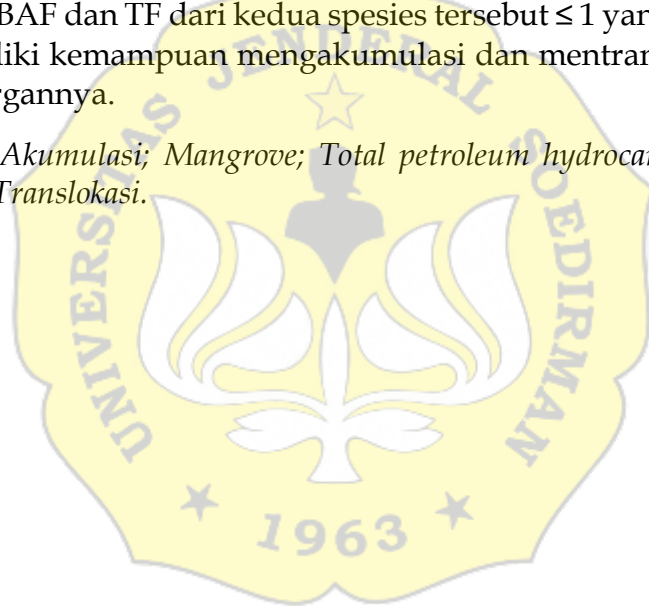


ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul Analisis *Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon* (TPH) pada Mangrove Jenis *Rhizophora mucronata* dan *Rhizophora apiculata* di Segara Anakan, Cilacap. Mangrove memiliki kemampuan mengakumulasi pencemar seperti TPH. Karakteristik mangrove yang berbeda-beda mempengaruhi tingkat akumulasi terhadap pencemar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis konsentrasi TPH pada air, sedimen, dan jaringan mangrove, serta menganalisis BAF dan TF spesies *Rhizophora mucronata* dan *Rhizophora apiculata*. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Desember 2024. Metode yang digunakan deskriptif kuantitatif, penentuan lokasi pengambilan sampel dengan metode random sampling pada tiga stasiun. Hasil penelitian TPH pada air terendah 100 mg/L, sedangkan tertinggi 367 mg/L. Hasil konsentrasi TPH pada sedimen terendah yaitu 32.667 mg/kg dan tertinggi 79.633 mg/kg. Konsentrasi TPH pada mangrove jenis *Rhizophora apiculata* memiliki konsentrasi rata-rata tertinggi yaitu 16.000 ± 3930 mg/kg dibandingkan *Rhizophora mucronata* yaitu 12.183 ± 2588 mg/kg. Nilai BAF dan TF dari kedua spesies tersebut ≤ 1 yang artinya tumbuhan kurang memiliki kemampuan mengakumulasi dan mentranslokasi kontaminan TPH dalam organnya.

Kata kunci : Akumulasi; Mangrove; Total petroleum hydrocarbon; Segara Anakan; Translokasi.



ABSTRACT

The entitled is Analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) in *Rhizophora mucronata* and *Rhizophora apiculata* Mangroves in Segara Anakan, Cilacap. Mangroves have the ability to accumulate pollutants including TPH. Mangrove have the different characteristics to accumulation potential of TPH. This study aimed to analyze the concentration of TPH in water, sediment, mangrove, and to analyze the BAF and TF of *Rhizophora mucronata* and *Rhizophora apiculata* species. The study was conducted in December 2024. The method used quantitative descriptive, determining the location of sampling using the random sampling method at three stations. The results of the study showed that the lowest TPH in the water was 100 mg/L, while the highest was 367 mg/L. The results of the lowest TPH concentration in sediment were 32.667 mg/kg and the highest was 79.633 mg/kg. The concentration of TPH in mangrove species *Rhizophora apiculata* has the highest average concentration of 16.000 ± 3930 mg/kg compared to *Rhizophora mucronata* which is 12.183 ± 2588 mg/kg. The BAF and TF values of both species are ≤ 1 , which means that plants have less ability to accumulate and translocate TPH contaminants in their organs.

Key words : Accumulation; Mangrove; Total petroleum hydrocarbon; Segara Anakan; Translocation.

