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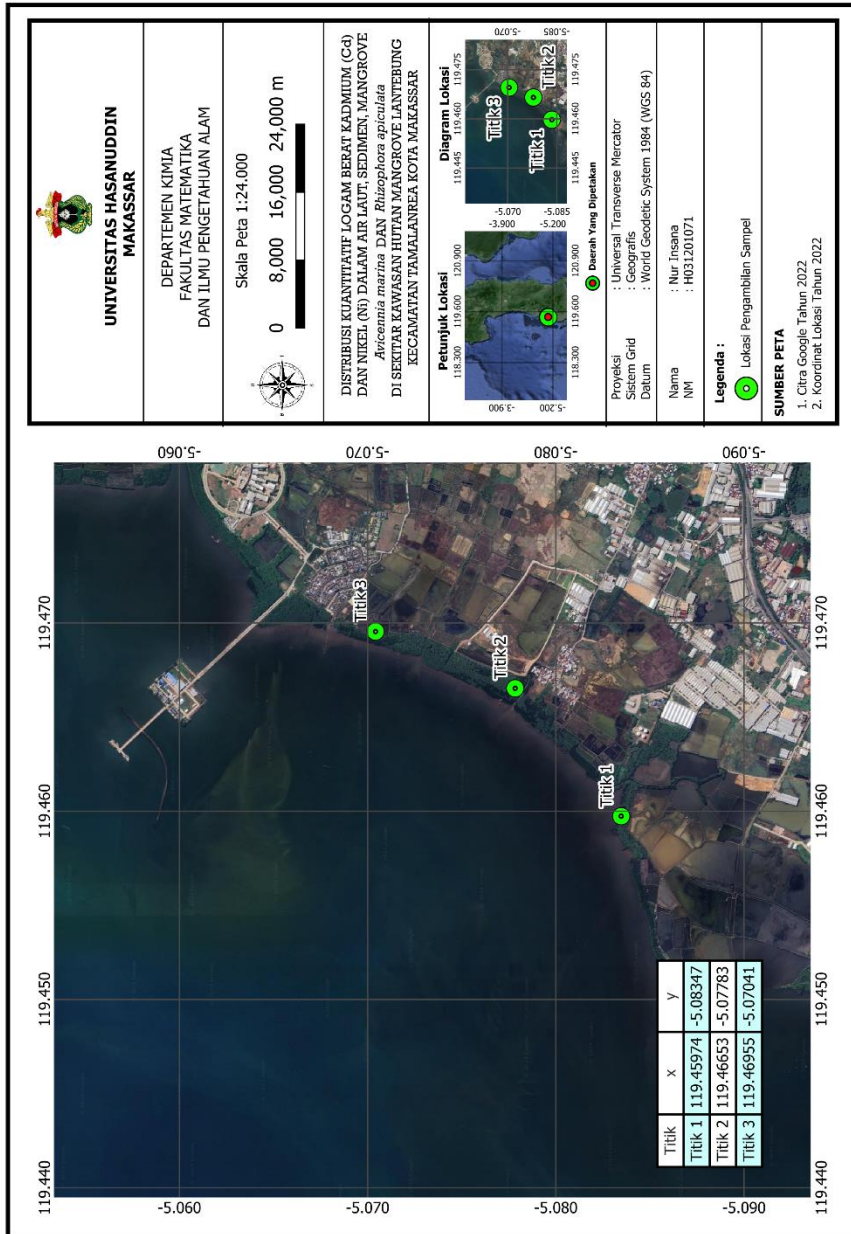
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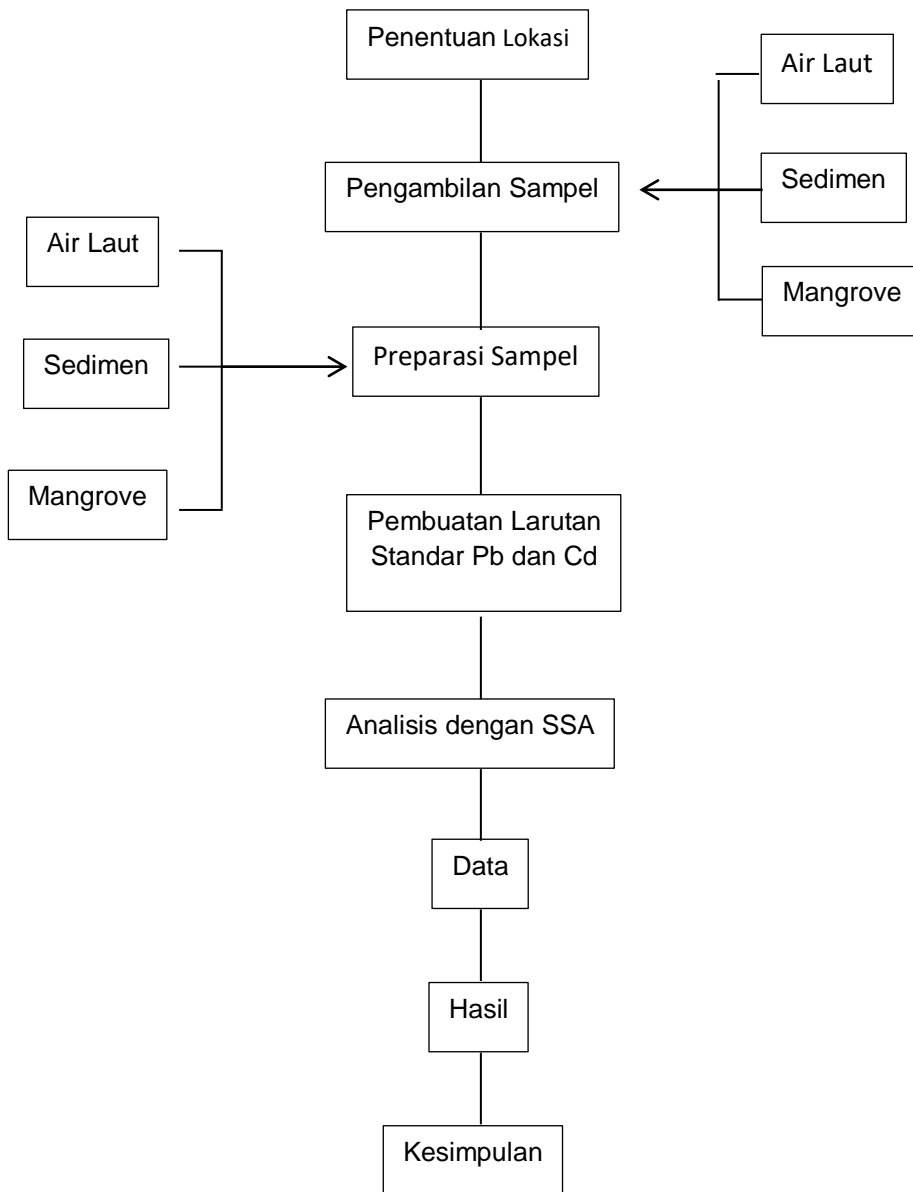
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Lampiran 1. Peta Lokasi Pengambilan Sampel



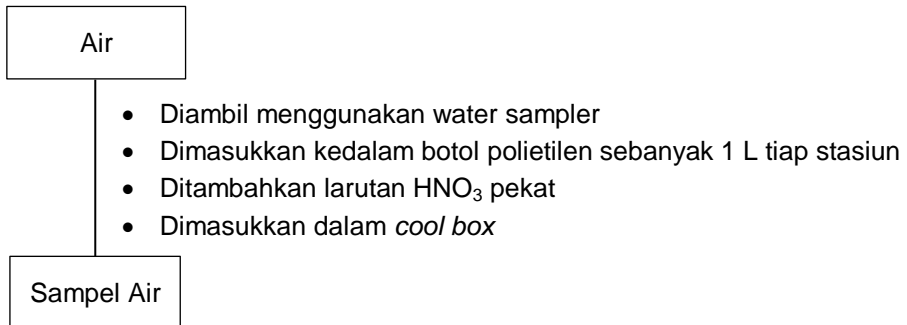
Lampiran 2. Skema Kerja Penelitian



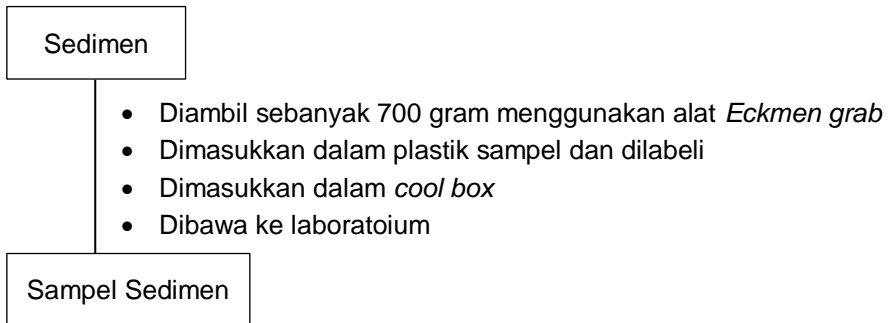
Lampiran 3. Bagan Kerja

A. Pengambilan Sampel

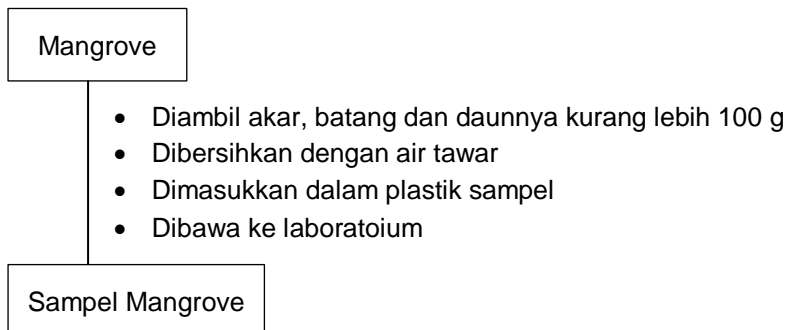
1. Pengambilan sampel air (SNI 8995:2021)



2. Pengambilan sampel sedimen (Pratiwi et al., 2022)

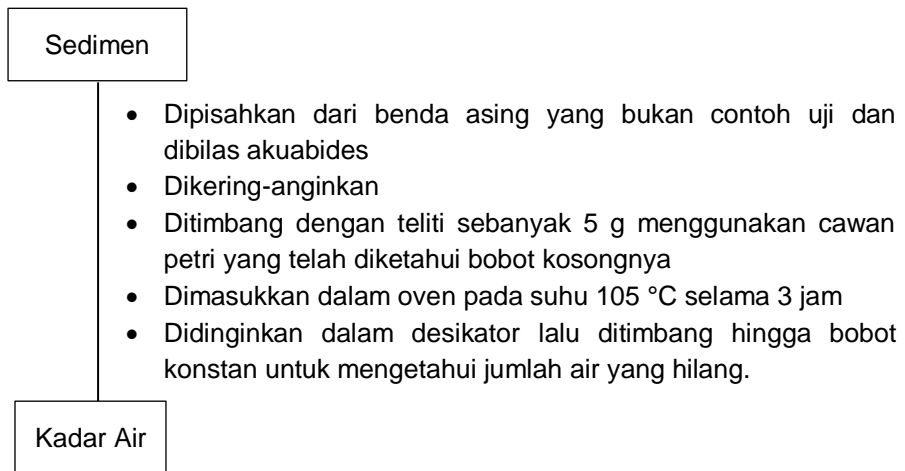


3. Pengambilan sampel Mangrove (Jaya et al., 2021)

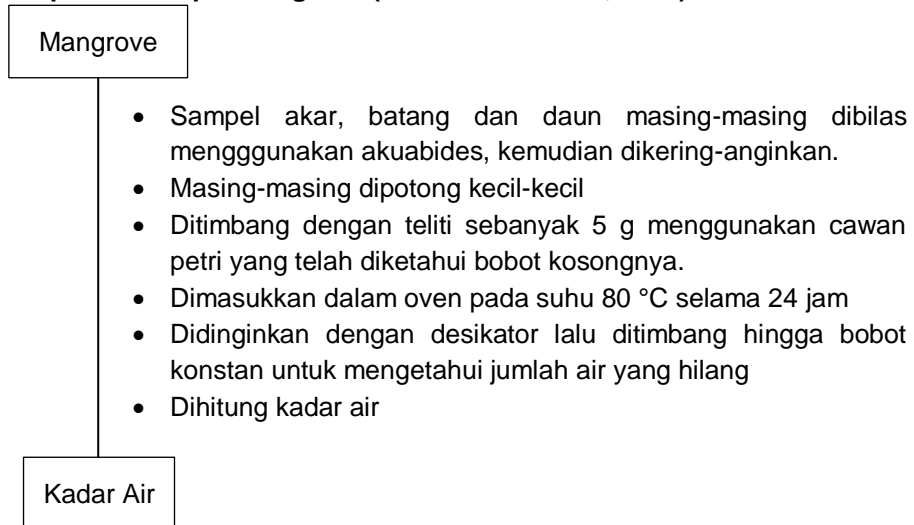


B. Penentuan Kadar Air

1. Penentuan Kadar Air pada Sedimen (SNI 8910:2021)

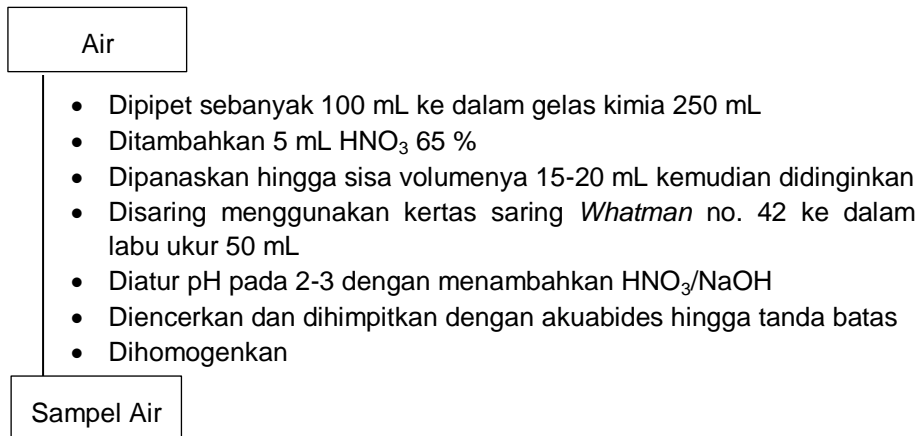


2. Preparasi Sampel Mangrove (Rachmawati et al., 2018)

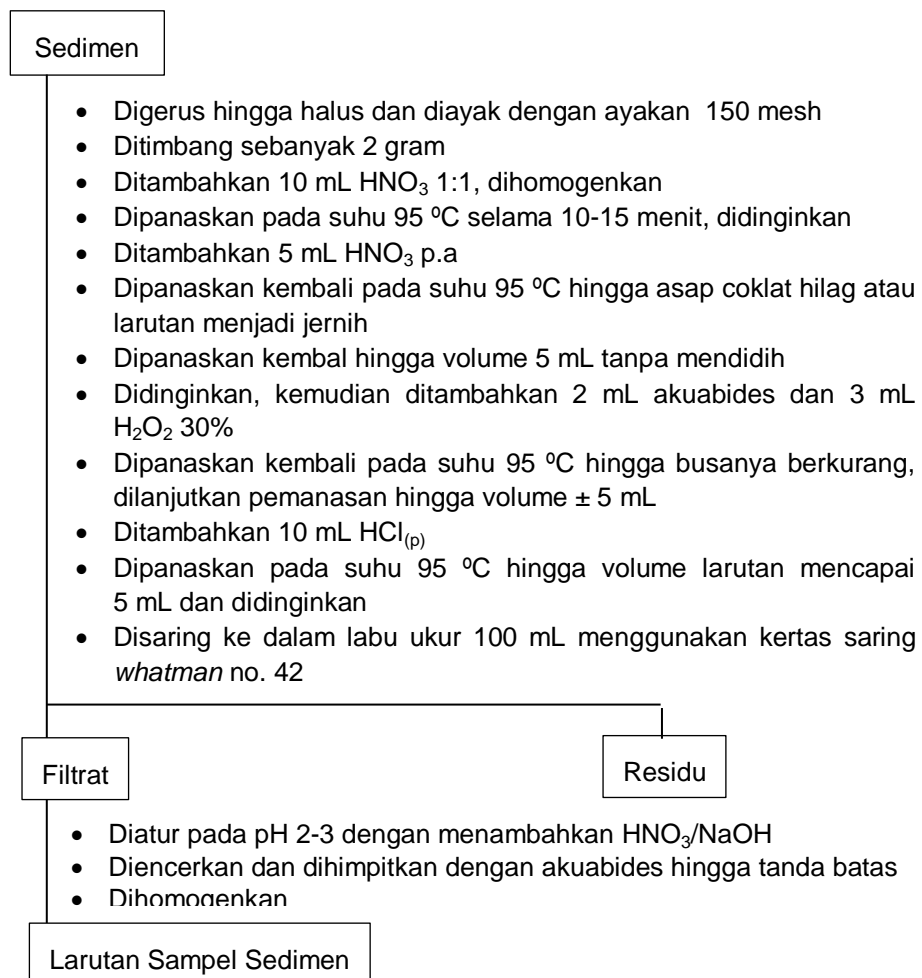


C. Preparasi Sampel

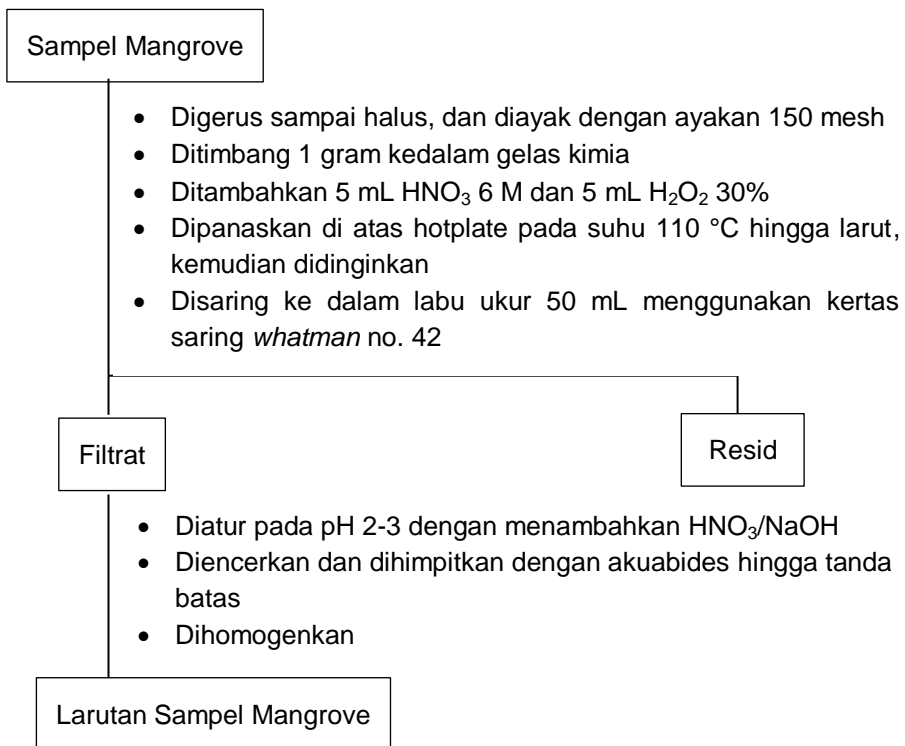
1. Preparasi Sampel Air Laut (SNI 8995:2021)



2. Preparasi Sampel Sedimen (SNI 8910:2021)

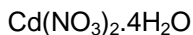


3. Preparasi Sampel Mangrove (Rachmawati et al., 2018)



D. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Cd

1. Pembuatan Larutan Induk Cd 100 mg/L



- Ditimbang sebanyak 0,0275 g
- Dilarutkan dengan akuabides
- Dimasukkan ke dalam labu ukur 100 mL
- Diatur pada pH 2-3 dengan menambahkan NaOH/HNO₃
- Diencerkan dan dihipitkan dengan akuabides hingga tanda batas
- Dihomogenkan

Larutan Baku Induk Cd 100 mg/L

2. Pembuatan Larutan Intermediet Cd 10 mg/L

Larutan Baku Induk Cd 100 mg/L

- Dipipet sebanyak 10 mL ke dalam labu ukur 100 mL
- Diencerkan dan dihipitkan dengan akuabides hingga tanda batas
- Dihomogenkan

Larutan Baku Intermediet Cd 10 mg/L

3. Pembuatan Larutan baku kerja Cd

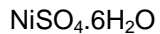
Larutan Baku Intermediet Cd 10 mg/L

- Dipipet masing-masing 0,5 mL; 1 mL; 2 mL, 4 mL, 8 mL dan 16 mL ke dalam labu ukur 50 mL
- Diencerkan dan dihipitkan dengan akuabides hingga tanda batas
- Dihomogenkan

Larutan Baku Kerja Cd 0,1; 0,2; 0,4; 0,8; 1,6; dan 3,2 mg/L

E. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Ni

1. Pembuatan Larutan Induk Ni 100 mg/L



- Ditimbang sebanyak 0,0446 g
- Dilarutkan dengan akuabides
- Dimasukkan ke dalam labu ukur 100 mL
- Diatur pada pH 2-3 dengan menambahkan NaOH/HNO₃
- Diencerkan dan dihimpitkan dengan akuabides hingga tanda batas
- Dihomogenkan

Larutan Baku Induk Ni 100 mg/L

2. Pembuatan Larutan Intermediet Ni 10 mg/L

Larutan Baku Induk Ni 100 mg/L

- Dipipet sebanyak 10 mL ke dalam labu ukur 100 mL
- Diencerkan dan dihimpitkan dengan akuabides hingga tanda batas
- Dihomogenkan

Larutan Baku Intermediet Ni 10 mg/L

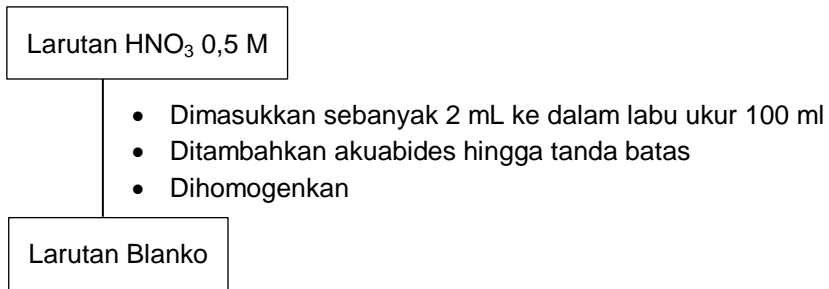
3. Pembuatan Larutan baku kerja Ni

Larutan Baku Intermediet Ni 10 mg/L

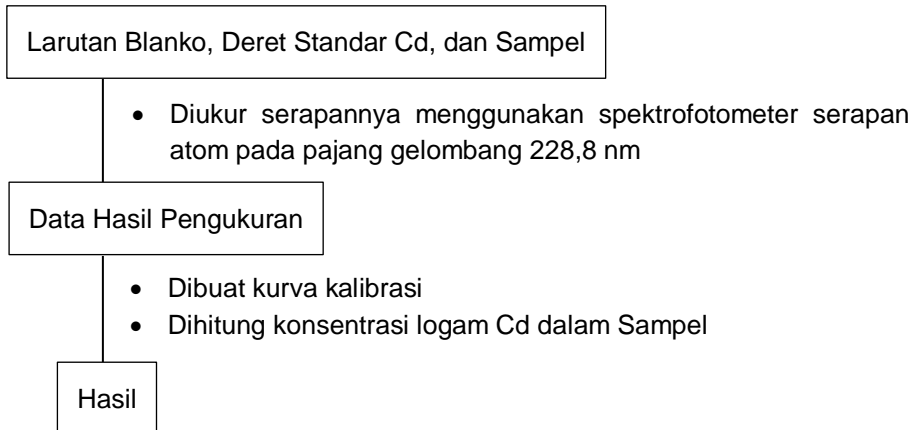
- Dipipet masing-masing 0,5 mL; 1 mL; 2 mL, 4 mL, 8 dan 3,2 mL ke dalam labu ukur 50 mL
- Diencerkan dan dihimpitkan dengan akuabides hingga tanda batas
- Dihomogenkan

Larutan Baku Kerja Ni 0,1; 0,2; 0,4; 0,8; 1,6; dan 3,2 mg/L

F. Pembuatan Larutan Blanko



G. Penentuan Konsentrasi Cd dan Ni dalam Sampel dengan SSA



Keterangan: dilakukan prosedur yang sama untuk penentuan konsentrasi Ni pada panjang gelombang 232,0 nm

Lampiran 4. Perhitungan**A. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Cd****1. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Induk Cd 100 mg/L**

$$\text{ppm} = \frac{\text{Ar Cd}}{\text{Mr Cd(NO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$$

$$100 \text{ mg/L} = \frac{112 \text{ g/mol}}{308 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{x}{0,25 \text{ L}}$$

$$x = 27,5 \text{ mg}$$

$$x = 0,0275 \text{ g}$$

2. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Intermediet Cd 10 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 \text{ ppm} = 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 10 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 = 10 \text{ mL}$$

3. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Kerja Cd

- Konsentrasi 0,1 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 0,1 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = 0,5 \text{ mL}$$

- Konsentrasi 0,2 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 0,2 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = 1 \text{ mL}$$

- Konsentrasi 0,4 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 0,4 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = 2 \text{ mL}$$

- Konsentrasi 0,8 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 0,8 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = 4 \text{ mL}$$

- Konsentrasi 1,6 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 1,6 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = 8 \text{ mL}$$

- Konsentrasi 3,2 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 3,2 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = 16 \text{ mL}$$

B. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Ni**1. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Induk Ni 100 mg/L**

$$\text{ppm} = \frac{\text{Ar Ni}}{\text{Mr NiSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}} \times \frac{\text{mg}}{\text{L}}$$

$$100 \text{ mg/L} = \frac{59 \text{ g/mol}}{263 \text{ g/mol}} \times \frac{x}{0,25 \text{ L}}$$

$$x = 44,6 \text{ mg}$$

$$x = 0,0446 \text{ g}$$

2. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Intermediet Ni 10 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 \text{ ppm} = 100 \text{ mL} \cdot 10 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 = 10 \text{ mL}$$

3. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Kerja Ni

- Konsentrasi 0,1 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 0,1 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = 0,5 \text{ mL}$$

- Konsentrasi 0,2 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 0,2 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = 1 \text{ mL}$$

- Konsentrasi 0,4 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 0,4 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = 2 \text{ mL}$$

- Konsentrasi 0,8 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 0,8 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = 4 \text{ mL}$$

- Konsentrasi 1,6 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 1,6 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = 8 \text{ mL}$$

- Konsentrasi 3,2 mg/L

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \times 10 \text{ mg/L} = 50 \text{ mL} \times 3,2 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$V_1 = 16 \text{ mL}$$

C. Perhitungan Kadar Air pada Sedimen dan Mangrove

$$\text{Kadar air (\%)} = \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\%$$

Keterangan:

W_0 = bobot cawan petri kosong (g)

W_1 = bobot cawan petri + sampel sebelum pemanasan (g)

W_2 = bobot cawan petri + sampel setelah pemanasan (g)

1. Kadar air pada sedimen

- Titik 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(56,9220 - 56,6158) \text{ g}}{(56,9220 - 51,9219) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 6,12\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(55,0789 - 54,7712) \text{ g}}{(55,0789 - 50,0788) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 6,15\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(6,12 + 6,15) \%}{2} = 6,14\%$$

- Titik 2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(55,2315 - 54,9612) \text{ g}}{(55,2315 - 50,2315) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 5,41\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(57,6678 - 57,3695) \text{ g}}{(57,6678 - 52,6677) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 5,97\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(5,41 + 5,97) \%}{2} = 5,69\%$$

- Titik 3

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(56,4567 - 56,3488) \text{ g}}{(56,4567 - 51,4566) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 2,16\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(53,6872 - 53,5851) \text{ g}}{(53,6872 - 48,6872) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 2,08\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(2,16 + 2,08) \%}{2} = 2,12\%$$

2. Kadar air mangrove *Avicennia marina* titik 1

- Akar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(48,5645 - 47,1403) \text{ g}}{(48,5645 - 43,5609) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 28,46\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(50,2730 - 48,8631) \text{ g}}{(50,2730 - 45,2710) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 28,19\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(28,46 + 28,19) \%}{2} = 28,33\%$$

- Batang

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(41,4221 - 39,3279) \text{ g}}{(41,4221 - 36,4210) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 41,87\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(47,2454 - 45,2908) \text{ g}}{(47,2454 - 42,2416) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 39,06\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(41,87 + 39,06) \%}{2} = 40,47\%$$

- Daun

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(51,4121 - 48,1429) \text{ g}}{(51,4121 - 46,4111) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 65,37\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(45,8658 - 42,5843) \text{ g}}{(45,8658 - 40,8639) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 65,60\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(65,37 + 65,60) \%}{2} = 65,49\%$$

3. Kadar mangrove *Avicennia marina* titik 2

- Akar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(54,7787 - 53,3746) \text{ g}}{(54,7787 - 49,7767) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 28,07\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(50,5535 - 49,0795) \text{ g}}{(50,5535 - 45,5523) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 29,47\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(28,07 + 29,47) \%}{2} = 28,77\%$$

- Batang

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(52,0158 - 50,3001) \text{ g}}{(52,0158 - 47,0154) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 34,31\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(50,9295 - 49,2085) \text{ g}}{(50,9295 - 45,9296) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 34,39\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(34,31 + 34,39) \%}{2} = 34,35\%$$

- Daun

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(51,5004 - 48,5620) \text{ g}}{(51,5004 - 46,4998) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 58,76\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(52,1704 - 49,2316) \text{ g}}{(52,1704 - 47,1699) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 58,77\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(58,76 + 58,77) \%}{2} = 58,77\%$$

4. Kadar mangrove *Avicennia marina* titik 3

- Akar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(51,9597 - 50,5438) \text{ g}}{(51,9597 - 46,9590) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 28,31\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(38,7834 - 37,4523) \text{ g}}{(38,7834 - 33,7832) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 26,62\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(28,31 + 26,62) \%}{2} = 27,47\%$$

- Batang

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(40,3626 - 38,5765) \text{ g}}{(40,3626 - 35,3598) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 35,7\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(52,9230 - 51,1970) \text{ g}}{(52,9230 - 47,9227) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 34,52\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(35,7 + 34,52) \%}{2} = 35,11\%$$

- Daun

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(54,2215 - 50,8748) \text{ g}}{(54,2215 - 49,2160) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 66,86\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(41,2131 - 37,8339) \text{ g}}{(41,2131 - 36,2119) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 67,57\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(66,86 + 67,57) \%}{2} = 67,22\%$$

5. Kadar mangrove *Rhizophora apiculata* titik 1

- Akar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(53,2363 - 49,9881) \text{ g}}{(53,2363 - 48,2323) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 64,91\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(53,4458 - 50,2276) \text{ g}}{(53,4458 - 48,4449) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 64,35\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(64,91 + 64,35) \%}{2} = 64,63\%$$

- Batang

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(49,0247 - 46,5578) \text{ g}}{(49,0247 - 44,0231) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 49,32\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(44,5149 - 42,3824) \text{ g}}{(44,5149 - 39,5115) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 42,62\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(49,32 + 42,62) \%}{2} = 45,97\%$$

- Daun

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(52,7045 - 49,9953) \text{ g}}{(52,7045 - 47,7038) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 54,18\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(45,4544 - 42,6713) \text{ g}}{(45,4544 - 40,4538) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 55,65\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(54,18 + 55,65) \%}{2} = 54,92\%$$

6. Kadar air mangrove *Rhizophora apiculata* Titik 2

- Akar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(52,5728 - 49,2908) \text{ g}}{(52,5728 - 47,5709) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 65,61\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(52,5247 - 49,1118) \text{ g}}{(52,5247 - 47,5238) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 68,24\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(65,61 + 68,24) \%}{2} = 66,92\%$$

- Batang

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(40,1560 - 38,0697) \text{ g}}{(40,1560 - 35,1522) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 41,69\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(46,2826 - 44,4459) \text{ g}}{(46,2826 - 41,4823) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 40,75\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(41,69 + 40,75) \%}{2} = 41,22\%$$

- Daun

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(52,3271 - 49,3657) \text{ g}}{(52,3271 - 47,3260) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 59,21\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(41,4216 - 38,4903) \text{ g}}{(41,4216 - 36,4209) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 58,62\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(59,21 + 58,62) \%}{2} = 58,91\%$$

7. Kadar air mangrove *Rhizophora apiculata* titik 3

- Akar

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(39,2164 - 36,1487) \text{ g}}{(39,2164 - 34,2142) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 61,33\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(49,3603 - 46,3025) \text{ g}}{(49,3603 - 44,3571) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 61,12\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(61,33 + 61,12) \%}{2} = 61,22\%$$

- Batang

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(54,1675 - 52,1497) \text{ g}}{(54,1675 - 49,1662) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 40,34\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(52,5818 - 50,5322) \text{ g}}{(52,5818 - 47,5801) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 40,97\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(40,34 + 40,97) \%}{2} = 40,65\%$$

- Daun

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ simplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(49,6283 - 46,8183) \text{ g}}{(49,6283 - 44,6265) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 56,18\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar air (\%)} \text{ duplo} &= \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 - W_0} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{(48,6709 - 45,6535) \text{ g}}{(48,6709 - 43,6697) \text{ g}} \times 100\% \\ &= 60,33\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Kadar air rata-rata (\%)} = \frac{(56,18 + 60,33) \%}{2} = 58,25\%$$

D. Perhitungan Konsentrasi Logam Cd dalam Air Laut, Sedimen, dan Mangrove

- Hasil Pengukuran Deret Standar

No	Konsentrasi (mg/L)	Absorbansi
1	0	0,0000
2	0,1	0,0071
3	0,2	0,0185
4	0,4	0,0408
5	0,8	0,0722
6	1,6	0,1502
7	3,2	0,2910

- Hasil Pengukuran Sampel Air

Lokasi	Absorbansi
Titik 1	0,0593
Titik 2	0,0473
Titik 3	0,0463

- Hasil Pengukuran Sampel Sedimen

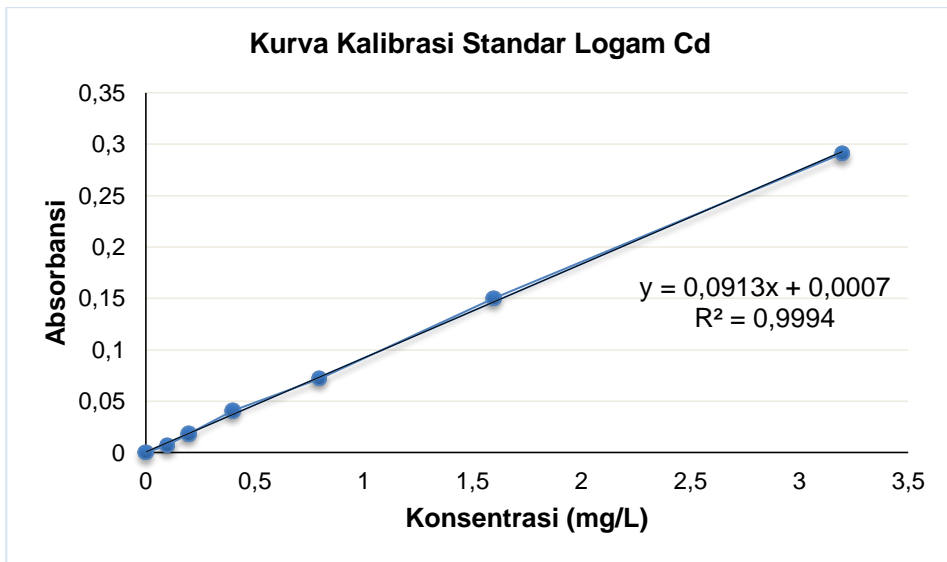
Lokasi	Absorbansi
Titik 1	0,0147
Titik 2	0,0144
Titik 3	0,0148

- Hasil Pengukuran Sampel Mangrove *Avicennia marina*

Morfologi	Absorbansi		
	Titik 1	Titik 2	Titik 3
Akar	0,0140	0,0107	0,0114
Batang	0,0039	0,0058	0,0089
Daun	0,0154	0,0156	0,0111

- Hasil Pengukuran Sampel Mangrove *Rhizophora apiculata*

Morfologi	Absorbansi		
	Titik 1	Titik 2	Titik 3
Akar	0,0255	0,0286	0,0134
Batang	0,0155	0,0071	0,0083
Daun	0,0008	0,0098	0,0009



1. Konsentrasi Logam Cd dalam Air Laut

- Titik 1

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0593 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0586}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,6418$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{flask}}{V_{contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,6418 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{100 \text{ mL}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 0,32 \text{ mg/L}$$

- Titik 2

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0473 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0466}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,5104$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{flask}}{V_{contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,5104 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{100 \text{ mL}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 0,26 \text{ mg/L}$$

- Titik 3

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0463 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{0,0456}{0,0913} \\
 x &= 0,4995 \\
 C_{Cd} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{flask}}{V_{contoh}} \\
 C_{Cd} &= \frac{0,4995 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \text{ mL}}{100 \text{ mL}} \\
 C_{Cd} &= 0,25 \text{ mg/L}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Konsentrasi Logam Cd dalam Sedimen

- Titik 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 0,0913x + 0,0007 \\
 0,0147 &= 0,0913x + 0,0007 \\
 x &= \frac{0,0140}{0,0913} \\
 x &= 0,1528 \\
 C_{Cd} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}} \\
 C_{Cd} &= \frac{0,1528 \text{ mg/L} \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{2,00015 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\
 C_{Cd} &= 7,64 \text{ mg/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Titik 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 0,0913x + 0,0007 \\
 0,0144 &= 0,0913x + 0,0007 \\
 x &= \frac{0,0137}{0,0913} \\
 x &= 0,1501 \\
 C_{Cd} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}} \\
 C_{Cd} &= \frac{0,1501 \text{ mg/L} \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{2,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\
 C_{Cd} &= 7,50 \text{ mg/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Titik 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 0,0913x + 0,0007 \\
 0,0148 &= 0,0913x + 0,0007 \\
 x &= \frac{0,0141}{0,0913} \\
 x &= 0,1544 \\
 C_{Cd} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,1544 \text{ mg/L} \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{2,00005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 7,72 \text{ mg/kg}$$

3. Konsentrasi Logam Cd dalam Mangrove *Avicennia marina* Titik 1

- Akar

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0140 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0133}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,1451$$

$$x = 0,1451$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,1451 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 7,26 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Batang

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0039 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0032}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,0345$$

$$x = 0,0345$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,0345 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 1,73 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Daun

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0154 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0147}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,1605$$

$$x = 0,1605$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,1605 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,00005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 8,02 \text{ mg/kg}$$

4. Konsentrasi Logam Cd dalam Mangrove *Avicennia marina* Titik 2

- Akar

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0107 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0100}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,1090$$

$$x = 0,1090$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,1090 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,00005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 5,45 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Batang

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0058 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0051}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,0559$$

$$x = 0,0559$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,0559 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,00005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 2,79 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Daun

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0156 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0149}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,1627$$

$$x = 0,1627$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,1627 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 8,13 \text{ mg/kg}$$

5. Konsentrasi Logam Cd dalam Mangrove *Avicennia marina* Titik 3

- Akar

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0114 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{0,0107}{0,0913} \\
 x &= 0,1166 \\
 C \text{ Cd} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{\text{total}}}{\text{gram contoh}} \\
 C \text{ Cd} &= \frac{0,1166 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\
 C \text{ Cd} &= 5,83 \text{ mg/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Batang

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 0,0913x + 0,0007 \\
 0,0089 &= 0,0913x + 0,0007 \\
 x &= \frac{0,0082}{0,0913} \\
 x &= 0,0898 \\
 C \text{ Cd} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{\text{total}}}{\text{gram contoh}} \\
 C \text{ Cd} &= \frac{0,0898 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0001 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\
 C \text{ Cd} &= 4,49 \text{ mg/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Daun

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 0,0913x + 0,0007 \\
 0,0111 &= 0,0913x + 0,0007 \\
 x &= \frac{0,0104}{0,0913} \\
 x &= 0,1134 \\
 C \text{ Cd} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{\text{total}}}{\text{gram contoh}} \\
 C \text{ Cd} &= \frac{0,1134 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\
 C \text{ Cd} &= 5,67 \text{ mg/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. Konsentrasi Logam Cd dalam Mangrove *Rhizophora apiculata* Titik 1

- Akar

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 0,0913x + 0,0007 \\
 0,0255 &= 0,0913x + 0,0007 \\
 x &= \frac{0,0248}{0,0913} \\
 x &= 0,2716 \\
 C \text{ Cd} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{\text{total}}}{\text{gram contoh}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,2716 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,00005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 13,58 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Batang

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0155 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0148}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,1616$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,1616 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 8,08 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Daun

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0008 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0001}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,0005$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,0005 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,00005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 0,03 \text{ mg/kg}$$

7. Konsentrasi Logam Cd dalam Mangrove *Rhizophora apiculata* Titik 2

- Akar

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0286 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0279}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,3056$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,3056 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0001 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 15,28 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Batang

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0071 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0064}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,0701$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,0701 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 3,50 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Daun

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0098 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0091}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,0997$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,0997 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0001 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 4,98 \text{ mg/kg}$$

8. Konsentrasi Logam Cd dalam Mangrove *Rhizophora apiculata* Titik 3**- Akar**

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0134 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0127}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,1391$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,1391 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0001 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 6,95 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Batang

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0083 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0076}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,0827$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,0827 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 4,13 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Daun

$$y = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$0,0009 = 0,0913x + 0,0007$$

$$x = \frac{0,0002}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 0,0016$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = \frac{0,0016 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0001 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Cd} = 0,08 \text{ mg/kg}$$

E. Perhitungan Konsentrasi Logam Ni dalam Air Laut, Sedimen, dan Mangrove

- Hasil Pengukuran Deret Standar

No	Konsentrasi (mg/L)	Absorbansi
1	0	0,0000
2	0,1	0,0008
3	0,2	0,0029
4	0,4	0,0052
5	0,8	0,0104
6	1,6	0,0211
7	3,2	0,0407

- Hasil Pengukuran Sampel Air

Lokasi	Absorbansi
Titik 1	0,0127
Titik 2	0,0097
Titik 3	0,0100

- Hasil Pengukuran Sampel Sedimen

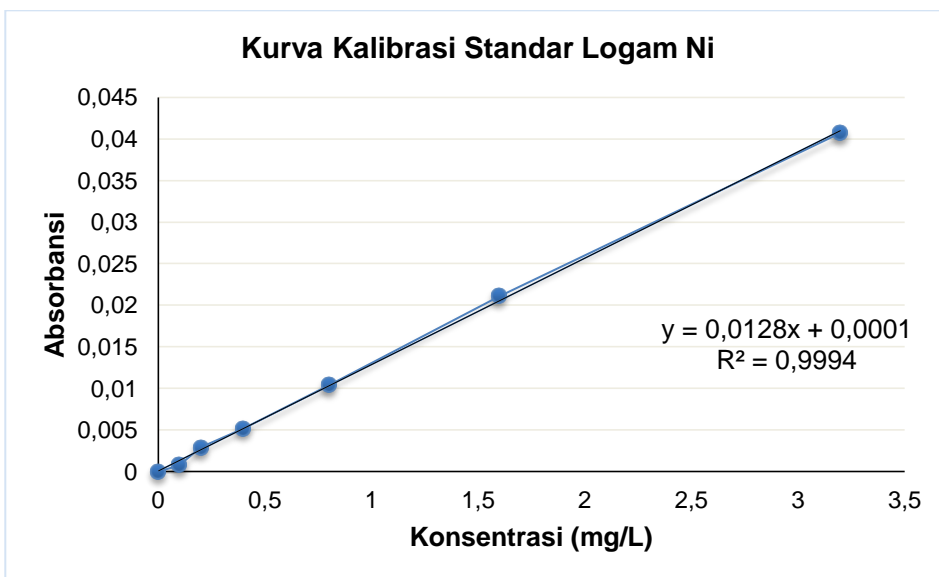
Lokasi	Absorbansi
Titik 1	0,0179
Titik 2	0,0190
Titik 3	0,0187

- Hasil Pengukuran Sampel Mangrove *Avicennia marina*

Morfologi	Absorbansi		
	Titik 1	Titik 2	Titik 3
Akar	0,0182	0,0180	0,0198
Batang	0,0135	0,0148	0,0187
Daun	0,0297	0,0281	0,0321

- Hasil Pengukuran Sampel Mangrove *Rhizophora apiculata*

Morfologi	Absorbansi		
	Titik 1	Titik 2	Titik 3
Akar	0,0381	0,0177	0,0371
Batang	0,0333	0,0252	0,0331
Daun	0,0185	0,0330	0,0250



1. Konsentrasi Logam Ni dalam Air Laut

- Titik 1

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0127 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0126}{0,0128}$$

$$x = 0,9805$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{flask} \times fp}{V_{contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{0,9805 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \text{ mL} \times 5}{100 \text{ mL}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 2,45 \text{ mg/L}$$

- Titik 2

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0097 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0096}{0,0128}$$

$$x = 0,7461$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{flask} \times fp}{V_{contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{0,7461 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \text{ mL} \times 5}{100 \text{ mL}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 1,87 \text{ mg/L}$$

- Titik 3

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0100 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0099}{0,0128}$$

$$x = 0,7734$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{flask} \times fp}{V_{contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{0,7734 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \text{ mL} \times 5}{100 \text{ mL}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 1,93 \text{ mg/L}$$

2. Konsentrasi Logam Ni dalam Sedimen**- Titik 1**

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0179 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0178}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 1,3867$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{1,3867 \text{ mg/L} \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{2,00015 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 69,33 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Titik 2

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0190 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0189}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 1,4727$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{1,4727 \text{ mg/L} \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{2,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 73,63 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Titik 3

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0187 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0186}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 1,4492$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{1,4492 \text{ mg/L} \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{2,00005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 72,46 \text{ mg/kg}$$

3. Konsentrasi Logam Ni dalam Mangrove *Avicennia marina* Titik 1

- Akar

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0182 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0181}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 1,4102$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{1,4102 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 70,51 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Batang

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0135 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0134}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 1,0469$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{1,0469 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 52,34 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Daun

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0297 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0296}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 2,3125$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{2,3125 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,00005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 115,62 \text{ mg/kg}$$

4. Konsentrasi Logam Ni dalam Mangrove *Avicennia marina* Titik 2**- Akar**

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0180 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0179}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 1,3945$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{1,3945 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,00005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 69,72 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Batang

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0148 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0147}{0,0913}$$

$$x = 1,1445$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{1,1445 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,00005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 57,22 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Daun

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0281 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{0,0280}{0,0913} \\
 x &= 2,1875 \\
 \text{C Ni} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{\text{total}}}{\text{gram contoh}} \\
 \text{C Ni} &= \frac{2,1875 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,00005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\
 \text{C Ni} &= 109,37 \text{ mg/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Konsentrasi Logam Ni dalam Mangrove *Avicennia marina* Titik 3

- Akar

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 0,0128x + 0,0001 \\
 0,0198 &= 0,0128x + 0,0001 \\
 x &= \frac{0,0197}{0,0913} \\
 x &= 1,5391 \\
 \text{C Ni} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{\text{total}}}{\text{gram contoh}} \\
 \text{C Ni} &= \frac{1,5391 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\
 \text{C Ni} &= 76,95 \text{ mg/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Batang

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 0,0128x + 0,0001 \\
 0,0187 &= 0,0128x + 0,0001 \\
 x &= \frac{0,0186}{0,0913} \\
 x &= 1,4531 \\
 \text{C Ni} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{\text{total}}}{\text{gram contoh}} \\
 \text{C Ni} &= \frac{1,4531 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0001 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\
 \text{C Ni} &= 72,65 \text{ mg/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Daun

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 0,0128x + 0,0001 \\
 0,0321 &= 0,0128x + 0,0001 \\
 x &= \frac{0,0320}{0,0913} \\
 x &= 2,5000 \\
 \text{C Ni} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{\text{total}}}{\text{gram contoh}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{2,5000 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,00005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 124,99 \text{ mg/kg}$$

6. Konsentrasi Logam Ni dalam Mangrove *Rhizophora apiculata* Titik 1

- Akar

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0381 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0380}{0,0128}$$

$$x = 2,9648$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{2,9648 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 148,23 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Batang

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0333 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0332}{0,0128}$$

$$x = 2,5938$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{2,5938 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 129,69 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Daun

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0185 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0184}{0,0128}$$

$$x = 1,4336$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{1,4336 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,00005 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 71,68 \text{ mg/kg}$$

7. Konsentrasi Logam Ni dalam Mangrove *Rhizophora apiculata* Titik 2

- Akar

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0177 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0176}{0,0128}$$

$$x = 1,3711$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total} \times fp}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{1,3711 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L} \times 5}{1,0001 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 342,74 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Batang

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0252 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0251}{0,0128}$$

$$x = 1,9609$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{1,9609 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 98,05 \text{ mg/kg}$$

- Daun

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0330 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$x = \frac{0,0329}{0,0128}$$

$$x = 2,5703$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{C_x \times V_{total}}{\text{gram contoh}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = \frac{2,5703 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0001 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}}$$

$$C_{Ni} = 128,50 \text{ mg/kg}$$

8. Konsentrasi Logam Ni dalam Mangrove *Rhizophora apiculata* Titik 3

- Akar

$$y = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$0,0371 = 0,0128x + 0,0001$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= \frac{0,0370}{0,0128} \\
 x &= 2,8867 \\
 \text{C Ni} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{\text{total}}}{\text{gram contoh}} \\
 \text{C Ni} &= \frac{2,8867 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0001 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\
 \text{C Ni} &= 144,32 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 \text{- Batang} \\
 y &= 0,0128x + 0,0001 \\
 0,0331 &= 0,0128x + 0,0001 \\
 x &= \frac{0,0330}{0,0913} \\
 x &= 2,5781 \\
 \text{C Ni} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{\text{total}}}{\text{gram contoh}} \\
 \text{C Ni} &= \frac{2,5781 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0000 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\
 \text{C Ni} &= 128,91 \text{ mg/kg} \\
 \text{- Daun} \\
 y &= 0,0128x + 0,0001 \\
 0,0250 &= 0,0128x + 0,0001 \\
 x &= \frac{0,0249}{0,0913} \\
 x &= 1,9453 \\
 \text{C Ni} &= \frac{C_x \times V_{\text{total}}}{\text{gram contoh}} \\
 \text{C Ni} &= \frac{1,9453 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ L}}{1,0001 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}} \\
 \text{C Ni} &= 97,26 \text{ mg/kg}
 \end{aligned}$$

F. Perhitungan BCF dan TF

$$\text{BCF} = \frac{[\text{M}] \text{ rata-rata dalam jaringan tumbuhan } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[\text{M}] \text{ rata-rata dalam sedimen } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$\text{TF} = \frac{[\text{M}] \text{ dalam daun } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[\text{M}] \text{ dalam akar } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

Keterangan:

BCF = *Bioconcentration Factors*

TF = *Translocation Factors*

[M] = Konsentrasi logam berat (mg/kg)

1. Nilai BCF dan TF logam Cd pada *Avicennia Marina*

- Nilai BCF dan TF titik 1

$$BCF = \frac{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam jaringan tumbuhan } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam sedimen } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$BCF = \frac{(17,01/3) \text{ mg/kg}}{7,64 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$BCF = 0,74$$

$$TF = \frac{[M] \text{ dalam daun } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ dalam akar } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$TF = \frac{8,02 \text{ mg/kg}}{7,26 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$TF = 1,10$$

- Nilai BCF dan TF titik 2

$$BCF = \frac{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam jaringan tumbuhan } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam sedimen } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$BCF = \frac{(16,37/3) \text{ mg/kg}}{7,50 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$BCF = 0,73$$

$$TF = \frac{[M] \text{ dalam daun } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ dalam akar } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$TF = \frac{8,13 \text{ mg/kg}}{5,45 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$TF = 1,49$$

- Nilai BCF dan TF titik 3

$$BCF = \frac{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam jaringan tumbuhan } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam sedimen } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$BCF = \frac{(15,99/3) \text{ mg/kg}}{7,72 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$BCF = 0,69$$

$$TF = \frac{[M] \text{ dalam daun } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ dalam akar } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$TF = \frac{5,67 \text{ mg/kg}}{5,83 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$TF = 0,97$$

2. Nilai BCF dan TF logam Cd pada *Rhizophora apiculata*

- Nilai BCF dan TF titik 1

$$BCF = \frac{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam jaringan tumbuhan } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam sedimen } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$BCF = \frac{(21,69/3) \text{ mg/kg}}{7,64 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$BCF = 0,95$$

$$TF = \frac{[M] \text{ dalam daun } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ dalam akar } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$TF = \frac{0,03 \text{ mg/kg}}{13,58 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$TF = 0,002$$

- Nilai BCF dan TF titik 2

$$BCF = \frac{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam jaringan tumbuhan } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam sedimen } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$BCF = \frac{(23,76/3) \text{ mg/kg}}{7,50 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$BCF = 1,06$$

$$TF = \frac{[M] \text{ dalam daun } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ dalam akar } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$TF = \frac{4,98 \text{ mg/kg}}{15,28 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$TF = 0,33$$

- Nilai BCF dan TF titik 3

$$BCF = \frac{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam jaringan tumbuhan } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam sedimen } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$BCF = \frac{(11,16/3) \text{ mg/kg}}{7,72 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$BCF = 0,48$$

$$TF = \frac{[M] \text{ dalam daun } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ dalam akar } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$TF = \frac{0,08 \text{ mg/kg}}{6,95 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$TF = 0,01$$

3. Nilai BCF dan TF logam Ni pada *Avicennia Marina*

- Nilai BCF dan TF titik 1

$$BCF = \frac{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam jaringan tumbuhan } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam sedimen } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$BCF = \frac{(238,47/3) \text{ mg/kg}}{69,33 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$BCF = 1,15$$

$$TF = \frac{[M] \text{ dalam daun } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ dalam akar } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$TF = \frac{115,62 \text{ mg/kg}}{70,51 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$TF = 1,64$$

- Nilai BCF dan TF titik 2

$$BCF = \frac{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam jaringan tumbuhan } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam sedimen } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$BCF = \frac{(236,31/3) \text{ mg/kg}}{73,63 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$BCF = 1,07$$

$$TF = \frac{[M] \text{ dalam daun } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ dalam akar } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$TF = \frac{109,37 \text{ mg/kg}}{69,72 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$TF = 1,57$$

- Nilai BCF dan TF titik 3

$$BCF = \frac{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam jaringan tumbuhan } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam sedimen } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$BCF = \frac{(274,59/3) \text{ mg/kg}}{72,46 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$BCF = 1,26$$

$$TF = \frac{[M] \text{ dalam daun } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ dalam akar } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$TF = \frac{124,99 \text{ mg/kg}}{76,95 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$TF = 1,62$$

4. Nilai BCF dan TF logam Ni pada *Rhizophora apiculata*

- Nilai BCF dan TF titik 1

$$BCF = \frac{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam jaringan tumbuhan } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam sedimen } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$BCF = \frac{(349,60/3) \text{ mg/kg}}{69,33 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$BCF = 1,68$$

$$TF = \frac{\text{Konsentrasi dalam daun } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{\text{Konsetrasi dalam akar } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$TF = \frac{71,68 \text{ mg/kg}}{148,23 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$TF = 0,48$$

- Nilai BCF dan TF titik 2

$$BCF = \frac{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam jaringan tumbuhan } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam sedimen } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$BCF = \frac{(569,29/3) \text{ mg/kg}}{73,63 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$BCF = 2,56$$

$$TF = \frac{[M] \text{ dalam daun } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ dalam akar } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$TF = \frac{128,50 \text{ mg/kg}}{342,74 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$TF = 0,37$$

- Nilai BCF dan TF titik 3

$$BCF = \frac{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam jaringan tumbuhan } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ rata-rata dalam sedimen } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

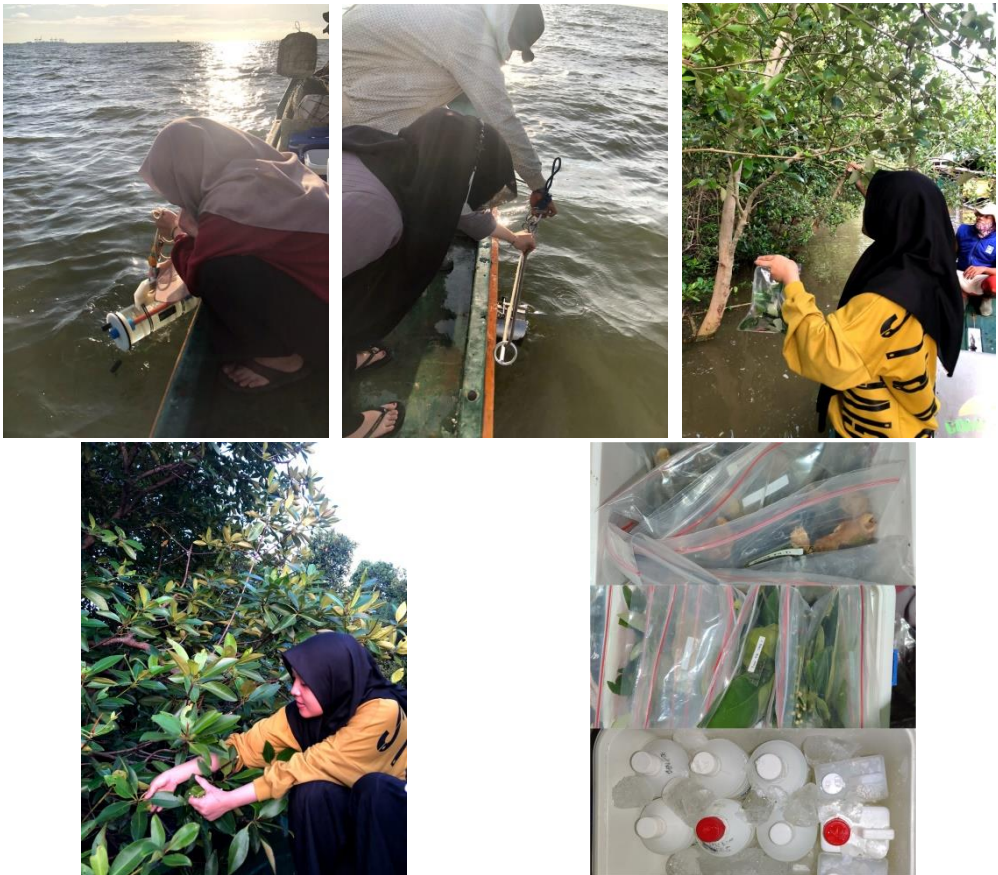
$$BCF = \frac{(370,49/3) \text{ mg/kg}}{72,46 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$BCF = 1,70$$

$$TF = \frac{[M] \text{ dalam daun } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}{[M] \text{ dalam akar } \left(\frac{\text{mg}}{\text{kg}} \right)}$$

$$TF = \frac{97,26 \text{ mg/kg}}{144,32 \text{ mg/kg}}$$

$$TF = 0,67$$

Lampiran 5. Dokumentasi Penelitian**Gambar 7.** Lokasi pengambilan sampel**Gambar 8.** Proses pengambilan sampel air, sedimen, dan mangrove



Gambar 9. Sampel dikering-anginkan



Gambar 10. Sampel dikeringkan dalam oven



Gambar 11. Sampel setelah dikeringkan



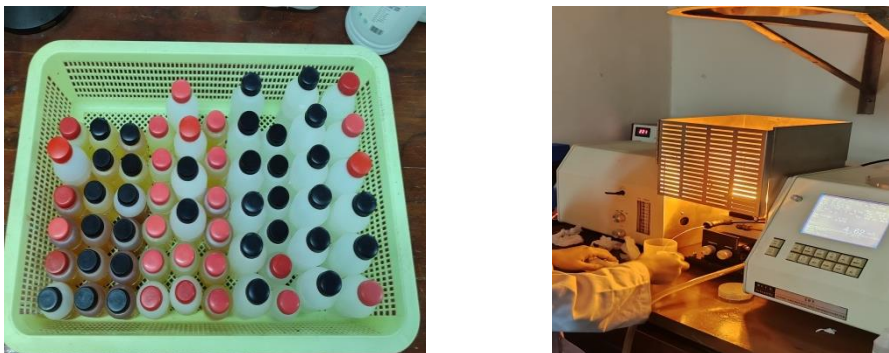
Gambar 12. Sampel setelah dihaluskan dan diayak



Gambar 13. Proses destruksi sampel



Gambar 14. Proses penyaringan sampel hasil destruksi



Gambar 15. Proses analisis sampel