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ASEAN-FEN INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES SYMPOSIUM – 2017

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*Projecting ASEAN FEN-Plus for Sustainable
Aquaculture, Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystem*

Batu City, Indonesia. November 07-09, 2017



IOP Proceeding



Preface

The 7th ASEAN-FEN International Fisheries Symposium was successfully held in Batu, East Java, Indonesia 7 – 9 November 2017. The conference was hosted by Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Science, Brawijaya University Malang Indonesia. The theme of this symposium was “Projecting ASEAN FEN Plus for Supporting Sustainable Aquaculture, Fisheries and Aquatic Ecosystems”, with focus on the advanced innovation to address to the newly emerged issues in aquaculture, fisheries and aquatic ecosystems for the synergies between socioeconomic development and protecting natural resources and the environment.

The conference was attended by over 500 researchers from different countries, who presented and discussed the results of their work within the framework of five main areas: 1. Aquaculture, 2. Sustainable fisheries and management, 3. Seafood processing and biotechnology, 4. Aquatic resources, biodiversity and environment, and 5. Fisheries Economic.

ASEAN-FEN IFS 2017 Committee received more than 120 manuscripts from participated universities and research institutes, and 106 manuscripts were accepted for publication. All of the papers were subjected to peer-review by qualified experts in the field selected by the conference committee. The papers selected depended on their quality and their relevancy to the conference.

We would like to thank all the authors who have contributed to this volume and also to the board members, organizing committee, reviewers, speakers, chairpersons, sponsors and all the conference participants for their support to the ASEAN-FEN IFS 2017.

Warm Regards,

Dr.Sc. Asep Awaludin Prihanto, S.Pi., MP.

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Table of contents

Volume 137

2018

◀ Previous issue Next issue ▶

Asean-Fen International Fisheries Symposium - 2017 7–9 November 2017, Batu City, East Java, Indonesia

Accepted papers received: 14 March 2018

Published online: 13 April 2018

Open all abstracts

Preface

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Preface

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Papers

AQUACULTURE

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012001

Detection and analysis of hemolysin genes in *Aeromonas hydrophila* isolated from Gouramy (*Osphronemus gouramy*) by polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

Rozi, K Rahayu and D N Daruti

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012002

The effect of thallus spreading method on productivity of *Gracilaria* sp. culture

R Hidayatulbaroroh, M Nurhudah, M H Edy and Suharyadi

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012003

Study on characterization, pathogenicity and histopathology of disease caused by *Aeromonas hydrophila* in gourami (*Osphronemus gouramy*)

Rozi, K Rahayu, D N Daruti and M S P Stella

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012004

The growth performance of F1 transgenic mutiara catfish

Iskandar, I D Buwono and M U K Agung

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012005

Nitrite oxidizing bacteria for water treatment in coastal aquaculture system

S Noorak, S Rakkhiaw, K Limjirakhajorn, A Uppabullung, T Keawtawee and Y Sangnoi

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012006

Effect of alkaloids derived from jellyfish (*Aeginura* sp.) on the intestinal histopathology and relative percentage survival (RPS) of tiger grouper (*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus*) infected by *Vibrio harveyi*

S Andayani, M Fajar and M F Rahman

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012007

The influence of supplemented *Curcuma* in feed formulation to improve growth rate and feed efficiency of catfish (*Clarias* sp.)

M M Ulum, M Zubaidah, M Arief and Prayogo

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012008

The effect of differences in altitude location of an aquaculture on fish's hematocrit and fish's haemoglobin of Carp fish and resistance to bacterial attack

Rosidah, A Rizal, I Rustikawati and F Octavia

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012009

Characterization of phytase enzymes as feed additive for poultry and feed

M Lamid, A Al-Arif, O Asmarani and S H Warsito

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012010

The effect of the addition of cow brain powder in commercial feed on the gonadal maturity of comet goldfish (*Carassius auratus auratus*)

Y Andriani, U Subhan, Rosidah, Iskandar, I Zidni and A M Abdillah

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012011

The effect of colchicine on the size and bioactive compound of microalgae *Spirulina platensis*

A Mahardika, A T Mukti and M Arief

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012012

Quality characteristics of Bali sardinella (*Sardinella lemuru*) oil purified with bentonite as an adsorbent

U Nadhiro, S Subekti, W Tjahjaningsih and Patmawati

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012013

Effect of feeding silkworm on growth performance and feed efficiency of snakehead (*Channa striata*)

U Firmani and Lono

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012014

The identification of plankton, water quality, blood cell, and histology in culture pond of tilapia *Oreochromis niloticus* which infected by viral nervous necrosis (VNN)

U Yanuhar, D T Rahayu, M Musa and D Arfiati

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012015

Effect of mercury chloride to number of melano-macrophage centers on the kidney of carp fish (*Cyprinus carpio*)

L Mubarakah, W Tjahjaningsih and L Sulmartiwi

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012016

The effects of season, aeration and light intensity on the performance of pacific whiteleg shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) polycultured with seaweed (*Gracilaria verrucosa*)

T Susilowati, Desrina, J Hutabarat, S Anggoro, M Zainuri, Sarjito, F Basuki and T Yuniarti

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012017

The Effect of maceration period on contents and color brightness of phycoerythrin from *Gracilaria* sp.

H Lidiana, L Sulmartiwi and S Andriyono

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012018

Culture of *Daphnia* sp. (crustacean – cladocera): the effect of manure variation on the growth, natality, and mortality

H Herman, Y Andriani, A Sahidin, T Hidayat and T Herawati

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012019

The effects of salinity and temperature shock on *Kappaphycus alvarezii* seaweed spores release

F K Harwinda, W H Satyantini and E W Masithah

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012020

Effectivity of immunostimulant from *Zoothamnium penaei* protein membrane for decreasing the mortality rate of white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) in traditional plus pond

G Mahasri, R Kusdarwati, Kismiyati, Rozi and H Gustrifandi

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012021

The fecundity of fork-tailed threadfin bream (*Nemipterus furcosus*) in Bangka, Bangka Belitung

E Utami, E Safitriyani and Leo Gatra Persada

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012022

The effect of *Chaetoceros calcitrans* extract on hematology common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) infected by *Aeromonas salmonicida*

Maftuch, N D A Wulan, H Suprastyani, E Wijayanto, M Noercholis, A A Prihanto and A Kurniawan

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012023

The motility and motion duration of jatimbulan tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) spermatozoa in different salinity

J Triastuti, D Kintani, E M Luqman and D Y Pujiastuti

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012024

Immune response and parasitic infestation on Pacific white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) in immuno-probio circulation system (SI-PBR) in ponds

G Mahasri, P D W Sari and Prayogo

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012025

The effects of different concentrations of ccBA-GFP promoter with electroporation methods on the quality of koi sperm (*Cyprinus carpio* var. koi)

A Soeprijanto and D Aisyah

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012026

Analysis of growth performance and benefits of a high density catfish *Clarias gariepinus* Burchell culture in biofloc system

F Basuki, T Yuniarti, D Harwanto and T Susilowati

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012027

Performance efficiency of feed utilization, relative growth rate, and survival rate of common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) through the addition of phytase in the feed

D Rachmawati and I Samidjan

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012028

The effect of hydrogen peroxide on N/P ratio and phytoplankton diversity in Vannamei shrimp (*litopeneus vannamei*) ponds in Banyuwangi, East Java

D N Daruti, Rozi and K Rahayu

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012029

The identification of plankton tropical status in the Wonokromo, Dadapan and Juanda extreme water estuary

L A Sari, W H Satyantini, A Manan, K T Pursetyo and N N Dewi

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012030

Effect of maggot (*Hermetia illucens*) flour in commercial feed on protein retention, energy retention, protein content, and fat content in tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*)

D R Kurniawan, M Arief, Agustono and M Lamid

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012031

Anti-leech activity of *Scutellaria baicalensis* and *Morinda citrifolia* extracts against *Piscicola geometra*

P N Rizky, T C Cheng and H Nursyam

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012032

Effect of earthworm (*Lumbricus rubellus*) in feed formulation to improve fatty acids profile in eel (*Anguilla bicolor*) meat

K Farah, I R Gunawan, G B Putra, Agustono, W P Lokapirnasari, M Lamid, E D Masithah, T Nurhajati and Rozi

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OPEN ACCESS

012033

The effect of earthworms (*Lumbricus rubellus*) in feed formulation on growth and retention of eel (*Anguilla bicolor*)

P C Jatmiko, N A Madinah, Agustono and T Nurhajati

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

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012034

Increasing β -carotene content of phytoplankton *Dunaliella salina* using different salinity media

J Hermawan, E D Masithah, W Tjahjaningsih and A A Abdillah

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012035

Abnormalities of hybrid grouper (*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus* x *Epinephelus lanceolatus*) in Situbondo

J Triastuti, K T Pursetyo, A Monica, L Lutfiyah and D S Budi

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012036

Effect of probiotic culture water on growth, mortality, and feed conversion ratio of Vaname shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei* Boone)

M Bachruddin, M Sholichah, S Istiqomah and A Supriyanto

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012037

The comparison of heavy metals (Pb and Cd) in the water and sediment during spring and neap tide tidal periods in Popoh Bay, Indonesia

D Yona, R Febriana and M Handayani

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012038

The implementation of vessel-sinking policy as an effort to protect Indonesian fishery resources and territorial waters

Nurdin, Ikaningtyas and Rika Kurniaty

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012039

Analysis on traditional fishing grounds in Indonesia's Natuna waters under International Law

R Kurniaty, Ikaningtyas and P A Ruslijanto

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012040

The effect of water immersion on decreasing copper (Cu) and granulocyte levels in *Crassostrea cucullata*

D Arfiati, D P Arsanti, D R Suci, A Kurniawan, U Zakiyah and H F Kharismayanti

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012041

Validation of potential fishing zone forecast using experimental fishing method in Tolo Bay, Central Sulawesi Province

W E Rintaka and E Susilo

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012042

Characterization of elasticity and hydration of composite hydrogel based on collagen-iota carrageenan as a corneal tissue engineering

M Rinawati, J Triastuti and K T Pursetyo

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012043

The biomass, abundance, and distribution pattern of starfish *Asterias* sp. (Echinodermata: Asteroidea) in East Coast of Surabaya

N N Dewi, K T Pursetyo, L Aprilianitasari, M H Zakaria, M R Ramadhan and R A Triatmaja

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012044

The exploration of trophic structure modeling using mass balance Ecopath model of Tangerang coastal waters

N N Dewi, M Kamal, Y Wardiatno and Rozi

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012045

Phytochemical compounds of *Enhalus acoroides* from Wanci Island (Wakatobi) and Talango Island (Madura) Indonesia

C S U Dewi, R D Kasitowati and J A Siagian

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012046

Development of an aquaculture system using nanobubble technology for the optimization of dissolved oxygen in culture media for Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*)

G Mahasri, A Saskia, P S Apandi, N N Dewi, Rozi and N M Usuman

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012047

Clustering and estimating fish fingerling abundance in a tidal river in close proximity to a thermal power plant in Southern Thailand

S Chesoh, A Lim and C Luangthuvapranit

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012048

First records of bentfin devil ray (*Mobula thurstoni*) and the examination in physical factors of its habitat in the western waters of Morotai Island (North Moluccas)

D A Mukharror, I T Baiti, S A Harahap, D J Prihadi, M Ichsan and N Pridina

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012049

The percentage of coral reef cover in Saonek Kecil Island, Raja Ampat, West Papua

D A Wiguna, E D Masithah and A Manan

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012050

Marine tourism and the locations of protected turtles on Sukamade Beach, Meru Betiri National Park, East Java

D J Prihadi, A Shofiyullah and Y Dhahiyat

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012051

The prevalence and intensity of gastrointestinal endoparasite worms of cantang grouper (*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus - lanceolatus*) on floating net cages at Lamong Bay Surabaya, Indonesia

L D Agustina, S Subekti and Kismiyati

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012052

Crab and shellfish occurrences in the newly-grown mangrove habitats in southern Thailand

P Yeesin, S Bautip and S Chesoh

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012053

Monogenean parasites on cantang grouper (*Epinephelus fuscoguttatus- lanceolatus*) wilture in floating net cage for mariculture center Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

N T B Dewi, I F Aryadi, A F T Arrizal, D R Mardika, P A Syahputra, S Subekti, Kismiyati and P D W Sari

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012054

Preliminary design of a low-cost greenhouse for salt production in Indonesia

A A Jaziri, Guntur, W Setiawan, A A Prihanto and A Kurniawan

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012055

Proximate composition of several fish from Jatigede Reservoir in Sumedang district, West Java

T Herawati, A Yustiati, A Nurhayati and R Mustikawati

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012056

The isolation and identification of endophytic bacteria from mangrove (*Sonneratia alba*) that produces gelatinase

H Nursyam, A A Prihanto, N I Warasari, M Saadah, R E Masrifa, N A Nabila, N Istiqfarin and I J Siddiq

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012057

Alternative bioenergy through the utilization of *Kappaphycus alvarezii* waste as a substitution of substrate for biogas products

R Yulita, Agustono, D Y Pujiastuti and M A Alamsjah

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012058

Methallothionein expression on the gills and stomach of Chinese pond mussels exposed to lead (Pb)

H Kartikaningsih, A M Suryanto and D Arfiati

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012059

The effect of amino acid lysine and methionine addition on feed toward the growth and retention on mud crab (*Scylla serrata*)

Y R Alissianto, Z A Sandriani, B S Rahardja, Agustono and Rozi

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012060

The antagonistic activity of lactic acid bacteria isolated from *peda*, an Indonesian traditional fermented fish

T F Putra, H Suprpto, W Tjahjaningsih and H Pramono

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012061

Biochemical and physicochemical analysis of fish protein isolate recovered from red snapper (*Lutjanus* sp.) by-product using isoelectric solubilization/precipitation method

H Pramono, D Y Pujiastuti and A M Sahidu

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012062

Biofilm as a bioindicator of Cr VI pollution in the Lotic Ecosystems

A Kurniawan, Sukandar, C Satriya and Guntur

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012063

The potential of mangrove *Avicennia marina* and *A. Alba* from Nguling district, Pasuruan, East Java as an antioxidant

F Iranawati, F Muhammad, H Fajri, R D Kasitowati and S Arifin

[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)

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012064

The reducibility of heLa cell viability by *Sargassum polycystum* extracts

M Firdaus, D Setijawati, I Islam, H Nursyam, H Kartikaningsih, H S Yufidasari, A A Prihanto, R Nurdiani and A A Jaziri

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012065

Blue carbon content of mangrove vegetation in Subang district

I Nurruhwati, S D Purwita, Sunarto and Zahidah

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012066

Polyculture Engineering technology of *larasati* red tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and white shrimp (*Litopenaeus vannamei*) based for protease enzyme

I Samidjan and D Rachmawati

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012067

The physico-chemical properties of pangas catfish (*Pangasius pangasius*) skin gelatin

K A Pradameswari, K Zaelani, E Waluyo and R Nurdiani

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012068

Evaluation of the proximate quality of the combination of Tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) and white oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus ostreatus*) nuggets

H S Yufidasari, A A Prihanto, R Nurdiani and A A Jaziri

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012069

Stability of prebiotic, laminaran oligosaccharide under food processing conditions

A Chamidah

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Isolation and Identification of cellulolytic bacteria from mangrove sediment in Bangka Island
A Kurniawan, A A Prihanto, S P Sari, D Febriyanti, A Kurniawan, A B Sambah and E Asriani
[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)
-
- OPEN ACCESS** 012071
The characterization of edible coating from tilapia surimi as a biodegradable packaging
E Saputra, A Alamsjah and A A Abdillah
[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)
-
- OPEN ACCESS** 012072
Effect of maggot (*Hermetia illucens*) flour in commercial feed on protein retention, energy retention, protein content, and fat content in tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*)
D R Kurniawan, M Arief, Agustono and M Lamid
[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)
-
- OPEN ACCESS** 012074
Antibacterial activity of red algae (*Gracilaria verrucosa*) extract against *Escherichia coli* and *Salmonella typhimurium*
S Dayuti
[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)
-
- OPEN ACCESS** 012075
Potential of mangrove *Avicennia rumphiana* extract as an antioxidant agent using multilevel extraction
L Sulmartiwi, D Y Pujiastuti, W Tjahjaningsih and Jariyah
[+ Open abstract](#) [View article](#) [PDF](#)
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Antimicrobial resistance prevalence of *Aeromonas hydrophila* isolates from motile *Aeromonas septicemia* disease
R Kusdarwati, Rozi, N D Dinda and I Nurjanah
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Bacillus subtilis UBTn7, a potential producer of L - Methioninase isolated from mangrove, *Rhizophora mucronata*
A A Prihanto
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- OPEN ACCESS** 012078

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Analysis of water quality on several waters affected by contamination in West Sumbawa Regency

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Abstract. This study reports the result of water quality in several waters in West Sumbawa Regency. The load of waste input from anthropogenic activity becomes an indication of the decrease of water quality in West Sumbawa Regency Waters. The existence of illegal mining activities around the water has the potential to cause water pollution. Sample of water were collected on April 2017 in four location such as Sejorong 1, Sejorong 2, Tongo, and Taliwang. Sample were analyzed as insitu and exsitu parameters. The result of this research showed that Sejorong 2 have the highest value of pollution index but generally four site on West Sumbawa Regency Waters were categorized lightly contaminated. Concentration of heavy metal cadmium at four locations exceed the water quality standard for fisheries and drinking water. However, the trophic classification using TSI and TRIX of all location was oligotrophic water.

1. Introduction

Nowadays, the quality of surface water is an important concern. Waters such as rivers become water bodies that receive pollution input. Surface water is the area which most widely receives natural processes such as soil erosion, precipitation rates, and weathering processes, as well as anthropogenic activities such as industry. Rivers are land water resources essential for domestic activities, so control and reliable information is needed for effective management [1].

Batu Hijau area of West Sumbawa is an area that has a good biological and non- biological potential. The rivers located in the Batu Hijau area have an important economic value for the community be it for daily life, irrigation, or fishing for consumption [2].

Nowadays, pollution has become increasingly problematic in our daily life [3]. Along with the high potential of natural resources in the region of West Sumbawa, many industries have also been established there. The number of companies in the region have numbered to 625 industries covering textile, paper, chemical, petroleum, coal, plastics, metal goods, machinery and equipment, food, tobacco, and other processing industries [4]. The presence of acid mine overflow from the gold mining industry in West Sumbawa has the potential to decrease water quality. According to Onodera [5] the existence of various industrial activities causes various contaminants that can enter the waters. Phiri [6] said that these contaminants can interfere and harm the life of aquatic biota.

Based on information from people who live around the river, dead biota can often be found which include fish, shrimp, and crabs. The biota are suspected to be poisoned due to the contaminants that flow into the river [7,8]. This is an important concern that needs to be studied, especially regarding the description of water quality, quality status, and determination of trophic classification in West Sumbawa Regency waters due to the problem of pollution. This is one of the monitoring efforts to



prevent the occurrence of water quality degradation in these waters which is an important habitat of various biota with great ecological and economical value for food consumption. The aim of this study is to analyze the water quality status and trophic classification of the West Sumbawa Regency waters.

2. Methodology

2.1. Monitoring site

The study was conducted in April 2017 in several water sites in the West Sumbawa regency (figure 1). The research locations consist of 4 stations, namely Sejorong 1, Sejorong 2, Tongo, and Taliwang. Sejorong 1 is a river, Sejorong 2 is the estuary of the river, while Tongo and Taliwang are small lakes and tend to resemble stagnant waters. These four locations are indicated to be affected by anthropogenic activities, especially gold mining.

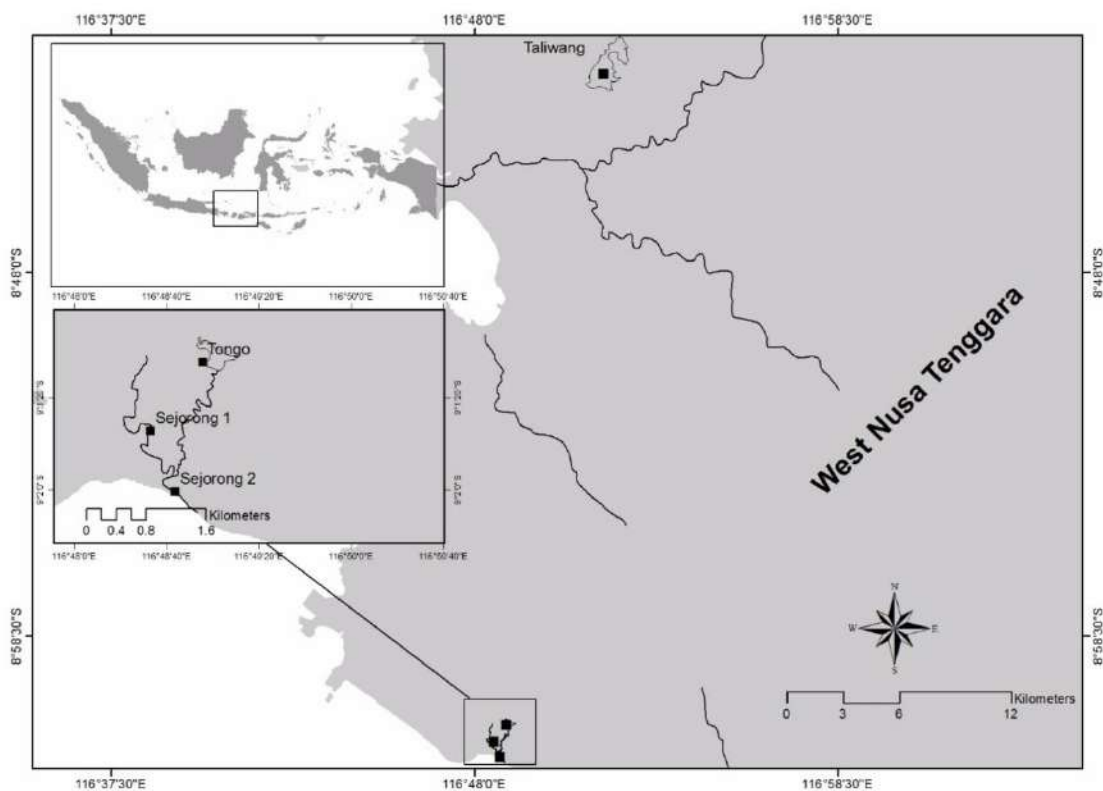


Figure 1. Map showing the water quality monitoring sites on several waters in West Sumbawa Regency waters.

The condition of West Sumbawa waters is shown by figure 2



Sejorong 1

Water bodies are narrower, tend to be shallow, greenish water color



Sejorong 2

More rapid currents, the most shallow point, the color is brown water, close to the mouth of the river



Tongo

brownish green water color, the existence of fishing activity



Taliwang

Conditions tend to be stagnant water, overgrown with aquatic plants (water hyacinth), presence of fishing activities by boat, and fishing, water color brownish green

Figure 2. Conditon of sampling locations.

2.2. Monitored parameters and analytical methods

Water quality parameters measured consist of physical, chemical and biological parameters. The water samples taken were surface water samples. Water samples were measured in situ and some were prepared and analyzed exsitu at the Institute for Research and Standarization of Surabaya and Nutrition Laboratorium, Faculty of Public Health at Airlangga University (table 1).

Table 1. Water quality parameters, units and analytical methods as measured during April 2017 on West Sumbawa Regency waters.

Parameters	Units	Method	Handling	Notes
Physical Parameters				
Temperature	°C	Termometer (Hg) / (APHA, AWWA, WEF 2005)		<i>In situ</i>
Transparency	meter	<i>Secchi disk</i> /Visual (APHA, AWWA, WEF 2005)		<i>In situ</i>
Turbidity	NTU	HACH 2100 AN Turbiditymeter Handbook		<i>Ex situ</i>
TDS	mg/L	SNI 06-6989.27-2005		<i>Ex situ</i>
TSS	mg/L	SNI 06-6989.3-2004		<i>Ex situ</i>
Chemical Parameters				
Salinity	‰	Refractometer (APHA, AWWA, WEF, 2005)		<i>In situ</i>
pH		pH meter		<i>In situ</i>
Alkalinity	mg/L	Standard Methods 20 th edition 1998	Cooling	<i>Ex situ</i>
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	DO meter		<i>In situ</i>
BOD	mg/L	SNI 06-6989.72 : 2009	Cooling	<i>Ex situ</i>
Ammonia	mg/L	SNI 06-6989.30-2005	H ₂ SO ₄ , pH <2	<i>Ex situ</i>
Nitrate	mg/L	SNI 06-2480-1991	H ₂ SO ₄ , pH <2	<i>Ex situ</i>
Nitrite	mg/L	SNI-06-6989.9-2004	H ₂ SO ₄ , pH <2	<i>Ex situ</i>
Orthophosphate	mg/L	Standard Methods 20th edition 1998	Cooling	<i>Ex situ</i>
Phosphate total	mg/L	Standard Methods 20th edition 1998	Cooling	<i>Ex situ</i>
Lead (Pb)	mg/L	SNI- 06-6989.46-2005	HNO ₃ , pH < 2	<i>Ex situ</i>
Cadmium (Cd)	mg/L	SNI- 06-6989.38-2005	HNO ₃ , pH < 2	<i>Ex situ</i>
Copper (Cu)	mg/l	SNI- 6989.66-2009	HNO ₃ , pH < 2	<i>Ex situ</i>
Biological Parameters				
Chlorofil a	mg/L	Aseton extract	Nathio-sulfat, dark condition	<i>Ex situ</i>
Phytoplankton	sel/m ³	Microscope	lugol	<i>Ex situ</i>

2.3. Data analysis

2.3.1 Pollution index

All parameters of water quality were compared to river water quality standards using the quality standard of Indonesia [9]. The results obtained were then discussed descriptively for all observation stations. The quality status of the environmental quality of Sungai Tongoloka was calculated by the using pollution index. The pollution index was used to determine the level of pollution relative to the allowed water quality parameters [10]. The pollution index has an advantage in determining pollution levels at a point at one observation. The pollution index value results are then evaluated to determine the status of the water quality (table 2).

$$IP : \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{C_i}{L_{ij}}\right)_M^2 + \left(\frac{C_i}{L_{ij}}\right)_R^2}{2}} \tag{1}$$

- IP : Pollution index
- C_i : Concentration of water quality parameters (i)
- L_{ij} : Standard of water quality parameters
- (C_i/L_{ij})_M : Maximum value C_i/L_{ij}
- (C_i/L_{ij})_R : Mean value C_i/L_{ij}

Table 2. Evaluation of pollution index value [10].

Value	Water Quality Status
0 <= 1.0	Good
1.0 <= 5.0	Lightly contaminated
5.0 < IP <= 10	Poluted moderately
IP > 10	Heavily polluted

2.3.2 Trophic Classification using Trophic State Index (TSI)

Trophic classification of the water was calculated based on several parameters that affect productivity in accordance with the calculation Trophic state index (TSI) [11]. TSI is based on three parameters namely total phosphate concentration (TSI-P), chlorophyll-a concentration (TSI-Chl-a) and Secchi disk depth value (TSI-SD). From these three parameters were obtained the value of TSI which is the average result of the value of TSI-P, TSI Chl-a and TSI-SD. Trophic classification based on Carlson Trophic state index (TSI) calculation is as follows:

$$TSI-SD = 10 \left(6 - \frac{\ln SD}{\ln 2} \right) \tag{2}$$

$$TSI-Chl-a = 10 \left(6 - \frac{2,04 - 0,68 \ln Chl-a}{\ln 2} \right) \tag{3}$$

$$TSI-TP = 10 \left(6 - \frac{\ln \frac{48}{TP}}{\ln 2} \right) \tag{4}$$

$$\text{Average of TSI} = \left(\frac{TSI SD + TSI Chl-a + TSI TP}{3} \right) \tag{5}$$

- SD = Secchi *disk* (m)
- Chl-a = Chlorofil-a (mg/m³)
- TP = Total phosphate (mg/m³)

Here is the category of trophic classification based on TSI Carlson (table 3).

Table 3. Category of trophic classification based on TSI Carlson.

TSI	Fertility Status
<30-40	Oligotrof
40-50	Mesotrof
50-70	Eutrof
70-100+	Hipereutrof

2.3.3 Trophic Classification using TRIX

The parameters chosen in the TRIX index determination were dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN), dissolved inorganic phosphate (DIP / PO₄), chlorophyll-a (Chl-a), and saturation level (% O₂). On the determination of the TRIX index using the formula Vollenwieder [12] shown as follows.

$$\text{TRIX} = (\text{Log} [\text{Chl-a} \times \% \text{sO}_2 \times \text{DIN} \times \text{DIP}] + 1.5) / 1.2 \quad (6)$$

% O₂ (saturation level) = (DO/DO_i) × 100 % , DO_i (saturation oxygen) = 14.62 – 0,37(T°C) + 0,0045(T°C)² – 0,097(Salinity) + 0,002(T°C)(Salinity) + 0,0003 (Salinity)², (Weiss 1970), DIN(Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen) = NH₃ + NO₂ + NO₃, DIP(Dissolved Inorganic Phosphate) = PO₄

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Physical Parameters

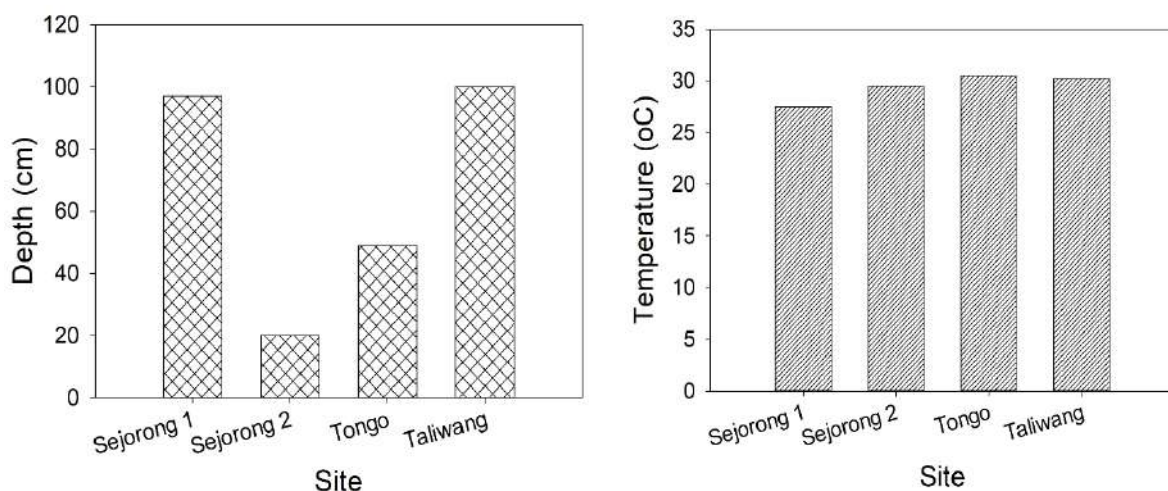
The physical parameters are shown on figure 3. According to Goldman [13], temperatures are parameters that play a role in controlling aquatic ecosystems that may affect other physical, chemical, and biological parameters. This is related to the metabolic system of aquatic biota. Temperatures on West Sumbawa Regency waters range from 27.5-30.5°C.

Based on field observations, Sejorong 2 is the most shallow station among all of the stations (20 cm), while Taliwang has the deepest depth (100 cm). The color of the waters describe the content of substances that exist in the waters. The color of the waters at Sejorong 1 station is greenish and odorless, while in Sejorong 2 is brown but also odorless. The Tongo station tends to be brownish-green and odorless, Taliwang station is brownish-green and smells fishy.

Transparency is visually determined and measured using a Secchi disk [13]. Transparency is one of the parameters that can be used to estimate the total turbidity of the waters due to organic or inorganic waste [11, 12]. Therefore, this technique can be used to predict the primary productivity of waters associated with the status of trophic classification. Sejorong 1 has the highest transparency value among other stations (72 cm) while Sejorong 2 has a low transparency value (7.3 cm) and Taliwang (8 cm).

The value of TDS for Sejorong 1, Tongo, and Taliwang has not exceeded the water quality standard based on [9] Class 1 regarding drinking water quality standard and Class 3 on the quality standard for fishery activities (1000 mg/L), while Sejorong 2 has exceeded the standard quality (1086 mg / L).

The TSS value describes the total of suspended solids in the water. TSS values range from 2-33 mg / L. Sejorong 2 has the highest TSS value of 33 mg/L. However, for the four stations the TSS value is still below the quality standard for fishing activities (400 mg / L).



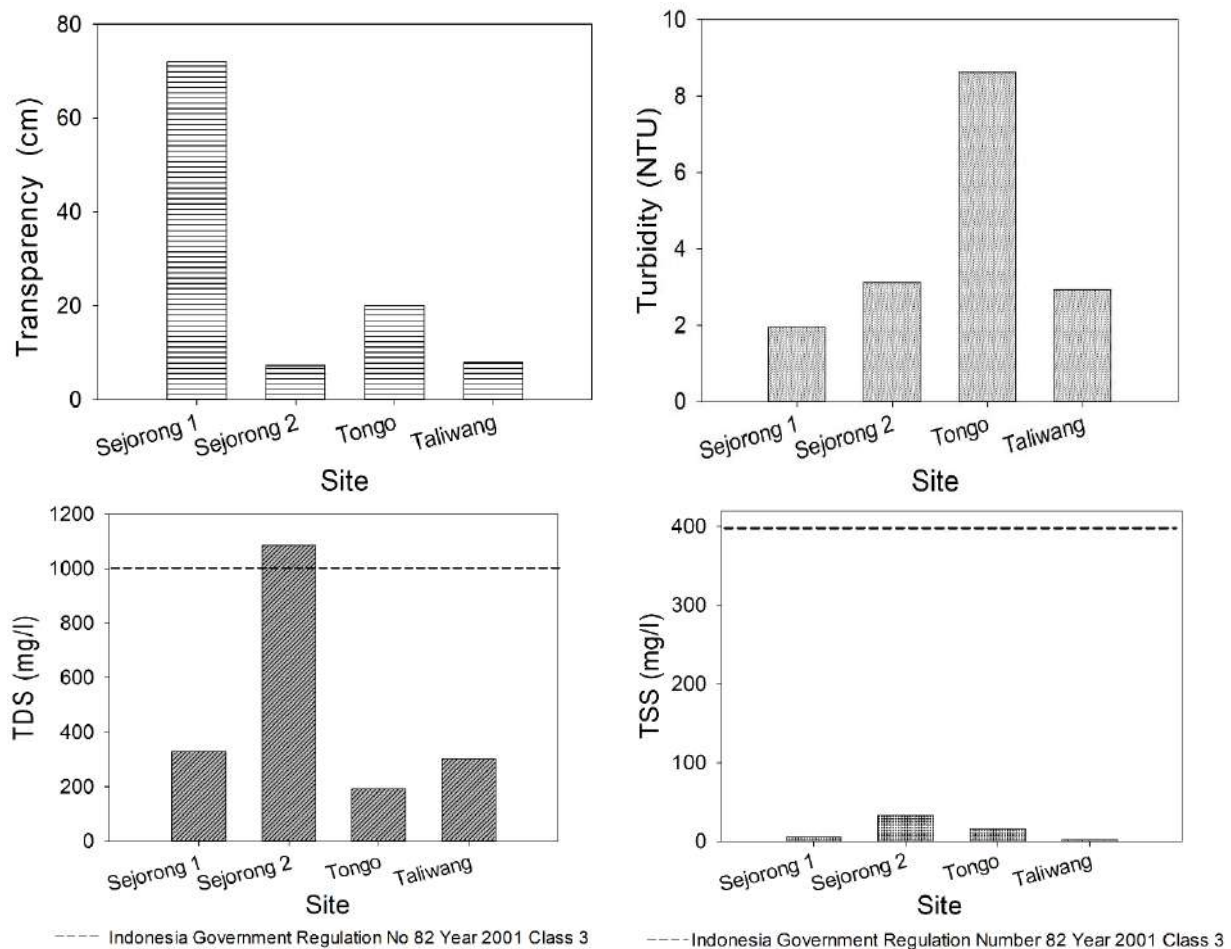


Figure 3. Physical parameter on West Sumbawa Regency waters.

3.2 Chemical parameters

The chemical parameters of water quality are shown by the figure 4,5 dan 6. The degree of acidity is influenced by the process of photosynthesis and respiration. The pH values at the study sites ranged from 6.9-7.95. Overall pH value is still in the range of drinking water quality standards and fishery activities. Oxygen values range from 4.51-6.1 mg / L. The oxygen content value at the four stations meets the quality standard for fisheries activities (minimum 3 mg / L).

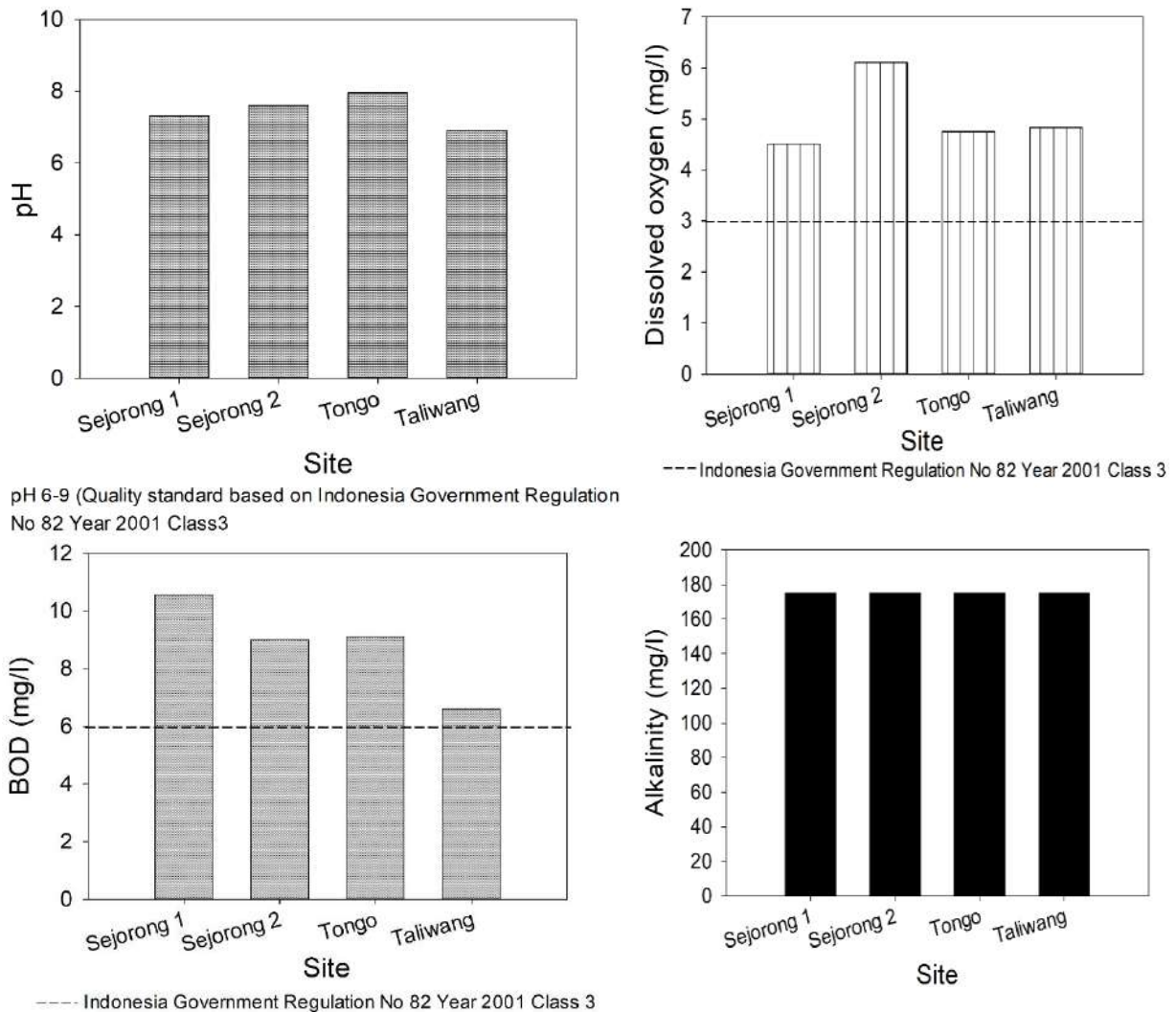
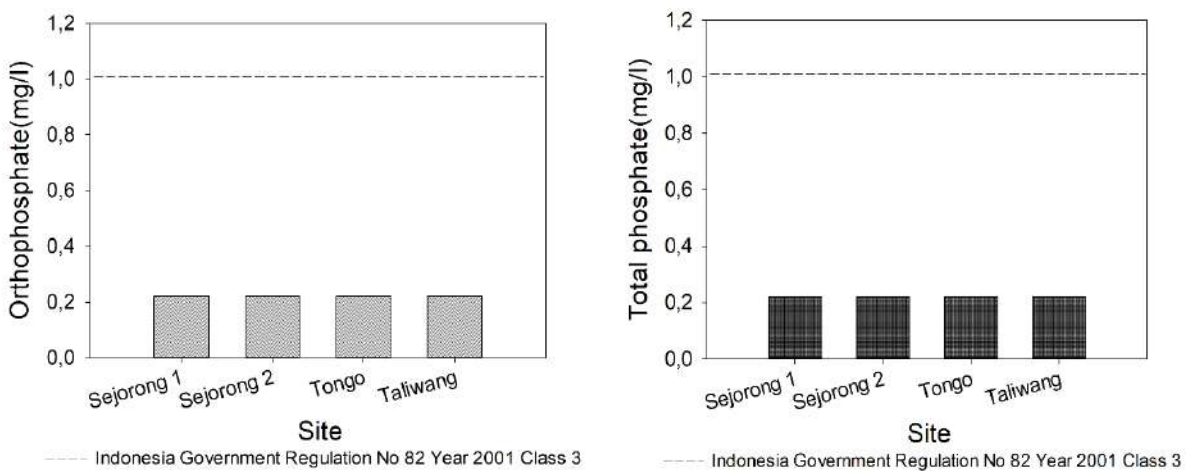


Figure 4. Chemical Parameter pH, DO, BOD, and Alkalinity on West Sumbawa Regency waters.



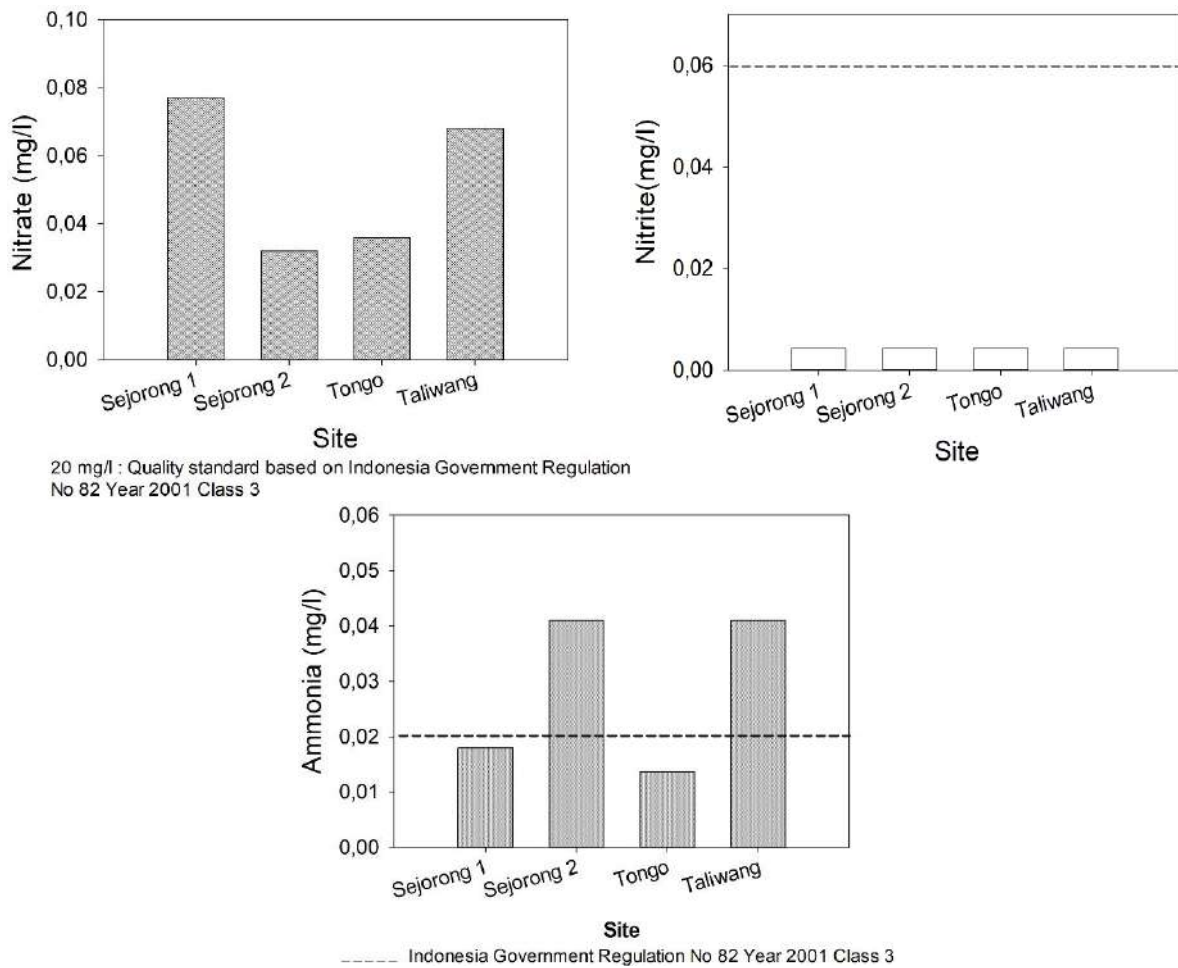
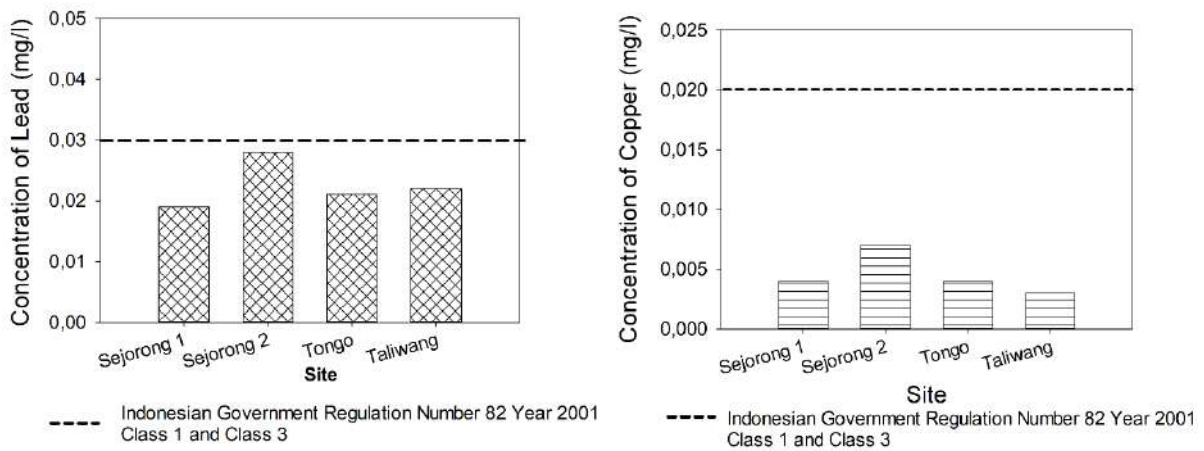


Figure 5. Chemical parameters orthophosphate, total phosphate, nitrat, nitrit, amonia on West Sumbawa Regency waters.



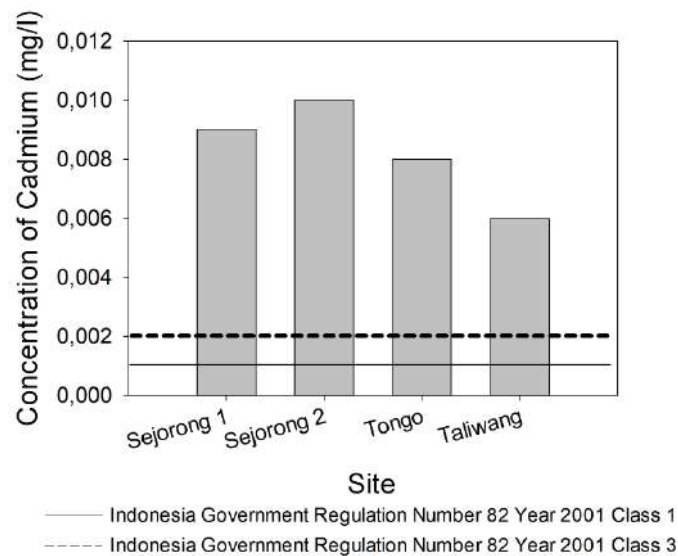


Figure 6. Concentration of Heavy metal on West Sumbawa Regency waters.

The value of alkalinity in all four stations had the same tendency value which was 175.05 mg CaCO_3 / L. BOD values obtained from the results ranged from 6.6 to 10.57 mg / L. The BOD value for all stations exceeded the good quality standard for fishery which is 6 mg/L. Phosphorus is one source of nutrients in the water. The total value of phosphate and orthophosphate in all four stations is <0.22 mg / L. The total value of phosphate and orthophosphate is still below the standard for fisheries (1 mg / L) and the quality standard of drinking water (0.2 mg / L).

Nitrate-nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$) is the main form of nitrogen in natural waters and is a major nutrient for plant and algae growth, and is a limiting factor other than phosphorus [13]. The value of nitrate in the West Sumbawa Regency waters ranged between 0.032-0.037 mg/L. The highest nitrate value was in Sejorong 1 and the lowest was in Sejorong 2. The value was still below the drinking water quality standard (10 mg / L) and the fishery quality standard (20 mg / L). Nitrite is an unstable nitrogen parameter. The presence of high nitrite potentially becomes dangerous in the waters. The nitrite value for the four stations is <0.0042. The value still had not exceeded the fishery quality standard of 0.06 mg / L. Ammonia is a part of nitrogen which can be toxic to aquatic biota if its presence is in excess in the water. Levels of ammonia in the study sites ranged from 0.0137 to 0.041 mg / L. Sejorong 2 and Taliwang had a value above the fishery quality standard.

The heavy metal content of lead in the West Sumbawa Regency waters ranged from 0.014-0.028 mg / L with Sejorong 2 having the highest levels that almost exceeded the quality standard. Copper content ranged from 0.003-0.007 mg/L. In addition to lead concentration (Pb), Sejorong 2 also had the highest copper (Cu) heavy metal concentration among the stations. Although the value is still below the quality standard, it is necessary to monitor the levels in the water so the concentration does not increase. For cadmium (Cd), concentrations at all four stations exceed the standards for drinking water (class 1) and fishery (Class 3). The cadmium concentration values ranged from 0.006 to 0.01 mg / L. The Sejorong 2 station also had the highest cadmium metal concentration compared to the other stations.

3.3 Biological parameters

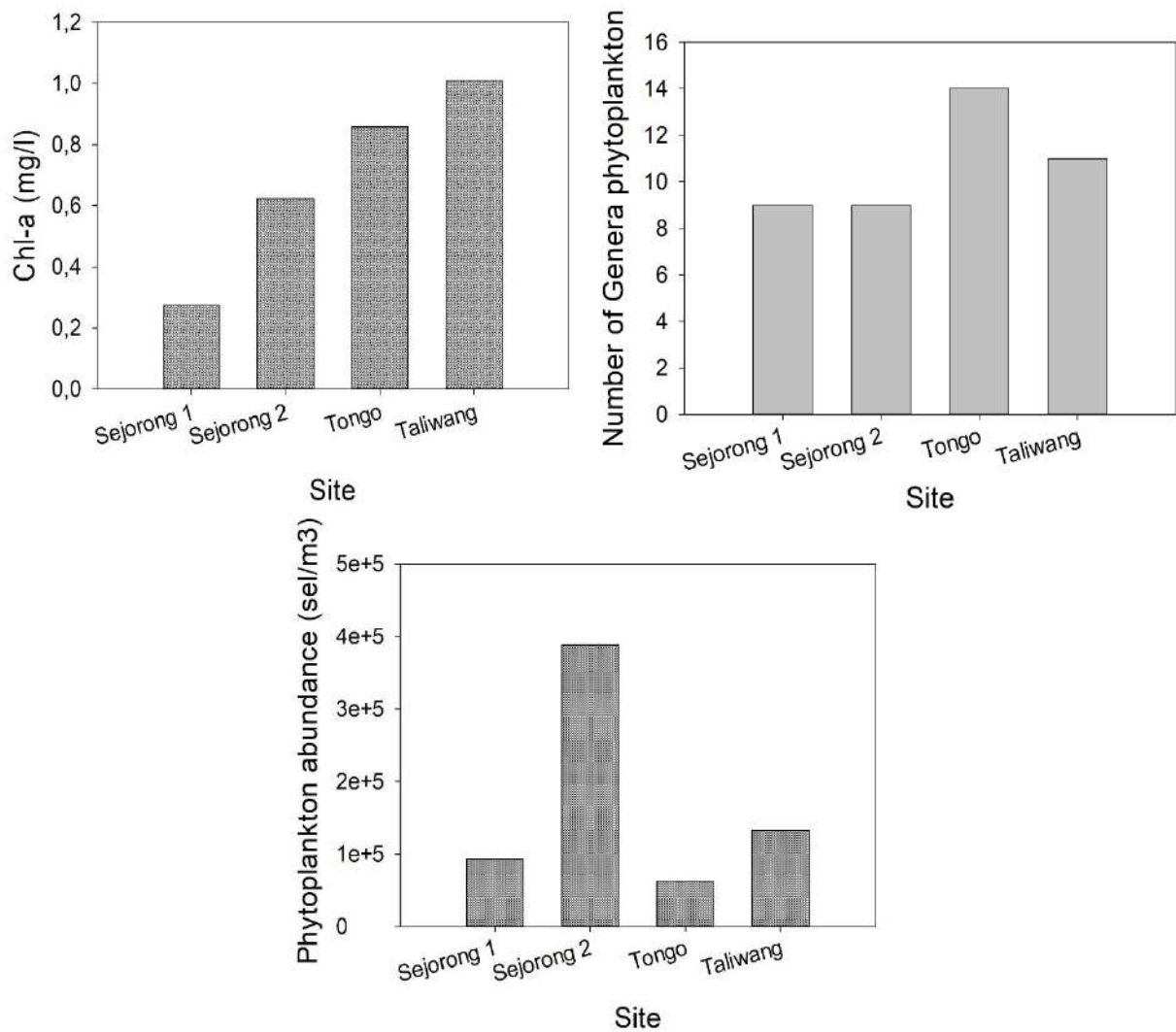


Figure 7. Biological parameters Chlorofil a, number of genera and phytoplankton abundance on West Sumbawa Regency waters.

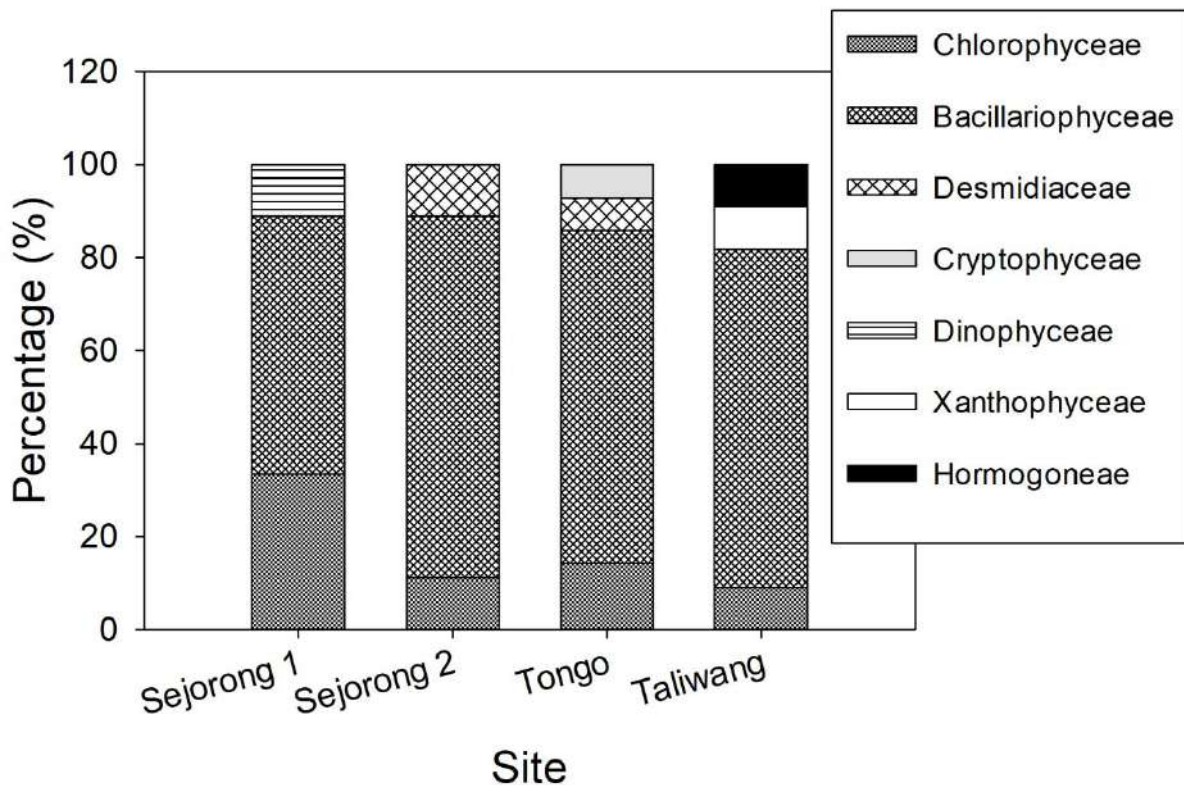


Figure 8. Composition of plankton on West Sumbawa Regency waters.

Chlorophyll a is a biological parameter that can predict the productivity of the water. Through chlorophyll, the biomass of phytoplankton in a waters can be known. The highest measurement of chlorophyll a was found in Taliwang Station at 1.008 mg / L and the smallest in Sejorong 1 with a value of 0.275 mg /L.

The number of plankton genera in Tongo was highest among the stations, which are 14 genera (figure 7). The highest abundance of plankton was Sejorong 2 (figure 7) due to the high abundance of *Synedra ulna* at the site. In general, the four stations were dominated by Bacillariophyceae with a range of 56-78%. The second dominant plankton was Chlorophyceae with a range of 11-33 %, while the other class was only about 7-11 % (figure 8).

Based on analysis of the pollution index, the four locations in West Sumbawa Regency waters was lightly contaminated (figure 9). However the trophic classification based on TSI and TRIX found all of locations were categorized as oligotrophic water (table 4).

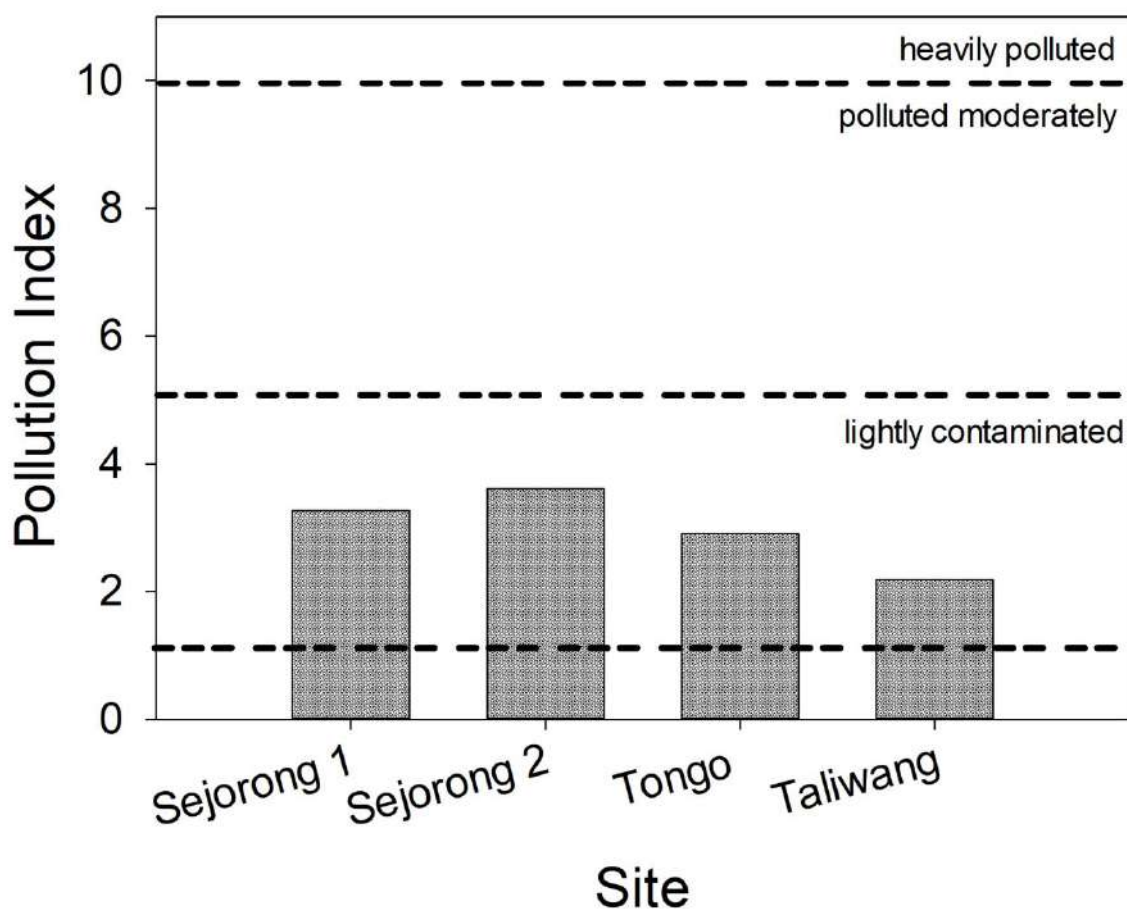


Figure 9. Water pollution index on West Sumbawa Regency waters.

Table 4. Trophic classification on West Sumbawa Regency waters.

Site	TSI Carlson	TRIX	Trophic Classification
Sejorong 1	3.81	1.11	Oligotrophic
Sejorong 2	16.67	1.51	Oligotrophic
Tongo	12.55	1.37	Oligotrophic
Taliwang	17.32	1.32	Oligotrophic

The existence of pollution was due to waste from the mining industry, illegal mining, and the excess mine acid from some time ago which has affected the aquatic environment as seen from the water quality parameters. The most heavily heavy metal waste was industrial waste, due to heavy metal elements being used as raw materials in industries, fungicide catalysts and additives. Industrial waste containing heavy metals will be carried by rivers or air to the sea [14]. In general, pollution waste derives from anthropogenic activities [15].

The physical parameters especially temperatures in this area are still within the range of aquatic biota thresholds, especially freshwater. Relating to the color parameters, Sejorong 1 is still greenish. One cause is the dominant plankton of Chlorophyceae. The brown color in Sejorong 2 is due to the station being closely located to the estuary, resulting in a lot of organic matter accumulating in the area. This is proven with the lowest *t* and highest TDS and TSS, with a turbidity that is also quite high.

Taliwang also has brown water color, but with a fishy smell. This is because the station is filled with water hyacinth that is likely to die and rot in the waters, causing unpleasant odors.

Overall transparency values in Sejong 2, Tongo, and Taliwang tend to be small due to the high organic material at the site. This is in line with the high value of turbidity in the three locations. The pH value at Taliwang station is the lowest among the other locations. This is indicated from the high levels of CO₂ due to high respiration in these waters. However, the alkalinity value is quite high in all four locations, so the pH range is neither too low nor too high. Oxygen levels are still within optimum limits for fishery.

The content of nitrate is still below the quality standard for fishery, so in terms of nitrate it still can support fishery activities. However, the high ammonia in Sejong 2 and Taliwang indicated that the decomposition of organic material was high in those locations. The rest of the organic matter were either from faeces or dead biota and can also increase ammonia levels in the water so that the value exceeds the quality standard.

The parameters of concern due to pollution caused by mining are heavy metals. The concentration of lead (Pb) and copper (Cu) at all locations was still below the quality standard, while cadmium (Cd) exceeded the quality standard. This needs to be monitored to determine whether the levels are increasing or decreasing.

The effect of the heavy metal Pb interferes with the enzyme oxidase, as a result it will inhibit the cell metabolic system, one of which inhibits the Hb system in the bone marrow [16]. In addition to the metal Pb, Cd metal also has the potential to poison aquatic biota. According to Tarigan [17] other than harmful to organisms, Pb metal is also harmful to humans. This is because humans consume aquatic biota such as fish, etc. Shrimp organisms will experience death within 24 - 504 hours from the exposure to metal Cd in concentrations of 0.005-0.15 ppm. This is evidenced by the conditions in the field where biota is very rarely found due to the effects of mine acid exposure and illegal mining that has killed off the biota.

The biological parameters observed were chlorophyll a and plankton. The value of chlorophyll a in Tongo and Taliwang was high. This indicates that Tongo and Taliwang are very productive waters compared to Sejong 1 and Sejong 2. In addition, the number of phytoplankton genera found in Tongo and Taliwang were higher than that of Sejong 1 and Sejong 2. However Sejong 2 has the highest abundance due to the dominance of the species *Synedra ulna*.

Based on the pollution index analysis, the quality status of water quality in the four locations are classified as lightly contaminated. This is due to the parameters that have exceeded the standard. Based on the analysis of TSI and TRIX fertility rates, all stations in the West Sumbawa Regency waters are oligotrophic. This means that the waters are still clear waters and have little nutrient content.

4. References

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