

ABSTRAK

TINGKAT PENCEMARAN PERAIRAN DI PANTAI MUARA INDAH KOTA AGUNG DITINJAU DARI INDEKS SAPROBITAS FITOPLANKTON

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Pengembangan wisata di Pantai Muara Indah meningkatkan aktivitas antropogenik seperti penangkapan ikan, perdagangan, dan limbah rumah tangga yang menyebabkan pencemaran. Pencemaran perairan dapat mengakibatkan penurunan kualitas air yang memengaruhi kehidupan organisme air seperti fitoplankton. Tujuan penelitian ini mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis fitoplankton, menganalisis tingkat pencemaran bahan organik berdasarkan parameter biologi (fitoplankton) dengan Indeks Saprobias sesuai nilai Saprobik Indeks (SI) dan Trofik Saprobik Indeks (TSI), dan menganalisis kondisi perairan di Pantai Muara Indah berdasarkan hubungan parameter kualitas air (fisika kimia) dengan kelimpahan fitoplankton menggunakan *Principal Component Analysis* (PCA). Pengukuran parameter kualitas air dan pengambilan sampling fitoplankton dilakukan sebanyak 2 kali pada 3 stasiun dan 3 titik di setiap stasiunnya. Tingkat pencemaran bahan organik di perairan dapat ditelaah menggunakan metode Indeks Saprobias. Kelimpahan fitoplankton di setiap stasiun (21.943–30.740 Ind/L) yang tergolong mesotrofik atau kesuburan perairan sedang dengan indeks keanekaragaman sedang ($H' = 2,49-2,55$), keseragaman tinggi ($E = 0,76-0,84$), dan dominansi rendah ($C < 0,5$). Ditemukan 36 genus fitoplankton dari empat kelas utama yaitu Bacillariophyceae, Chlorophyceae, Cyanophyceae, dan Dinophyceae. Tingkat pencemaran bahan organik berdasarkan nilai SI dan TSI tergolong β – Mesosaprobik (perairan tercemar ringan sampai sedang), dan parameter lingkungan yang paling berpengaruh pada semua genus fitoplankton berdasarkan hasil *Principal Component Analysis* (PCA) adalah suhu, kecerahan oksigen terlarut, nitrat, dan fosfat.

Kata Kunci: Fitoplankton, kualitas air, pariwisata, pencemaran, saprobias

ABSTRACT

WATER POLLUTION LEVEL IN MUARA INDAH BEACH KOTA AGUNG BASED ON PHYTOPLANKTON SAPROBIC INDEX

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The development of tourism in Muara Indah Beach increases anthropogenic activities such as fishing, trading, and household waste disposal, which contribute to pollution. Water pollution may lead to a decline in water quality, affecting aquatic organisms such as phytoplankton. This study aimed to identify phytoplankton genera, analyzing the level of organic pollution based on biological parameters (phytoplankton) using the Saprobic Index (SI) and Trophic Saprobic Index (TSI), and assess water conditions at Muara Indah Beach based on the relationship between water quality parameters (physical and chemical) and phytoplankton abundance using Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Water quality measurements and phytoplankton sampling are conducted twice at three stations, with three sampling points at each station. The level of organic pollution in the waters is evaluated using the Saprobic Index method. Phytoplankton abundance at each station ranges from 21.943–30.740 Ind/L, indicating mesotrophic or moderately fertile waters, with moderate diversity ($H' = 2.49\text{--}2.55$), high evenness ($E = 0.76\text{--}0.84$), and low dominance ($C < 0.5$). A total of 36 genera of phytoplankton were identified, representing four major classes: Bacillariophyceae, Chlorophyceae, Cyanophyceae, and Dinophyceae. The level of organic pollution, as indicated by the Saprobic Index (SI) and Trophic State Index (TSI), was classified as β -Mesosaprobic, indicating lightly to moderately polluted waters, and the environmental parameters that most significantly influenced all phytoplankton genera based on the results of Principal Component Analysis (PCA) were temperature, brightness, dissolved oxygen, nitrate, and phosphate.

Keywords: *Phytoplankton, pollution, saprobity, tourism, water quality*