

## ABSTRAK

**Sherly Rahmeida, NIM 4193220004 (2023). Intensitas dan Prevalensi Mikroplastik pada Saluran Pencernaan, Hati, dan Ginjal Ikan Belanak (*Osteomugil engeli*) dan Gulama Batu (*Johnius borneensis*) di Desa Perlis, Brandan Barat, Kabupaten Langkat**

Mikroplastik adalah pecahan plastik kecil yang berukuran kurang dari 5mm. Mikroplastik yang kecil ini dapat termakan oleh ikan karena menyerupai makanan ikan tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk dan warna mikroplastik, prevalensi (keberadaan) mikroplastik dan intensitas (jumlah) mikroplastik dan pada organ saluran pencernaan, hati dan ginjal ikan belanak (*Osteomugil engeli*) dan ikan gulama batu (*Johnius borneensis*). Penelitian dilakukan selama bulan Maret-April 2023, sampel dibeli dari nelayan Desa Perlis, Brandan Barat, Kabupaten Langkat dan kemudian dibawa ke Laboratorium Biologi Universitas Negeri Medan untuk dianalisis. Metode ekstraksi mikroplastik diadaptasi dari metode oleh Karami, et al., 2016 yang kemudian diamati dibawah mikroskop stereo. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mikroplastik yang ditemukan ada 3 jenis yaitu fiber, film, dan fragmen dengan 7 warna yaitu transparan, hitam, coklat, merah, biru, hijau, dan kuning. prevalensi mikroplastik pada ikan belanak (*Osteomugil engeli*) dan ikan gulama batu (*Johnius borneensis*) adalah 100% . Intensitas mikroplastik pada ikan belanak (*Osteomugil engeli*),  $4,49 \pm 2,629$  ( $\bar{X} \pm SD$ ) secara signifikan lebih besar dibandingkan ikan gulama batu (*Johnius borneensis*)  $3,49 \pm 2,345$  ( $\bar{X} \pm SD$ ) ( $F=29,786$ ,  $P=0,000$ ).

**Kata kunci:** Intensitas, Prevalensi, Mikroplastik, *Osteomugil engeli*, *Johnius borneensis*



## ABSTRACT

**Sherly Rahmeida, NIM 4193220004 (2023). Intensity and Prevalence of Microplastic in Gut, Liver and Kidney of Mullet Fish (*Osteomugil engeli*) and Croaker Fish (*Johnius borneensis*) at Perlis Village, West Brandan, Langkat City.**

Microplastics are small plastic fragments that measure less than 5mm. These tiny microplastics can be ingested by fish as they resemble their food. The purpose of this research is to investigate the shape and color of microplastics, as well as the intensity (quantity) and prevalence (presence) of microplastics in the gut, liver and kidney organs of the mullet fish (*Osteomugil engeli*) and the croaker fish (*Johnius borneensis*). The research was conducted during the months of March-April 2023, and the samples were obtained from fishermen in Perlis Village, Brandan Barat, Langkat Regency, and then transported to the Biology Laboratory of Medan State University for analysis. The microplastic extraction method was adapted from the method by Karami et al., 2016, and observed under a stereo microscope. The results of the study showed that three types of microplastics were found: fibers, films, and fragments, with seven colors: transparent, black, brown, red, blue, green, and yellow. The prevalence of microplastics in the mullet fish (*Osteomugil engeli*) and croaker fish (*Johnius borneensis*) was 100%. The intensity of microplastics in the mullet fish (*Osteomugil engeli*),  $4,49 \pm 2,629$  ( $\bar{X} \pm SD$ ), was significantly higher compared to the croaker (*Johnius borneensis*),  $3,49 \pm 2,345$  ( $\bar{X} \pm SD$ ) ( $F=29,786$ ,  $P=0.000$ ).

**Key word:** Intensity, Prevalence, Microplastic, *Osteomugil engeli*, *Johnius borneensis*

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