



INTISARI

Meningkatnya kegiatan manusia akan menimbulkan berbagai macam masalah, salah satunya adalah tercemarnya air. Pencemaran air yang mengakibatkan penurunan kualitas air dapat berasal dari limbah terpusat dan limbah tersebar. Limbah terpusat seperti limbah industri, peternakan, perhotelan dan rumah sakit. Limbah tersebar seperti limbah pertanian, perkebunan, dan domestik. Salah satu industri yang menghasilkan limbah Cr adalah limbah industri penyamakan kulit. Limbah penyamakan kulit mengandung Cr yang sangat beracun. Penyisihan logam Cr dalam limbah cair dapat dilakukan dengan menggunakan sistem *Sub-surface Flow Constructed Wetland (SSF-CW)*. Sistem *Sub-surface Flow Constructed Wetland (SSF-CW)* merupakan salah satu rekayasa sistem pengolahan limbah yang dibangun dan dirancang dengan melibatkan tanaman air, tanah atau media lain dan mikroba terkait, dengan perlakuan lebih terkontrol dengan tipe aliran bawah permukaan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui kemampuan tanaman akar wangi terhadap kecepatan dan pengurangan *Chrom (Cr)* dalam limbah cair, mengetahui pengaruh media granul *fly ash* dan kerikil pada sistem *constructed wetland* dalam menurunkan kadar Cr limbah cair. Desain *Constructed Wetland* terbuat dari plastik dengan model *Sub Surface Flow Constructed Wetland (SSF-CW)* mempunyai 3 zona, zona 1 yang berupa *inlet* dan zona 3 berupa *outlet* mempunyai dimensi 37 X 54,5 X 60 cm sedangkan zona 2 yang berupa zona reaksi dengan dimensi 75 X 52,6 X 43,5 cm. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara keseluruhan penyisihan Cr dari air limbah di Wetland I, wetland II, wetland III berturut-turut adalah 85,76%, 93,24% dan 74,69 %. Selama penelitian terdapat perkembangan tanaman akar wangi yaitu adanya tunas baru dan peningkatan bobot tanaman. Model kinetika penurunan kadar Cr dalam air limbah pada Wetland I, dan wetland II mengikuti persamaan orde n=2 dengan nilai k berturut-turut sebesar 0,2290 dan 1,0369 $(\text{mg/L})^{-1} \text{hari}^{-1}$. Sedangkan pada wetland III mengikuti persamaan orde n=1 dengan nilai k sebesar 0,1470 hari^{-1} .

Kata kunci: SSF-CW, penyisihan Cr, *fly ash*, tanaman akar wangi



ABSTRAK

The increasing human activity will cause various kinds of problems, one of which is pollution with water. Water pollution that results in decreased water quality can come from centralized waste and waste. Centralized waste like industrial waste, farms, hotels and hospitals. Waste is scattered like agricultural waste, plantations, and domestic. One of the industries that produce liquid waste is the waste of leather tanning industry. Leather tanning waste contains very toxic Chromium. The metal trigger for Cr in a liquid waste can be done by using the Sub-surface Flow Constructed Wetland (SSF-CW). Sub-Surface Flow Constructed Wetland (SSF-CW) is one of the engineered of sewage treatment systems built and designed involving aquatic plants, soil or other media and related microbes, with more controlled treatment using sub-surface flow types. The purpose of this study was to determine the ability of vetiver (*Vetiveria Zizanoides L*) to reduce of Chromium (Cr) in wastewater, to understand the effect of fly media ash and gravel media in the constructed wetland system in reducing Cr in wastewater. The Constructed Wetland was designed made of plastic with the Sub-Surface Flow Constructed Wetland (SSF-CW) model with 3 zones, zone 1 which is inlet zone and zone 3 which is outlet having dimensions of 37 x 54.5 x 60 cm, while zone 2 which is a reaction zone with dimensions 75 x 52.6 x 43.5 cm. The results showed that overall Cr removal from wastewater in wetland I, wetland II, wetland III was 85.76, 93.24, and 74.69%, respectively. During the study, there was a growth of the plants, indicated by the presence of new shoots and an increase in the weight of plants. The kinetic model for reducing Cr content in wastewater at the Wetland I, and wetland II follows the $n=2$ order equation with a value of k value of 0,2290 and 1,0369. At the wetland III follows the $n=1$ order equation with a value of k value of 0,1470.

Keywords: SSF-CW, Cr removal, fly ash, vetiver (*Vetiveria Zizanoides L*)