



**Isolasi, Identifikasi, dan Uji Potensi Bakteri Laut sebagai Agen Bioremediasi
Logam Berat Kromium (Cr)**

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INTISARI

Pencemaran air merupakan salah satu permasalahan lingkungan yang dihadapi akibat perkembangan industri yang terus meningkat. Industri tekstil, pelapisan logam, penyamakan kulit hingga penambangan banyak menyumbangkan limbah berbahaya seperti logam berat. Kromium (Cr) merupakan salah satu logam berat dengan tingkat toksitas tinggi bagi makhluk hidup bahkan dalam konsentrasi rendah. Upaya penanggulangan untuk mengurangi dan menghilangkan substansi pencemar logam berat dari ekosistem air telah banyak dilakukan, diantaranya dengan menggunakan metode fisikokimia presipitasi, elektrodialisis, dan presipitasi alkali. Selain prosesnya memerlukan banyak biaya, metode tersebut kurang ramah bagi lingkungan karena menghasilkan produk samping yang juga mencemari dan berbahaya bagi lingkungan. Oleh karena itu, bioremediasi bisa menjadi solusi efektif, efisien, dan ramah lingkungan dengan memanfaatkan mikroorganisme yang memiliki kemampuan resistensi dan reduksi terhadap logam berat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengisolasi, mengidentifikasi, dan melakukan uji potensi reduksi logam berat kromium oleh bakteri laut. Penelitian dilakukan dengan pengambilan sampel air laut dan pasir Pantai Samas dan Pantai Pandansimo. Selanjutnya dilakukan isolasi, seleksi, karakterisasi serta identifikasi bakteri resisten logam kromium untuk diuji potensi reduksinya. Tiga isolat terseleksi memiliki kemampuan resistensi tertinggi terhadap logam berat kromium. Proses identifikasi menunjukkan bahwa dua isolat, yaitu PSAA1 dan SMCS21 diduga merupakan anggota genus *Proteus*, sedangkan satu isolat PSAA8 diduga merupakan anggota genus *Micrococcus*. Ketiga isolat bakteri PSAA8, SMCS21, dan PSAA1 menunjukkan kemampuan reduksi logam berat kromium dengan efisiensi reduksi secara berurutan sebesar 22,54%, 21,54%, dan 18,44%. Sehingga ketiga isolat bakteri laut memiliki potensi sebagai agen bioremediasi untuk mengurangi konsentrasi logam berat kromium dari lingkungan.

Kata Kunci: Bakteri Laut, Bioremediasi, Kromium, *Micrococcus*, *Proteus*



Isolation, Identification, and Potential Test of Marine Bacteria as Chromium (Cr) Heavy Metal Bioremediation Agent

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ABSTRACT

Water pollution is one of the environmental problems faced due to the increasing industrial development. The textile industry, metal plating, leather tanning and mining contribute a lot of hazardous waste such as heavy metals. Chromium (Cr) is one of the heavy metals with a high level of toxicity to living things even in low concentrations. Various countermeasures to reduce and eliminate heavy metal pollutants from aquatic ecosystems have been widely carried out, including by using physicochemical methods of precipitation, electrodialysis, and alkaline precipitation. In addition to the process requiring a lot of money, this method is not friendly to the environment because it produces by-products that are also polluting and harmful to the environment. Therefore, bioremediation can be an effective, efficient and environmentally friendly solution by utilizing microorganisms that have the ability to resist and reduce heavy metals. This study aims to isolate, identify, and test the potential reduction of chromium heavy metal by marine bacteria. The research was conducted by taking sea water and sand samples from Samas Beach and Pandansimo Beach. Furthermore, isolation, selection, characterization and identification of chromium metal resistant bacteria were carried out to test their reduction potential. The three selected isolates had the highest resistance ability to the heavy metal chromium. The identification process showed that two isolates, namely PSAA1 and SMCS21 were suspected to be members of the genus *Proteus*, while one isolate PSAA8 was suspected to be a member of the genus *Micrococcus*. The three bacterial isolates PSAA8, SMCS21, and PSAA1 showed the ability to reduce the heavy metal chromium with reduction efficiencies of 22.54%, 21.54%, and 18.44% respectively. So that the three marine bacterial isolates have potential as bioremediation agents to reduce the concentration of chromium heavy metals from the environment.

Keywords: Bioremediation, Chromium, Marine Bacteria, *Micrococcus*, *Proteus*