Potential *Pistia stratiotes* and *Limnocharis flava* as Agent Phytoremediation Coliform Waste

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1. Introduction

Environmental pollution is a very important issue to be addressed because it can interfere with any activity of the life of living beings, even can cause various diseases that are deadly to humans. The disease can appear in the dirty neighborhood, among others; respiratory tract infections, diarrhea, typhus, dysentery, cholera, etc. Each type of disease can be caused by different pollution sources, such as respiratory infectious diseases caused by the unhealthy air pollution and disease typhus caused by water contaminated by fecal waste. There are also diseases that are caused by the same source of contamination are: diarrhea, typhus, and cholera caused by water contaminated by fecal coliform bacteria [1].

Fecal coliform bacteria are the gram-negative pathogen that is derived from human or animal feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria in the water caused by human activities that throw feces into water, for example: making a toilet on the river, drains the stool from the House to the River through the pipes, disposing of animal waste into the River, or disposing of household equipment that is contaminated by feces [2]. The presence of coliform bacteria in the water is a major problem for water pollution, let alone the water is the source of life of the people who lived around a water source or river water is widely used for the activity of human life. One of the rivers that are widely used by the community as the source of life, even as a source of drinking water is a River located in the village of Arbes Kehena Ambon.

Besides used as a source of drinking water, streamlet Arbes also used by the people who live around for bathing, wash, and as septic tank to flow of natural emissions feces to the house through the pipe. The activity in the uncontrollable use Arbes as septic tank natural result in the occurrence of coliform waste water pollution. The fecal coliform causing water is unfit for consumption and used by a community as: a bath or washing clothes. A solution can be done to overcome this pollution problem is to make rules and give sanction to make public toilet in rivers and drainpipe feces into the river.

In addition to making the rules and sanctions to people who dispense the stool into the river, conducted scientific actions such as search also the plant as a potential agent in the remediation sewage pollution at levels of coliform so water could be minimized [3]. Plant used as a biofilter as *Pistia stratiotes* and *Limnocharis flava* that is kind of aquatic herbs floating his life on the water surface with a system of root fibers. Both plants are dependent on the conditions of his habitat and availability of nutrients as well as have the ability to reproduce vegetatively or generative in a short time. This plant is widely grown in contaminated areas, such as wetlands, lakes, rivers, and reservoirs with the carbon and nitrogen content were very high [4]. The results of research conducted by Yusuf Guntur indicate that an aquatic plant, as *Eichornia crasipper* and *Hydrilla verticillata* have the ability in accumulating heavy metals of lead on waters and has the ability to degrade concentration in samples of coliform fecal waste taken from residential areas Tallo [5]. To depart from this research, then will try to test the ability of bioremediation by *Pistia stratiotes* and *Limnocharis flava* in lowering concentration coliform fecal in the scale of the laboratory, who is tested and this research result as a solution in solving the problem of the river Arbes by the contamination of fecal waste. The aim of this research is to find out the ability *P. stratiotes* and *L. flava* as an agent bioremediation in lowering the value of coliform and get agent bioremediation in overcoming coliform potential pollution.

2. Materials and Methods

The type of research conducted is a quantitative approach to laboratory experiments that aim to know the ability of *P. stratiotes* and *L. flava* as bioremediation agents in lowering the value of coliform and gain a potential plant agents in overcoming pollution of coliform. This study uses two types of agents are plants of *P. stratiotes* and *L. flava* as free variables I and waste concentrations coliform as indicators (100%, 75%, 50%, and 25%) as free variables II. Bound variables in this study was the decreased value of coliform in each treatment indicators are coliform MPN values decreased examined every once a week for 1 month of observation.
The design used in this study was a randomized factorial with the group the total number of observations is $3 \times 4 = 12$ units of observation. Treatment and observation of the table can be seen as follows:

### Table 3.1: Lay Out

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model simulation/concentration</th>
<th>coliform waste</th>
<th>T1 (P. stratiotes)</th>
<th>T2 (L. flava)</th>
<th>T3 (T1 + T2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td>T1K1</td>
<td>T2K1</td>
<td>T3K1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P. stratiotes)</td>
<td></td>
<td>T1K2</td>
<td>T2K2</td>
<td>T3K2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L. flava)</td>
<td></td>
<td>T1K3</td>
<td>T2K3</td>
<td>T3K3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T1 + T2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>T1K4</td>
<td>T2K4</td>
<td>T3K4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model simulation/concentration</th>
<th>K1 (25%)</th>
<th>K2 (50%)</th>
<th>K3 (75%)</th>
<th>K4 (100%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(P. stratiotes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L. flava)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(T1 + T2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1 shows the total treatment in research namely 12 treatment rooms, each treatment is observed every once a week for a month of observations with previously learned the value of waste MPN are used. The time used in the study is 1 month which started on 21 January to 22 February 2014 and housed in the laboratory SCIENCES IAIN Ambon. Object observed is a decline in the value of coliform in each treatment were tested using the method of MPN tubes 15 series and the results of the study confirmed the MPN. The materials used in this study is P. stratiotes and L. flava as test plant, a waste contain coliform of river Arbes, medium LB (lactose broth), and sterile aquadest. Put waste in the aquarium-sized container in accordance with the sewage treatment concentrations using contain coliform concentrations, further diluted in sterile water. The test is placed on the aquarium plants comply with sterilization of the sterilizer. Put waste in the aquarium-sized container 30 cm x 20 cm x 20 cm, aerator, test tubes, durham tube, incubator, the tables confirm MPN, Erlenmeyer flask, micropipet, oven, autoclave, and bottle sampling water.

The first step is collecting waste containing coliform of the Arbes. Location of sampling is on a point that is very prone to waste contaminated by fecal waste exhaust pipe which is around the stool or around the public toilets in the Arbes. The waste samples taken is assumed as the waste with 100% contain coliform concentrations, further diluted in accordance with the sewage treatment concentrations using sterile aquadest. Put waste in the aquarium-sized container 30 cm x 20 cm x 20 cm, each aquarium containing 5 L of waste. The test is placed on the aquarium plants comply with treatment, each containing 500 g aquarium plants. The plant is left exposed to the waste and made observations on coliform degradation of waste each week once during 1 month. Initial measurements carried out for the value of coliform waste on each group’s treatment.

### 3. Results and Discussion

The results showed that there were differences in the ability of lowering the value of waste between coliform P. stratiotes, L. flava, and combination of both. Decrease the value of the most high coliform MPN found in treatment are combination of P. stratiotes and L. flava, then treatment of the P. stratiotes, and the least ability to degrade the value of coliform is L. flava. Research results can be seen in the following table.

### Table 4.1: The ability of the plant in lowering the value of MPN coliform

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Preliminary data</th>
<th>Week to---</th>
<th>The percentage decrease (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1K1</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1K2</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Figure 4.1: The Percentage decrease (%)](image_url)

Figure 4.1 indicates that the decline of the value of the MPN at each measured treatment every week, though on sunday the first measurements showed an increase in value of the MPN on some preferential treatment, but on the fourth week of measurements showed a significant decline of any treatment. This indicates that P. stratiotes, L. flava and both have the ability in remediation impurities coliform, making this plant can be used as agents of bioremediation.

The content of coliform on waste derived from the river Arbes decline treatment at all. A decrease in the increases in treatment T3K4 (using two species of plants by concentration of the waste 100 %) is worth 85,41 % or down from $2.4 \times 10^3$ to $3.5 \times 10^2$, MPN/100 ml. A decrease in the weekly value of coliform in each week can be seen from figure a graph here.
occur directly through a process, the absorption by an aquatic plant but through a process of unravelling and followed up by the process of absorptions [6]. As it known that Coliform is a facultative anaerobe that utilizes microorganisms of organic substances in the water as the medium the place alive. Through a process of filtering, decomposition and absorption of organic substances such as parts of such changes form into a simpler, and the other is absorbed by the water plants. In the circumstances of the case, Coliform cannot utilise the organic ingredients for his survival.

As a result the Coliform experienced critical condition and death, so that the amount be reduced. The raw quality of general-purpose established that the content of the Coliform maximum allowed 2.0 x 10⁴ MPN/100 ml. Coliform content thus waste water stream Arbes has been through the process of bioremediation is lower than the amount that is allowed to have been eligible for release into the environment. Effect of content of bioremediation coliform occurred in all treatments, and the largest decrease occurred in the treatment T3K4. Bioremediation results an optimized can lower coliform content of waste water stream Arbes of 2.4 x 10⁴ MPN/100 ml into 3.5 x 10¹ MPN/100 ml. The content is lower than the amount allowed on the quality of raw water for the needs of the public. Thus, the river water coliform content Arbes has been through the process of bioremediation, has qualified for the released to the environment. According to Fardiaz and Suriahwa, a waters containing high amounts of coliform can cause the occurrence of interference range for human health [7]: Note that the presence of coliform is indicative of the presence of microbial sextillion another pathogen that comes from the digestive tract. Satisfy the standard of quality for the waste water stream coliform content Arbes pointed out that the effectiveness of bioremediation on this experiment could still be improved, so that the content of coliform can be lowered into smaller. The ability of aquatic plants for filtering, outlining, and absorbs organic material in the waste needs to be balanced with decreased content of bioremediation process prior to coliform. In addition to processing time needs to be increased from 4 weeks to a minimum of 8 weeks, because according to Ahmad, the optimal effect on filtration of contaminants by aquatic plants occur after lasting for more than a month [8].

4. Conclusion

The results showed that the use of aquatic plants (P. stratiotes and L. flava) is very effective for lowering the value of coliform MPN from waste water stream with the highest loss values the Arbes obtained at the treatment plant (a combination P. stratiotes and L. flava with concentrations of waste 100%) in the 4 week of observation with the percentage decline was 85.41%.

5. Recommendation

The need of advanced research to add to the time of observation that is, till eight weeks so that will be gained by data about a decrease in value MPN coliform waste optimally. In addition, needs to add a variable species of aquatic plant in addition to P. stratiotes and L. flava

References

[10] Decision of Minister of State for the environment No. 110 in 2003 on guidelines for the determination of Load capacity of water pollution on water resource