

ABSTRAK

Klorida merupakan anion terbesar yang terkandung dalam air laut. Klorida memiliki banyak manfaat salah satunya sebagai bahan baku gas klorida yang biasa digunakan sebagai disinfektan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kadar klorida terlarut di perairan Padelegan. Kadar klorida diketahui dari hasil pengujian sampel air laut yang diambil di 11 titik mulai dari daerah estuari hingga ke laut lepas. Pengujian kadar klorida terlarut menggunakan metode *Argentometri* sesuai SNI 06-6989.19-2004. Kadar klorida terlarut di perairan padelegan berkisar antara 21.993 – 25.991 mg/L. Hasil kadar klorida terlarut di perairan Padelegan di pengaruhi oleh tingkat salinitas. Nilai koefisien korelasi antara kadar klorida terlarut dengan salinitas berada dalam kategori kuat dengan nilai koefisien korelasi sebesar 0.65. Korelasi antara kadar klorida terlarut dengan salinitas juga bersifat positif yang berarti kadar klorida terlarut dengan salinitas memiliki hubungan yang searah sehingga semakin tinggi kadar klorida terlarut yang ada di perairan maka semakin tinggi pula tingkat salinitasnya

Kata kunci: distribusi, klorida, argentometri.

ABSTRACT

Chloride is the largest anion contained in seawater. Chloride has many benefits, one of which is as a raw material for chloride gas which is commonly used as a disinfectant. This study aims to determine the levels of dissolved chloride in Padelegan seawater. Chloride levels are known from the results of testing seawater samples taken at 11 points from the estuary to the open sea. Testing for dissolved chloride level using the *Argentometry* method according to SNI 06-6989.19-2004. Dissolved chloride levels in Padelegan waters ranged from 21.993 - 25.991 mg/L. The results of dissolved chloride levels in Padelegan waters are influenced by the salinity level. The correlation coefficient value between dissolved chloride levels and salinity is in the strong category with a correlation coefficient value of 0.65. The correlation between dissolved chloride levels and salinity is also positive, which means that dissolved chloride levels and salinity have a unidirectional relationship so that the higher the dissolved chloride levels in the water, the higher the salinity level.

Keywords: distribution, chloride, argentometri.