

ABSTRAK

Hiu paus akan bermigrasi jauh dan lebih banyak menghabiskan waktunya di kolom air dekat permukaan. Pada bulan yang sama pada hari Senin, 17 Juli 2023 terdampar 2 ekor Hiu Paus (*Rhincodon typus*) di Desa Sukolilo Barat, Kecamatan Labang, Bangkalan, Madura. Beberapa kajian menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan banyak sampah plastik didalam tubuh organisme ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kelimpahan mikroplastik pada organ ikan hiu paus yang mati terdampar dan pada sedimen di sekitar perairan jembatan Suramadu. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode kuantitatif, data dikumpulkan melalui analisis visual untuk identifikasi jenis hiu, serta observasi lapangan. Pengambilan data yaitu dilakukan dengan mengambil organ lemak area genital, hati, saluran pencernaan. Pengambilan sampel penelitian sedimen berada di perairan suramadu pada titik tiang pancang P.98. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan Jenis mikroplastik yang ditemukan pada penelitian ini adalah 3 jenis yaitu, fiber, film dan fragmen. Berdasarkan penelitian yang dilakukan dapat diketahui kelimpahan rata” organ Hiu paus (*Rhincodon typus*) adalah organ lemak area genital 5,94 partikel/g, organ hati 15,1 partikel/g, organ saluran cerna 9,6 partikel/g, organ kelamin 5,8 partikel/g yang didominasi jenis mikroplastik fiber. Kelimpahan mikrplastik pada sedimen letak Hiu paus (*Rhincodon typus*) terdampar ditemukan hasil 0,2 partikel/g yang didominasi jenis mikroplastik fiber.

Kata kunci : Hiu paus (*Rhincodon typus*), Terdampar, Mikroplastik, Sedimen.

ABSTRACT

The Whale sharks will migrate long distances and spend more time in the air column near the surface. In the same month, Monday, July 17 2023, 2 whale sharks (Rhincodon typus) were stranded in West Sukolilo Village, Labang District, Bangkalan, Madura. Several studies show that a lot of plastic waste is found in the bodies of these organisms. This research aims to reveal microplastics in the organs of whale sharks that died stranded and in the sediment around the waters of the Suramadu bridge. The research was carried out using quantitative methods, data was collected through visual analysis to identify shark types, as well as field observations. Data collection was carried out by taking fat organs from the genital area, liver, digestive tract. Sediment research samples were taken in Suramadu waters at pile point P.98. Based on the results of research conducted, the types of microplastics found in this study were 3 types, namely, fiber, film and fragments. Based on the research carried out, it can be known that the average abundance of whale shark (Rhincodon typus) organs is the fat organ in the genital area, 5.94 particles/gr, the liver organ, 15.1 particles/g, the digestive tract organ, 9.6 particles/g, the genital organ, 5.8 particles/g which are dominated by microplastic fiber types. The abundance of microplastics in the sediment where whale sharks (Rhincodon typus) were stranded was found to be 0.2 particles/g, which was dominated by fiber microplastics.

Keywords: *Whale shark (Rhincodon typus), stranded, microplastics, sediment*