

Assessment and Characterization of Microplastics in Aquatic Environments near Pekalongan (Indonesia)

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Abstract

The occurrence of microplastics in the marine environment and their impact on the environment, biodiversity, and human life is concerning. Pekalongan is an industrial city with various anthropogenic activities such as fisheries, aquaculture, household, and most notably the batik textile industry. This research was carried out to determine the spatial distribution and characteristics of microplastics in the water and sediment of the Pekalongan coastal area. Water samples were collected at 10 stations (at 5 of them sediments were sampled as well) in the Sengkarang River estuary and its surroundings. Microplastics were identified using the optical microscopy method, followed by Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) testing to determine the polymer of microplastics. Microplastics were characterized using a Motic SMZ-161 microscope, then photographed using a Moticam A5 and counted based on each characteristic. In this study, we found polymers such as polystyrene, polyethylene, polyamide, and polyester. The abundance of microplastics in seawater was 214.4 particles/L and 300 particles/kg in suspended sediments. The microplastics types included fibers, fragments, films, and pellets of various colors and sizes. The dominant microplastic type in seawater and sediments was fiber (44%, 44%), followed by fragments (28%, 25%), foam (15%, 13%), and pellets (7%, 16%). White was the dominant color in seawater (54%) and sediments (53%), blue (21%, 18%), and red (15%, 17%), while yellow, green, and black were also found in small portions. The size of microplastics ranged from 1 μm to 10 mm, and the dominant size range was in the 50–250 μm group. The highest concentration of microplastics in the seawater was found in site B5 with a concentration of 360 particles/L, while the highest concentration of microplastics in sediments was found in site B4 (389 particles/kg). Site B5 is located in the midwater area but still close to the estuary, where the pollution from the surrounding areas flows to the location. Site B4 is in the littoral-intertidal zone where the water is affected by tides and is prime location for sedimentation to occur.

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Keywords: microplastics, Pekalongan, North Java Coast, estuary, pollution

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Оценка и характеристики микропластика в водной среде в районе Пекалонгана (Индонезия)

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Аннотация

Присутствие микропластика в морской среде и его воздействие на окружающую среду, биоразнообразие и жизнь человека вызывают обеспокоенность. Пекалонган – промышленный город, в котором ведется разнообразная хозяйственная деятельность, например рыболовство, аквакультура, домашнее хозяйство и особенно текстильная промышленность (производство батика). Цель исследования – определить пространственное распределение и характеристики микропластика в воде и донных отложениях прибрежной зоны Пекалонгана. Пробы воды были отобраны на 10 станциях; на пяти из них также взяты пробы донных отложений. Район отбора проб охватывал устье реки Сенгкаранг и прилегающие территории. Микропластик идентифицировали методом оптической микроскопии, а полимерный состав определяли методом инфракрасной спектроскопии с преобразованием Фурье (FTIR). Микропластик характеризовали с помощью микроскопа Motic SMZ-161, затем фотографировали на камеру Moticam A5 и подсчитывали по каждой категории. В ходе исследования были идентифицированы полимеры: полистирол, полиэтилен, полиамид и полиэстер. Концентрация микропластика составила 214.4 част/л в морской воде и 300 част/кг в донных отложениях. Выделены следующие типы частиц: волокна, фрагменты, пленки и гранулы различных цветов и размеров. Во всех средах преобладали волокна (44 в воде и 44 % в отложениях), за ними следовали фрагменты (28 и 25 % соответственно), вспененный материал (15 и 13%) и гранулы (7 и 16 %). Наиболее распространенным был белый цвет пластика (54 в воде, 53 % в отложениях), затем синий (21 и 18 %) и красный (15 и 17 %). Желтый, зеленый и черный цвета встречались реже. Размер частиц варьировался от 1 мкм до 10 мм, при этом наиболее частым был диапазон 50–250 мкм. Максимальная концентрация микропластика в морской воде зафиксирована на ст. B1 (360 част/л), а в донных отложениях – на ст. B4. Это объясняется расположением станции B1 на реке вблизи насосной станции, куда поступают загрязнения с прилегающих территорий. Станция B4 находится

в литоральной зоне, подверженной влиянию приливно-отливных течений, что способствует интенсивному накоплению отложений.

Ключевые слова: микропластик, Пекалонган, северное побережье Явы, эстуарий, загрязнение

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Introduction

Waste has been dumped into the ocean for centuries, but recently the composition of marine debris has drastically changed. Most garbage used to be composed of organic biodegradable items some decades ago. Synthetic materials including plastics, are now prevalent in solid waste. Plastic is one of the major non-organic waste segments in our daily output of municipal solid waste production [1]. Bottles of plastic, ropes, tarpaulins, and synthetic fishing lines float freely, decay slowly, and break into smaller pieces [2]. As the characteristics of microplastic is buoyant and durable, they accumulate on beaches, ocean eddies, and enclosed or semi-enclosed seas where surface water is held for extended periods [3]. Plastic is highly buoyant; thus, it can be carried out for thousands of miles by currents and dispersed across the marine environment, which can be detrimental to marine ecosystems [4–6].

Microplastics are solid particles of polymer with regular or irregular shape and size between 1 μm and 5 mm. Plastic breaks down into finer particles [7–9]. Microplastics made up approximately 92% of the 5.25 trillion plastic particles present at global scale in the ocean [10–12]. Research on microplastics in the Java Sea was first conducted by Purba et al. in 2016 [13] with results of 0.2 mg/L microplastics detected in Java Sea water. Various human activities on land, coastal, and marine areas are the main sources of microplastics present in the Java Sea waters. It is believed that around 75–95% of plastic waste in the marine environment comes from land-based sources, and the remaining 5–25% comes from the ocean [14] like unintentional loss or illegal disposal during offshore drilling or fishing [10]. Because microplastics can be consumed by marine life, and eventually kill them, their effects on the marine biota are concerning [15]. Microplastics can also potentially reduce aquaculture's economic benefits by causing oxidative stress in aquaculture products, altering their behaviour, growth, and reproduction, and even causing them to die [16].

Pekalongan is a coastal industrial and tourist city covering 45.25 km² and has population of 315,997 people. The city has various anthropogenic activities including 364 companies that process fish, with ponds and cultivation areas cover 331,292 ha; 634 batik industries, and up to 75 medium- to large-sized companies that make food, textiles, plastics, and shipyard activities (BPS Pekalongan, 2022). Due to this, the garbage produced in Pekalongan City each day approaches 140 tons, or 0.46 kg per resident (Pekalongan City, 2023). The city of Pekalongan's industries use plastic materials in their operations and output. A hazardous consequence

of microplastics in sediments and waterways is the disturbance of the ecosystem's biotic and abiotic water ecology [17, 18]. This research was carried out to determine the spatial distribution and also to identify the abundance, shape, size, color, and polymer type of microplastics in water and suspended sediment samples in Pekalongan waters.

Materials and Methods

The research location was in Pekalongan Waters, Central Java, in the Sengkarang River estuarine area and the surrounding waters. The purposive field sampling method was used to determine 10 sampling sites for microplastics in seawater and 5 sampling sites for sediment samples (sites *B1–B4*, and *B9*), as shown in Fig. 1. The sites were defined as such to represent the coastal environment, both on the seaward, estuary, and riverine areas.

Collection of samples was conducted during the dry season with three replications. The upstream and downstream areas of the Sengkarang River are located within residential areas, textile industries, tourist attractions, fishing grounds, and wastewater treatment plants.

During the collection of samples, half of the 108 μm plankton net was dipped into the surface. The volume of filtered water taken was 10 m^3 (the collected water discharge was calculated using a flow meter). The sediment samples were taken using a grab sampler at each location sites with a total sample of 400 grams.

Water samples were filtered using a vacuum pump and then mixed with 30% Fe (II) solution and H_2O_2 to remove organic matter that was still contained in the sample. The density of the microplastic in the water samples was increased by using NaCl. Each sediment sample was extracted through the process of density separation method using ZnCl_2 solution ($1.6 \text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$), and the sediment-salt mixture solution was mixed with a spatula [19], HCl was used to remove organic matter that was still contained. The method of testing water and sediment samples refers to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) method with minor adjustments¹⁾.

Multiple measures were implemented to minimize the possibility of microplastics contamination during the microplastics analysis procedure. Sampling equipment and glassware were rinsed with purified water several times and were dried before use. There were no plastic consumables used in the process of sample collection and extraction. The filters, laboratory consumables, and the solvent were always covered with aluminium foil during the sample extraction procedure. Latex gloves and cotton laboratory coats were used during the microplastics sampling and extraction process. Sample separation was performed by filtration using 0.45 μm cellulose filter membranes. The filter paper was observed under a microscope using the sweeping method to see each type of microplastic. Microplastics were identified using the optical microscopy method [20]. Optical microscopy was the first method of characterization used to observe microplastics [21], followed by Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) testing to determine the polymer

¹⁾ Laboratory methods for the analysis of microplastics in the marine environment: recommendations for quantifying synthetic particles in waters and sediments / J. Masura [et al.]. Silver Spring, MD, USA : NOAA, 2015. (NOAA Technical Memorandum NOS-OR&R-48).

of microplastics [22]. Polymer identification was done by dissolving microplastics that is already filtered, and then the solution is pipetted and placed under the FTIR.

Microplastic shape, size, and color identification was performed using a Motic SMZ-161 microscope. After that, the microplastics found were photographed using a Moticom A5 and counted based on each characteristic. Statistical data analysis was conducted on the type, size, color, number, and abundance of microplastics. The results of data analysis will be displayed in graphical form for each sample. The distribution of microplastics was visualized in the spatial map.



Fig. 1. Map of Java Island, the red square denotes the area of interest (a), the enlarged image of the area of interest (b)

Рис. 1. Карта-схема о. Ява, красным квадратом выделена исследуемая область (a); увеличенное изображение исследуемой области (b)

Results

The spatial abundance of microplastics in seawater and sediment in Pekalongan waters is shown in Fig. 2. The average abundance of MPs in seawater was 214.4 particles/L and 300 particles/kg in suspended sediment. Site *B1* was located in the Sengkarang River, close to the pump house, tourist area, fish auction, and ponds. Site *B2* is located in the Sengkarang estuarine area, close to the beach and fishing grounds. The littoral or intertidal area is represented by sites *B3*, *B4* (close to the mangrove area), and *B6*. Sites *B5* and *B7*, were in the middle water area, and sites *B8*, *B9* and *B10* were in deep water quite far from anthropogenic activities other than marine fishing (Table 1). The abundance of microplastics in seawater and sediment has significant differences. The abundance of MPs in sediments had higher numbers.

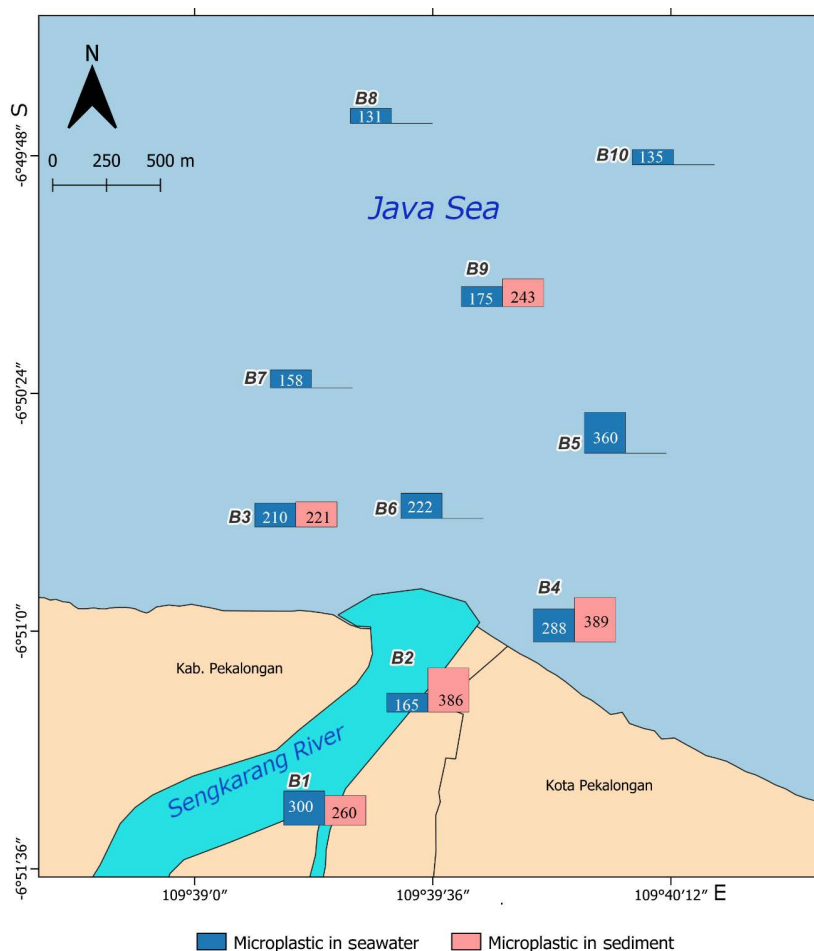


Fig. 2. Microplastics abundance in water, particle/L, and sediments, particle/kg

Рис. 2. Концентрация микропластика в воде, част/л, и донных отложениях, част/кг

Table 1. Abundance of microplastics in seawater, particles/L, and sediments, particles/kg, at different sampling sites

Таблица 1. Концентрация микропластика в морской воде, част/л, и донных отложениях, част/кг, на разных станциях

Site / Станция	Abundance of microplastics / Концентрация микропластика		Description of sampling location / Описание места отбора проб
	in seawater / в морской воде	in sediments / в донных отложениях	
<i>B1</i>	300	260	Sengkarang River area, near pump house, tourism area, fish auction, ponds / Район р. Сенгкаранг, рядом насосная станция, туристическая зона, рыбный аукцион, пруды
<i>B2</i>	165	386	Mouth or estuarine of Sengkarang River, tourism area, fishing spot area / Устье р. Сенгкаранг, туристическая зона, рыболовная зона
<i>B3</i>	210	221	Near coastal area / Прибрежная зона
<i>B4</i>	280	389	Near coastal area, mangrove area / Прибрежная зона, мангровые заросли
<i>B5</i>	360	—	Midwater water area / Зона средних глубин
<i>B6</i>	220	—	Near coastal area / Прибрежная зона
<i>B7</i>	158	—	Midwater area / Зона средних глубин
<i>B8</i>	175	—	Open water / Открытое море
<i>B9</i>	131	243	Open water / Открытое море
<i>B10</i>	135	—	Open water / Открытое море

In this research, the types of microplastics shown in Fig. 3, *a* were found. Fiber types were most prevalent in seawater samples (44%) and sediment samples (44%). The second most prevalent type found in Pekalongan waters was the fragment type, which constituted 28% of seawater samples and 25% of sediment samples. In the samples, 15% of foam types were found in seawater samples and 13% in sediments. The pellet type in seawater amounted to 7%, and in sediment it amounted to 16%.

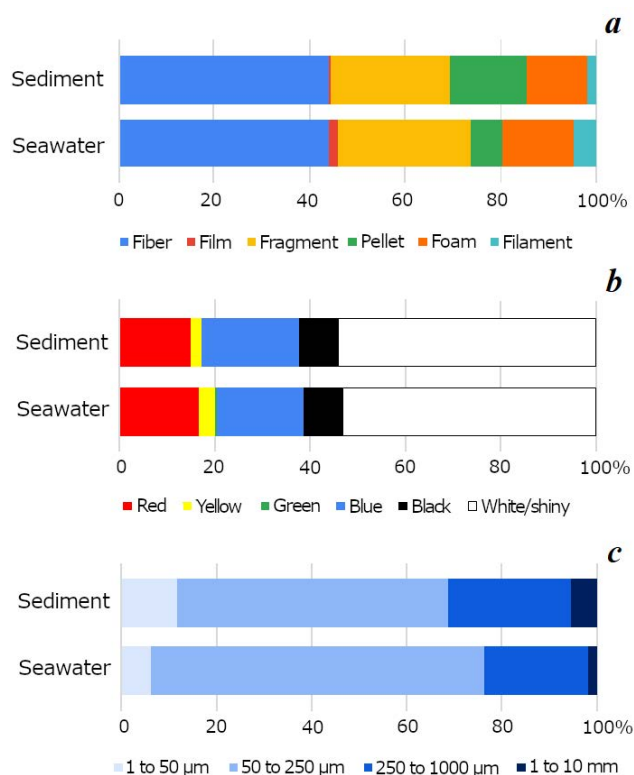


Fig. 3. Percentage of microplastics types (a), colors (b), and size (c) in seawater near Pekalongan

Р и с . 3 . Состав микропластика по типу (a), цвету (b) и размеру (c) в водной среде в районе Пекалонгана

Figure 3, *b* shows the percentage of microplastic color in seawater and sediment samples. The MPs color in seawater and sediment was dominated by white/shiny at 54% in seawater samples and 53% in sediment samples. The second most common color was blue at 21% in water samples and 18% in sediment samples, followed by red at 15% in water samples and 17% in sediment samples. In this study, yellow and black MPs were also found, as well as green ones. The size distribution of microplastics is depicted in Fig. 3, *c*, where size groups include 1–50 µm, 50–250 µm, 250–1000 µm, and 1–10 mm. Microplastics between 50 and 250 µm dominated the samples with 57% in seawater and 70% in sediment. Followed by the 250–1000 µm size group, with 26 % in seawater samples and 22% in sediment samples. The 1–50 µm size was only found in 12% of all seawater samples and 6% of all sediment samples. Microplastics with sizes 1–10 mm were rarely found, only 6% of the total seawater MP and 6% of the total sediment MP. Figure 4 is a bar graph displaying the color and size distribution at each station in Pekalongan waters.

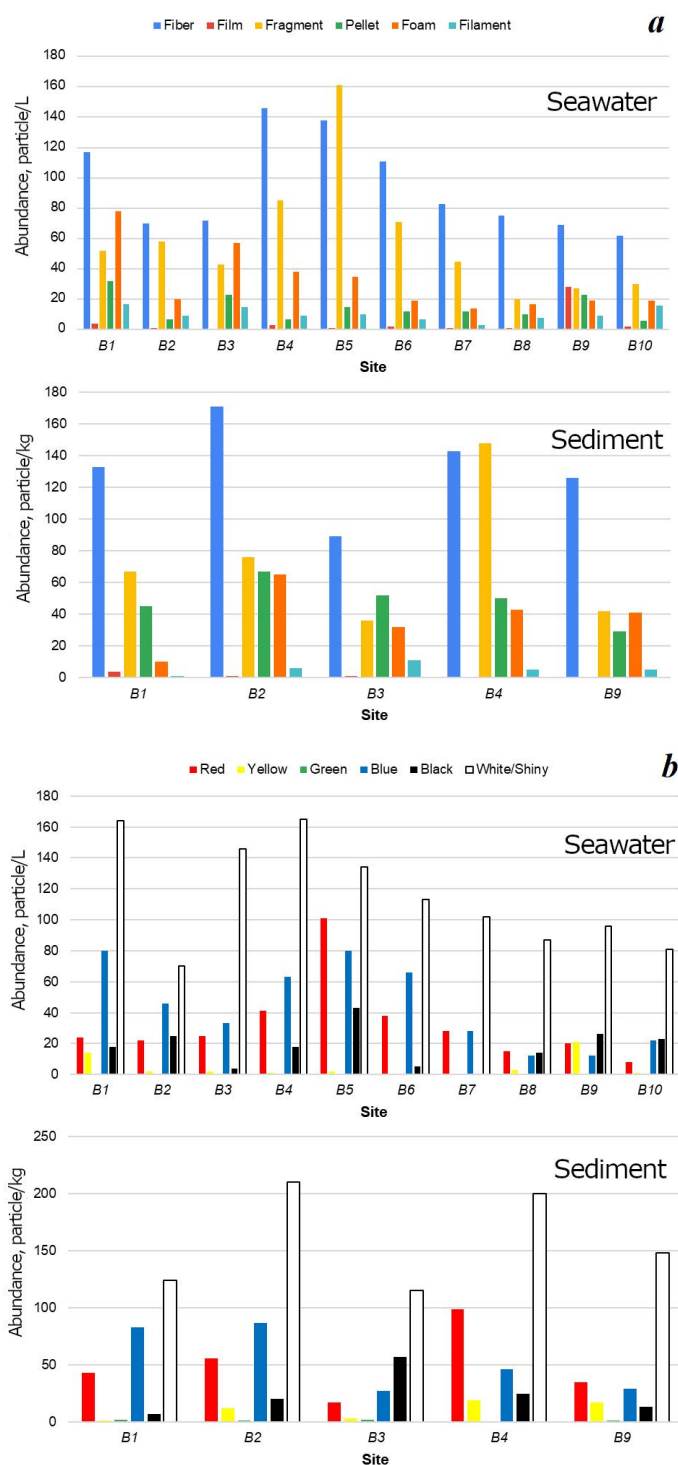
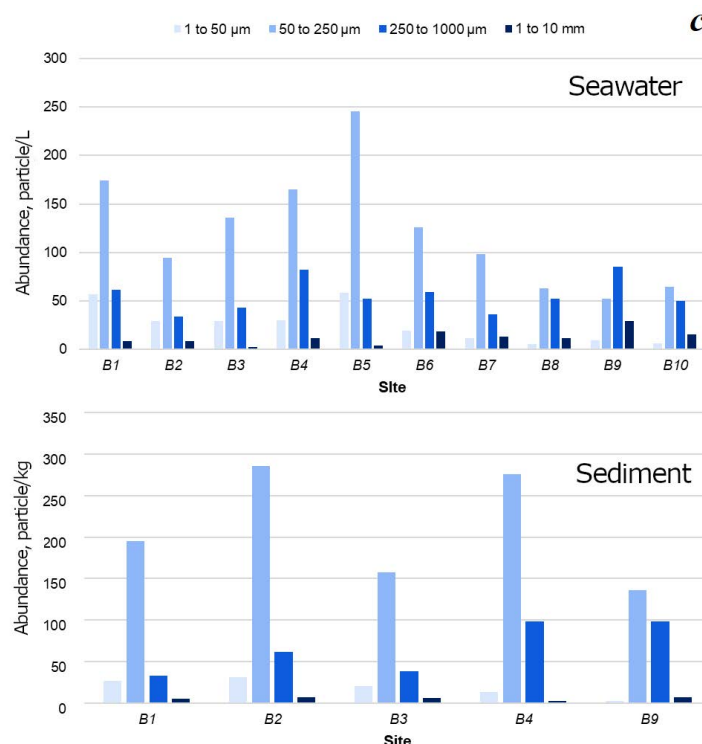


Fig. 4. Distribution chart of microplastics by types (a), colors (b), and size (c) in each site

Рис. 4. Распределение микропластика по типу (a), цвету (b) и размеру (c) на каждой станции



Continued Fig. 4 / Продолжение Рис. 4

Discussion

The presence of MPs in the water and sediments in Fig. 2 related to the texture of the sediment which affects their ability to capture microplastics. The softer the sediment texture, the better its ability to capture microplastics [23]. Based on the research conducted by Yuanita et al. in 2022 [24], the type of sediment in coastal Pekalongan is non-cohesive sediment dominated by sand. This may affect the number of microplastic particles in Pekalongan sediments. In addition to certain accumulation zones in the high seas, marine debris is often more prevalent in shallow coastal areas [25]. This theory is consistent with the present study, where areas close to anthropogenic activities such as rivers, estuaries and coasts had higher abundance compared to central and deep-water areas. Coastal areas sampled both offshore and nearshore by Montoto et al. in 2020 [26] also showed this difference.

The MPs fibers shown in Fig. 3, *a*, are usually ascribed to terrestrial sources, such as river flow and urban runoff [27]. These fiber microplastics are most likely detached from clothing and fabrics through washing or from fishing lines and ropes used in nearby shipping and fishing operations [28]. While the fragment type present in Fig. 3, *a* were mainly generated by fragmentation of plastic products containing hard plastic polymers, such as packaging (beverage bottles and plastic container) [29]. Microplastics in the form of foam are widely used as packaging materials (food containers) and transportation packaging [30]. In addition, the pellet form had less quantity compared to other groups of microplastic forms. Typically, pellets come from the direct discharge of primary microplastics from manufactured plastic waste and residential waste products used for personal care [31].

The results of ATR-FTIR analysis for Pekalongan waters were similar to the research results by Ismanto et al. (2023) [32] that found polystyrene, polyester, and polyamide in the stream area up to the estuary of the Loji River in Pekalongan. In the present study, the same polymers, polystyrene (PS), polyethylene (PE), polyamide (PA), and polyester (PES) were found. Polyester is the dominant polymer, which is commonly used in textile and product packaging industries [33]. Indications of waste from anthropogenic activities are supported by the dominance of fibers and fragments (secondary microplastics) compared to pellets (primary microplastics) [34]. Density also influences the abundance of MPs as it determines how widely they are distributed throughout the water column [35]. The density of polystyrene foam (PS) 0.01–0.05 g/cm³ was used as a reference. This polymer is expected to float on the surface of water because its density is lower than that of seawater (1.0267 g/cm³). However, being denser than water, some polymers, such as solid PS (1.04–1.50 g/cm³), tend to sink slower in the water column [36].

Previous research on microplastics in marine waters and estuaries in Indonesia is shown in Table 2. The abundance of MPs particles in seawaters and sediments in each region varies significantly. The abundance of microplastics in Pekalongan is higher than in several cases, such as Tambak Lorok, Semarang, Indonesia [37], Jakarta Bay, Indonesia [38], and Trengganu Estuary, Malaysia [39]. Several factors cause the large abundance of microplastics in Pekalongan, namely the anthropogenic waste, small scale industries, and textile industries. Cases with high amounts of microplastics use a mobile water pump with an additional mesh net filter [39]. This method produces an abundance of microplastics comparatively higher than the manual sampling method using a net [34, 40, 41]. Variations in microplastic abundance are greatly affected by the level of pollution, sampling location, and water hydrodynamics in each study area.

Table 2. Previous microplastics research used for comparison

Таблица 2. Предыдущие исследования микропластика для сравнения

Location / Место- положение	Sample / Проба	Methods / Метод	Identification tool / Инструмент	Abundance / Концентрация	Ref. / Ист.
Banten Bay, Indonesia / Залив Бантам, Индонезия	Sediment / Донные отложения	Smith- McIntyre grabs / Дночерпа- тель Смита – МакИнтура	Nikon Eclipse E600 stereo microscope / Стереомикро- скоп <i>Nikon Eclipse E600</i>	267 ± 98 particles/kg / 267 ± 98 част/кг	[42]
Tambak Lorok, Semarang, Indonesia / Тамбак Лорок, Семаранг, Индонезия	Water and sediment / Вода и донные отложения	Gravity corer / Гравита- ционный пробо- отборник	Microscope Olympus MD 50 / Микроскоп <i>Olympus MD 50</i>	7–111 particles/10 mL seawater and 8–49 particles/g sediment / 7–111 част/10 мл морской воды и 8–49 част/г донных отложений	[37]

Continued Table 2 / Продолжение Таблицы 2

Location / Место- положение	Sample / Проба	Methods / Метод	Identification tool / Инструмент	Abundance / Концентрация	Ref. / Ист.
Bintan Water, Indonesia / Бинтан, Индонезия	Water / Вода	Neuston net / Нейстонная сеть	Hirox Digital Microscope KH-8700 / Цифровой микроскоп <i>Hirox</i> <i>KH-8700</i>	0.45 pieces per m ³ / 0.45 шт./м ³	[40]
Jakarta Bay, Indonesia / Залив Джакарта, Индонезия	Surface Water / Вода из поверх- ностного слоя	Round net / Круглая сеть	Nikon SMZ 745T stereo microscope / Стереомикро- скоп <i>Nikon</i> <i>SMZ 745T</i>	9.729 to 89.164 nm ⁻³ , with an average of 48.179 ± 21.960 nm ⁻³ / 9.729–89.164 нм ⁻³ , среднее 48.179 ± 21.960 нм ⁻³	[38]
Lampung and Sumbawa, Indonesia / Лампунг и Сумбава, Индонезия	Sediment and sandfish / Донные отложения и <i>Holothuria</i> <i>scabra</i>	Van Veen grab & local fishers / Пробо- отборник Ван Вина и местные рыбаки	Nikon Eclipse Ni-U microscope / Микроскоп <i>Nikon Eclipse</i> <i>Ni-U</i>	72.64 ± 25.28 particles/kg (sediments) 2.01 ± 1.59 particles /individual (fish) / 72.64 ± 25.28 част/кг (донные отложения) 2.01 ± 1.59 част/экз. (рыбы)	[43]
Brantas Water, Indonesia / Вода из р. Бран- тас, Индонезия	<i>Gambusia</i> <i>affinis</i>	Random sampling / Случайный отбор	Olympus CX-23 Lighting System / Микроскоп <i>Olympus</i> <i>CX-23</i>	Downstream (209.18 ± 48.85 particles/g) upstream (24.44 ± 0.14 particles/g) / В нижнем течении (209.18 ± 48.85 част/г), в верхнем течении (24.44 ± 0.14 част/г)	[44]
Ciliwung Estuary, Indonesia / Устье р. Чиливунг, Индонезия	Water and <i>Aplocheilus</i> sp. / Вода и <i>Aplocheilus</i> sp.	Manta trawl net & randomly collected / Сеть «Мантa» и случайный отбор	Nikon DF-12 stereo microscope / Стерео- микроскоп <i>Nikon DF-12</i>	River flow (9.37 ± 1.37 particles/m ³), coastal waters (8.48 ± 9.43 particles/m ³), and in 75% samples of <i>Aplocheilus</i> sp. (1.97 particles/individual) [41] / В речных водах (9.37 ± 1.37 част/м ³), прибрежных водах (8.48 ± 9.43 част/м ³) и в 75 % проб <i>Aplocheilus</i> sp. (1.97 част/экз.)	

End of Table 2 / Окончание Таблицы 2

Location / Место- положение	Sample / Проба	Methods / Метод	Identification tool / Инструмент	Abundance / Концентрация	Ref. / Ист.
Benoa Bay, Bali, Indonesia / Залив Беноа, Бали, Индонезия	Surface water / Вода из поверх- ностного слоя	Mini manta trawl net equipped with flow- meter / Мини-сеть «Мантa» с измерите- лем скорости течения	Stereo microscope Nikon Eclipse Ni-U / Стереомикро- скоп <i>Nikon Eclipse Ni-U</i>	1.41–1.88 particles/m ³ / 1.41–1.88 част/м ³	[34]
Trengganu Estuary, Malaysia / Устье р. Тренг- гану, Малайзия	Seawater & zoo- plankton / Морская вода и зоопланк- тон	Mobile water pump & 2000 µm mesh net filter / Мобильный насос и сетчатый фильтр с ячейей диаметром 2000 мкм	Olympus SZX7, Olympus CX21	545.8 particles/m ³ / 545.8 част/м ³	[39]
Yellow Sea, China / Желтое море, Китай	Surface water / Вода из поверх- ностного слоя	Manta trawl net / Сеть «Мантa»	Stereo microscope M205FA / Сtereo- микроскоп <i>M205FA</i>	0.63 ± 0.57 particles/m ³ / 0.63 ± 0.57 част/м ³	[45]
Northern Indian Ocean / Северная часть Индийского океана	Surface water / Вода из поверх- ностного слоя	Manta net / Сеть «Мантa»	Nikon SMA800N	Pre-monsoon 15,200 ± 7999 no./km ² , monsoon 18,223 ± 14,725 no./km ² and post monsoon 72,381 ± 77,692 no./km ² / До муссона 15,200 ± 7999 шт./км ² , муссон 18,223 ± 14,725 шт./км ² и после муссона 72,381 ± 77,692 шт./км ²	[46]

Conclusion

The assessment and characterization of microplastics in the waters around Pekalongan showed that both seawater and sediment samples were polluted with microplastics. The average microplastics abundances were 214.4 particles/m³ in seawater and 300.0 particles/kg in suspended sediments. The highest concentration of microplastics in the seawater was found in site *B5* with a concentration of 360 particles/L, while the highest concentration of microplastics in sediments was found in site *B4* (389 particles/kg). Site *B5* is located in the mid-water area but still close to the estuary, where the pollution from the surrounding areas flows to the location. Site *B4* is in the littoral-intertidal zone where the water is affected by tides and is prime location for sedimentation to occur.

Four main types of microplastics were identified: fibers (44% both in water and sediments), fragments (28% in water and 25% in sediments), foam (15% in water and 13% in sediments), and pellets (7% in water and 16% in sediments). The prevalent fibers are likely to have detached from clothing and fabric or fishing lines and ropes, while the fragments primarily come from the degradation of hard plastic products (bottles, containers).

The dominant color was white, accounting for 54% in water and 53% in sediments. The most widespread size range was 50–250 µm (57 and 70% in water and sediments, respectively).

The detection of various polymers (polystyrene, polyethylene, polyamide and polyester) suggests that the microplastics originate from diverse anthropogenic activities, including urban runoff, fisheries, batik industries.

The existence of widely distributed microplastics in the environment is the reason for the concern about water quality, ecosystems, and human health. Fourteen million tons of microplastics are estimated to be accumulated in the bottom of the ocean [47]. Aquatic biotas, ranging from plankton to large marine mammals, are likely to ingest microplastics. Humans are being exposed to microplastics through the ingestion of contaminated seafood and other foods and beverages, or through the inhalation of airborne microplastics. Along with increasing scientific understanding of the risks caused by plastic pollution and greater policy attention to reduce these risks, multiple governments are now looking at ways to address the emission of microplastics into the environment.

In response to growing concerns over the risks related to plastic pollution, Indonesia has introduced measures to reduce plastic widespread into the environment, mainly through better waste management policies, a ban on single-use plastics that are often discarded carelessly, and restrictions on the manufacture and distribution of personal care products and cosmetics which contain microplastics. Indonesia has carried out a priority program to improve waste management in several tourist locations, including marine national parks, to prevent and collect plastic waste in the sea for recycling, as well as address the issue of the impact of plastic waste and microplastics. In 2017, monitoring and surveys of plastic waste in the sea were carried out, using UNEP and NOAA guidelines in 18 coastal areas in 18 cities/districts, from 25 priority cities/districts, and will continue in the following years. As with the waste management target following Presidential Regulation Number 97 of 2017, namely reducing waste from the source by 30% and waste handling by 70% by 2025, Indonesia is adapting its commitment at the international

level, with a target of reducing marine waste by 70% by 2025 (KLHK (Ministry of Environment and Forestry) press release, 2018). Mitigation efforts from residents can be done through the 6 R movement: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Repair, Refuse, Rethink [48], separating the types of waste from the beginning, encouraging the role of government through education and regulation, research and technology support and increase the comfort of the local civilian and visitors so that the function of Pekalongan waters remains sustainable.

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