

# Mapping heavy metals accumulation in conventional rice farming system at Banyumas Regency of Central Java, Indonesia

*by* Ahadiyah Yugi

---

**Submission date:** 07-Feb-2023 04:59PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 2008425818

**File name:** 4581-4590,\_1517-AHADIYAT\_et\_al-GP-TURNITIN.pdf (927.97K)

**Word count:** 4994

**Character count:** 25402

**Research Article**

**Mapping heavy metals accumulation in conventional rice farming system at Banyumas Regency of Central Java, Indonesia**

**Yugi R. Ahadiyat<sup>\*</sup>, Ahmad Fauzi, Okti Herliana, Sapto Nugroho Hadi**

Laboratory of Agroecology, Department of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto, Indonesia

<sup>\*</sup>corresponding author: ahadiyat.yugi@unsoed.ac.id

**Abstract**

*Article history:*

Received 6 December 2022

Revised 5 February 2023

Accepted 7 February 2023

Published 1 July 2023

*Keywords:*

bioaccumulation  
heavy metal  
pollution index  
rice

Rice grains produced in the conventional system are a prime source of heavy metal exposure in the human body leading to various health problems. The objective of this study was to assess heavy metals concentration in soil and rice grain under the conventional rice farming system in Banyumas, Indonesia, the pollution index, and the bioaccumulation factor. There were thirty seven samples collected based on soil type, elevation, and irrigation system. The heavy metals level in soil ranged from 2.7 to 39.92 ppm of Pb, 0.11 to 3.01 ppm of Cd, and 4.79 to 61.32 ppm of Cr. Pb and Cr accumulation levels were below the maximum permissible concentration (MPC). A different result in Cd exceeded the MPC in 56.75% of sampling sites. Rice grain showed a high accumulation in Pb (6.85 ppm) and Cr (5.73 ppm) that exceeds the maximum standard. Cd exceeded 24.32% of sampling sites with an average of 0.54 ppm. The Pollution Index (PI) was medium in Cd and low in Pb and Cr. The Bioaccumulation Factor (BAF) of heavy metals in rice was Cd>Pb>Cr with averages of 0.64, 0.53, and 0.30, respectively. A high correlation resulted in Pb and Cd in soils and rice grains. Remediation must be done to reduce the heavy metals accumulation in soils and rice grains for environmental and health safety to prevent further contamination.

**To cite this article:** Ahadiyat, Y.R., Fauzi, A., Herliana, O. and Hadi, S.N. 2023. Mapping heavy metals accumulation in conventional rice farming system at Banyumas Regency of Central Java, Indonesia. *Journal of Degraded and Mining Lands Management* 10(4):4581-4590, doi:10.15243/jdmlm.2023.104.4581.

**Introduction**

Rice is the most grown crop in Indonesia as a staple food for the people. The government has consistently pushed national productivity through intensification to meet the needs of the growing population. In Indonesia, most farmers practice conventional farming systems, while total organic agricultural land in Indonesia was only 0.6 percent (208,042 hectares) in 2017 (Willer and Lernoud, 2019). The worldwide application of pesticides has been estimated at approximately 6 billion pounds (Atwood and Paisley-Jones, 2017). This number keeps increasing, especially in developing countries. In Indonesia, detailed information on pesticide uses in agricultural activities,

according to rice production, is still limited (Mariyono et al., 2018). Consumption of NPK fertilizer in Indonesia is about 10-11 million tons (BPS Indonesia, 2021), and in Central Java, about 400 tons (BPS Jawa Tengah, 2021). Banyumas farmers applied NPK fertilizer of about 7 tons with 371,827.52 tons of rice production in 2020 (BPS Banyumas, 2021). Even applying of synthetics pesticide and fertilizers improves yield production, the impact of its application on the environment, such as in agricultural lands, is unexploited.

The high application of chemical fertilizer could increase heavy metal accumulation in the soil, such as Lead (Pb) and Cadmium (Cd) (Budianta et al., 2016),

then transferred to plants (Merismon et al., 2017). Also, excessive pesticide application in conventional cultivation leads to heavy metal pollution in soil (Sutrisno and Kuntastyuti, 2015), including Chromium (Cr) (Manurung et al., 2018). The contamination of heavy metals has been a serious concern to agricultural land management to mitigate environmental disasters and health problems from several diseases (Faroon et al., 2012). The accumulation of heavy metals such as Pb, Cd, and Cr in soil and food may harm the environment and human health. Heavy metals in soil may affect human health by consuming plant products grown in contaminated soil (Gupta et al., 2021). Consuming food grown in high Cd concentrations of soil is considered to risk health (Ekere et al., 2020).

Exceeding the tolerable level, heavy metals pollution in agricultural soil of some regions in Indonesia requires serious consideration (Laoli et al., 2021; Handayani et al., 2022). Several studies demonstrated the danger of heavy metals accumulation due to chemical fertilizer and pesticides application on onions (Kusumaningrum et al., 2012), rice (Amelia et al., 2015), potatoes (Manurung et al., 2018), and agricultural soil in general (Suastawan et al., 2015; Komarawidjadja, 2017). According to (Sutrisno and Kuntastyuti, 2015), heavy metal pollutants originate from industrial waste disposal, agrochemical application, and household waste disposal to waterways.

Accumulation of Pb, Cd, or Cr at a certain level causes growth inhibition, yield decline, and premature death of the crop. In contaminated soil, the plant intakes heavy metals and accumulates them in root, leaf, fruit, and grain (Fang and Zhu, 2014). Pollution

of Pb, Cd, and Cr in agricultural soil of some regions in Indonesia has surpassed the tolerable limit (Sutrisno and Kuntastyuti, 2015). Therefore, it needs serious attention from the farmers, government, and industrial society. According to the current state, it is essential to evaluate the distribution of heavy metals in the conventional rice production system. The assessment output is a baseline to determine remediation strategies and agricultural development policies.

The objective of this study was to map the accumulation of Pb, Cd, and Cr in soil and rice grain, the pollution index, and the bioaccumulation factor in the rice field in the Banyumas Regency of Central Jawa, Indonesia.

## Materials and Methods

### The study area

The coverage area of the study was in the Banyumas regency of Indonesia. The geographic positions of the study sites are spread over 108°39'17"-109°27'15" E, and 7°15'5"-7°37'10" S, with a total area of 1.335,30 km<sup>2</sup>. Banyumas Regency consists of 27 districts, with an average rainfall of 4,354 mm per year. Land uses in Banyumas Regency consist of 31,896 ha (24.03%) of paddy field, 68,088 ha (51.39%) of agricultural land, and 32,774 (24.69%) of non-farmland, dominated by intensive rice farming management (BPS Kabupaten Banyumas, 2021). According to the USDA Soil Taxonomy Classification System, the soils in Banyumas Regency can be grouped into Entisols, Inceptisols, Litosol, Regosol, Oxisol, and Ultisol. Soil sampling locations are presented in Table 1.

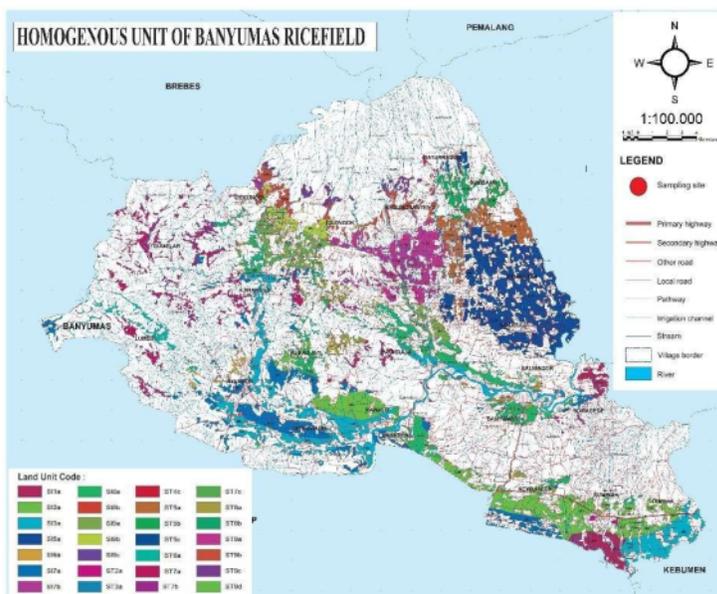
Table 1. Soil sampling location.

No. sampling site	Location (village)	No. sampling site	Location (village)
1	Karangsoka	20	Somakaton
2	Pliken	21	Cikakak
3	Kalisogra Wetan	22	Kranggan
4	Karangkedawung	23	Karangkemiri
5	Lebeng	24	Pasiraman Kidul
6	Pesawahan	25	Kalisari
7	Bangsa	26	Kasegeran
8	Menganti	27	Srowot
9	Cikakak	28	Ketenger
10	Notog	29	Kebanggan
11	Kebasen	30	Kotayasa
12	Pekunden	31	Karangsalam
13	Ajibarang Kulon	32	Karanggayam
14	Tinggarjaya	33	Petahunan
15	Sirau	34	Kaliputih
16	Gumelar	35	Semedo
17	Karangendep	36	Windujaya
18	Beji	37	Windujaya
19	Pejogol		

**Spatial analysis and soil sampling**

Spatial analysis was carried out to determine the number and location of samples to be collected. Various maps, including a geographical map, satellite image, irrigation map, and soil map of Banyumas, were overlaid by applying software of geographical information system (GIS) of QGIS Version 3.22 to

obtain a homogenous land unit. Sampling sites of soil and rice were determined based on the number and area of fixed homogeneous land units. The descriptive method was applied in this study based on a survey by explorative approach. The site sample was determined through purposive sampling based on the similarity of the soil mapping unit resulting from overlay soil types, elevation, and irrigation types (Figures 1 and 2).



**Assessment of heavy metals contamination**

Soil and rice grain samples from each site were analyzed to assess heavy metals level. The soil was prepared by air dried, crushed, and sieved in 2 mm size before the concentration of Pb, Cd, and Cr were measured. One hundred rice grains were prepared for heavy metals level measurement.

Approximately 0.5 g of the mashed soil and rice sample was put into a porcelain cup and then heated at 300 °C in the kiln for half an hour. The temperature of the furnace was increased to 500 °C so that the sample was scorched (white). Then the cup and its contents were cooled in a closed state, and 1 mL of 25% HCl was added until dissolved and then heated using a hot plate until the HCl evaporated. The sample in the cup that had been evaporated was dissolved with 10 mL of 1 N HCl and filtered. The filtrate was diluted ten times, and the solution was read for Pb, Cd, and Cr metals using an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (SSA) (Bauer et al., 1978).

To assess the Pb, Cd, and Cr contamination, a pollution index (PI) was calculated using the formula:  $PI = C_n/B_n$ , where  $C_n$  ( $mg\ kg^{-1}$ ) is the measured concentration of each heavy metal, and  $B_n$  is the background value for each metal (Amin et al., 2019). The PI of each metal was classified as low contamination ( $IP < 1$ ), moderate contamination ( $1 \leq IP \leq 3$ ), high contamination ( $3 < IP \leq 6$ ), and very high contamination ( $IP < 6$ ) (Gupta et al., 2021). The background values provide a guide to ascertain the presence of anthropogenic effects that could lead to hazardous or beneficial consequences. In environmental geochemistry and health, the background is considered as the natural concentration in environmental material devoid of human influences (Kazapoe and Arhin, 2021).

The official Indonesian standard for the maximum concentration of heavy metals in soil was not available yet. The heavy metal concentration in soil was standardized to Maximum Permissible Concentrations and Negligible Concentrations for

metals (Vodyanitskii, 2016). The heavy metal concentration in rice grain was compared to standards provided by FAO/WHO (IFS, 2019), requirements for heavy metal contamination in food of Indonesia (BPOM, 2022), and The National Standard of China (Woolsey and Bugang, 2010). The translocation capability of heavy metals from soil to plant was calculated using bioaccumulation factor (BAF) as equation  $BAF = [CR]/[CS]$ , where CR ( $mg\ kg^{-1}$ ) and CS ( $mg\ kg^{-1}$ ) represent the concentration(s) of heavy metals in rice grains and soil on a dry-weight basis (Khan et al., 2013; Kong et al., 2018).

**Statistical analysis**

Kolmogorov Smirnov test was used to analyze the normality of data. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) by IBM SPSS Statistics version 26 was applied for statistical analysis of the heavy metals content in the study site area. Heavy metal content in soil and rice grain was performed by Pearson correlation analysis.

**Results and Discussion**

**Accumulation of heavy metals in soil**

Accumulation of Pb and Cr in soil ranged from 2.7-39.92 ppm and 4.79-61.32 ppm. This level was lower than the Maximum Permissible Concentrations and Negligible Concentrations for metals (MPC), according to the standard for the content of heavy metals in soils (Vodyanitskii, 2016). A different result was found in Cd that exceeded the maximum standard in 21 sites. Cd has contaminated most of the ricefield area in Banyumas. There were 21 from 37 sites containing Cd more than the allowable limit. Those sites, according to the homogenous land unit from spatial analysis, represent 22,199.27 ha or equivalent 59% of the total ricefield in Banyumas. In general, the accumulation of Pb and Cr in soils was lower than Cd (Table 2).

Table 2. Heavy metal accumulation in soil and rice grain.

Statistics	Accumulation in soil (ppm)			Accumulation in rice grain (ppm)		
	Pb	Cd	Cr	Pb	Cd	Cr
Sample	37	37	37	37	37	37
Min	2.70	0.11	4.79	0.22	0.10	2.54
Max	39.92	3.01	61.32	32.13	2.16	10.36
Median	26.44	1.80	27.65	3.46	0.24	5.49
Mean	22.64	1.62	27.80	6.85	0.54	5.73
stdev	11.43	0.88	14.27	9.95	0.67	1.93
Maximum Permissible Concentration	140 <sup>(1)</sup>	1.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	100 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.2 <sup>(2,4)</sup>	0.4 <sup>(2,3)</sup>	1.0 <sup>(4)</sup>
				0.3 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.2 <sup>(4)</sup>	

<sup>(1)</sup> Standard for the content of heavy metals in soils of some states (Vodyanitskii, 2016).

<sup>(2)</sup> SNI (2009) and BPOM (2022).

<sup>(3)</sup> FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius International Food Standards (IFS, 2019).

<sup>(4)</sup> National Standard of the People's Republic of China (Woolsey and Bugang, 2010).

The high level of Cd in the soil was caused by the intense use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in rice cultivation. Cd in soil was released by inorganic fertilizers, mainly N and P, which were categorized as the source of contaminants for containing high amounts of heavy metals. For example, SP-36 contains 11 ppm of Cd and 67 ppm of Pb. Pb and Cd in phosphate fertilizer originated from natural rock phosphate as the raw material of the fertilizer.

Natural rock phosphate generally consists of large amounts of phosphate, carbonate, and heavy metals (Merismon et al., 2017). Therefore, there has a high correlation between the accumulation of Pb and Cd in soils (Figure 3). But, there has no correlation between Pb and Cr, and Cd and Cr according to its accumulation in soil (Figures 4 and 5). This indicated that the presence of Pb and Cd in the soil was in the

same proportions as the source of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. Some studies indicated that the accumulation of Pb and Cd had a high correlation (Merismon et al., 2017; Guo et al., 2020; Tatahmentan et al., 2020).

Banyumas farmers commonly apply chemical fertilizer twice in a growing season at 7-14 and 21-28 days after planting. In pest control, farmers regularly spray pesticides at least twice for a season or more, depending on the pest population. According to the current level of heavy metals in soil due to those chemical inputs, it is crucial to bring a conservative effort to minimize the accumulation in soil. Some organic-based fertilizers and pesticides could be applied as alternative inputs in rice cultivation after conducting soil remediation from heavy metals in Banyumas.

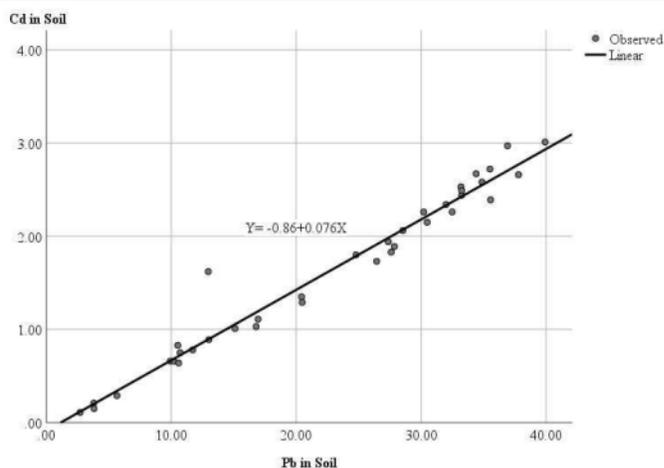


Figure 3. Correlation accumulation of Pb and Cd in soil.

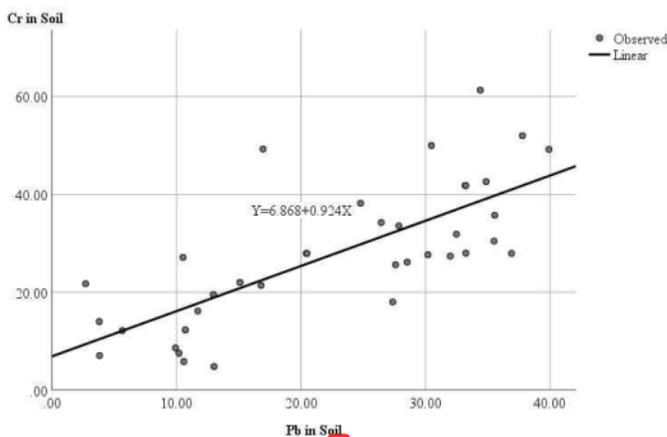


Figure 4. Correlation accumulation of Pb and Cr in soil.

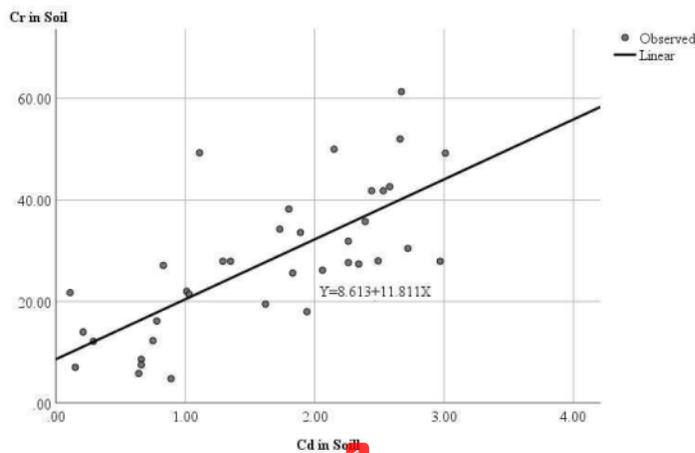


Figure 5. Correlation accumulation of Cd and Cr in soil.

**Heavy metals accumulation in rice grain**

Rice grain samples were collected from each site of soil sampling. It was found that Pb, Cd, and Cr accumulation in rice grain ranged from 0.22-32.13 ppm, 0.1-2.16 ppm, and 2.54-10.36 ppm, respectively. The level of Pb and Cr in rice grain from each site exceeds the maximum tolerable level according to accumulation of heavy metal standards (0.2-0.4 ppm). On the other hand, Cd accumulation in rice grain exceeds the highest standard only in 9 of 37 sampling sites (>0.4 ppm) (Table 2). There had correlations between heavy metal accumulation of Pb and Cd in rice grains (Figure 6), Pb and Cr in rice grains (Figure 7), and Cd and Cr in rice grains (Figure 8). The Pb concentration in soil was relatively low, in contrast to the high Pb concentration in rice grain, which was

beyond the safety limit of food. Pb is a carcinogenic element for humans. Therefore, its exposure at a chronic level could cause headaches, convulsions, palsy, and nerve damage, especially in children (Guo et al., 2020). The level of Pb accumulation in rice was determined by the cultivation method. Agrochemical applications, including fertilizers and pesticides, contribute to the high accumulation of heavy metals in rice. The high level of measured Pb in rice was also caused by direct sampling of a rice grain from the field at harvesting without the milling process. Pb level in rice grain could be decreased due to processing to produce white rice. This result is in line with the study of (Norton et al., 2014) and (Tatahmentan et al., 2020), which found a higher level of Pb in rice grain collected from the field than that of white rice from the market.

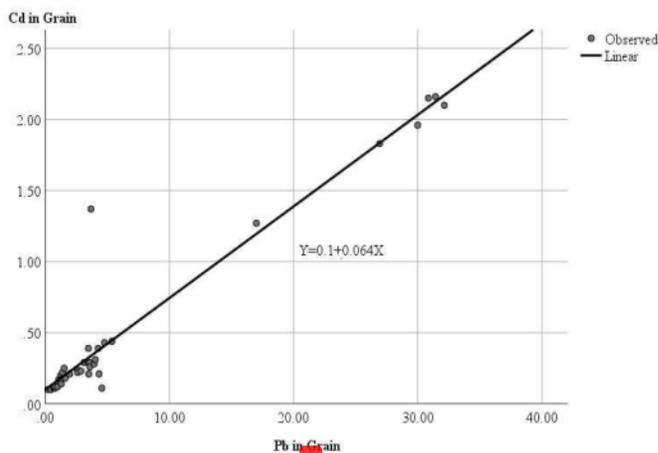


Figure 6. Correlation accumulation of Pb and Cd in rice grain.

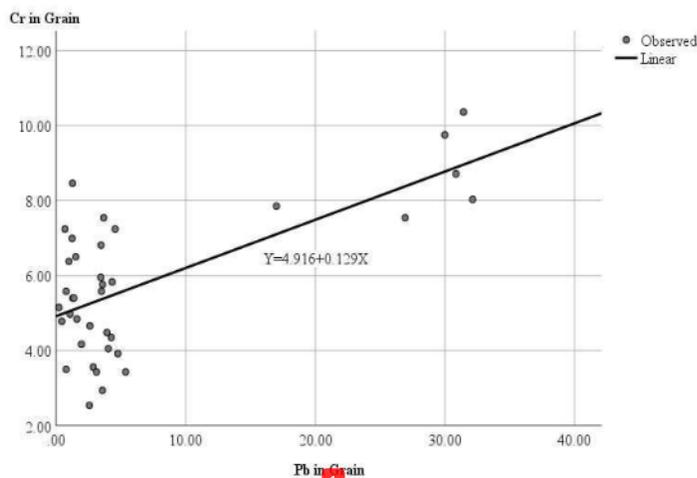


Figure 7. Correlation accumulation of Pb and Cr in rice grain.

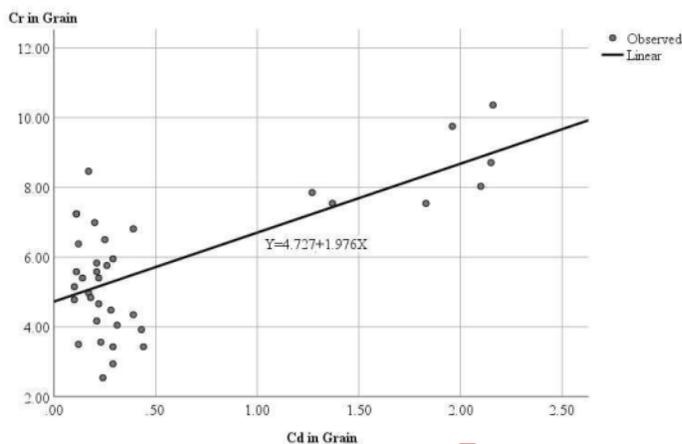


Figure 8. Correlation accumulation of Cd and Cr in rice grain.

Cadmium was found to exceed the food safety standard (0.4 ppm) in 9 sites from villages of Kebasen (2.15 ppm), Ajibarang Kulon (1.83 ppm), Beji (2.1 ppm), Kranggan (2.16 ppm), Pasiraman Kidul (0.43 ppm), Kalisari (0.44 ppm), Kasegeran (1.37 ppm), Kaliputih (1.96 ppm) and Semedo (1.27 ppm). The high level of Cd found in rice was suspected to be associated with Cd in contaminated soil of sampling sites which represent 59% of the total area in the Banyumas ricefield.

Intensification of rice cultivation through superior variety and agrochemical input, which was implemented widely since the industrial revolution, has led to national food sufficiency and heavy metals contamination in crop products. The average concentration of Cd in rice grain was 0.5 ppm. Shi et

al. (2020) reported that the Cd concentration of Indonesian rice was 0.005-0.597 ppm with 0.019 ppm of the global median value. Cadmium is one of the most mobile and toxic elements in the soil. Cd could be easily transferred into plant tissue and accumulated in harvested part. When Cd enters the human body, it will cause some harmful effects on the lung, cardiovascular, and musculoskeletal systems. Therefore rice milling would lower the Cd concentration in rice (Meharg et al., 2013).

Indonesian national standard for maximum Cr level in rice is not available yet, therefore, this study adopted other countries' standards. Each rice grain from all sample sites contains Cr more than the safety limit of food, according to the National Standard of China (1.0 ppm). Consuming rice grown in soil

containing high levels of Cd, Cr, or Zn could seriously risk human health because 24 to 22% of total heavy metals in plant biomass are accumulated in grains (Kong et al., 2018). Therefore, The soil excess in Cd may produce contaminated rice which is harmful to consume.

**Pollution Index (PI)**

Most of the measured heavy metals in this study were lower than the preceding value adopted from the standard for the content of heavy metals in soil. Pb levels in soil that ranged from 2.7 to 39.92 ppm were lower than the preceding value (50 ppm). Only one site of soil samples contained Cr more than the preceding value (55 ppm), in contrast to Cd, which mostly exceeded the preceding value.

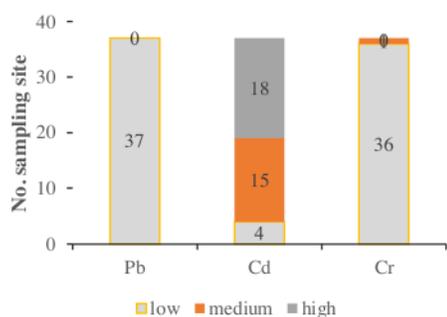


Figure 9. Distribution of sampling site of pollution index.

Based on the study shown in Figure 9 that the pollution index (PI) in each site had a low PI for Pb (IP < 1). PI's of Cd were low in 4 sampling sites, medium (1 ≤ IP ≤ 3) in 15 sampling sites, and high (3 < IP ≤ 6) in 18 samples. In addition, PI's of Cr were low in 36 sampling sites and medium in 1 sampling site. This result indicates that land management carried out by Banyumas farmers in rice cultivation affects the increased heavy metals accumulation in soil. The anthropogenic contamination of heavy metal in the Banyumas ricefield from lower to higher was Pb < Cr < Cd.

**Bioaccumulation factor (BAF)**

Bioaccumulation factors (BAF) of rice crops were 0.01-3.11 for Pb, 0.04-3.26 for Cd, and 0.06-1.30 for Cr. Sequentially, heavy metals with higher bioaccumulation factor average to the lower were Cd > Pb > Cr. The bioaccumulation factor of heavy metals in the plant depends on plant and metal species. This fact is in line with what was reported by (Kabata-Pendias, 2011) that cadmium is the most preferred plant to absorb with intensive accumulation, followed by Pb with medium accumulation, and the last is Cr with low accumulation. Furthermore, there are several sites in Banyumas where the accumulation factor is > 1

(6 sites in Pb, 8 sites in Cd, and 2 sites in Cr), and 2 sites show BAF > 1 for the three of Pb, Cd, and Cr. According to (Usman et al., 2019), a plant with BAF > 1 indicates that the plant is a bio-accumulator and has the potential to be a phytoremediation agent, and BAF < 1 shows that the plant is an excluder.

Several sites with BAF > 1 might be caused by foliar application of chemical fertilizer or pesticides during cultivation. Metals from aerial sources may increase contamination in a plant through foliar uptake. Heavy metals from foliar uptake could be translocated to other parts of the plant (Kabata-Pendias, 2011), including rice grain. Plant ability to uptake metals from the atmosphere varies among species. Furthermore, (Kabata-Pendias, 2011) reported that some plants were able to uptake large amounts of metals through leaves, including cereal crops which are sensitive to air pollution for Pb and Ni accumulation in leaves

**Conclusion**

The concentration of Pb and Cr in the soil of the Banyumas ricefield was below the maximum permissible concentration (MPC) but the concentration of Cd had exceeded MPC in 21 sites which represent 59% of the ricefield in the Banyumas regency. The accumulation of Pb, Cd, and Cr in rice grain exceeded the safety limit in most sample sites. Pb and Cr showed a low pollution index (PI), while Cd was moderate. The bioaccumulation factor (BAF) of heavy metals in rice crops sequentially from the highest to the lowest was Cd > Pb > Cr. The correlation of accumulated Pb and Cd was high according to soil and rice grains.

**Acknowledgements**

We would like to thank The Research Institute and Community Services of Universitas Jenderal Soedirman for funding this study with BLU Unsoed Grant 2021.

**References**

Amelia, R.A., Rachmadiarti, F. and Yuliani. 2015. Analysis of heavy metal levels of Pb and growth of rice plants in the rice fields of Dusun Betas, Kapulungan Village, Gempol-Pasuruan. *LenteraBio* 4(3):187-191 (in Indonesian).

Amin, S.N.S M., Azid, A., Khalit, S.I., Samsudin, M.S. and Yusof, K.M.K.K. 2019. The association of heavy metals concentration in air and health risk assessment in Paka, Malaysia. *Malaysian Journal of Fundamental and Applied Sciences, Special Issue on International Conference on Agriculture, Animal Sciences and Food Technology* (ICAFT 2018):346-349, doi:10.11113/mjfas.v15n2-1.1561.

Atwood, D. and Paisley-Jones, C. 2017. Pesticides Industry Sales and Usage 2008-2012. US Environmental Protection Agency. 32p.

- Bauer, H.H., Christian, G.D. and O'Reilly, J. E. 1978. *Instrumental Analysis*. Allyn and Bacon, Inc. Boston. 844p.
- BPOM. 2022. Requirements for heavy metal contamination in processed food. BPOM Republik of Indonesia. 18p. (in Indonesian).
- BPS Indonesia. 2021. Statistical year book of Indonesia 2021 (Directorate of Statistical Dissemination, Ed.). BPS Statistics Indonesia (in Indonesian).
- BPS Jawa Tengah. 2021. Jawa Tengah Province in Figures. BPS Statistics of Jawa Tengah Province (in Indonesian).
- BPS Kabupaten Banyumas. 2021. Banyumas Regency in Figures. BPS Statistics of Regency of Banyumas (in Indonesian).
- Budianta, D., Napoleon, A. and Bolan, N. 2016. Heavy Metals in Indonesian paddy soils. In: BALmayyah, B.A. (ed.), *Heavy Metals - Recent Advance*, pp. 1–18. Intercopen.
- Ekere, N.R., Ugbor, M.C.J., Ihedioha, J.N., Ukwueze, N.N. and Abugu, H.O. 2020. Ecological and potential health risk assessment of heavy metals in soils and food crops grown in abandoned urban open waste dumpsite. *Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering* 18:711-721, doi:10.1007/s40201-020-00497-6.
- Fang, B. and Zhu, X. 2014. High content of five heavy metals in four fruits: Evidence from a case study of pujiang county, zhejiang province, china. *Food Control* 39(1):62-67, doi:10.1016/j.foodcont.2013.10.039.
- Faroon, A., Ashizawa, A., Wright, S., Tucker, P., Jenkins, K., Ingerman, L. and Rudisill, C. 2012. Toxicological profile for Cadmium. US Department of Health and Human Services, Georgia. 487p.
- Guo, B., Hong, C., Tong, W., Xu, M., Huang, C., Yin, H., Lin, Y. and Fu, Q. 2020. Health risk assessment of heavy metal pollution in a soil-rice system: a case study in the Jin-Qu Basin of China. *Scientific Reports* 10:11490, doi:10.1038/s41598-020-68295-6.
- Gupta, N., Yadav, K.K., Kumar, V., Cabral-Pinto, M.M.S., Alam, M., Kumar, S. and Prasad, S. 2021. Appraisal of contamination of heavy metals and health risk in agricultural soil of Jhansi city, India. *Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology* 88:103740, doi:10.1016/j.etap.2021.103740.
- Handayani, C.O., Sukarjo, S. and Dewi, T. 2022. Assessment of heavy metal contamination levels on agricultural land in the upper Citarum River, West Java. *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan* 20(3):508-516, doi:10.14710/jil.20.3.508-516 (in Indonesian).
- IFS. 2019. General standard for contaminants and toxin in food and feed. FAO and WHO. 66p.
- Kabata-Pendias, A. 2011. *Trace Elements in Soils and Plants*. 1st edition. CRC Press. Boca Raton. Florida. USA. 505p, doi:10.1201/b10158.
- Kazapoe, R. and Arhin, E. 2021. Determination of local background and baseline values of elements within the soils of the Birimian Terrain of the Wassa Area of Southwest Ghana. *Geology, Ecology, and Landscapes* 5(3):199-208, doi:10.1080/24749508.2019.1705644.
- Khan, M.U., Malik, R.N. and Muhammad, S. 2013. Human health risk from Heavy metal via food crops consumption with wastewater irrigation practices in Pakistan. *Chemosphere* 93(10):2230-2238, doi:10.1016/j.chemosphere.2013.07.067.
- Komarawidjadja, W. 2017. Exposure to industrial liquid waste containing heavy metals in paddy fields in Jelegong Village, Rancaekek District, Bandung Regency. *Jurnal Teknologi Lingkungan* 18(2):173-181, doi:10.29122/jtl.v18i2.2047 (in Indonesian).
- Kong, X., Liu, T., Yu, Z., Chen, Z., Lei, D., Wang, Z., Zhang, S., Zhang, H. and Li, Q. 2018. Heavy metal bioaccumulation in rice from a high geological background area in Guizhou Province, China. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 15(10):1-14, doi:10.3390/ijerph15102281.
- Kusumaningrum, H., Herusugondo, Zainuri, M. and Raharjo, B. 2012. Analysis of cadmium content in onion at Tegal. *Jurnal Sains dan Matematika* 20(4):98102 (in Indonesian).
- Laoli, B.M.S., Kisoro, and Raharjo, D. 2021. Accumulation of Chromium (Cr) contamination in rice plants along the Opak river basin, Bantul Regency. *Biospecies*, 14(1):59-66. (in Indonesian).
- Manurung, M., Setyo, Y. and Suandewi, N.P.N.R. 2018. Accumulation of heavy metal chromium (Cr) in potato plants (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) due to the application of pesticides, organic fertilizers and their combinations. *Jurnal Kimia* 12(2):165-172, doi:10.24843/JCHEM.2018.v12.i02.p12 (in Indonesian).
- Mariyono, J., Kuntariningsih, A., Suswati, E. and Kompas, T. 2018. Quantity and monetary value of agrochemical pollution from intensive farming in Indonesia. *Management of Environmental Quality: An International Journal* 29(4):759-779, doi:10.1108/MEQ-03-2017-0030.
- Meharg, A.A., Norton, G., Deacon, C., Williams, P., Adomako, E.E., Price, A., Zhu, Y., Li, G., Zhao, F.J., McGrath, S., Villada, A., Sommella, A., de Silva, P.M.C.S., Brammer, H., Dasgupta, T. and Islam, M.R. 2013. Variation in rice cadmium related to human exposure. *Environmental Science and Technology* 47(11):5613-5618, doi:10.1021/es400521h.
- Merismon, Budianta, D., Napoleon, A. and Hermansyah. 2017. The contamination of Pb and Cd in the intensive paddy field at Musi Rawas Regency, South Sumatera-Indonesia. *Pollution Research* 36(3):1-6.
- Norton, G.J., Williams, P.N., Adomako, E.E., Price, A.H., Zhu, Y., Zhao, F.J., McGrath, S., Deacon, C.M., Villada, A., Sommella, A., Lu, Y., Ming, L., de Silva, P.M.C.S., Brammer, H., Dasgupta, T., Islam, M.R. and Meharg, A.A. 2014. Lead in rice: Analysis of baseline lead levels in market and field collected rice grains. *Science of the Total Environment* 485:428-434, doi:10.1016/j.scitotenv.2014.03.090.
- Shi, Z., Carey, M., Meharg, C., Williams, P.N., Signes-Pastor, A.J., Triwardhani, E.A., Pandiangan, F.I., Campbell, K., Elliott, C., Marwa, E.M., Jiujin, X., Farias, J.G., Nicoloso, F.T., de Silva, P.M.C.S., Lu, Y., Norton, G., Adomako, E., Green, A.J., Moreno-Jiménez, E., ... Meharg, A.A. 2020. Rice Grain Cadmium Concentrations in the Global Supply-Chain. *Exposure and Health* 12(4):869-876, doi:10.1007/s12403-020-00349-6.
- SNI. 2009. Maximum limit of heavy metal contamination in food. National Standardization Agency. Jakarta. 29p (in Indonesian).
- Suastawan, G., Sastrawidana, I.D.K. and Wirantini, N.M. 2015. Analysis of Pb and Cd metals in vegetable plantation soil in Pancasari Village. *Jurnal Wahana Matematika dan Sains* 9(2):44-51 (in Indonesian).

- Sutrisno and Kuntiyastuti, H. 2015. Management of cadmium contamination on agricultural land in Indonesia. *Buletin Palawija* 13(1):83-91 (in Indonesian).
- Tatahmentan, M., Nyachoti, S., Scott, L., Phan, N., Okwori, F.O., Felemban, N. and Godebo, T.R. 2020. Toxic and essential elements in rice and other grains from the United States and other countries. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 17(21):1-12, doi:10.3390/ijerph17218128.
- Usman, K., Al-Ghouthi, M.A. and Abu-Dieyeh, M.H. 2019. The assessment of cadmium, chromium, copper, and nickel tolerance and bioaccumulation by shrub plant *Tetraena qataranse*. *Scientific Reports* 9:5658, doi:10.1038/s41598-019-42029-9.
- Vodyanitskii, Yu. N. 2016. Standards for the contents of heavy metals in soils of some states. *Annals of Agrarian Science* 14(3):257-263, doi:10.1016/j.aasci.2016.08.011.
- Willer, H. and Lernoud, J. 2019. The World of Organic Agriculture Statistics and Trends 2019. IFOAM.
- Woolsey, M. and Bugang, W. 2010. Peoples Republic of National Food Safety Standard-Maximum Levels of Contaminants. Global Agricultural Information Network. 13p.

# Mapping heavy metals accumulation in conventional rice farming system at Banyumas Regency of Central Java, Indonesia

---

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

---

6%

SIMILARITY INDEX

6%

INTERNET SOURCES

5%

PUBLICATIONS

3%

STUDENT PAPERS

---

## PRIMARY SOURCES

---

1

[www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov)

Internet Source

3%

2

[repository.unej.ac.id](http://repository.unej.ac.id)

Internet Source

2%

---

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches < 2%