## **Poster Creation Guidelines**

The poster to be displayed at the 7th Annual Meeting PAAI and 8th APCAMM must adhere to the following guidelines:

- 1. The poster must consist of 1 (one) sheet with an A0 size and portrait orientation.
- 2. The poster should be readable from a maximum distance of approximately 2 meters.
- 3. Typography guidelines:
  - Text should be left-aligned (justified alignment is discouraged as it can be tiring unless proper word spacing is applied).
  - Line spacing should be 1.2 spaces.
- 4. Use **subheadings** with a larger font size than the text (you may also underline or bold them).
- 5. Limit column length to **no more than 11 words**. Use no more than **2 typefaces (font styles)**.
- 6. Avoid using all capital letters.
- 7. Margins must align with the column size.
- 8. The **poster layout design** should follow the principles of **formal and informal balance**, i.e., symmetrical—asymmetrical, unity in the arrangement of elements (images, colors, background), and flow that directs the reader's eyes across the entire poster area.
- 9. Consider **hierarchy and contrast** to emphasize objects or highlight important elements
- 10. The content of the poster must be **structured and easy to navigate**.
- 11. The poster must include:
  - o Title
  - Author's name
  - Abstract
  - Introduction
  - Research methods
  - Results and discussion (text and images/photographs/schematics)

- Conclusion
- References/Bibliography
- 12. The **content order** should flow from **top to bottom**, **left to right**, starting with the introduction and ending with the bibliography.
- 13. The **title** should be placed at the top, outside the column, with a larger font size. Below the title, include the **participant's name and institution**.
- 14. The poster must be created using **computer software** (graphics and tables accompanied by photographic documentation are highly recommended, if available).

## 15. Include:

- o The participant's institution logo (on the left),
- The PAAI and APCAMM logo (on the right),
- The event theme at the bottom.
- 16. The resolution must be at least 400 dpi.

## ANALISIS TIPE AIR SEBAGAI INDIKASI POTENSI PENCEMARAN AIRTANAH STUDI KASUS: BANDUNG BAGIAN SELATAN

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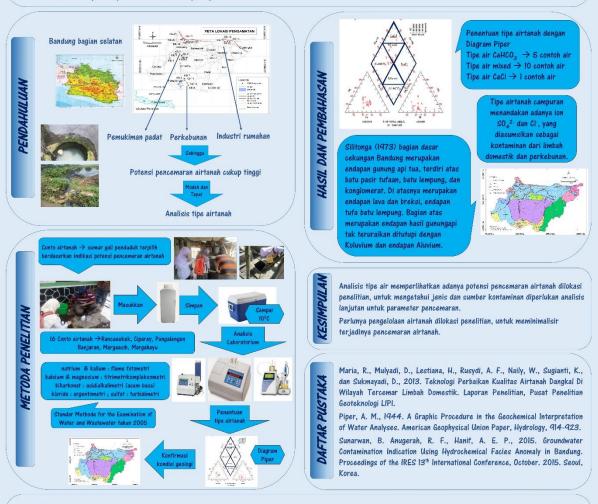
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Bandung bagian selatan terdiri atas pemukiman padat, industri rumahan dan perkebunan, sehingga memiliki potensi pencemaran airtanah cukup tinggi. Penentuan pencemaran biasanya ditetapkan melalui analisis kimia air secara terperinci. Tulisan ini akan membahas mengenai penentuan potensi pencemaran airtanah dengan cara yang lebh mudah dan tepat, menggunakan analisis tipe airtanah, dan hasil yang diperoleh akan dikonfirmasi dengan kondisi geologi. Contoh airtanah yang digunakan sebanyak 16 conto, tersebar di wilayah Bandung bagian selatan. Analisis laboratorium yang dilakukan adalah penentuan ion utama, kemudian ditentukan tipe air menggunakan diagram Piper. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tipe airtanah di lokasi penelitian sebanyak 3 tipe yaitu  $Ca(HCO_3)_2$ , CaCl, dan tipe campuran. Geologi lokasi penelitian merupakan daerah vulkanik tua, endapan danau dan endapan vulknik muda, dengan batuan terdiri dari tuff, lava, breksi dan dominasi pasir lempungan. Tipe airtanah dikonfirmasi dengan kondisi geologi lokasi penelitian memperlihatkan adanya ketidakseragaman, hai ini mengindikasikan telah terjadi pencemaran airtanah. **Kata kunci**: tipe air, pencemaran, kondisi geologi, airtanah.





PERTEMUAN ILMIAH TAHUNAN KE-4 PERHIMPUNAN AHLI AIRTANAH INDONESIA

"BERSELARAS DENGAN ERA DIGITAL UNTUK KEMAJUAN AIRTANAH BERKELANJUTAN"

