Karbala International Journal of Modern Science

Volume 8 | Issue 3 Article 11

Relationships of Magnetic Properties and Heavy Metals Content of Guano in Bat Cave, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Muhammad Arsyad
Physics Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Makassar State University,
m_arsyad288@unm.ac.id

Vistarani Arini Tiwow
Physics Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Makassar State University

Meytij Jeanne Rampe
Chemistry Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Manado State University

Henny Lieke Rampe
Biology Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Sam Ratulangi University

Relationships of Magnetic Properties and Heavy Metals Content of Guano in Bat Cave, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Abstract

Bat Cave is one of the caves with guano deposits in the Rammang-Rammang karst area, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The guano deposits can indicate environmental changes in the cave. This study aims to analyze the magnetic properties and correlation between magnetic susceptibility and heavy metal content in guano. Sampling was carried out in Bat Cave, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, and magnetic susceptibility, XRD (mineralogy analysis), and XRF (heavy metal content analysis) were measured. The results showed that the guano sample contained superparamagnetic grains and stable single domain (SP-SSD) measuring -8m^3/kg. The location of caves in karst areas and climate change affect the magnetic grains. The Pearson correlation coefficient analysis results showed that magnetic susceptibility had a negative correlation with the heavy metal content of Fe. Meanwhile, Fe has a positive correlation with the content of other heavy metals such as Cu, Zr, and Nb. Thus, magnetic susceptibility has the potential as a proxy indicator to detect the presence of heavy metals.

Keywords

Guano; Magnetic Susceptibility; Heavy Metals; Pearson Correlation

RESEARCH PAPER

Relationships of Magnetic Properties and Heavy Metals Content of Guano in Bat Cave, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

Muhammad Arsyad [a,*], Vistarani A. Tiwow [a], Meytij J. Rampe [b], Henny L. Rampe [c]

[a] Physics Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Makassar State University, Indonesia
[b] Chemistry Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Manado State University, Indonesia
[c] Biology Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Sam Ratulangi University, Indonesia

Abstract

Bat Cave is one of the caves with guano deposits in the Rammang−Rammang karst area, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. The guano deposits can indicate environmental changes in the cave. This study aims to analyze the magnetic properties and correlation between magnetic susceptibility and heavy metal content in guano. Sampling was carried out in Bat Cave, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, and magnetic susceptibility, XRD (mineralogy analysis), and XRF (heavy metal content analysis) were measured. The results showed that the guano sample contained superparamagnetic grains and stable single domain (SP-SSD) measuring <0.05 m with a low magnetic susceptibility value ranging from 7.2 to 147.6 $\times$ 10^{-8} m^3/kg. The location of caves in karst areas and climate change affect the magnetic grains. The Pearson correlation coefficient analysis results showed that magnetic susceptibility had a negative correlation with the heavy metal content of Fe. Meanwhile, Fe has a positive correlation with the content of other heavy metals such as Cu, Zr, and Nb. Thus, magnetic susceptibility has the potential as a proxy indicator to detect the presence of heavy metals.

Keywords: Guano, Magnetic susceptibility, Heavy metals, Pearson correlation

1. Introduction

Guano has been studied in environmental magnetic studies for ancient climate changes [1] and environmental changes in caves [2,3]. In its development, environmental magnetic studies have been carried out on materials such as urban soils [4−7], iron sands [8−11], river sediments [12−16], lake sediments [17−19], marine sediments [20,21], leachate [22−25], agricultural land [26−28], peatland [29−33], volcanic soil [34], and guano [35−37]. Environmental magnetics involves the relationship of magnetic properties to the process of environmental change due to sediment transport factors, human activities, industrial activities, and agricultural activities [14].

Guano deposits can record environmental changes in caves. Assessment of environmental changes is accompanied by changes in magnetic mineralogy and can be traced through magnetic minerals as carriers of the magnetic properties of guano. Magnetic properties can be reviewed based on the type of mineral, mineral concentration, domain and grain size, and grain shape [38]. Thus, the source of magnetic minerals can be estimated. Magnetic identification and measurement were chosen because their effectivity, quick results, inexpensive, and do not damage the material. This method is complemented by chemical analysis [38,39].

Magnetic minerals are influenced by the content of iron (Fe) which is a ferromagnetic element. Fe can be detected, although its presence in magnetic minerals is small. In environmental magnetic studies, it is proven that the magnetic mineral content is associated with heavy metals content [40,41]. Similarly, magnetic properties can indicate the presence of heavy metals in guano deposits.

Received 14 May 2022; revised 13 June 2022; accepted 17 June 2022.
Available online 1 August 2022

* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: m_arsyad288@unm.ac.id (M. Arsyad).

https://doi.org/10.33640/2405-609X.3254

Several studies have been conducted on the relationship between magnetic susceptibility and heavy metal content. The study of the relationship between magnetic susceptibility and heavy metals content of urban topsoil in the arid area of Isfahan, central Iran, showed that heavy metal concentrations (Pb, Zn, Cu, and Ba) were highly correlated with magnetic susceptibility. In contrast, As, Sr, Cd, Mn, V, and Cr show a weak correlation in the topsoil of urban areas [42]. A high positive correlation was obtained between Fe concentration with χ_{LF} in several rocks [43]. A high positive correlation was obtained between Cu, Fe, Mn, Zn, and Co with χ_{LF}. Meanwhile, Ni and Cr did not show a significant correlation with χ_{LF}. The positive correlation between Cu, Fe, Mn, and Zn is related to industrial activities and urbanization in the study area, increasing heavy metals' susceptibility and magnetism on the soil surface [44]. A negative correlation was obtained between χ_{LF} with $CaCO_3$ and gypsum. The presence of $CaCO_3$ and gypsum as diamagnetic materials causes a decrease in magnetic susceptibility [45].

A study of guano from the Bubau and Mampu Caves in South Sulawesi found a strong correlation between magnetic susceptibility and Fe content [35]. Furthermore, studies on guano from Solek Cave, West Sumatra, found a weak correlation between magnetic susceptibility and Fe content [36]. The study of the relationship between magnetic susceptibility and heavy metal content also found a weak correlation in the guano of Bau–Bau cave, East Kalimantan [46]. These studies prove that magnetic susceptibility correlates with heavy metal content [47,48]. In addition, environmental magnetic studies are associated with magnetic minerals, geochemical parameters, domains, and grain size [39]. Specific magnetic characteristics are influenced by transporting material from the outside environment into the cave through wind or water flow during the rainy season [35]. Furthermore, it is also influenced by the geology of the location studied.

The characterization of magnetic properties and the correlation of magnetic susceptibility with heavy metal content in guano caves in karst environments have not been studied, especially in Indonesia. Therefore, studying the magnetic environment and its relationship with heavy metal content is essential. Thus, this study aims to improve understanding of magnetic analysis and its relationship with heavy metals and test the magnetic susceptibility as a proxy for heavy metals in guano in the karst environment, especially in Bat Cave. Magnetic analysis was performed from the magnetic measurements and heavy metal content, X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF), and X-Ray Diffraction (XRD). The test results are used to describe the relationship between magnetic susceptibility and the heavy metal content of guano.

2. Materials and methods

Bat Cave is located in the Rammang–Rammang Karst Area, particularly Berua Village. Bat Cave has a cave mouth width of about 10 m, a cave width of about 25 m, a cave height of about 50 m, and a length of cave that can be reached about 30 m. Bat Cave is located at an elevation of 54 m 119°40′19.5″ east longitude and 4°58′33.0″ south latitude.

Guano samples were taken from the Bat Cave in the Rammang–Rammang Karst Area, Maros, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. There are thirty points from the mouth of the cave to the cave's depth that can be reached 30 m due to the oxygen levels in the cave at a depth of more than 30 m getting smaller, so the cave guider does not allow it. The sampling point locations are shown in Fig. 1. At each sampling point, at a depth of 10 cm the sample was taken and put into polyethylene plastic. The guano samples were prepared in the laboratory by being cleaned of impurities and dried at room temperature. The samples were mashed using pastels and mortar, then sieved using a 100 mesh sieve. At this stage, a sample of guano powder is produced. The guano powder sample was weighed at 15 g using a digital scale and put into a plastic clique.

Magnetic measurements were carried out on samples of guano powder using a Bartington MS2B Susceptibilitymeter (Bartington Instrument Ltd., Oxford, UK), which operated at low (470 Hz) and high (4700 Hz) frequencies [39]. The measurement results were analyzed using Multisus software. Measurements at two frequencies to obtain magnetic susceptibility depend on frequency (χ_{FD}) [49,50] so that the types of magnetic minerals, magnetic mineral domains, and magnetic mineral sources can be interpreted. Based on the results of magnetic susceptibility testing, ten samples with the highest values were selected. The selected guano samples were tested using a Shimadzu Uniquant'X X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) device and analyzed using PCx Uniquant software to determine the magnetic mineral content and heavy metals.

Two samples were selected for X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) testing from ten samples. The samples were put into a beaker and extracted using a bar magnet to separate the magnetic particles and not the magnetic particles contained in the guano sample. The sample is put in a plastic bag and tested. At this stage, a sample of the extracted guano powder is produced. XRD testing using the Rigaku MiniFlex II

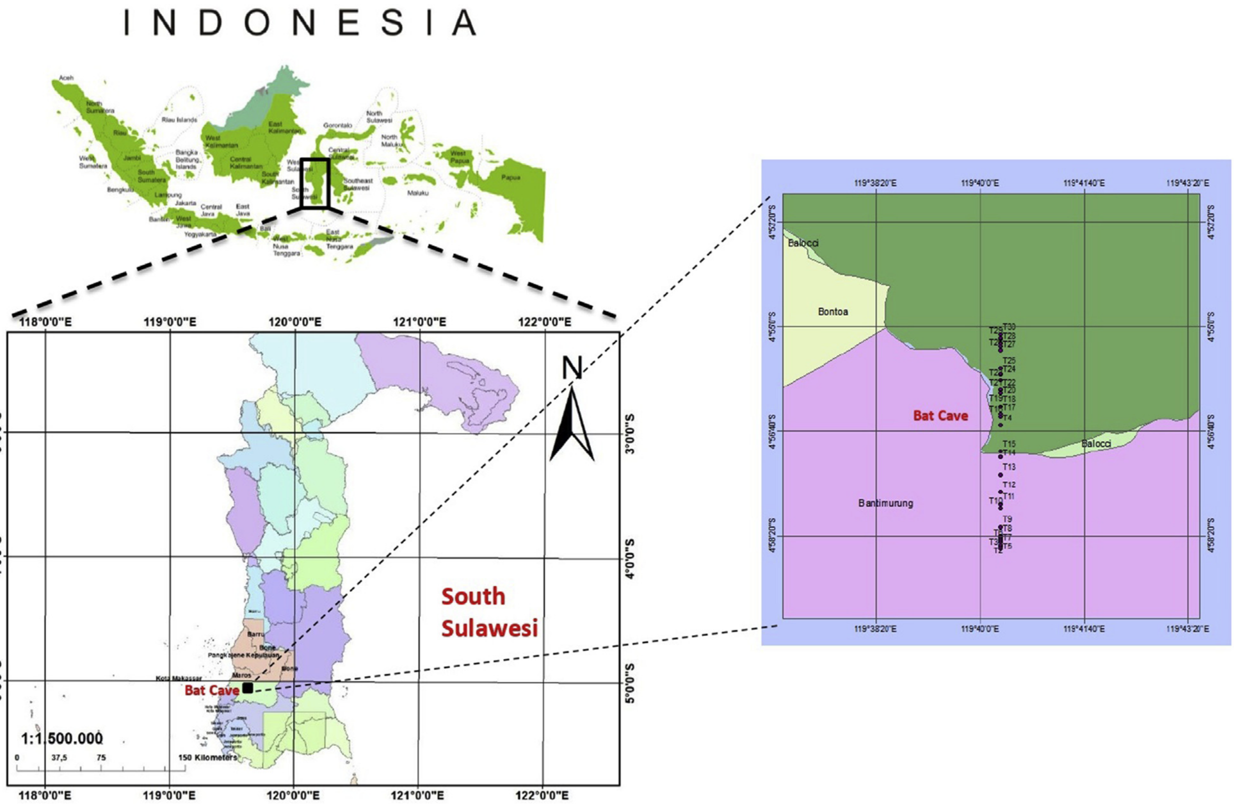

Fig. 1. Sampling location in Bat Cave, South Sulawesi, Indonesia.

type XRD tool to determine the type and concentration of magnetic minerals. It operates at 30 kV voltage, 15 mA current, 0.02° scan width, 4°/min scan rate per time, and 5°-90° scan interval. Qualitative analysis using PDXL2 software with search and match method equipped with ICDD (International Center for Diffraction Data) card 2011. At the same time, the quantitative analysis uses the RIR (Reference Intensity Ratio) method [51,52].

3. Results and discussion

A summary of descriptive statistics of magnetic parameters of the Bat Cave guano sediment sample is presented in Table 1. All magnetic parameters were normally distributed according to the Kolmogorov−Smirnov (K−S) test. Meanwhile, the graph plots of the magnetic susceptibility (χ_{LF}) and frequency-dependent magnetic susceptibility (χ_{FD}) at each point are shown in Fig. 1. The magnetic susceptibility of guano samples (χ_{LF}) ranged from 7.20 to 147.60 $\times$ 10^{-8} m^3/kg. The χ_{LF} profile of the Bat Cave guano sample fluctuated along with the cave depth as far as 15 m from the cave mouth. The lowest χ_{LF} values are 7.2 $\times$ 10^{-8} m^3/kg, located at point 20. χ_{LF} values more than 100 $\times$ 10^{-8} m^3/kg are located at points 8, 13, 27, and 29. Meanwhile, χ_{FD} varies from 2.78 to 8.70%.

The χ_{LF} range of guano samples contains a mixture of (canted) antiferromagnetic and paramagnetic minerals. Meanwhile, χ_{LF} guano Bat Cave mostly has a relatively low value. The low χ_{LF} indicates that the guano sample's iron (Fe) level is also low [53]. Fe content is one of the constituent elements of guano deposits associated with other elements in the Bat Cave. Thus, it is indicated that the Bat Cave is still natural and not influenced by anthropogenic factors. Several studies have reported that the magnetic susceptibility of guano in low-value surface areas is not influenced by

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of the magnetic susceptibility of Bat Cave guano samples (n = 30).

Descriptive Statistics	Variable		
	χ_{LF} (x 10^{-8} m^3/kg)	χ_{HF} (x 10^{-8} m^3/kg)	χ_{FD} (%)
Minimum	7.20	7.00	2.78
Maximum	147.60	135.50	8.70
Range	140.40	128.50	5.92
Mean	73.92	69.42	5.64
Median	70.15	66.60	5.55
Std. Deviation	26.71	24.13	1.48
CV (%)	36.13	34.76	26.24
Skewness	0.55	0.45	0.30
Kurtosis	1.95	2.10	−0.54

anthropogenic but by the location of the cave and climate [35].

Bat Cave guano samples have a higher χ_{LF} than χ_{HF}. The bar graph plot of χ_{LF} and χ_{HF} is shown in Fig. 2. It can be seen that χ_{LF} and χ_{HF} have significant differences in values. Different values of specific mass measurement of magnetic susceptibility at different frequencies will result in frequency-dependent magnetic susceptibility (χ_{FD}), which indicates the presence and amount of superparamagnetic minerals [53]. Variation of χ_{FD} (2.78–8.70%) indicates that the guano sample belongs to the category of medium χ_{FD} % in which the guano sample contained an admixture of superparamagnetic (SP) and coarser non-SP grains, or SP grains <0.005 μm [39]. SP behavior is a unique property of the simple domain (SD), with a grain size of <0.03 m. The magnetization is solid but unstable. The thermal energy counteracts the induced magnetization quickly after removing the magnetic field. Its magnetic susceptibility is much greater than that of paramagnetic behavior. SP is characterized by its response to susceptibility measured at different frequencies.

The distribution of domains and magnetic mineral sources in the guano sample was interpreted by plotting a scattering of χ_{FD} and χ_{LF}, as shown in Fig. 3. The range of χ_{FD} values from 2 to 10% shows that the domain type is dominated by superparamagnetic (SP) and stable single domain (SSD). SP domain has a finer grain while SSD has a coarser grain [54]. Magnetic mineral sources are indicated to be pedogenic, bacterial magnetosomes, and autogenic or biogenic [39]. These sources can be influenced by climatic factors, namely the transportation of materials through water flowing into the cave and

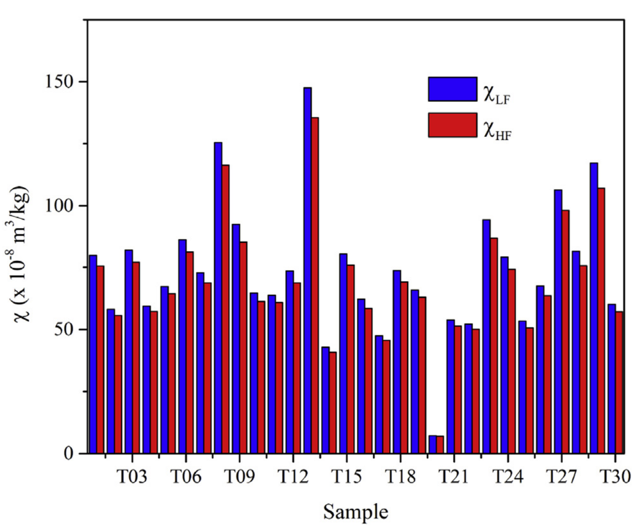

Fig. 2. Histogram of magnetic susceptibility at low (χ_{LF}) and high frequency (χ_{HF}) of Bat Cave guano samples.

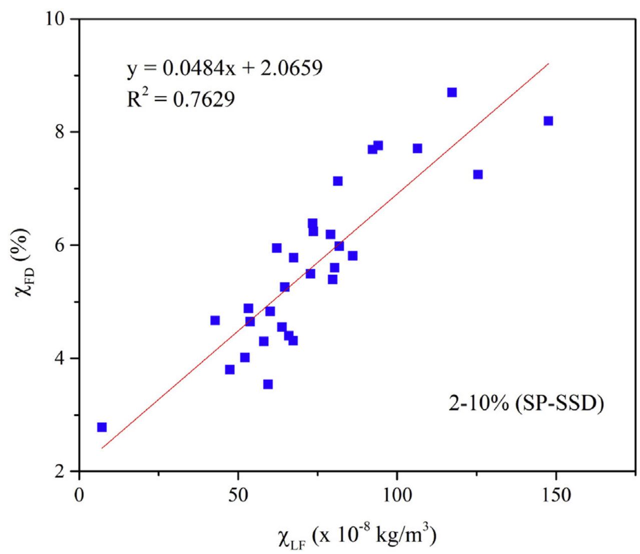

Fig. 3. Scattering of frequency-dependent (χ_{FD}) and low-frequency (χ_{LF}) magnetic susceptibility of Bat Cave guano samples.

the cave's location in the karst area, namely the minerals that make up the karst, such as calcite ($CaCO_3$) and gypsum ($CaSO_4.2H_2O$). The presence of calcite and gypsum as diamagnetic materials causes a decrease in magnetic susceptibility [45]. In addition, it comes from bat droppings and material transported by wind from outside the cave into the cave [36,37]. Therefore, following the interpretation of the χ_{LF} distribution of the Bat Cave guano sample, the cave is still natural.

XRD analysis was done to identify magnetic mineral content in guano samples. As shown in Fig. 4, the XRD diffractogram of the extracted guano samples. Based on the results of XRD analysis, the guano samples contained magnetite (Fe_3O_4) and hexaferrum (Fe). The calcium indium content was also identified, namely Ca_3In in sample T08 and Ca_8In_3 in sample T29. In addition, the guano sample contains silicon dioxide (SiO_2) and calcium aluminum antimonide ($Ca_{14}AlSb_{11}$).

Minerals Ca_3In, Ca_8In_3, $Ca_{14}AlSb_{11}$, and SiO_2 are thought to originate from the external environment and enter the cave through water media that drip on the walls of the cave during the rainy season. Meanwhile, magnetite and hexaferrum are thought to have come from the external environment through the wind entering the cave. Elemental calcium in the minerals calcium indium and calcium aluminum antimonide originates from carbonate rocks. Carbonate rocks contain karst constituent minerals such as calcite ($CaCO_3$), aragonite ($CaCO_3$), and dolomite ($CaMg(CO_3)_2$). However, it can also occur in other rocks formed from these minerals and other water-soluble minerals such as gypsum ($Ca_2SO_4.2H_2O$)

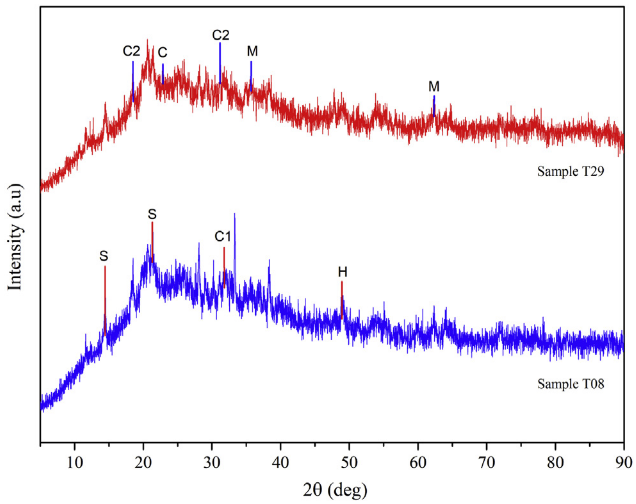

Fig. 4. XRD diffractogram of extracted Bat Cave guano sample where S = silicon dioxide (SiO_2), C1 = calcium indium (Ca_3In), H = hexaferrum (Fe), C2 = calcium indium (Ca_8In_3), M = magnetite (Fe_3O_4), C = calcium aluminum antimonide ($Ca_{14}AlSb_{11}$).

[55−57]. This result is by the χ_{FD} interpretation regarding the magnetic mineral source of the guano sample.

Fe_3O_4 is a mineral with solid magnetic properties or high magnetic susceptibility, while CaIn has weak or low magnetic susceptibility. Thus, the guano sample contains a mixture of minerals with strong and weak magnetic properties. Because the concentration of CaIn is greater than Fe_3O_4, it indicates that the value of magnetic susceptibility in the guano sample is low. It measures the magnetic susceptibility of the Bat Cave guano sample, which was obtained low.

The results of the XRF analysis regarding the heavy metals content in the Bat Cave guano samples with varying concentrations are shown in Table 2. The heavy metals identified were iron (Fe), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), zircon (Zr), and neodymium (Nb). The heavy metal in guano is indicated as material carrying magnetic properties in the cave. Fe dominated the heavy metal content of the guano sample.

Table 2. Heavy metal content in Bat Cave guano samples.

Sample	Fe (%)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zr (ppm)	Nb (ppm)
T03	17.70	7160	1660	2160	389
T06	17.31	7590	1160	2020	362
T08	20.56	6270	0	4160	651
T09	21.29	6410	1260	3760	708
T13	15.52	7270	1800	2700	400
T15	18.01	5860	1300	3440	423
T23	26.25	5690	2890	4420	532
T27	23.82	6180	2160	6320	618
T28	23.56	8190	4800	3580	540
T29	20.74	4880	1040	3510	544

The concentration of Fe in all samples showed low concentrations, thus causing low magnetic susceptibility. The concentration of Fe becomes the controller of the magnitude of the magnetic susceptibility in a sample [36,50,58].

The high concentration of heavy metals indicates the high value of magnetic susceptibility and vice versa. This paper reports that the source influences the magnitude of guano's magnetic and heavy metal susceptibility. Mixed sources are pedogenesis, bacterial magnetosomes, autogenic, and biogenic [59,60]. Magnetic mineral content can occur naturally due to climatic factors and the location where this source acts as a contaminant [35]. Thus, the magnetic susceptibility parameter can be used as a proxy indicator to detect the presence of heavy metals [47,48].

The Pearson correlation coefficient between susceptibility magnetic and heavy metal content of the guano samples is shown in Table 3. The Pearson correlation coefficient shows how strong the relationship between heavy metals as well as between susceptibility magnetic and heavy metals. The Pearson correlation coefficient between χ_{FD} and Fe ($r = 0.38$) has a positive correlation (Fig. 5a). Pearson correlation coefficient between χ_{LF} and Fe ($r = -0.24$) (Fig. 5b), Zn ($r = -0.20$), and Cu ($r = -0.36$) has a negative correlation. The same is true between χ_{FD} and Zn ($r = -0.39$).

Meanwhile, the Pearson correlation coefficient χ_{LF} with Zr ($r = 0.13$) and χ_{LF} with Nb ($r = 0.14$) have a positive correlation. Likewise, the Pearson correlation coefficient χ_{FD} with heavy metal content (Zr $r = 0.43$ and Nb $r = 0.53$) has a positive correlation. Pearson correlation coefficient χ_{FD} with Cu ($r = 0.08$) almost does not correlate. The negative correlation of χ_{LF} with Fe indicates that the low concentration of Fe causes a low magnetic susceptibility value of the guano sample. Fe is a ferromagnetic element affecting the magnetic susceptibility value of guano samples [14,36].

Elements of Fe with other heavy metals such as Cu, Zr, and Nb have a positive Pearson correlation coefficient. Meanwhile, Fe has a negative correlation with Zn ($r = -0.28$). Fig. 6 shows a plot of Fe with

Table 3. Pearson correlation coefficient between magnetic susceptibility and heavy metal content of guano samples.

	Fe	Zn	Cu	Zr	Nb
Fe	1.00				
Zn	−0.28	1.00			
Cu	0.50	0.46	1.00		
Zr	0.73	−0.44	0.14	1.00	
Nb	0.64	−0.36	−0.06	0.70	1.00
χ_{LF}	−0.24	−0.20	−0.36	0.13	0.14
χ_{FD}	0.38	−0.39	0.08	0.43	0.53

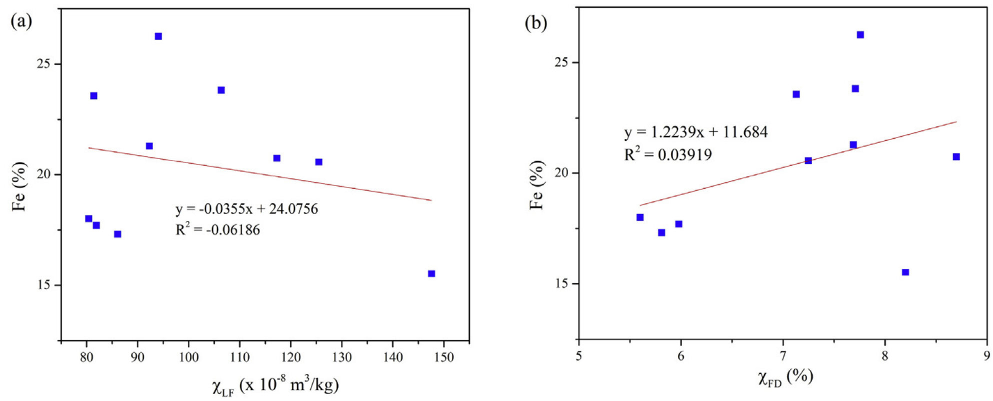

Fig. 5. Plot of (a) χ_{LF} with Fe and (b) χ_{FD} with Fe.

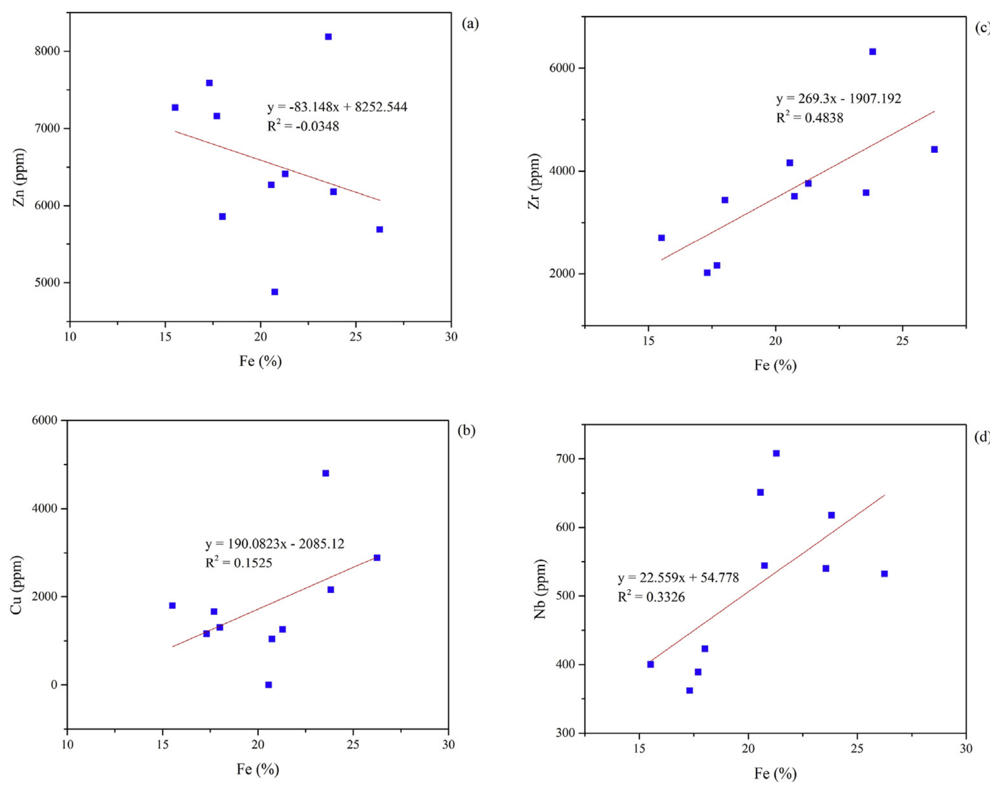

Fig. 6. Plot of heavy metal content (a) Fe with Zn, (b) Fe with Cu, (c) Fe with Zr, and (d) Fe with Nb.

other heavy metals (Zn, Cu, Zr, and Nb). Based on these results, magnetic susceptibility is known as a proxy indicator to detect the presence of heavy metals, where heavy metals are associated with Fe [47,48]. Sources of magnetic susceptibility and heavy metals can be affected by the location of the guano sampling. The guano sample came from the Bat Cave in a karst environment. Location and climate factors affect the Fe content in magnetic minerals [35]. This evidence confirms that the Bat Cave is still natural due to the low magnetic particles of the guano sample. Magnetic particles come from pedogenic components, bacterial magnetosomes, and autogenic or biogenic components. In addition, the presence of heavy metals in the guano samples affects the magnetic particles.

4. Conclusions

Bat Cave guano's magnetic susceptibility is relatively low and varies from 7.2 to 147.6 × 10^{-8} m^3/kg. The guano sample contains fine and coarse superparamagnetic (SP) and stable single domain (SSD) grains with a grain size of <0.05 m. The guano samples contained a mixture of antiferromagnetic and paramagnetic minerals. The value of magnetic susceptibility is influenced by Fe content. Fe element is associated with several other heavy metals such as Zn, Cu, Zr, and Nb. The correlation obtained is dominantly positive. The location and climate factors of Bat Cave in a karst environment affect Fe content in magnetic minerals. The fine grains of magnetic minerals are distributed into the cave through the wind. Meanwhile, coarse magnetic mineral grains are distributed during the rainy season in the cave.

Conflicts of interest

No conflict of interest among authors.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank students (Ardianto, Siti Halijah, and Nurul Fadillah) who have assisted in sampling. The author also thanks Misdayanti, S.Si., who has assisted in collecting XRD data. Moreover, we also thank Arise Sambolangi, S.Si., who has assisted in collecting magnetic susceptibility data.

References

[1] L. Nejman, L. Lisá, N. Doláková, I. Horáček, A. Bajer, J. Novák, D. Wright, M. Sullivan, R. Wood, R.H. Gargett, M. Pacher, S. Sázelová, M. Nývltová Fišáková, J. Rohovec, M. Králík, Cave deposits as a sedimentary trap for the marine isotope stage 3 environmental record: the case study of Pod Hradem, Czech Republic, Palaeogeogr Palaeoclimatol Palaeoecol. 497 (2018) 201−217, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.palaeo.2018.02.020.

[2] M.I. Bird, E.M. Boobyer, C. Bryant, H.A. Lewis, V. Paz, W.E. Stephens, A long record of environmental change from bat guano deposits in Makangit Cave, Palawan, Philippines, Earth Environ Sci Transact Royal Soc Edinb. 98 (2007) 59−69, https://doi.org/10.1017/S1755691007000059.

[3] E. Aidona, S. Pechlivanidou, C. Pennos, Environmental magnetism: application to cave sediments, Bull Geol Soc Greece. 47 (2013) 892−900, https://doi.org/10.12681/bgsg.11128.

[4] N.K. Meena, S. Maiti, A. Shrivastava, Discrimination between anthropogenic (pollution) and lithogenic magnetic fraction in urban soils (Delhi, India) using environmental magnetism, J Appl Geophys. 73 (2011) 121−129, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jappgeo.2010.12.003.

[5] M.O. Kanu, O.C. Meludu, S.A. Oniku, Comparative study of top soil magnetic susceptibility variation based on some human activities, Geofisc Int. 53 (2014) 411−423, https://doi.org/10.1016/S0016-7169(14)70075-3.

[6] M.O. Kanu, N. Basavaiah, O.C. Meludu, A.S. Oniku, Investigating the potential of using environmental magnetism techniques as pollution proxy in urban road deposited sediment, Int J Environ Sci Technol. 14 (2017) 2745−2758, https://doi.org/10.1007/s13762-017-1356-5.

[7] D.C. Mello, J.A.M. Dematte, N.E.Q. Silvero, L.A.D.L. Raimo, R.R. Poppiel, F.A.O. Mello, A.B. Souza, J.L. Safanelli, M.E.B. Resende, R. Rizzo, Soil magnetic susceptibility and its relationship with naturally occurring processes and soil attributes in pedosphere, in a tropical environment, Geoderma. 372 (2020), 114364, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoderma.2020.114364.

[8] V.A. Tiwow, M. Arsyad, Sulistiawaty, M.J. Rampe, W.I.B. Tiro, Analysis of magnetic mineral types of iron sand at Sampulungan Beach, Takalar Regency based on magnetic susceptibility values, Mater Sci Forum. 967 (2019) 292−298, https://doi.org/10.4028/www.scientific.net/MSF.967. 292.

[9] O. Togibasa, S. Bijaksana, G.C. Novala, Magnetic properties of iron sand from the tor river estuary, sarmi, papua, Geosciences. 8 (2018) 113, https://doi.org/10.3390/geosciences8040113.

[10] O. Togibasa, M. Akbar, A. Pratama, S. Bijaksana, Distribution of magnetic susceptibility of natural iron sand in the Sarmi Coast Area, J Phys: Conf Ser. 1204 (2019), 012074, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1204/1/012074.

[11] H. Prabowo Fadhilah, T. Saldi, The feasibility test of physical and chemical properties of Muaro Binguang Pasaman Barat iron sand for Semen Padang, J Phys: Conf Ser. 1594 (2020), 012037, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1594/1/012037.

[12] S. Sudarningsih, S. Bijaksana, R. Ramdani, A. Hafidz, A. Pratama, W. Widodo, I. Iskandar, D. Dahrin, S.J. Fajar, N.A. Santoso, Variations in the concentration of magnetic minerals and heavy metals in suspended sediments from Citarum River and its tributaries, West Java, Indonesia, Geosciences. 7 (2017) 66, https://doi.org/10.3390/geosciences7030066.

[13] S. Bijaksana, R. Yunginger, A. Hafidz, M. Mariyanto, Magnetic mineral characteristics, trace metals, and REE geochemistry of river sediments that serve as inlets to Lake Limboto, Sulawesi, Indonesia, Data Brief. 26 (2019), 104348, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2019.104348.

[14] M. Mariyanto, M.F. Amir, W. Utama, A. Hamdan, S. Bijaksana, A. Pratama, S. Sudarningsih, Heavy metal contents and magnetic properties of surface sediments in volcanic and tropical environment from Brantas River, Jawa Timur Province, Indonesia, Sci Total Environ. 675 (2019) 632−641, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2019.04.244.

[15] M. Mariyanto, M.F. Amir, W. Utama, A.M. Hamdan, S. Bijaksana, A. Pratama, R. Yunginer, S. Sudarningsih, Environmental magnetism data of Brantas River bulk surface sediments, Jawa Timur, Indonesia, Data Brief. 25 (2019), 104092, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2019.104092.

[16] V.A. Tiwow, Sulistiawaty Subaer, J.D. Malago, M.J. Rampe, M. Lapa, Magnetic susceptibility of surface sediment in the Tallo tributary of Makassar City, J Phys: Conf Ser. 1899 (2021), 012124, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1899/1/012124.

[17] H. Guan, C. Zhu, T. Zhu, L. Wu, Y. Li, Grain size, Magnetic susceptibility and geochemical characteristics of the loess in the Chaohu Lake Basin: implications for the origin, palaeoclimatic change and provenance, J Asian Earth Sci. 117 (2016) 170−183, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jseaes.2015.12.013.

[18] M. Lone, H. Achyuthan, R.A. Shah, S.J. Sangode, Environmental magnetism and heavy metal assemblages in lake bottom sediments, Anchar Lake, Srinagar, NW Himalaya, India, Int J Environ Res. 12 (5) (2018) 489−502, https://doi.org/10.1007/s41742-018-0108-9.

[19] R. Yunginger, S. Bijaksana, D. Dahrin, S. Zulaikah, A. Hafidz, K.H. Kirana, S. Sudarningsih, M. Mariyanto, S.J. Fajar, Lithogenic and anthropogenic components in surface sediments from Lake Limboto as shown by magnetic mineral characteristics, trace metals, and REE geochemistry, Geosciences. 8 (2018) 116, https://doi.org/10.3390/geosciences8040116.

[20] K. Avinash, P.J. Kurian, A.K. Warrier, R. Shankar, T.C. Vineesh, R. Ravindra, Sedimentary sources and processes in the Eastern Arabian Sea: insights from environmental magnetism, geochemistry and clay mineralogy, Geosci Front. 7 (2016) 253−264, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gsf.2015.05.001.

[21] J. Nizou, F. Demory, C.D. Brunaud, Monitoring of dredged-dumped sediment dispersal off the bay of the seine

(Northern France) using environmental magnetism, Compt Rendus Geosci. 348 (2016) 451−461, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.crte.2015.02.005.
[22] S. Bijaksana, E.K. Huliselan, Magnetic properties and heavy metal content of sanitary leachate sludge in two landfill sites near Bandung, Indonesia, Environ Earth Sci. 60 (2) (2010) 409−419, https://doi.org/10.1007/s12665-009-0184-4.
[23] E.K. Huliselan, S. Bijaksana, W. Srigutomo, E. Kardena, Scanning electron microscopy and magnetic characterization of iron oxides in solid waste landfill leachate, J Hazard Mater. 179 (2010) 701−708, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2010.03.058.
[24] K. Kirana, N. Aufa, E.K. Huliselan, S. Bijaksana, Magnetic and electrical properties of leachate, ITB J Sci. 43A (3) (2011) 165−178, https://doi.org/10.5614/itbj.sci.2011.43.3.2.
[25] G.C. Novala, D. Fitriani, K. Susanto, K.H. Kirana, Magnetic properties of soils from sarimukti landfill as proxy indicators of pollution (case study: desa sarimukti, kabupaten bandung barat), IOP Conf Ser Earth Environ Sci. 29 (2016), 012015, https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/29/1/012015.
[26] Y. Bian, T. Ouyanga, Z. Zhu, N. Huang, H. Wan, M. Li, Magnetic properties of agricultural soil in the Pearl River Delta, South China-Spatial distribution and influencing factor analysis, J Appl Geophys. 107 (2014) 36−44, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jappgeo.2014.05.003.
[27] N.Y. Daryanti, S. Zulaikah, N. Mufti, D.S. Haryati, Characteristics of magnetic susceptibility and geochemistry of paddy soils in Malang City, East Java, IOP Conf Ser Earth Environ Sci. 311 (2019), 012032, https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/311/1/012032.
[28] D.S. Haryati, S. Zulaikah, Sunaryono, N.Y. Daryanti, Magnetic properties and magnetic minerals morphology of orchards soils Batu Malang, IOP Conf Ser Earth Environ Sci. 311 (2019), 012040, https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/311/1/012040.
[29] Anisah, F. Marpaung, A. Purwandani, D. Nugroho, L. Sumargana, Early study of magnetic permeability and magnetic susceptibility of peat in Ogan Komering Ilir, South Sumatera, Indonesia, IOP Conf Ser Earth Environ Sci. 500 (2020), 012025, https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/500/1/012025.
[30] E.D. Ningsih, R. Putra, C.D.L. Maisonneuve, M. Phua, S. Eisele, F. Forni, J. Oalmann, H. Rifai, Identification of magnetic mineral forming elements in peatland Alahan Panjang West Sumatra Indonesia, section DD REP B 693 using x-ray fluorescence, J Phys: Conf Ser. 1481 (2020), 012018, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1481/1/012018.
[31] P. Afriyeni, H. Rifai, C.B. Maisonneuve, F. Forni, S. Eisele, M. Phua, R. Putra, Identification of magnetic minerals in peatland at the section of DD REP B 693 Lake Diatas using XRD (x-ray diffraction), J Phys: Conf Ser. 1481 (2020), 012027, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1481/1/012027.
[32] N. Aisyah, H. Rifai, C.B. Maisonneuve, J. Oalmann, F. Forni, S. Eisele, M. Phua, R. Putra, Scanning electron microscope (SEM) imaging and analysis of magnetic minerals of Lake Diatas peatland section DD REP B 693, J Phys: Conf Ser. 1481 (2020), 012025, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1481/1/012025.
[33] A. Sasmita, H. Rifai, R. Putra, N. Aisyah, M. Phua, S. Eisele, F. Forni, C.B. Maisonneuve, Identification of magnetic minerals in the peatlands cores from lake diatas West Sumatra, Indonesia, J Phys: Conf Ser. 1481 (2020), 012019, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1481/1/012019.
[34] E. Agustine, D. Fitriani, L.O. Safiuddin, G. Tamuntuan, S. Bijaksana, Magnetic susceptibility properties of pesticide contaminated volcanic soil, AIP Conf Proc. 1554 (2013) 230, https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4820327.
[35] H. Rifai, R. Putra, M.R. Fadila, C.M. Wuster, Magnetic susceptibility and heavy metals in guano from South Sulawesi caves, IOP Conf Ser Mater Sci Eng. 335 (2018), 012001, https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/335/1/012001.
[36] R. Putra, H. Rifai, C.M. Wurster, Relationship between magnetic susceptibility and elemental composition of guano from Solek Cave, West Sumatera, J Phys: Conf Ser. 1185 (2019), 012011, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1185/1/012011.
[37] I.A. Sandi, M.F.A. Fauzan, Fitriani, M.J. Rampe, V.A. Tiwow, A review of the magnetic susceptibility of guano deposits in caves, J Phys: Conf Ser. 1899 (2020), 012125, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1899/1/012125.
[38] S. Bijaksana, E.K. Huliselan, L.O. Safiuddin, D. Fitriani, G. Tamuntuan, E. Agustine, Rock magnetic methods in soil and environmental studies: fundamentals and case studies, Proc Earth Planet Sci. 6 (2013) 8−13, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proeps.2013.01.001.
[39] J. Dearing, Environmental magnetic susceptibility: using the Bartington MS2 system, British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data, 1999.
[40] E.A. Cowan, E.E. Epperson, K.C. Seramur, S.A. Brachfeld, S.J. Hageman, Magnetic susceptibility as a proxy for coal ash pollution within riverbed sediments in a watershed with complex geology (Southeastern USA), Environ Earth Sci. 76 (2017) 657, https://doi.org/10.1007/s12665-017-6996-8.
[41] I.S. Wnuk, B.G. Kostrubiec, S. Dytłow, P. Szwarczewski, P. Kwapuliński, J. Karasiński, Assessment of heavy metal pollution in Vistula River (Poland) sediments by using magnetic methods, Environ Sci Pollut Control Ser. 27 (2020) 24129−24144, https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-020-08608-4.
[42] R. Karimi, S. Ayoubi, A. Jalalian, A.R.S. Hosseini, M. Afyuni, Relationships between magnetic susceptibility and heavy metals in urban topsoils in the arid region of Isfahan, central Iran, J Appl Geophys. 74 (2011) 1−7, http://dx/doi.org/10.1016/j.jappgeo.2011.02.009.
[43] S. Ayoubi, V. Adman, M. Yousefifard, Efficacy of magnetic susceptibility technique to estimate metal concentration in some igneous rocks, Model Earth Syst Environ. 5 (2019) 1743−1750, https://doi.org/10.1007/s40808-019-00629-4.
[44] S. Ayoubi, M. Jabbari, H. Khademi, Multiple linear modeling between soil properties, magnetic susceptibility and heavy metals in various land uses, Model Earth Syst Environ. 4 (2018) 579−589, https://doi.org/10.1007/s40808-018-0442-0.
[45] S. Ayoubi, S. Amiri, S. Tajik, Lithogenic and anthropogenic impacts on soil surface magnetic susceptibility in an arid region of Central Iran, Arch Agron Soil Sci. 60 (2014) 1467−1483, https://doi.org/10.1080/03650340.2014.893574.
[46] N.G.D. Rusli, Hamdi, F. Mufit, Relationship between basic composition of magnetic mineral and magnetic suseptibility value of guano from Bau Bau Cave East Kalimantan, Pillar Phys. 4 (2014) 49−56, https://doi.org/10.24036/1843171074.
[47] M. Zeng, Y. Song, Y. Li, C. Fu, X. Qiang, H. Chang, L. Zhu, Z. Zhang, L. Cheng, The relationship between environmental factors and magnetic susceptibility in the ili loess, tianshan mountains, central asia, Geol J (2018) 1−13, https://doi.org/10.1002/gj.3182.
[48] D.D. Govedarica, M.B. Gavrilov, T.M. Zeremski, O.M. Govedarica, U. Hambach, N.A. Tomi, I. Senti, S.B. Markovi, Relationships between heavy metal content and magnetic susceptibility in road side loess profiles: a possible way to detect pollution, Quat Int. 502 (A) (2019) 148−159, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.quaint.2018.01.020.
[49] S. Zulaikah, R. Azzahro, S.B. Pranita, E.S. Mu'alimah, N. Munfarikha, Dewiningsih, W.L. Fitria, H.A. Niarta, Magnetic susceptibility and morphology of natural magnetic mineral deposit in vicinity of human's living, IOP Conf Ser Mater Sci Eng. 202 (2017), 012023, https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/202/1/012023.
[50] B.H. Iswanto, S. Zulaikah, Selection method to identify the dominant elements that contribute to magnetic susceptibility in sediment, J Phys: Conf Ser. 1402 (2019), 044087, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1402/4/044087.
[51] V.A. Tiwow, M. Arsyad, P. Palloan, P.M.J. Rampe, Analysis of mineral content of iron sand deposit in bontokanang village and tanjung bayang beach, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, J Phys: Conf Ser. 997 (2018), 012010, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/997/1/012010.
[52] M. Arsyad, V.A. Tiwow, M.J. Rampe, Analysis of magnetic minerals of iron sand deposit in Sampulungan Beach, Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi using the x-ray diffraction

method, J Phys: Conf Ser. 1120 (2018), 012059, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1120/1/012059.
[53] V.A. Tiwow, M.J. Rampe, M. Arsyad, Study of frequency-dependent magnetic susceptibility to the iron sand in Takalar Regency, Sainsmat. VII (2) (2018) 136−146, https://doi.org/10.35580/sainsmat7273662018.
[54] M.O. Kanu, O.C. Meludu, S.A. Oniku, A preliminary assessment of soil pollution in some parts of Jalingo Metropolis, Nigeria using magnetic susceptibility method, Jordan J Earth Environ Sci. 5 (2) (2013) 53−61.
[55] D.A. McFarlane, J. Lundberg, New records of guano-associated minerals from caves in Northwestern Borneo, Int J Speleol. 47 (2) (2018) 119−126, https://doi.org/10.5038/1827-806X.47.2.2169.
[56] M. Arsyad, N. Ihsan, V.A. Tiwow, Analysis of mineral sediment characteristics of bantimurung bulusaraung national park in the karst Maros region, J Phys: Conf Ser. 1572 (2020), 012007, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1572/1/012007.
[57] M. Arsyad, V.A. Tiwow, Sulistiawaty, I.A. Sahdian, Analysis of physical properties and mechanics of rocks in the karst region of Pangkep Regency, J Phys: Conf Ser. 1572 (2020), 012008, https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1572/1/012008.
[58] S. Samanta, K. Amrutha, T.K. Dalai, S. Kumar, Heavy metals in the Ganga (Hooghly) river estuary sediment column: evaluation of association, geochemical cycling and anthropogenic enrichment, Environ Earth Sci. 76 (2017) 140, https://doi.org/10.1007/s12665-017-6451-x.
[59] C.M. Munteanu, A. Giurginca, M. Giurginca, C.G. Panaiotu, G. Niculescu, Potentially toxic metals concentrations in soils and cave sediments from karst areas of Mehedinţi and Gorj counties (Romania), Carp J Earth Environ Sci. 7 (1) (2012) 193−204.
[60] J. Johnson, M. Vincent, Tracing heavy metals in urban ecosystems through the study of bat guano-a preliminary study from Kerala, India, J Threat Taxa. 12 (10) (2020) 16377−16379, https://doi.org/10.11609/jott.6225.12.10.16377-16379.