

MILIA PERPUSTAKAAN
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**APPLICATION IRIDOLOGY METHODS
FOR DETECT POTASSIUM CYANIDE (KCN)
IN CORAL REEF FISHERIES**

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Application Iridology Methods for Detect Potassium Cyanide (KCN) in Coral Reef Fisheries

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ABSTRACT

This research was carried out in October 2003 until Mei 2005. The goals of the research is for detection Kalium Cyanide (KCN) in iris of coral reef eyes (Ornamental and Consumed Coral reef fishes. After KCN exposure to coral reef eyes we get positive symptoms. The result of experiments were shown positives symptoms of cyanide in iris of eyes. The treatments of cyanide (KCN) are 0 ppm, 4 ppm and 20 ppm. After treatment butterflyfish have lost swimming orientation. Iris of butterflyfish (*C.lunula*, *C.altivelis* and *Chelmon rostratus*) positive shown cyanide symptoms in area 11-13th o'clock, between 3 and 4 o'clock and 5 -7 o'clock of iris. After laboratorium experiments, the result is compared exposure KCN to consumed coral reef fishes (Lutjanidae and Serranidae) by fisherman with field observation in Sukabumi West Java and Pisang Islands in West Sumatera. According iridology methods we get same symptoms after KCN exposure. Finally, iridology methods can use for detect KCN in coral reef eyes.

Key word : *iridology methods, coral reef eyes, exposure, KCN*

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Introduction

Background

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Iridology is the science and practice that reveal inflammation, where located and in what stage it is manifesting. The iris reveals body constitution, inherent weaknesses, levels of health. Iridology is a method of analyzing delicate structures of the iris of eyes. The iris represents a communication system capable of handling an amazing quantity of information. The iris of the eye is the most complex tissue of the body. It is extension of brain, being incredibly endowed with hundreds of thousands of nerve endings, microscopic blood vessels, muscle and other tissue. Through the application of iridology, it is possible to observe normal and abnormal reflex sign (Jensen, 1980).

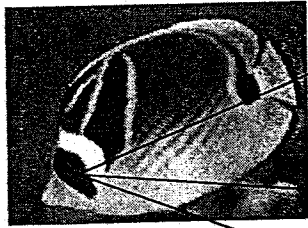
According to statement above, we carried out experiments and research about application iridology methods for detection cyanide (Kalium Cyanide; KCN) in iris of eye coral reef fishes. Potas or Cyanide is a nerve toxin is use for catch coral reef fishes (Ornamental fishes and Consumed fishes). After increasing price of crude oil, fisherman always use cyanide as alternative for reduce cost catch in coastal area. This condition can damage coral reef fishes and organism in coral reef area. Everybody have to support protection activity for coral reef and another organism by the law. Application iridology methods for detection cyanide in iris of eyes coral reef fishes can support this point.

GOALS

- To prove iridology methods can apply for detection cyanide (KCN) in iris of eyes coral reef fishes.
- To know how to the respons iris of eyes of coral reef fishes to cyanide exposure.

Methodology

A. Procedure Iridology Methods



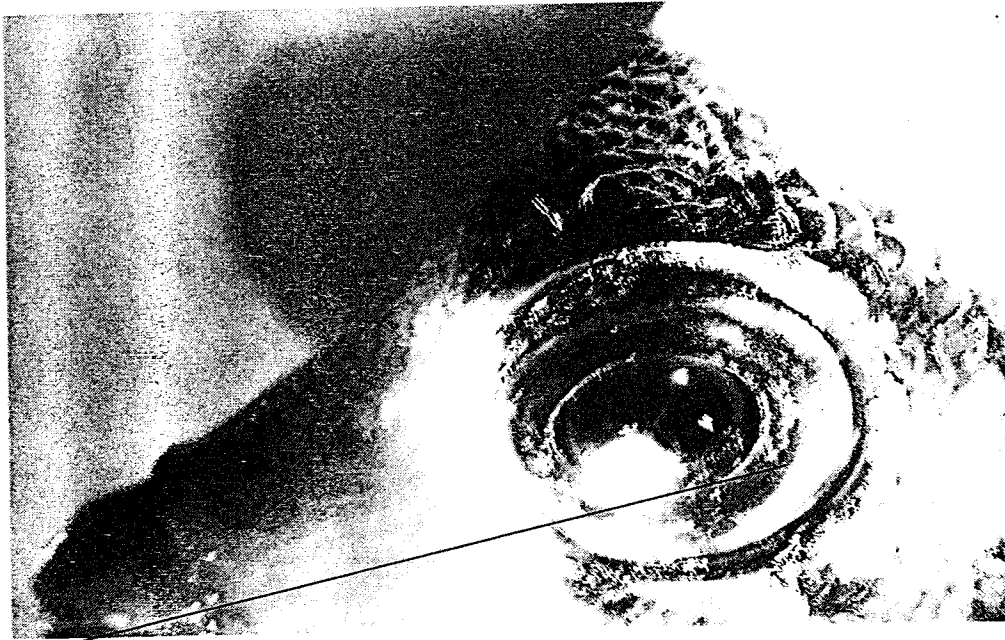
1

The iris of eyes of *C. lunula* take photos with digital camera

2

Injection KCN 4 ppm to eyes *C. lunula*

After 4 hour Cyanide exposure the iris of eyes of *C. lunula* take photos again with digital camera



4. Iris after cyanide exposure is analyzed by iridology methods according to Iridology Chart

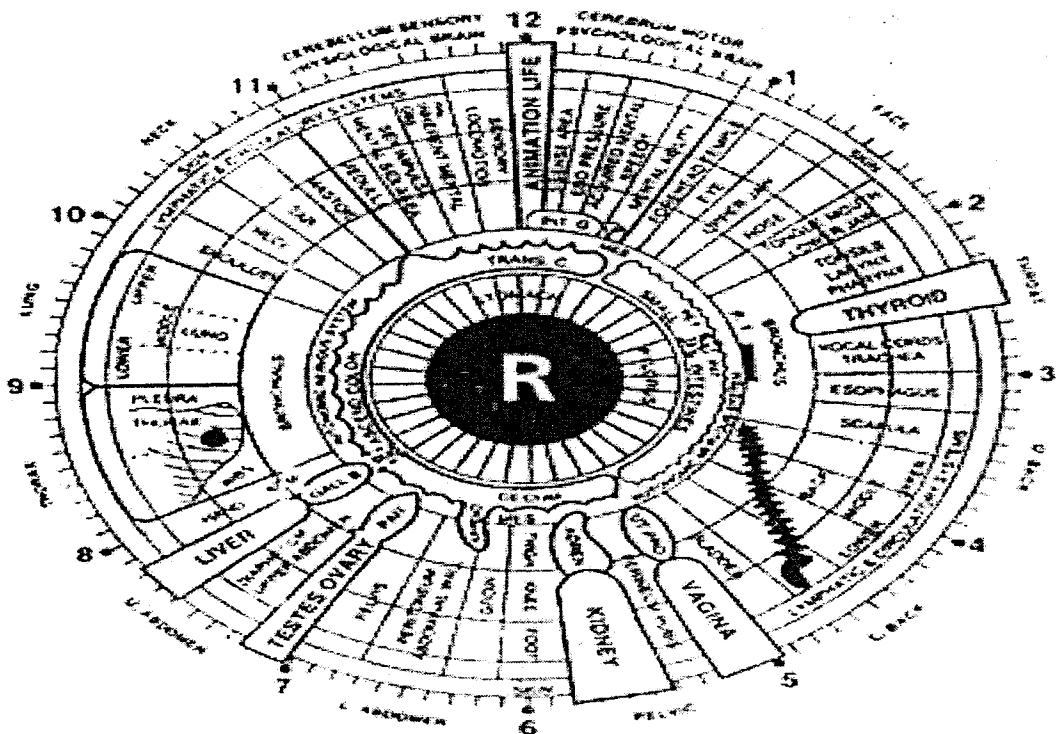
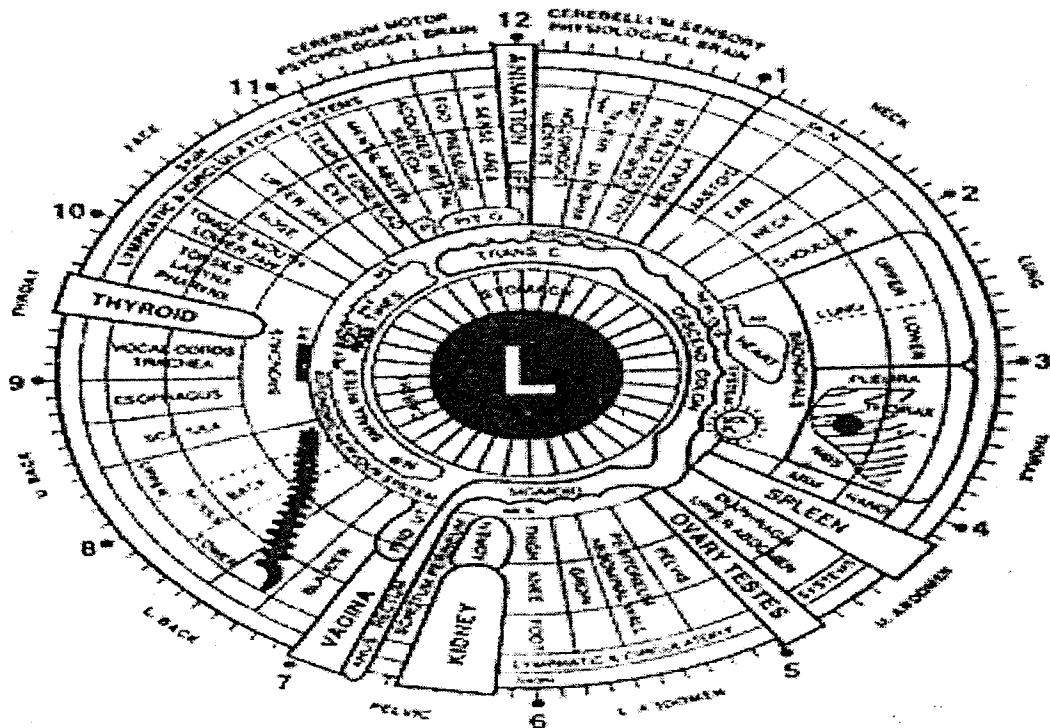


Figure 1. (L) Iridology chart for iris of left eye (R) Iridology chart for iris of right eye (Jensen, 1980).

Result and Discussion

The result of experiments with exposure of cyanide to iris of eyes coral reef fishes in figure 2.

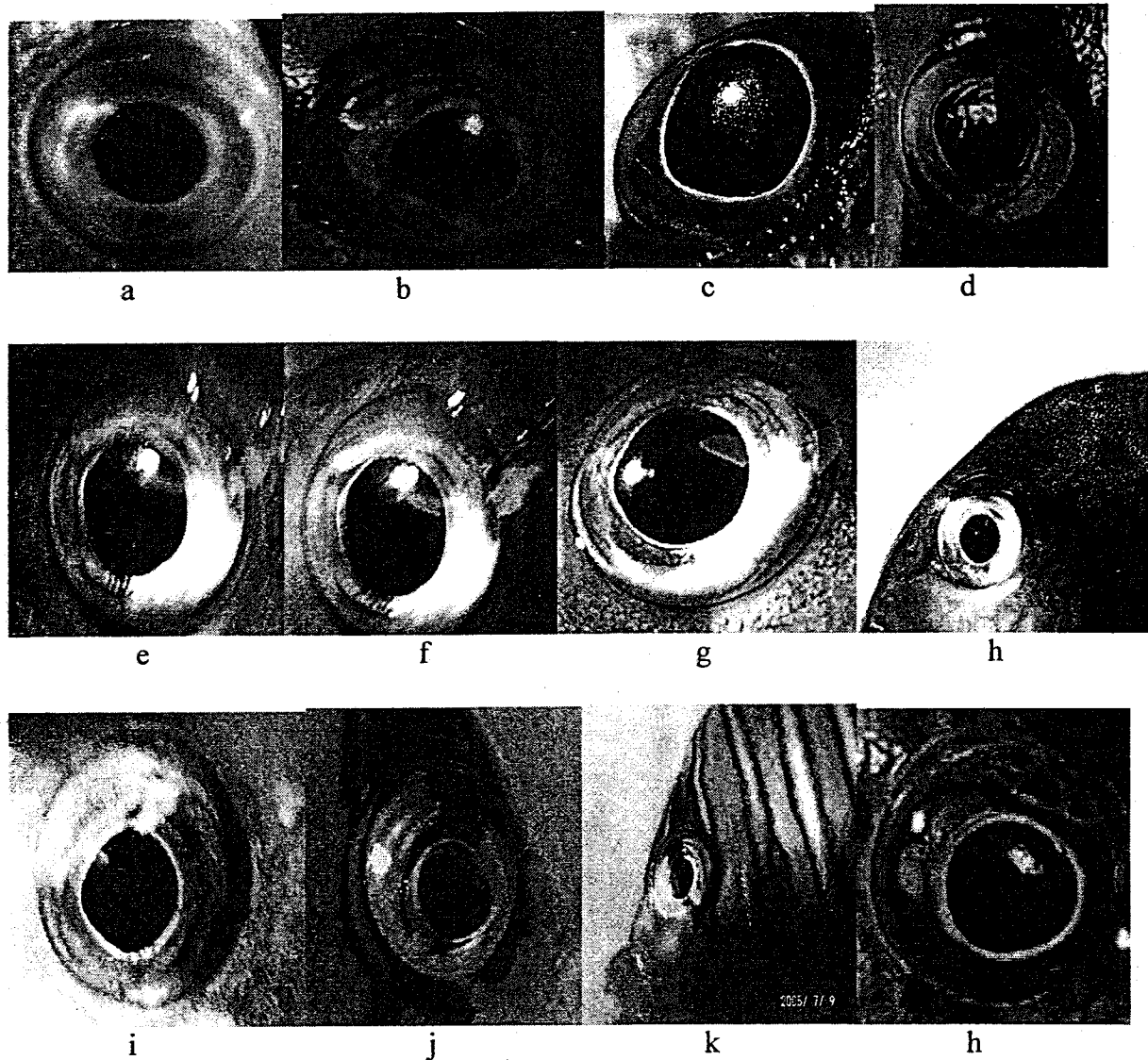


Figure 2. The iris of eye coral reef fishes after cyanide exposure

- a) *Chelmon rostratus* b) *Lutjanus* sp c) *Amphiprion* sp d) *Chaetodon lunula*
 e) *Cromileptes altivelis* f) *Ephinepelus* sp g) *Coris* sp h) *Acanthurus* sp
 i) *Chelinus* sp j) *Pomachantus* sp k) *Centopyge* sp h) *E.fuscoguttatus*

The iris of eye coral reef fishes in figure 2. are indicate pattern of cyanide exposure. The black colour in iris of eye coral reef fishes in 11-13 o'clock positions (brain area) are characteristic of cyanide exposure. For support iridology methods, histology technique of iris tissue is indicate black colour as effect of cyanide exposure in figure 3. Iris nerves of coral reef fishes respond to chemical changes in fishes body, this facts is supported by Jensen (1980) the iris nerves respond to chemicals changes in human body. We can say, iris nerves fish and human body give same repond to chemical changes.



Figure 3. Vertical section from iris tissue of eyes *C. lunula* is indicate cyanide exposure.(black colour) (Razak, 2005)

CONCLUSION

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According to result and discussion above we get conclusions are:

1. Iridology methods can apply for detection cyanide (KCN) in iris of eyes coral reef fishes.
2. The iris of eyes of coral reef fishes respond to cyanide exposure in 11-13 o'clock position (brain area).

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