

BAKTERI HETEROTROF PADA LIMBAH CAIR INDUSTRI TEKSTIL DAN AKTIVITAS DEGRADASINYA

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INTISARI

Limbah cair industri tekstil mengandung residu bahan organik terutama serat selulosa dan amilum yang berasal dari proses pembuatan tekstil. Berdasarkan komponen residu, limbah cair tekstil mempunyai potensi sebagai pencemar lingkungan. Hanya sekelompok mikrobia, terutama bakteri heterotrof mampu menggunakan komponen tersebut sebagai substrat pertumbuhan. Aktivitas kelompok bakteri tersebut mencakup proses degradasi selulosa dan amilum. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan bakteri heterotrof yang mampu merombak residu bahan organik (amilum dan selulosa) di dalam limbah cair industri tekstil dan mengidentifikasi bakteri heterotrof yang degradatif tinggi dalam penanganan limbah tekstil. Aktivitas bakteri selulolitik dan amilolitik dilakukan berdasarkan kemampuan mendegradasi *Carboxymethyl Cellulose* (CMC) dan amilum. Isolasi bakteri menghasilkan tujuh strain (BC1; BC2; BA1; BA2; BA3; BAC1; BAC2) yang bersifat selulolitik dan amilolitik. Isolat dipurifikasi dan diuji aktivitas degradasi pada media agar dan cair yang mengandung basal+CMC atau basal+amilum diinkubasi selama 48 jam pada temperatur ruangan. Bakteri selulolitik BC1, BC2, BAC1, dan BAC2 memiliki waktu generasi 5,38; 5,24; 6,02; dan 6,35. Bakteri amilolitik BA1, BA2, BA3, BAC1, dan BAC2 memiliki waktu generasi 5,64; 5,71; 4,86; 7,56; dan 7,30. Hasil identifikasi berdasarkan morfologi koloni, sel, dan uji biokimiawi diketahui strain BC1; BC2; BA1; BA2; BA3; BAC1; BAC2 memiliki kemiripan dengan bakteri *Pseudomonas* sp. (bakteri gram negatif), *Bacillus* sp. (bakteri gram positif), dan *Streptococcus* sp. (bakteri gram positif).

Kata kunci: limbah cair tekstil, bakteri heterotrof, bakteri selulolitik, bakteri amilolitik

HETEROTROPHIC BACTERIA OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY LIQUID WASTE AND THEIR DEGRADATION ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

Textile industry wastewater contains organic material residues, especially cellulose fibers and starch derived from the textile manufacturing process. Based on residual components, textile wastewater has potential to contaminate the environment. Only a small group of microbes, such as heterotrophic bacteria can use organic components for growth substrates. The activity of heterotrophic bacteria includes a degradation of organic material. The aim of this study is to obtain heterotrophic bacteria that digest organic materials (cellulose and amylum) in the textile industry wastewater. Selection of cellulolytic and amylolytic isolates was performed on the ability of degrading Carboxymethyl Cellulose (CMC) and starch. The isolation results show seven strains BC1, BC2, BA1, BA2, BA3, BAC1, and BAC2 are cellulolytic and amylolytic bacteria. Isolates were purified and tested for degradation activity on agar and liquid media containing basalt + CMC or basalt + starch incubated for 48 hours at room temperature. Cellulolytic bacteria BC1, BC2, BAC1, and BAC2 had a generation time of 5.38; 5.24; 6.02; and 6.35. Amylolytic bacteria BA1, BA2, BA3, BAC1, and BAC2 had a generation time of 5.64; 5.71; 4.86; 7.56; and 7.30. The results of identification based on morphological, biochemical and physiological tests are BC1, BC2, BA1, BA2, BA3, BAC1, and BAC2 has similarities to *Pseudomonas* sp. (gram-negative bacteria), *Bacillus* sp. (gram-positive bacteria), and *Streptococcus* sp. (gram-positive bacteria).

Keywords: textile wastewater, heterotrophic bacteria, cellulolytic bacteria, amylolytic bacteria