



**PEMANFAATAN LIMBAH CAIR TEMPE SEBAGAI
MEDIUM PRODUKSI BAKTERI ASAM LAKTAT**

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pemanfaatan limbah cair tempe sebagai medium dalam memproduksi bakteri asam laktat (BAL) hasil isolasi dan seleksi dari kotoran pedet sapi perah yang baru lahir. Isolasi dilakukan dengan menumbuhkan sumber mikrobial kotoran pedet sapi perah yang baru lahir pada medium MRS dalam suasana anaerobik dan diinkubasi pada suhu 39°C selama 24 jam. Sebanyak 25 isolat yang diperoleh kemudian diseleksi berdasarkan produksi asam laktat dan nilai pH yang dicapai. Berdasarkan uji tersebut diperoleh 2 isolat terbaik (nomor 12 dan 11) dengan kadar asam laktat 16,39% dan 14,38% dan pH 3,74 dan 4,76. Spesifikasi kedua isolat tersebut yaitu katalase negatif, homofermentatif, gram positif dan berbentuk batang. Isolasi media cair digunakan untuk fermentasi limbah cair tempe dengan 3 macam perlakuan pengenceran yaitu tanpa pengenceran, pengenceran 5 kali dan pengenceran 10 kali dengan lama inkubasi 0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 60, 63 dan 72 jam. Evaluasi dilakukan terhadap produksi asam laktat, penurunan pH dan penurunan kadar gula reduksi. Berdasarkan data diperoleh bahwa variabel peningkatan kadar asam laktat, penurunan pH dan penurunan kadar gula reduksi yang terbaik adalah pada perlakuan tanpa pengenceran. Data hasil dianalisis dengan analisis variansi Rancangan Acak Lengkap pola *Split-plot*, jika berbeda nyata dilanjutkan dengan uji *Duncan' Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa inokulasi BAL meningkatkan kadar asam laktat, menurunkan pH dan menurunkan kadar gula reduksi sangat signifikan pada $P < 0,01$ pada perlakuan pengenceran limbah cair tempe dan lama inkubasi yang berbeda. Semakin rendah tingkat pengenceran limbah cair tempe, semakin cepat dan tinggi peningkatan kadar asam laktat, semakin cepat penurunan pH, semakin cepat dan tinggi penurunan kadar gula reduksi yang dihasilkan.

(Kata kunci : Limbah Cair Tempe, BAL, Pengenceran, pH, Gula reduksi, Asam laktat)



**UTILIZATION OF FLUID WASTE OF TEMPE INDUSTRY AS
SUBSTRATE TO PRODUCE LACTIC ACID BACTERIA**

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to determine the utilization of fluid waste of tempe industry as substrate to produce lactic acid bacteria. LAB was isolated and selected using MRS media anaerobically and incubated at 39°C for 24 hours. Twenty-five isolates have been isolated from a feces of young calves as microbes sources. Based on lactic acid production and pH medium, 2 of 25 isolates were used as LAB for further study. The two of selected isolates, have high lactic acid content (16,39% and 14,38%) and low pH medium (3,74 and 3,76). The spesification of two isolate was negative catalase, homofermentative, positive gram and rods. The best isolate from liquid media as starter was applied anaerobically for improvement of fluid waste produced by tempe industry at 3 level dilution (without dilution, five-time dilution, and ten-time dilution) and different incubation time (0, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 42, 45, 48, 51, 60, 63 and 72 hours). Variables of this study were collected including lactic acid produced, the decreasing of pH, and the decreasing of reducting sugar. The result showed that at without dilution of fluid waste in tempe industry fermented showed a high correlation between lactic acid content, the decreasing of pH and the decreasing of reducting sugar. The fluid waste in tempe industry fermented showed that there were significantly ($p < 0.01$) increase lactic acid content, decrease pH and decrease reducting sugar due to different type of treatment and time incubation. The conclusion of this study showed that fermentation, pH and reducting sugar decreased with increasing lactic acid produced at lower dilution of fluid waste of tempe industry.

(Key word : Fluid waste in tempe industry, LAB, Dilution, pH, Reducting sugar, Lactic acid)