



PENGARUH PROPORSI BANGKAI AYAM BROILER TERHADAP KUALITAS KOMPOS FESES SAPI POTONG

Muhammad Kemal Bengawan

15/381122/PT/06974

INTISARI

Tujuan dilakukannya penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui karakteristik pupuk kompos feses sapi potong yang dihasilkan dengan penambahan bangkai ayam broiler. Pembuatan kompos dilakukan secara *windrow* yang terdiri dari 4 perlakuan dengan masing-masing perlakuan tiga kali replikasi. Setiap perlakuan memiliki perbedaan pada persentase pemberian bangkai dalam pembuatan 100 kg kompos, yaitu 0% (P0), 1% (P1), 3% (P2), dan 5% (P3). Persentase bahan pembuatan kompos untuk bahan-bahan selain bangkai di setiap perlakuan sama, yaitu jerami 6%, dolomit (kapur) 0,3%, abu dapur 0,3%, starter komersial 0,3%, dan sisanya digunakan untuk feses sapi potong. Proses pengomposan dilakukan selama lima minggu. Data yang diamati antara lain adalah perubahan fisik kompos, temperatur, pH, kadar air, kadar bahan organik, kadar C-organik, kadar nitrogen, rasion C/N, kadar fosfor, dan kadar kalium kompos. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis variansi dengan rancangan *one way*, dan apabila terdapat perbedaan pada *variable* dikarenakan perlakuan, analisis akan dilanjutkan dengan analisis *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kualitas pupuk kompos dengan kadar N, P, dan K tertinggi dimiliki oleh kompos feses sapi potong tanpa penambahan bangkai ayam broiler (P0), dengan nilai kadar N, P, dan K secara berturut-turut yaitu 0,033%, 0,024%, dan 0,40%. Kesimpulan penelitian ini ialah pengomposan bangkai ayam broiler dapat dilakukan dengan menyisakan bulu dan tulang, serta kompos dengan kualitas terbaik dimiliki oleh kompos feses sapi potong tanpa penambahan bangkai ayam broiler.

(Kata kunci: kompos, *windrow*, sapi potong, bangkai ayam broiler)



THE EFFECT OF BROILER CHICKEN CARRION PROPORTION ON QUALITY OF CATTLE FECES COMPOST

Muhammad Kemal Bengawan

15/381122/PT/06974

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of cattle feces compost produced by adding broiler chicken carrion. Composting is done by windrow method consisting of 4 treatments with each treatment have three times replication. Each treatment had a difference in the percentage of broiler chicken carrion in the manufacture of 100 kg of compost, namely 0% (P0), 1% (P1), 3% (P2), and 5% (P3). The percentage of compost making material for materials other than carrion in each treatment is the same, namely 6% straw, dolomite 0,3%, ash 0,3%, commercial starter 0,3%, and the rest is used for cattle feces. The composting process is carried out for five weeks. The data observed were the physical changes in compost, temperature, pH, water content, organic matter content, C-organik content, nitrogen content, C/N ratio, phosphorus content, and potassium content of compost. The data obtained were analyzed using one way ANOVA variant analysis, and if there were difference in the analysis, analysis will be followed by Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) analysis. The result showed that the quality of compost with the highest levels of N, P, and K was owned by cattle feces compost without the addition of broiler chicken carrion (P0), with values of N, P, and K levels respectively 0,033%, 0,024%, and 0,40%. The conclusion of this research is composting of broiler chicken carrion can be done by leaving feathers and bones, and compost with the best quality owned by cattle feces compost without the addition of broiler chicken carrion.

(Keywords: compost, windrow, cattle, broiler chicken carrion)