

KARAKTERISTIK DAN KUALITAS BAGLOG DARI SERBUK GERGAJI YANG DIFERMENTASI DENGAN AIR DAN PUPUK ORGANIK CAIR URIN DOMBA

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INTISARI

Karakteristik dan kualitas baglog dari serbuk gergaji yang difermentasi menggunakan air dan pupuk organik cair urine domba pada penambahan 20%, 40%, 60%. Serbuk gergaji dikeringkan kemudian dipisahkan dari kemungkinan bahan lain. Selanjutnya dibagi menjadi 5 perlakuan dengan komposisi P0 media tanpa penambahan fermentasi dan pupuk organik cair, (P0). Serbuk gergaji disiram air dengan asumsi kadar air 60 sampai 65% kemudian difermentasikan 1 minggu (P1), P2 penambahan fermentasi menggunakan pupuk organik cair yang didalamnya terdapat bakteri EM4 sebagai dekomposer sebanyak 182,6 liter (20%), P3 menggunakan pupuk organik cair sebanyak 365,2liter (40%), P4 menggunakan pupuk organik cair sebanyak 547,8liter (60%), dan dicampurkan hingga merata kemudian didiamkan pada tempat tertutup selama 1 minggu. Parameter yang diamati adalah percepatan perambatan miselium. Masing-masing perlakuan media diuji kandungan kimianya meliputi kadar air, bahan organik, serat kasar, C-organik, N-total, P-total, K-total, rasio C/N, pH, Lignin dan Selulosa. Data diuji menggunakan analisis variansi acak lengkap pola searah dan perbedaan rata-rata diuji menggunakan *Duncan's Multiple Range Test* (DMRT). Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan paling baik yaitu pada media jamur P2 dengan perlakuan pada serbuk gergaji fermentasi menggunakan pupuk organik cair sebanyak 182,6 liter (20%), yang terdapat peningkatan kandungan nitrogen 70,55%, selulosa 4,176%, lignin 5,108% dan percepatan pertumbuhan dasarian ketiga 76,45%.

Kata Kunci: Jamur Tiram Putih, Media Jamur Tiram Putih, Pupuk Organik Cair Urine Domba

CHARACTERISTICS AND QUALITY OF BAGLOG FROM SAWDUST FERMENTED WITH WATER AND LIQUID ORGANIC FERTILIZER FROM SHEEP URINE

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ABSTRACT

Characteristics and quality of baglog from sawdust fermented using water and liquid organic fertilizer from sheep urine at an additional 20%, 40%, 60%. Sawdust was dried and then separated from other possible ingredients. Subsequently it was divided into 5 treatments with the composition of P0 media without the addition of fermentation and liquid organic fertilizer, (P0). Sawdust doused with water assuming a water content of 60 to 65% then fermented for 1 week (P1), P2 added fermentation using liquid organic fertilizer in which there are EM4 bacteria as decomposers as much as 182.6 liters (20%), P3 used liquid organic fertilizer as much 365.2 liters (40%), P4 used liquid organic fertilizer as much as 547.8 liters (60%), mixed evenly and left in a closed place for 1 week. The parameter observed was the acceleration of mycelium propagation. Each chemical treatment was tested for its chemical content including water content, organic matter, rough fiber, C-organic, N-total, P-total, K-total, C / N ratio, pH, Lignin and Cellulose. Data were tested using a complete random analysis of unidirectional patterns and the average differences were tested using Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT). The results showed that the best treatment was mushroom media of P2 with fermentation sawdust using 182.6 liters of liquid organic fertilizer (20%), which contained an increase in nitrogen content by 70.55%, cellulose 4.176%, lignin 5.108% and acceleration of third-base growth by 76.45%.

Keywords: White Oyster Mushroom, White Oyster Mushroom Media, Sheep Urine Organic Liquid Fertilizer