

## INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh bahan aditif dalam mempercepat pengomposan sabut kelapa oleh ampas tahu, darah sapi dan daun gamal, serta menentukan perlakuan paling efektif dalam percepatan pengomposan sabut kelapa. Penelitian dilakukan sejak bulan Maret sampai bulan Juni 2018.

Penelitian disusun dengan menggunakan Rancangan Kelompok Acak Lengkap (RKAL) dengan rancangan perlakuan faktor tunggal, terdiri dari 4 perlakuan yang diujikan yaitu pengomposan sabut kelapa dengan : Ampas Tahu, Darah Sapi, Daun Gamal dan Kontrol (tanpa bahan aditif). Parameter yang diamati meliputi perubahan fisik dan kimia.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perlakuan yang diberikan berpengaruh dalam mempercepat proses pengomposan sabut kelapa selama 60 hari. Perlakuan terbaik pada pengomposan sabut kelapa yaitu dengan penambahan bahan aditif Daun Gamal (*Glirisdia sp.*) dibanding dengan perlakuan ampas tahu dan perlakuan darah sapi. Hal ini dilihat dari kualitas kompos yang dihasilkan perlakuan daun gamal seperti C-organik 17,34 %, bahan organik 29,9%, kadar N total 1,11% dan C/N rasio yang dihasilkan mendekati C/N rasio tanah (<20) yaitu 15,65. Perlakuan daun gamal telah sesuai dengan standar SNI.

Kata Kunci: Bahan Aditif, Kompos Limbah Sabut Kelapa

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to examine the influence of additives in accelerates coconut fiber composting by tofu curd, cow's blood and gamal leaf, and determine the most effective treatment in accelerating coconut fiber composting. The study was conducted from March to June 2018. The study was arranged using a Completely Randomized Block Design (CRBD) with a single factor treatment, consisted of 4 treatments that were tested composting coconut fiber with: Tofu Curd, Cow's Blood, Gamal Leaf and Control (without additive). Parameters observed included physical and chemical change. The results showed that the treatment provided had an effect on the process of compost maturation for 60 days. The best treatment for composting coconut fiber was to add the Gamal leaf as additive input rather than Tofu curd treatment and Cow's blood treatment. This was proved by compost quality that produced the highest content of C-organic 17,34%, organic material 29,9%, total N 1,11% and C/N ratio that was produced approximately C/N soil value (<20) that was 15,65. Gamal leaf treatment was acceptable by the SNI standardization.*

*Key word: Additive, Composting waste coconut fiber*