

PERBEDAAN VARIASI DEKOMPOSER TERHADAP KANDUNGAN UNSUR HARA MAKRO KOMPOS DAUN SONO DI KAMPUS D3 SANITASI MAGETAN

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ABSTRAK

Banyaknya pohon sono yang berada dikampus Prodi DIII Sanitasi Kampus Magetan yang dimana akan menghasilkan sampah setiap harinya menjadi masalah yang belum terdapat pengolahan lebih lanjut. Pupuk kompos dari daun sono bermanfaat untuk meningkatkan kandungan bahan organik dan unsur hara di dalam tanah, sehingga terjadi perbaikan sifat fisik, kimia dan biologi tanah. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui kandungan unsur hara dari setiap perbedaan dekomposer daun Sono.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah jenis penelitian eksperimen yaitu membandingkan unsur hara makro pada kompos yang berbahan dasar dari daun sono dengan berbagai komposisi EM4. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan mengumpulkan sampah daun sono diarea Kampus Jurusan Kesehatan Lingkungan Programn Studi Sanitasi Program Diploma DIII Kampus Magetan.

Hasil dari penelitian ini yaitu terdapat perbedaan kualitas fisik pH, Suhu, Kelembapan dan warna pada kompos kontrol, 1cc EM4, 1,5cc EM 4, 2cc EM4. Perubahan warna mulai dari minggu 1-3 adalah sama, minggu ke 4 perubahan warna dari coklat muda menjadi coklat tua. Pada hasil kualitas kimia pada kontrol didapatkan hasil N (2,31%), P (0,10%), K (0,31%). Kompos dengan 1cc EM4 N (2,11%), P(0,12%), K(0,54%). Kompos dengan 1,5cc EM4 N(2,11%), P(0,12%), K(0,54%). Kompos dengan 2cc EM4 N(2,51%), P(0,11%), K(0,68%).

Kesimpulan ntuk hasil yang telah memenuhi syarat yaitu kalium di setiap perbedaan variasi. Untuk peneliti lebih lanjut dapat menambah waktu pengomposan, penambahan bahan dasar yang berbeda (kotoran kelinci) dan menggunakan variasi perlakuan diatas 2 cc.

Kata Kunci: *Kompos daun sono, dekomposer, unsur hara makro*

DIFFERENCES IN DECOMPOSER VARIATIONS ON THE MACRO ELEMENT CONTENT OF SONO LEAF COMPOST AT THE D3 SANITATION MAGETAN CAMPUS

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ABSTRACT

The large number of sono trees on the DIII Sanitation Study Program campus, Magetan Campus, which will produce waste every day, is a problem that has not been further processed. Compost from sono leaves is useful for increasing the content of organic matter and nutrients in the soil, so that there is an improvement in the physical, chemical and biological properties of the soil. The purpose of the study was to determine the nutrient content of each difference in Sono leaf decomposers.

The type of research used was an experimental research type, namely comparing macro nutrients in compost made from sono leaves with various EM4 compositions. The sampling technique was by collecting sono leaf waste in the Environmental Health Department Campus area, Sanitation Study Program, Diploma DIII Program, Magetan Campus.

The results of this study were that there were differences in the physical quality of pH, Temperature, Humidity and color in the control compost, 1cc EM4, 1.5cc EM 4, 2cc EM4. The color change from week 1-3 was the same, week 4 the color change from light brown to dark brown. In the chemical quality results in the control, the results were N (2.31%), P (0.10%), K (0.31%). Compost with 1cc EM4 N (2.11%), P (0.12%), K (0.54%). Compost with 1.5cc EM4 N (2.11%), P (0.12%), K (0.54%). Compost with 2cc EM4 N (2.51%), P (0.11%), K (0.68%).

The conclusion for the results that have met the requirements is potassium in each difference in variation. For further researchers, they can increase the composting time, add different basic materials (rabbit manure) and use treatment variations above 2 cc.

Keywords: Sono leaf compost, decomposer, macro nutrients