

Efektivitas Isolat Lokal Boyolali sebagai Bakteri Dekomposter

The Effectiveness of Local Isolate Bacteria from Boyolali as a Decomposter

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Abstract: The aim of this research is to identify the effectiveness of Local Isolate Bacteria from Boyolali (ILB) to decompose organic materials from wasted vegetable and slurry. The result of decomposition were compared to EM4 for control. The laboratory result indicates that Local isolate bacteria from Boyolali were more effective than EM4 to increase N (Nitrogen) content. The ability of Local isolate bacteria from Boyolali was better than EM4 in degrading organic materials of slurry, particularly, towards P (Phosphate). The best concentration of ILB decomposition is 30%. Liquid fertilizer produced from Slurry with decomposition ILB 30% that applied towards cabbage increased the weight of cabbage fruit and the length of circumference by 0.5525 gram and 12.67 cm respectively. From the experimental results that it can be concluded that ILB has better capability in decomposing organic material than EM4. ILB has a good potential as *decomposer* to produce liquid organic fertilizer.

Key word: Local isolate, decomposter, EM4, Slurry, cabbage

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Penanya:

Sri Wahyuni

Pertanyaan:

Sluri menggunakan ilb, pada bakteri apakah sudah dalam spesies atau isolat? apakah sudah murni untuk tanaman kunis karena tumpang sari dengan kubis?

Jawab:

Belum, pada penelitian ibu umi pada akar, saya betasumsi jika diaplikasikan pada dapur tanaman, awalnya monokultur tembakau masuk pada kubis pada kubis sekitar umur 1,5 bulan, menjadi catatan saya dan perlu dikaji perbandingan monokultur dan setelah ditumpang tumpang sari

Sharring:

Sluri digunakan untuk pemupukan tanaman tahunan, seperti: mangga, rambutan kelengkeng.

