

PENGARUH TAKARAN ENCENG GONDOK SEBAGAI MEDIA TANAM TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN DAN HASIL JAMUR MERANG

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk Untuk mengetahui pengaruh enceng gondok pada media utama jerami padi terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil jamur merang, Dan untuk Mengetahui takaran media tanam enceng gondok yang terbaik untuk pertumbuhan dan hasil jamur merang. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Kelompok Tani Lestari Makmur Bapak Marjan, Polaman, Argorejo, Sedayu, Bantul, Yogyakarta dan dilaksanakan mulai bulan September sampai dengan bulan Desember 2020. Tempat penelitian berada pada ketinggian 87,50 meter di atas permukaan laut (mdpl). Metode yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap. Yang terdiri dari perlakuan penambahan enceng gondok 0%,15%,30%,45%, dan 100% . masing-masing perlakuan terdiri dari 3 ulangan. Variabel yang di amati meliputi waktu pembentukan stadia simpul jamur merang, waktu panen jamur merang, jumlah tubuh buah jamur merang, setiap kali panen, tinggi tubuh buah jamur merang pada setiap kali panen, diameter tubuh buah jamur, bobot segar tubuh buan, jumlah total tubuh buah, bobot total tubuh buah, lama masa panen, bobot sisa media, dan kandungan protein. Hasil analisi menunjukkan bahwa Pertumbuhan dan hasil jamur merang pada media semakin banyak penambahan enceng gondok akan memperlambat pertumbuhan dan menurunkan hasil jamur merang. Kandungan protein dengan penambahan enceng gondok dari 0%,15%, 30% sampai 100% terjadi peningkatan yaitu terendah 4.14 %, 4.23%, 4.46%, 4.45% dan yang paling tinggi 4.61% pada media enceng gondok 100%.

Kata kunci: *Enceng gondok, Media Tanam, Jamur Merang*

THE EFFECT OF WATER HYACINTH DOSE AS A PLANTING MEDIA ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF STRAW MUSHROOM

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of water hyacinth on the main medium of rice straw on the growth and yield of edible mushrooms, and to determine the best water hyacinth planting medium for growth and yield of edible mushrooms. This research was conducted at the Lestari Makmur Farmer Group, Mr. Marjan, Polaman, Argorejo, Sedayu, Bantul, Yogyakarta and was conducted from September to December 2020. The research site is located at an altitude of 87.50 meters above sea level (masl). The method used was a complete randomized block design. Which consists of the addition of 0%, 15%, 30%, 45%, and 100% water hyacinth. with 3 replications. The variables observed included the formation time of mushroom knot stadia, harvest time of edible mushrooms, number of mushroom fruit bodies, each harvest, height of mushroom fruit at each harvest, mushroom fruit body diameter, fresh weight of fruit body, total body number. fruit, total fruit body weight, harvest time, media residual weight, and protein content. The results of the analysis showed that the growth and yield of edible mushrooms on the media, the more addition of water hyacinths would slow the growth and decrease the yield of edible mushrooms. The protein content with the addition of water hyacinth from 0%, 15%, 30% to 100% was an increase, namely the lowest was 4.14%, 4.23%, 4.46%, 4.45% and the highest was 4.61% on 100% water hyacinth media.

Key words: Water Hyacinth, Planting Media, straw Mushroom