

## ABSTRAK

### PEMANFAATAN LIMBAH BULU AYAM DAN AMPAS TAHU SEBAGAI PUPUK KOMPOS PADAT

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Merzi Revi Gres, 2025, 49 Halaman, 10 Tabel, 16 Gambar, 4 Lampiran

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Pemanfaatan limbah organik seperti bulu ayam dan ampas tahu sebagai bahan baku pupuk kompos merupakan salah satu solusi pengelolaan limbah yang ramah lingkungan dan bernilai tambah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh variasi lama fermentasi (7, 11, 15, 19, dan 23 hari) dan volume Mikroorganisme Lokal (MOL) nasi basi (25 ml dan 50 ml) terhadap mutu pupuk kompos padat yang dihasilkan. Proses pembuatan melibatkan pencampuran bulu ayam, ampas tahu, MOL nasi basi, dan tanah liat sebagai perekat, kemudian difermentasi secara aerobik dan dilakukan analisis terhadap parameter N, P, K, C-Organik, rasio C/N, pH, temperatur, dan logam berat Pb sesuai standar SNI 19-7030-2004. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa seluruh perlakuan menghasilkan pupuk yang memenuhi standar mutu SNI, dengan kandungan nitrogen tertinggi sebesar 12,01%, fosfor 0,78%, dan kalium 0,31%. Kandungan C-Organik mencapai 49,58% dan rasio C/N berkisar antara 4,09–4,4. Nilai pH berada dalam rentang 5,89–7,83 dan temperatur berkisar antara 27,5–38,5°C. Kombinasi perlakuan terbaik diperoleh pada fermentasi selama 15 hari dengan penambahan MOL sebanyak 25 ml, yang memberikan hasil kandungan hara tertinggi dan efisiensi proses yang baik. Penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa kombinasi limbah bulu ayam dan ampas tahu berpotensi tinggi sebagai bahan baku pupuk kompos padat yang berkualitas.

**Kata Kunci:** *bulu ayam, ampas tahu, pupuk kompos padat, fermentasi, MOL nasi basi.*

## ***ABSTRACT***

### ***UTILIZATION OF CHICKEN FEATHER WASTE AND TOFU PULP AS SOLID COMPOST FERTILIZER***

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*The utilization of organic waste such as chicken feathers and tofu dregs as raw materials for compost fertilizer is an environmentally friendly and value-added waste management solution. This study aims to determine the effect of fermentation duration (7, 11, 15, 19, and 23 days) and the volume of Local Microorganisms (MOL) derived from fermented rice (25 mL and 50 mL) on the quality of the resulting solid compost fertilizer. The composting process involved mixing chicken feathers, tofu dregs, fermented rice MOL, and clay as a binder, followed by aerobic fermentation. The compost was then analyzed for nitrogen (N), phosphorus ( $P_2O_5$ ), potassium ( $K_2O$ ), organic carbon (C-organic), C/N ratio, pH, temperature, and heavy metal content (Pb), in accordance with SNI 19-7030-2004 standards. The results showed that all treatments produced compost that met SNI quality standards, with the highest nutrient levels recorded at 12.01% nitrogen, 0.78% phosphorus, and 0.31% potassium. The organic carbon content reached 49.58%, and the C/N ratio ranged between 4.09 and 4.4. The pH values ranged from 5.89 to 7.83, while temperatures ranged from 27.5°C to 38.5°C. The best treatment combination was achieved at 15 days of fermentation with the addition of 25 mL MOL, which yielded the highest nutrient content and optimal processing efficiency. This study confirms the high potential of combining chicken feather and tofu waste as quality raw materials for solid compost fertilizer.*

**Keywords:** *chicken feather, tofu dregs, solid compost fertilizer, fermentation, stale rice MOL.*