

ABSTRACT

GROWTH EFFECTIVENESS OF TIRAM FROW (*Pleurotus Ostreatus*) WITH VARIATIONS OF RUBBER (*Hevea Brasiliensis*) AND CHOCOLATE FLOOR (*Elaeis Guineensis Jacq*) MEDIA

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Oyster mushroom cultivation generally uses sawdust as a planting medium, but the problem that arises is that sawdust is difficult to obtain, so there is a need for anticipation or other alternatives that are widely available and easily obtained. Media that can be used as an alternative in oyster mushroom cultivation are rubber trunk powder and palm trunk powder. Both of these media contain carbohydrates that support the growth of oyster mushrooms. This research was conducted using an experimental method using Descriptive Qualitative with levels P0 (100% rubber powder), P1 (75% rubber powder + 25% palm powder), P2 (50% rubber powder + 50% palm powder), P3 (25% rubber powder + 75% palm powder) and P4 (100% palm powder). The results of the research obtained, the P4 treatment (100% palm trunk powder) is the most effective planting medium for oyster mushroom growth compared to other treatments, including the control P0 (100% rubber trunk powder). The P4 treatment produced a wet weight of 76.0 g per baglog, the number of fruiting bodies as many as 13 per baglog, the mycelium growth rate for 33-34 days, the age of mushroom emergence (pinhead) for 3-4 days, and the diameter of the hood consisting of 2-3 large mushrooms, 6-7 medium sizes, and 4 small sizes.

Keywords: Oyster mushroom, growing media, rubber trunk powder, palm trunk powder, growth.

ABSTRAK

EFEKTIVITAS PERTUMBUHAN JAMUR TIRAM (*Pleurotus Ostreatus*) DENGAN VARIASI MEDIA SERBUK BATANG KARET (*Hevea Brasiliensis*) DAN SERBUK BATANG KELAPA SAWIT (*Elaeis Guineensis Jacq*)

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Budidaya jamur tiram pada umumnya menggunakan media serbuk kayu sebagai media tanam, namun masalah yang muncul serbuk kayu sulit diperoleh, sehingga perlunya antisipasi atau alternatif lain yang banyak tersedia dan mudah diperoleh. Media yang dapat dijadikan alternatif dalam budidaya jamur tiram yaitu serbuk batang karet dan serbuk batang sawit. Kedua media ini mengandung karbohidrat yang menunjang pertumbuhan jamur tiram. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode eksperimen dengan menggunakan Deskriptif Kualitatif dengan taraf P0 (100% serbuk karet), P1 (75% serbuk karet + 25% serbuk sawit), P2 (50% serbuk karet + 50% serbuk sawit), P3 (25% serbuk karet + 75% serbuk sawit) dan P4 (100% serbuk sawit). Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh, perlakuan P4 (100% serbuk batang kelapa sawit) merupakan media tanam paling efektif untuk pertumbuhan jamur tiram dibandingkan dengan perlakuan lainnya, termasuk kontrol P0 (100% serbuk batang karet). Perlakuan P4 menghasilkan berat basah sebesar 76,0 g per baglog, jumlah tubuh buah sebanyak 13 per baglog, laju pertumbuhan miselium selama 33–34 hari, umur muncul jamur (*pinhead*) selama 3–4 hari, serta diameter tudung yang terdiri atas 2–3 jamur ukuran besar, 6–7 ukuran sedang, dan 4 ukuran kecil.

Kata kunci: Jamur tiram, media tanam, serbuk batang karet, serbuk batang sawit, pertumbuhan.