

TESTING THE QUALITY OF THE MIXTURE SALAK FROND COMPOST AND KIRINYUH ON VARIOUS COMPOSITION

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ABSTRACT

Salak frond which are rich in components that are difficult to decompose, can be accelerated by using kirinyuh, which are rich in components that are easily decomposed and rich in nutrients, so that quality compost is expected to be obtained. This research aims to determine the quality of the mixturing salak frond compost and kirinyuh in various compositions. This research used a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 5 treatments, namely a mixture of salak fronds compost and kirinyuh 100%:0% (B1), 75%:25% (B2), 50%:50% (B3), 25%:75% (B4), and 0%:100% (B5), each treatment was repeated four times, then incubated once month. Each treatment combination was repeated 4 (four) times so that there were 20 experimental units. Research result show the compost composition using salak frond and kirinyuh has a real effect and improves the quality of the compost. Based on the data from the analysis, compost with a composition of salak frond to koirinyuh 75%:25% (B4) had a better effect than other treatments. The quality of compost from a mixture of salak fronds and kirinyuh in all treatments (B1, B2, B3, B4, and B5) did not meet the quality standard requirements of SNI 19-7030-2004 in terms of physical and chemical parameters (aroma, temperature (°C), and pH), while for physical and chemical parameters (color, water content, organic C-content (%), total N-content (%), C/N (%), P₂O₅ (%), and K₂O (%)) is appropriate. Based on the quality standards of the Minister of Agriculture Regulation No.70/Permentan/SR.140/10/2011, all treatments (B1, B2, B3, B4, and B5) have met the macro element parameter standards (N-total content (%), P₂O₅ (%), and K₂O (%)).

Keywords: *kirinyuh, compost, salak frond*