

## ABSTRAK

Safitri, Sofiyah. 2025. *Performa Biokonversi Larva Black Soldier Fly Pada Substrat Limbah Kedelai Edamame Sebagai Sumber Belajar Projek IPAS SMK*. Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan Biologi, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember.

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**Kata Kunci :** Biokonversi, *Black Soldier Fly*, Kedelai Edamame, Sumber belajar, Projek IPAS

Peningkatan produksi edamame di Kabupaten Jember menghasilkan limbah agroindustri dalam jumlah besar yang berpotensi mencemari lingkungan apabila tidak dikelola dengan baik. Limbah edamame mengandung nutrisi tinggi yang belum dimanfaatkan secara optimal. Salah satu alternatif pengelolaan limbah tersebut adalah melalui biokonversi menggunakan larva *Black Soldier Fly* (BSF), yang dapat mengubah limbah organik menjadi biomassa bernilai ekonomis. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menjawab dua permasalahan utama, yaitu bagaimana pengaruh fermentasi limbah edamame terhadap biokonversi larva BSF, dan bagaimana kelayakan e-LKPD berbasis *Project Based Learning* (PjBL) hasil penelitian sebagai sumber belajar IPAS di SMK.

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Dasar Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember dan SMK Negeri 8 Jember. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan metode eksperimen dan pengembangan. Untuk bagian eksperimen, digunakan metode Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) yang terdiri dari tiga perlakuan: limbah edamame tanpa fermentasi (F0), fermentasi 7 hari (F7), dan fermentasi 14 hari (F14), masing-masing dengan 9 ulangan. Parameter yang diamati meliputi konsumsi substrat, indeks reduksi limbah (WRI), biomassa larva, dan tingkat kelangsungan hidup larva (*survival rate*). Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan ANOVA dan dilanjutkan dengan uji Duncan pada taraf signifikansi  $\alpha = 0,05$ . Model pengembangan media yang digunakan adalah model pengembangan 4D (*Define, Design, Develop, Disseminate*), namun dalam penelitian ini dibatasi sampai tahap ketiga (*Develop*).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa fermentasi limbah edamame berpengaruh signifikan terhadap seluruh parameter biokonversi larva BSF. Perlakuan F14 memberikan hasil terbaik dengan konsumsi substrat tertinggi ( $57,96 \pm 7,37$ ), indeks reduksi limbah tertinggi ( $4,83 \pm 0,61$ ), biomassa larva tertinggi ( $0,04325 \pm 0,004992$ ), dan *survival rate* mencapai 100% pada semua perlakuan. Hasil validasi menunjukkan bahwa E-LKPD dan modul ajar yang dikembangkan memiliki validitas dalam kategori yang sangat valid, dengan E-LKPD mencapai skor validasi 93,17% dan modul ajar mencapai 91,42% dan dapat diimplementasikan dalam pembelajaran.

## ***ABSTRACT***

Safitri, Sofiyah. 2025. *Bioconversion Performance of Black Soldier Fly Larvae on Edamame Soybean Waste Substrate as a Learning Resource for State Vocational High School Science Project*. Thesis, Biology Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Jember. Advisors: (1) Novy Eurika, S.Si., M.Pd. (2) Ika Priantari S.Si., M.Pd.

**Keywords:** Bioconversion, Black Soldier Fly, Edamame Soybeans, Learning Resources, Science Project

The increase in edamame production in Jember Regency produces large amounts of agro-industrial waste that has the potential to pollute the environment if not managed properly. Edamame waste contains high nutrients that have not been optimally utilized. One alternative for managing this waste is through bioconversion using Black Soldier Fly (BSF) larvae, which can convert organic waste into economically valuable biomass. This study was conducted to answer two main problems, namely how does edamame waste fermentation affect the bioconversion of BSF larvae, and how is the feasibility of e-LKPD based on Project Based Learning (PjBL) research results as a source of learning science in vocational schools.

This research was conducted at the Basic Laboratory of Muhammadiyah University of Jember and State Vocational High School 8 Jember. This type of research is research and development that combines experimental methods and media development. For the experimental part, the Completely Randomized Design (CRD) method was used consisting of three treatments: edamame waste without fermentation (F0), 7-day fermentation (F7), and 14-day fermentation (F14), each with 9 replications. The parameters observed included substrate consumption, waste reduction index (WRI), larval biomass, and larval survival rate. Data analysis was carried out using ANOVA and continued with the Duncan test at a significance level of  $\alpha = 0.05$ . The media development model used is the 4D development model (Define, Design, Develop, Disseminate), but in this study it was limited to the third stage (Develop).

The results showed that edamame waste fermentation had a significant effect on all BSF larvae bioconversion parameters. The F14 treatment gave the best results with the highest substrate consumption ( $57.96 \pm 7.37$ ), the highest waste reduction index ( $4.83 \pm 0.61$ ), the highest larval biomass ( $0.04325 \pm 0.004992$ ), and a survival rate of 100% in all treatments. The validation results show that the E-LKPD and the developed teaching module have validity in the very valid category, with the E-LKPD achieving a validation score of 93.17% and the teaching module reaching 91.42% and can be implemented in learning.