ABSTRAK

budidaya jamur tiram yang baik sangat dibutuhkan dalam rangka memenuhi kebutuhan asupan nutrisi alternatif. Salah satu yang perlu diperhatikan dalam budidaya jamur tiram adalah media pertumbuhannya. Media pertumbuhan jamur tiram yang digunakan pada umumnya memanfaatkan limbah lignoselulosa yakni serbuk gergaji kayu. Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) untuk mengetahui respons pertumbuhan dan hasil jamur tiram putih dengan media tanam. (2) untuk mengetahui respons pertumbuhan dan hasil jamur tiram putih dengan penambahan molase. (3) untuk mengetahui interaksi antara media tanam dengan penambahan molase terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil jamur tiram putih. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Dusun Curahbamban Desa Tanggul Wetan Kecamatan Tanggul Kabupaten Jember dan di Kebun Percobaan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK), yang terdiri dari dua faktor, faktor pertama media tanam (A) yaitu : A1 (serbuk gergaji 100%), A2 (serbuk gergaji 50% : sabut kelapa 50%), A3 (serbuk gergaji 90% : eceng gondok 10%), A4 (serbuk gergaji 90% : jerami 10%). Faktor kedua penambahan molase (M) yaitu : M0 (kontrol), M1 (molase 15 ml/baglog). Parameter yang diamati yaitu pertumbuhan miselium, waktu munculnya badan buah, bobot jamur panen 1, bobot jamur panen 2, bobot jamur panen 3, total bobot jamur, jumlah tunas yang tidak mekar, jumlah badan buah, diameter tudung, diameter tangkai, interval panen I-II, interval panen II-III dan rata-rata interval panen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa A2M1 (serbuk gergaji 50% : sabut kelapa 50%) dan molase (penambahan molase 15 ml/baglog) berpengaruh nyata terhadap pertumbuhan dan hasil jamur tiram putih *(Pleurotus ostreatus).*

Kata kunci : *Pleurotus ostreatus*, serbuk gergaji, sabut kelapa, molase

ABSTRACT

Good oyster mushroom cultivation is needed in order to meet the needs of alternative nutritional intake. One thing that needs to be considered in the cultivation of oyster mushrooms is the growth medium. Oyster mushroom growth media that are used generally utilize lignocellulose waste, namely wood sawdust. The purpose of this research (1) to determine the response to growth and yield of white oyster mushrooms with planting media. (2) to determine the response to growth and yield of white oyster mushrooms with the addition of molasses. (3) to determine the interaction between the planting medium and the addition of molasses on the growth and yield of white oyster mushrooms. This research was conducted at the Curahbamban Hamlet, Tanggul Wetan Village, Tanggul District, Jember Regency and at the experimental garden of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Muhammadiyah Jember. This research uses randomized block design, consisting of two factors, the first factor of growing media (A) that is : A1 (sawdust 100%), A2 (sawdust 50% : coconut husk 50%), A3 (sawdust 90% : water hyacinth 10%), A4 (sawdust 90% : straw 10%). the second factor is the addition of molasses (M) that is : M0 (control), M1 (molasses 15 ml / baglog). the observed parameters namely : mycelium growth, the time when the fruiting bodies appear, mushroom harvest weight 1, mushroom harvest weight 2, mushroom harvest weight 3, total mushroom weight, the number of non-blooming shoots, number of fruiting bodies, mushroom cap diameter, mushroom stem diameter, harvest interval I-II, harvest interval II-III and the average harvest interval. The results showed that the A2M1 (sawdust 50% : coconut husk 50%) and molasses (molasses 15 ml / baglog) significantly affect the growth and yield of white oyster mushrooms (Pleurotus ostreatus).

Keywords : Pleurotus ostreatus, sawdust, coconut husk, molasses