

**ISOLASI, KARAKTERISASI DAN IDENTIFIKASI SECARA  
MOLEKULER BAKTERI SELULOLITIK SEBAGAI  
STARTER PENDEGRADASI LIMBAH ORGANIK  
MENJADI KOMPOS**

**DISERTASI**



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# **ISOLASI, KARAKTERISASI DAN IDENTIFIKASI SECARA MOLEKULER BAKTERI SELULOLITIK SEBAGAI STARTER PENDEGRADASI LIMBAH ORGANIK MENJADI KOMPOS**

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## **Abstrak**

Penelitian tentang studi isolasi, identifikasi dan karakterisasi secara molekuler bakteri selulolitik sebagai starter pendegradasi limbah organik menjadi kompos telah dilakukan di Laboratorium Bioteknologi Pertanian Unand, Laboratorium Ilmu Tanah Pertanian Unand dan Verteriner Peternakan Baso Buktinggi sejak Januari 2009 sampai dengan Januari 2017. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan bakteri selulolitik unggul sebagai starter pendegradasi limbah organik menjadi kompos dari tanah masam dan kulit kayu dengan cara uji aktivitas enzim selulase, identifikasi secara molekuler serta uji formulasi yang sesuai untuk penyimpanan bakteri selulolitik tersebut. Kegiatan penelitian diawali dengan mengisolasi bakteri dari tanah masam dan kulit kayu, yang dilanjutkan uji aktivitasnya dengan media spesifik medium *carboxyl methyl cellulose* (CMC) dan identifikasi secara molekuler yaitu isolasi DNA, amplifikasi, analisis sekruensing primer 27F 1525R, analisis NCBI, Formulasi penyimpanan bakteri selulolitik metode Rancangan Acak Lengkap dan aplikasi bakteri selulolitik ke limbah organik pasar raya Pandang metode Rancangan Acak Lengkap. Dari hasil penelitian isolasi bakteri selulolitik diperoleh 6 isolat bakteri selulolitik yang indek zona beningnya  $\geq 2$  yaitu Km25, Sr 75, Jm, U-6, G-8, dan Km 13 secara berturut-turut 3,12; 3,04; 2,43; 2,04; 2,00, dan 2,04. Hasil identifikasi secara molekular Km25 (*Bacillus subtilis*), Sr7(*Bacillus cereus*), Jm (*Bacillus subtilis*) U-6 (*Bacillus subtilis*), G-8(*Bacillus cereus*), dan Km13 (*Bacillus fucosivorans*), sedangkan formulasi yang sesuai adalah formulasi kompos *Titonia sp* dengan lama masa penyimpanan 8 minggu.

Kata Kunci: bakteri selulolitik, *carboxyl methyl cellulose*, tanah masam, *Bacillus* sp, *Titonia* sp.

ISOLATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION  
OF CELLULOLYTIC BACTERIA AS A STARTER FOR ORGANIC WASTE  
DECOMPOSITION

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*Abstract*

Research on isolation, molecular identification and characterization of cellulolytic bacteria as a starter for organic waste decomposition was done at Agricultural Biotechnology Laboratory, Agricultural Field Trial of Andalas University and Veterinary Laboratory Baso Buktinggi started from January 2009 to January 2017. The study was aimed to obtain the best cellulolytic bacteria that can be used as a starter to degrade organic waste into compost from acid soil and bark through their cellulase enzyme activity. The study also dealt with molecular identification and formulation test which is suitable for storage of cellulolytic bacteria. The research activities were started by isolation of bacteria from acid soil and bark, followed by cellulolytic test using carboxy methyl cellulose (CMC). Further steps were followed by molecular identification involving DNA isolation, amplification, sequencing analysis using 27F 1525R, Bioinformatic analysis, and media identification for optimum storage formulation. Most of the experiments were designed in Completely Randomized Design and data obtained from each experiment was analyzed using ANOVA. Isolation of cellulolytic bacteria exhibited 6 promising cellulolytic isolates showing best clear zone ( $\geq 2$ ) designated Km25, Sr 75, Jm, U-6, G-8, and Km 13 with clear zone 3.12; 3.04; 2.43; 2.04; 2.00, and 2.04 respectively. Molecular identification identified that Km25 is *Bacillus subtilis*, Sr7 is *Bacillus cereus*, Jm is *Bacillus subtilis*, U-6 is *Bacillus subtilis*, G-8 is *Bacillus cereus* and Km13 is *Bacillus fucosivorans*. Decomposition using *Titonia* sp for 8 weeks showed best medium compared to all others.

Keywords: cellulolytic bacteria, carboxymethylcellulose, acid soil, *Bacillus* sp, *Titonia* sp.