

**PENGARUH DOSIS INOKULUM DAN LAMA FERMENTASI  
CAMPURAN LIMBAH UBI KAYU MENGGUNAKAN  
KAPANG ENDOFIT (*Phomopsis sp*) TERHADAP  
AKTIVITAS SELULASE, SIANIDASE DAN  
KANDUNGAN PROTEIN ENZIM**

**SKRIPSI**



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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh interaksi antara dosis inokulum dengan lama fermentasi campuran limbah ubi kayu menggunakan kapang endofit (*Phomopsis sp*) terhadap aktivitas selulase, sianidase dan kandungan protein enzim. Metode yang digunakan yaitu metode eksperimen dengan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) pola faktorial  $3 \times 3$  dengan 3 ulangan. Faktor pertama (A) yaitu dosis inokulum (A1: 2%; A2: 4%; dan A3: 6%) dari substrat. Faktor kedua (B) yaitu lama fermentasi (B1: 3 hari; B2: 6 hari; dan B3: 9 hari). Parameter yang diamati yaitu aktivitas selulase, sianidase dan kandungan protein enzim. Hasil analisis keragaman menunjukkan terjadi interaksi yang nyata ( $P<0.05$ ) antara dosis inokulum kapang endofit (*Phomopsis sp*) dengan lama fermentasi terhadap aktivitas selulase, kandungan protein enzim dan interaksi yang sangat nyata ( $P<0,01$ ) terhadap aktivitas sianidase. Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa fermentasi campuran limbah ubi kayu dengan kapang endofit (*Phomopsis sp*) dengan dosis inokulum 4% dan lama fermentasi 9 hari memberikan hasil yang terbaik yaitu aktivitas selulase 7,28 U/ml, aktivitas sianidase 8,06 U/ml dan kandungan protein enzim 1,51 mg/ml.

**Kata kunci :** Kulit ubi kayu, Daun ubi kayu, Kapang endofit (*Phomopsis sp.*), Dosis inokulum, Lama fermentasi

**THE EFFECT OF INOCULUM DOSAGE AND FERMENTATION DURATION OF CASSAVA WASTE MIXTURE USING ENDOPHYTIC FUNGUS (*Phomopsis sp*) ON CELLULASE, CYANIDASE ACTIVITY, AND ENZYME PROTEIN CONTENT**

**ABSTRACT**

This study aimed to investigate the interaction effect between inoculum dosage and fermentation duration of cassava waste mixture using the endophytic fungus (*Phomopsis sp*) on cellulase activity, cyanidase activity, and enzyme protein content. The research employed a completely randomized design (CRD) in a  $3 \times 3$  factorial pattern with three replications. The first factor (A) was the inoculum dosage (A1: 2%; A2: 4%; A3: 6% of the substrate), and the second factor (B) was the fermentation duration (B1: 3 days; B2: 6 days; B3: 9 days). The observed parameters were cellulase activity, cyanidase activity, and enzyme protein content. The analysis of variance revealed a significant interaction ( $P < 0.05$ ) between inoculum dosage and fermentation duration on cellulase activity and enzyme protein content, and a highly significant interaction ( $P < 0.01$ ) on cyanidase activity. It can be concluded that the optimal treatment was the fermentation of cassava waste mixture using 4% inoculum of *Phomopsis sp* for 9 days, which resulted in a cellulase activity of 7.28 U/ml, cyanidase activity of 8.06 U/ml, and enzyme protein content of 1.51 mg/ml.

Keywords: Cassava peel, cassava leaves, endophytic fungus (*Phomopsis sp*), inoculum dosage, fermentation duration