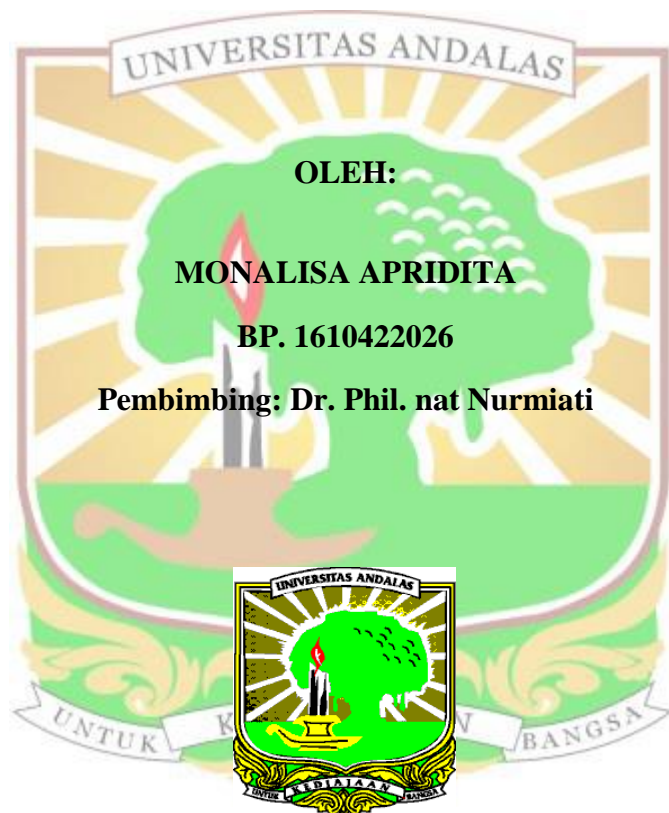


**KEBERADAAN DAN POTENSI ANTIBIOSIS BAKTERI INDIGENOUS
PRODUK DADIH LEMBAH GUMANTI, KABUPATEN SOLOK
TERHADAP MIKROBA UJI**

SKRIPSI SARJANA BIOLOGI



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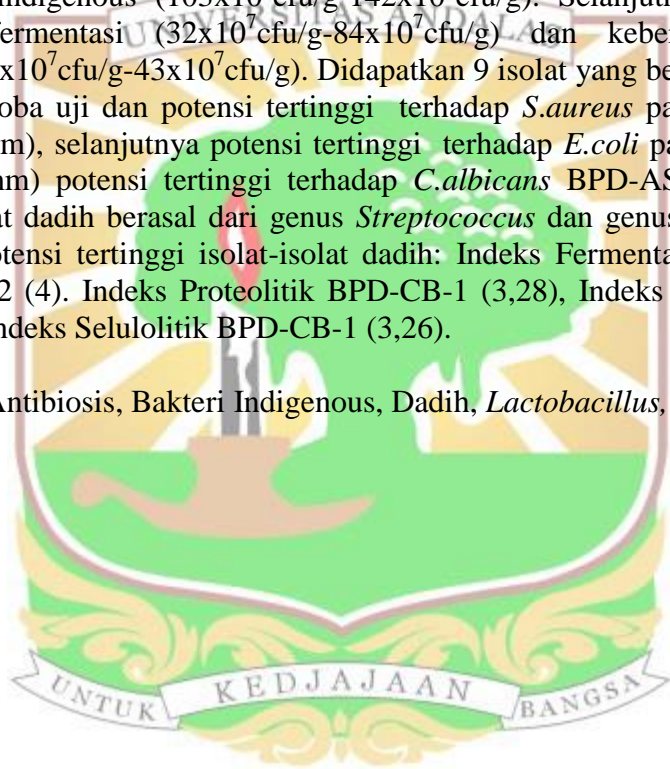
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ABSTRAK

Bakteri antibiosis merupakan bakteri yang memiliki kemampuan menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri lain. Penelitian mengenai keberadaan dan potensi antibiosis bakteri indigenous dadih Lembah Gumanti, Kabupaten Solok terhadap mikroba uji bertujuan mengetahui keberadaan bakteri indigenous dadih Lembah Gumanti Kabupaten Solok, mengetahui bakteri indigenous yang bersifat antibiosis dan menentukan jenis bakteri indigenous yang memiliki potensi tertinggi dalam menghambat pertumbuhan mikroba uji dan menentukan karakterisasi bakteri indigenous perfermentasi dadih yang bersifat antibiosis terhadap mikroba uji serta mengetahui potensi *In Vitro* pada medium selektif. Metode yang digunakan metode survey dan data dianalisis secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan total bakteri indigenous (103×10^7 cfu/g- 142×10^7 cfu/g). Selanjutnya keberadaan bakteri pemfermentasi (32×10^7 cfu/g- 84×10^7 cfu/g) dan keberadaan bakteri proteolitik (30×10^7 cfu/g- 43×10^7 cfu/g). Didapatkan 9 isolat yang bersifat antibiosis terhadap mikroba uji dan potensi tertinggi terhadap *S.aureus* pada isolat BPD-AS-1 (36,09mm), selanjutnya potensi tertinggi terhadap *E.coli* pada isolat BPD-AS-3 (11,65mm) potensi tertinggi terhadap *C.albicans* BPD-AS-1 (43,28mm). Rata-rata isolat dadih berasal dari genus *Streptococcus* dan genus *Lactobacillus*. Berikutnya potensi tertinggi isolat-isolat dadih: Indeks Fermentatif: BPD-AA-3 (4), BPD-AS-2 (4). Indeks Proteolitik BPD-CB-1 (3,28), Indeks Lipolitik BPD-AS-1 (2,82), indeks Selulolitik BPD-CB-1 (3,26).

Kata kunci: Antibiosis, Bakteri Indigenous, Dadih, *Lactobacillus*, *Streptococcus*



ABSTRACT

Antibiosis bacteria are bacteria that have the ability to inhibit the growth of other bacteria. The research on the existence and potential of antibiosis of the indigenous bacteria dadih in Lembah Gumanti, in Solok Regency on the tested microbes aims to determine the presence of indigenous bacteria from the dadih of Lembah Gumanti in Solok Regency, to determine the indigenous bacteria that are antibiotic and to determine the type of indigenous bacteria that have the highest potential in inhibiting the growth of the tested microbes and determining the characterization. Indigenous bacteria ferment curd which is antibiotic against the tested microbes and knows the potential of In Vitro in selective medium. The method used was survey method and the data were analyzed descriptively. The results showed that the total indigenous bacteria (103.10^7 cfu/g- 142.10^7 cfu/g). Furthermore, the presence of fermenting bacteria (32.10^7 cfu/g- 84.10^7 cfu/g) and the presence of proteolytic bacteria (30.10^7 cfu/g- 43.10^7 cfu/g). There were 9 isolates with antibiotic properties against the tested microbes and the highest potential against *S.aureus* in the BPD-AS-1 isolate (36.09 mm), then the highest potential against *E.coli* in the BPD-AS-3 isolate (11.65 mm) the highest potency against *C.albicans* BPD-AS-1 (43.28 mm). The average dadih isolates came from the genus *Streptococcus* and from the *Lactobacillus* genus. Next, the highest potency of curd isolates: Fermentative Index: BPD-AA-3 (4), BPD-AS-2 (4). BPD-CB-1 Proteolytic Index (3.28), BPD-AS-1 Lipolytic Index (2.82), BPD-CB-1 Cellulolytic Index (3.26).

Keyword: Antibiosis, Dadih, Indigenous bacteria, *Lactobacillus*, *Streptococcus*.

