

**EFFECT OF LONG FERMENTATION OF COFFEE SKIN AS
FERTILIZING MATERIALS ON GROWTH
ROBUSTA COFFEE SEEDS (*Coffea canephora* L.)**

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ABSTRACT

*Coffee plantation commodities in Indonesia occupy the fourth position in the world as the largest coffee producer after Brazil, Colombia and Vietnam, In the high yield of robusta coffee in the Jember region, in the process of processing coffee beans into coffee powder, there is waste in the form of coffee fruit skin waste. Waste is referred to as unused remaining production materials and has a negative impact if not managed properly and will cause problems in the environment, one of which is the accumulation of coffee waste scattered around farmers' land. Currently, coffee husk waste is not widely used by coffee farmers. This research was conducted as an effort to utilize coffee skin fermentation waste. Coffee skin waste has the potential to be used as a fertilizer, so this research was carried out to find out the effect of fermentation time for coffee skins as a fertilizer on the growth of robusta coffee seedlings. Research on the effect of coffee skin fermentation time as a fertilizer ingredient on the growth of robusta coffee seedlings (*Coffea canephora* L.) was carried out using a simple randomized block design (RBD) with 7 treatments including P0 = control; P1 = 7 day fermentation POC with the addition of inorganic fertilizer, P2 = 7 day fermentation POC; P3 = POC fermentation for 14 days with the addition of inorganic fertilizer; P4 = 14 day fermentation POC; P5 = POC fermentation for 21 days with the addition of inorganic fertilizer; P6 = POC fermentation 21 days. The results of the research stated that the 7 day POC fermentation treatment had the best treatment for the growth of Robusta coffee seedlings.*

Keywords: *robusta coffee, waste, liquid organic fertilizer*