JURNAL PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT BANGSA
e-ISSN : 2987- 0135
Volume 2, No. 8, Tahun 2024
https://jurnalpengabdianmasyarakatbangsa.com/index.php/jpmba/index

Optimization Of The Use Of Inorganic Waste As A Planting Media For Pachira Aquatica In Pucuksari Village

Triyana Febriyanti[1], Nuriskha Amanda Putri[2]
[1,2] *Universitas Islam Negara Walisongo Semarang, Indonesia*

Corresponding Author
Nama Penulis: Triyana Febriyanti
E-mail: tfebri53@gmail.com

Abstract

Waste is quite a serious problem that impacts the environment and the existence of awareness from the public For handling the problem of waste said. Utilization of waste is one of the ways that can done in public Village Pucuksari. The utilization carried out village The Pucuksari to waste is with recycling repeat waste gallon plastic very use to be a pot for plant pachira. Besides For utilization of waste matter, this aims to introduce plant pachira to the public village Pucuksari. Method research used that is qualitative with type descriptive. Study studies fieldwork carried out when the researcher carries out devotion in the village or Studying Work Real (KKN) in the village Pucuksari, District Weleri, Kendal Regency. An object from study This is the public village Pucuksari. Data collection techniques, namely through observation, interviews, and documentation.
Keyword *- Planting media, pachira, use of inorganic*

Abstrak

Sampah merupakan masalah yang cukup serius yang berdampak pada lingkungan dan adanya kesadaran dari masyarakat untuk menangani masalah sampah tersebut. Pemanfaatan sampah merupakan salah satu cara yang dapat dilakukan masyarakat Desa Pucuksari. Pemanfaatan yang dilakukan masyarakat Desa Pucuksari terhadap sampah adalah dengan mendaur ulang sampah galon plastik yang sangat bermanfaat untuk dijadikan pot untuk tanaman pachira. Selain untuk pemanfaatan sampah hal ini bertujuan untuk mengenalkan tanaman pachira kepada masyarakat Desa Pucuksari. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu kualitatif dengan jenis deskriptif. Studi penelitian lapangan yang dilakukan pada saat peneliti melaksanakan pengabdian di desa atau Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) di Desa Pucuksari, Kecamatan Weleri, Kabupaten Kendal. Objek dari studi ini adalah masyarakat Desa Pucuksari. Teknik pengumpulan data, yaitu melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi.
Kata Kunci *- Media tanam, pachira, penggunaan pupuk anorganik*

INTRODUCTION

The problem of plastic waste is a common phenomenon that must be analyzed immediately for alternative solutions. Plastic waste, which mostly comes from household waste, the amount of which continues to increase all the time. Plastic waste itself is one type of waste that has a serious impact on the environment. The problem of waste is fairly complicated because it involves various parties. The problem of waste in Indonesia is experiencing major challenges, especially in terms of public awareness regarding the habit of throwing garbage in its place and sorting it according to its type. To reduce and handle this waste, a comprehensive management system must be implemented and carried out continuously. So that the quality of the environment and public health becomes better and makes waste a resource(Hias & Sdn, n.d.).

The impacts that arise for the community if not managed properly are the impacts on health, namely diarrhea, cholera, typhus, and other dangerous viruses, other impacts are for the environment which can damage the ecosystem of land, sea, and air and many animals die due to the presence of this waste, other impacts of waste are the impacts on the socio-economy, namely the discomfort of the community due to the unpleasant odor, and can cause flooding caused by waste.

Good waste management must involve community participation, therefore early introduction is needed in waste management. Waste management has the intention to improve the quality of the environment in the community. In addition, nowadays there is a lot of waste from single-use mineral water gallons, many people think hard and use it as an item that has benefits, sometimes also has a high selling value. The used gallon waste itself can be reused for plant pots, trash cans, hydroponic media, and many more.

There is research conducted in Pucuksari village, trying to preserve the environment by planting Pachira plants using used gallon waste. Researchers educate how to plant and care for pachira plants so that they can become ornamental plants that have their own aesthetic value. The pachira plant itself is often called a money tree, an ornamental plant that is not only visually attractive but also has deep symbolic value. Pachira is known in Asian culture as a symbol of luck and prosperity. This makes the pachira plant not only a decorative element but also hope and luck for its owner.

METHOD

Method research used in study This that is use method study qualitative with type descriptive. The research includes studies in the field being implemented when the researcher carries out devotion in the village or studying Work real (KKN) in the village Pucuksari, sub-district Weleri, Kendal district. Object study This is the public village Pucuksari. Data collection techniques used in the study This is through observation, interviews, and documentation. The observation was done with the method of socialization in the village Pucuksari. Interview done with interview public village Pucuksari.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

While still there are humans, trash will Keep going created and not once lost. Number waste produced by residents on Earth is estimated will Keep increasing (Nurhasanah et al., 2022). The processing process of rubbish starts with the separation of rubbish plastic, cleaning to remove odor, drying, and processing to become crafts. Many crafts are possibly made from rubbish plastic.

The impact of the presence of plastic waste is that it can pollute soil and water and kill life underground. Garbage that enters the soil is broken down by animals in the soil (Yohanah & Ngazizah, n.d.).Managing plastic waste through recycling is a good solution because processed plastic waste not only minimizes its accumulation in nature, but the resulting product also has economic value (Zahra et al., 2024). Communities can create a better and healthier environment and prevent or avoid waste pollution (Mirwan et al., 2023). The recycling process is a more promising alternative and has a

promising future (Ponisri & Soekamto, 2020). Inorganic waste that cannot be recycled is a common type of waste such as plastic waste(Mas'ud et al., 2023).

For the order activity this can implemented successfully and sustainable, it is hoped awareness, skills, and independence public can result from a strategy empowerment society. Change behavior around the use of potential goods can become a step First going to involvement public (Mas'ud et al., 2023). To overcome all waste problems, the correct processing alternatives must be implemented. This can be done according to the 6R principle: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Replacement, Replant, and Repair (Ponisri & Soekamto, 2020). Waste is generated every day in amounts big.

Reduce, principle reduce is minimizing the use of products and materials as much as maybe. Many products plastic produced in connection with the reduction program, so the public piles up rubbish every day. Avoid usage and purchasing products that produce waste in large amounts, using return containers/packaging for the same function or different, using batteries that can filled repeat, and sell or give it.

Reuse, principle reuse is achieved by choosing as much as many items that can be used back. Also, avoid using only items that can be used just one time. This will extend age benefit goods the before become trash. Reuse program: Select products with packaging that can recycled repeat, use products that can filled repeat, and reduce the use of material very use. This is like putting liters of garbage in a pot and decorating it in a way creative.

Recycle, this is done as well as maybe, the things that have been not useful Again can recycled repeat. Although not all goods can be recycled repeat, moment lots of informal and home industries ladder that utilize rubbish to produce goods. Cycle repeat done with recycling program repeat Where rubbish plastic used as souvenirs, trash organic made into compost, and waste paper made into paintings and miniatures toys.

Replacement, replace only items that can used one time with more stuff durable. Principle This focuses on the usage materials friendly environment, such as replacing pocket plastic with basket moment shopping and avoiding styrofoam-containing material chemistry. Replant, This occurs in green environments, for example in Pucuksari Village. This reforestation may involve the use of processed waste products and materials. Repair, do work maintenance or repair to avoid improvement embossment rubbish.

Under This is picture utilization waste inorganic as a planting medium (pot) for plants pachira :

Figure 1.
Utilization waste used with modify with creativity public

Pachira (Pachira Aquatica) is a promising plant with a fairly high selling value. Pachira, known as the money tree, is a type of wetland plant native to Central and South America. Pachira plants that are less than a year old resemble cassava plants, especially the leaves (Azizah et al., 2021). Pachira is known for its ability to adapt to various environmental conditions and its ease of care, making it a popular choice among ornamental plant enthusiasts. In addition, pachira is known in Asian culture as a symbol of good luck and prosperity. This makes it not only a decorative element but also a hope for prosperity and good luck for its owner.

The purpose of planting pachira is to increase the quality of air around and can help absorb air pollutants and increase humidity, creating a more environment healthy and refreshing. With this planting, it aims to increase public knowledge and awareness about how to care for ornamental plants and the importance of protecting the environment. With a good understanding of how to care for pachira, it is hoped that the public can enjoy its beauty and benefits optimally. The production of reusable planting media not only reduces the amount of plastic waste but also minimizes the use of plastic bags by community groups (Mekarjati & Barat, 1970).

Figure 2.
Planting plant pachira

After seeing the results of using inorganic waste into a planting media it looks very beautiful paired with pachira plants

Figure 3.
Utilization of Waste as Planting Media for Pachira Plants

CONCLUSION

Waste is produced every day in large quantities. Many plastic products are produced in connection with the reduction program so that people accumulate waste every day. Avoid using and purchasing products that produce large amounts of waste, reusing containers/packaging for the same or different functions, using rechargeable batteries, and selling or giving them away. Reuse, the reuse principle is achieved by choosing as many items as possible that can be reused. Pachira is a promising plant with a fairly high selling value. Pachira, known as the money tree, is a type of wetland plant native to Central and South America. Pachira plants that are less than a year old resemble cassava plants, especially the leaves.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank You researcher say it to Allah SWT for His grace and guidance so that writing This Can finished. Friends One group Studying Work Real (KKN) Independent Initiative Programmed (MIT) post 22 Villages The Pucuksari Subdistrict Weleri Kendal Regency which has accompany not enough more than 55 days, Village the crown of glory with government village and also community around which is always like heart accept all MIT KKN members post 22 for to devote self in the village Pucuksari. And informants who are willing to give information to the researcher about success in making the article.

REFERENCES

Azizah, A. N., Yuniastuti, E., Nandariyah, Supriyono, & Putri, I. I. S. (2021). Morphological characterization of pachira (Pachira aquatica Aubl.). *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, *905*(1). https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/905/1/012044

Hias, T., & Sdn, D. I. (n.d.). *Kegiatan Pemanfaatan Barang Bekas Dan Penanaman*. 221–231.

Mas'ud, M. I., Munir, M., & Ardiansyah, M. R. (2023). Pemanfaatan Limbah Botol Plastik Menjadi Pot Bunga Sebagai Dekorasi Taman. *Abdi Masya*, *4*(1), 45–50. https://doi.org/10.52561/abma.v4i1.236

Mekarjati, K., & Barat, K. (1970). *Syamsu Novantio 1 , FITRI SULASTRI 2 , Aang Solahudin Anwar 3*. *3*(1), 2417–2423.

Mirwan, M., Fauziyyah, I. N., Fuad Ashfihani, M., Lingkungan, T., & Teknik, F. (2023). PaKMas (Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat) Sosialisasi Bahaya Sampah Plastik di Lingkungan Sekitar PT. Petrokimia Gresik. *PaKMas (Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat)*, *3*(2), 199–204. https://doi.org/10.54259/pakmas.v3i2.1522

Nurhasanah, S., Listyandini, R., Ilmu, F., Universitas, K., Khaldun, I., & Anorganik, S. (2022). Pelatihan Pemanfaatan Sampah Anorganik. *Jurma*, *6*(1).

Ponisri, P., & Soekamto, M. H. (2020). Pemanfaatan Limbah Anorganik Untuk Penataan Taman Di Kelurahan Malawele. *Abdimas: Papua Journal of Community Service*, *2*(1), 23–29. https://doi.org/10.33506/pjcs.v2i1.810

Yohanah, E., & Ngazizah, N. (n.d.). *Mengkreasikan Galon Bekas Air Mineral Menjadi Pot Bermotif Animasi*. *5*(2), 36–44.

Zahra, A. N., Novianti, F., Anggraeni, M. P., Normalita, N. R., Sabila, N. S., Ruhmiyaningsih, N., Azkia, R. H., & Amadea, Z. T. (2024). Analisis Dampak Limbah Galon Plastik di Lingkungan Kos Gang CempakaSari, Sekaran, Gunung Pati, Semarang. *Jurnal Analis*, *3*(1), 042–056.