

Isolasi, identifikasi, dan pengujian kemampuan kapang selulolitik dari naskah kuno kertas eropa asal Keraton Kasepuhan Cirebon = Isolation, identification, and investigation of cellulolytic fungi from old manuscripts of European papers from Keraton Kasepuhan Cirebon

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Abstrak

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengisolasi, mengidentifikasi, dan menguji kemampuan kapang selulolitik dari naskah kuno kertas Eropa asal Keraton Kasepuhan, Cirebon. Sebanyak 11 isolat kapang diisolasi dari lima naskah kuno pada medium DG18. Sebanyak 11 isolat dapat tumbuh pada kertas Eropa, sedangkan 7 isolat memiliki kemampuan selulolitik karena dapat menggunakan substrat Carboxy Methyl Cellulose (CMC). Tiga isolat kapang selulolitik dari naskah kuno Tafsir Al Quran. Tiga isolat kapang selulolitik dari naskah kuno Waosan Babad Galuh. Satu isolat kapang selulolitik dari naskah kuno Sajarah Cirebon. Kapang-kapang dari naskah kuno diidentifikasi sebagai genus *Aspergillus* (5 isolat), genus *Penicillium* (4 isolat), genus *Eurotium* (1 isolat), dan mycelia sterilia (1 isolat).

.....The aim of this research is to isolate, identify, and investigate the cellulolytic fungi from old manuscripts of European papers from Keraton Kasepuhan Cirebon. Eleven isolates were isolated from five manuscripts on DG18 medium. Eleven isolates were able to grow on European paper and seven isolates were able to use Carboxy Methyl Cellulose (CMC) as substrate. Three cellulolytic isolates were isolated from manuscript Tafsir Al Quran. Three cellulolytic isolates from manuscript Waosan Babad Galuh. One cellulolytic isolate from manuscript Sajarah Cirebon. The moulds were identified as genus *Aspergillus* (5 isolates), genus *Penicillium* (4 isolates), genus *Eurotium* (1 isolate), and mycelia sterilia (1 isolate).