EFEK KONSENTRASI ASAP CAIR SABUT KELAPA TERHADAP KUALITAS KOPRA PUTIH DARI KELAPA VARIETAS GENJAH

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ABSTRAK

Proses pengolahan kopra asap umumnya menghasilkan kualitas yang rendah, pengolahan kopra dengan panas matahari akan mudah terserang jamur apabila tanpa pelapisan, sedangkan pengolahan kopra dengan oven memerlukan biaya yang mahal. Asap cair sebagai bahan pelapisan memiliki sifat antioksidan dan antimikroba. Penelitian ini berlangsung pada bulan Januari sampai Maret 2024 bertempat di rumah kaca dan Laboratorium Proteksi Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Siliwangi dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui konsentrasi asap cair sabut kelapa yang efektif terhadap kopra putih. Penelitian di rancang menggunakan metode kuantitatif Rancangan Acak Lengkap terdiri dari 6 perlakuan dan 4 ulangan dengan konsentrasi asap cair sabut kelapa 5%, 7,5%, 10%, 12,5%, 15% dan Natrium metabisulfit 0,5%. Pengeringan dengan panas matahari memiliki rerata suhu 33,2ºC dan kelembapan 61,29%. Data pengamatan dianalisis dengan menggunakan *Analysis of Varian* (ANOVA) dan dilanjutkan uji jarak berganda Duncan (DMRT) pada taraf kepercayaan 95%. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, semua perlakuan pelapisan asap cair sabut kelapa menunjukkan hasil tidak berbeda nyata dengan perlakuan natrium metabisulfit 0,5% yang meliputi warna, intensitas serangan patogen, susut bobot, dan kadar air pada kopra putih. Hal ini menunjukkan diperlukannya penelitian selanjutnya dengan perubahan bahan asap cair dan teknik pengeringan saat pembuatan kopra putih.

Kata kunci **:** Asap cair sabut kelapa, Kopra putih, Natrium metabisulfit.

EFFECT OF COCONUT FIBER LIQUID SMOKE CONCENTRATION ON THE QUALITY OF WHITE COPRA FROM COCONUT VARIETIES OF EARLY RIPENING

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ABSTRACT

The process of smoked copra generally produces low quality, copra using sun drying will easily be attack by fungus if not coated, while processing copra using an indirect drying is expensive. Liquid smoke as a coating material has antioxidant and antimicrobial properties. This research took place from January to March 2024 at the greenhouse and Protection Laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture, Siliwangi University with the objective of determining the concentration of coconut fiber liquid smoke that is effective against white copra. The research was designed using a quantitative method, a Completely Randomized Design consisting of 6 treatments with 4 replications with coconut fiber liquid smoke concentrations of 5%, 7,5%, 10%, 12,5%, 15% and sodium metabisulfite 0,5%. Sun drying has an average temperature of 33,2ºC and humidity of 61,29%. Data were analyzed by using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and test followed Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at the trust test level of 95%. Based on the results of data analysis, all coconut fiber liquid smoke coating treatments showed that the results were not significantly different from the treatment using sodium metabisulfite, including color, intensity of pathogen attack, weight loss and water content in white copra. This shows that further research is needed to change the liquid smoke coating materials and drying techniques when making white copra.

Keywords**:** Coconut fiber liquid smoke, Sodium metabisulfite, White copra.