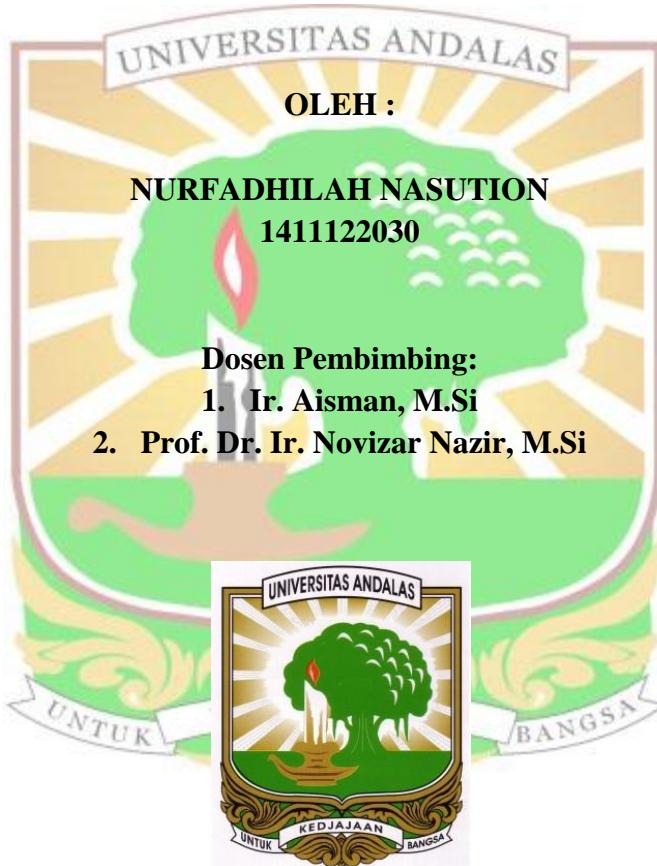


PENGARUH BERBAGAI PERLAKUAN AWAL (PRE-TREATMENT) DAN CARA PENGERINGAN TERHADAP MUTU CABAI BUBUK

SKRIPSI

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**FAKULTAS TEKNOLOGI PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2018**

Pengaruh Berbagai Perlakuan Awal (*Pre-Treatment*) dan Cara Pengeringan terhadap Mutu Cabai Bubuk

Nurfadhilah Nasution, Aisman, Novizar

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh *pre-treatment* dan cara pengeringan serta interaksi antara kedua faktor tersebut terhadap mutu cabai bubuk. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap faktorial, dengan dua faktor dan tiga ulangan. Faktor pertama adalah perbedaan *pre-treatment* yaitu A1 (utuh), A2 (dipotong), A3 (dibelah) dan faktor kedua adalah cara pengeringan yang berbeda yaitu B1 (matahari) dan B2 (*cabinet dryer*). Pengamatan yang dilakukan adalah analisis bahan baku pada cabai merah segar meliputi kadar air, total karotenoid, vitamin C, uji warna dan pengamatan laju pengeringan selama proses pengeringan berlangung. Analisis yang dilakukan pada cabai bubuk meliputi rendemen, kadar air, vitamin C, total karotenoid, aktivitas antioksidan dan uji warna. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *pre-treatment* memberikan pengaruh berbeda nyata terhadap rendemen, kadar air, vitamin C, aktivitas antioksidan, dan total karotenoid cabai bubuk yang dihasilkan. Cara pengeringan memberikan pengaruh berbeda nyata terhadap kadar air, vitamin C, aktivitas antioksidan, dan total karotenoid cabai bubuk yang dihasilkan. Interaksi antara faktor *pre-treatment* dan cara pengeringan memberikan pengaruh nyata pada total karotenoid, antioksidan dan kadar air. *Pre-treatment* dengan dibelah dan dikeringkan dengan *cabinet dryer* adalah perlakuan terbaik dengan kadar air bahan yaitu 8,60%, kandungan vitamin C 354,13 mg/100g, total karotenoid 31,99 ppm, aktivitas antioksidan 48% dan ⁰hue 50,63 dengan L* 39,97 yaitu berwarna merah cerah.

Kata kunci: cabai bubuk, pengeringan, *pre-treatment*

Effects of Various Pre-treatment and Drying Method on the Quality of Chili Powder

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to effect of pre-treatment and drying method and it interaction to the quality of chili powder. This study used factorial completely randomized design, with two factors and three replications. The first factor is the difference in pre-treatment, A1 (whole), A2 (cut), A3 (cleaved) and the second factor is a different method of drying, namely B1 (sun drying) and B2 (cabinet dryer). Observations made were analysis of raw materials in fresh red chillies including water content, total carotenoids, vitamin C, color test and observation of drying rate during the drying process. The analysis carried out on chili powder included yield, water content, vitamin C, total carotenoids, antioxidant activity and color test. The results showed that the pre-treatment had a significantly different effect on yield, water content, vitamin C, antioxidant activity, and total chili powder carotenoids produced. Drying method has a significant different effect on water content, vitamin C, antioxidant activity, and total chili powder carotenoids produced. The interaction between pre-treatment factors and drying method has a significant effect on total carotenoids, antioxidants and moisture content. Pre-treatment by cleaving and drying with a cabinet dryer is the best treatment with a moisture content of 8.60%, vitamin C content 354.13 mg / 100g, total carotenoid 31.99 ppm, antioxidant activity 48% and ⁰hue 50.63 with L * 39.97 which is bright red.

Keywords: chili powder, drying, pre-treatment,