

**KARAKTERISTIK FISIKOKIMIA TEPUNG PISANG AMBON****(*Musa paradisiaca var. sapientum* (L.) Kunt.) BERDASARKAN TINGKAT
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Pisang ambon merupakan buah yang banyak dibudidayakan di Indonesia. Meski begitu, angka konsumsi buah pisang lebih sedikit dari angka budidayanya. Hal ini mengakibatkan banyaknya buah pisang terbuang akibat umur simpannya yang pendek. Umur simpan yang pendek disebabkan karena proses pematangan buah pisang yang cepat. Salah satu metode untuk memperpanjang umur simpan adalah mengolah pisang menjadi tepung. Tingkat kematangan akan mempengaruhi karakteristik fisik dan kimia tepung pisang ambon yang dihasilkan.

Penelitian ini akan menggunakan tiga sampel pisang ambon dengan tingkat kematangan yang berbeda yaitu mentah, mengkal, dan matang. Pisang ambon dipotong-potong, direndam dengan asam sitrat, lalu dikeringkan dengan *cabinet dryer* pada suhu 60°C selama 24 jam, lalu dihaluskan dan diayak. Tepung pisang ambon akan dianalisis karakteristik fisik (rendemen, warna, densitas kamba, dan daya serap air) serta karakteristik kimia (kadar air, kadar abu, kadar gula reduksi, kadar gula total, dan kadar serat kasar) untuk mengetahui aplikasi penggunaan tepung pisang ambon sesuai dengan tingkat kematangannya.

Dari hasil analisis diketahui bahwa tingkat kematangan pisang ambon berpengaruh nyata terhadap karakteristik fisik dan kimia. Semakin tua tingkat kematangan pisang ambon rendemen tepung semakin kecil dengan urutan nilai 39,52%; 34,72%; 32,43%. Tingkat kecerahan semakin rendah dengan urutan nilai 79,43; 78,53; dan 64,73. Densitas kamba semakin rendah dengan urutan nilai 0,69 (g/mL); 0,60 (g/mL); dan 0,54 (g/mL). Daya serap air semakin rendah dengan urutan nilai 53%; 33%; dan 13%. Kadar air semakin meningkat dengan urutan nilai 2,66; 4,79%; dan 6,28%. Kadar abu semakin rendah dengan urutan 4,78%; 3,39%; 2,25%. Kadar gula reduksi semakin meningkat dengan urutan nilai 3,03; 23,99%; dan 41,49%. Kadar gula meningkat dengan urutan nilai 4,98; 46,38%; dan 58,19%. Kadar serat kasar meningkat dengan urutan nilai 3,87; 7,42%; dan 10,64%. Tepung pisang ambon mentah berpotensi sebagai substitusi tepung terigu, tepung pisang ambon mengkal berpotensi sebagai bahan tambahan dalam *smoothies*, tepung pisang ambon matang berpotensi sebagai *flavor enhancer*.

Kata kunci: Tepung pisang, Pisang ambon, Tingkat kematangan



**PHYSICOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AMBON BANANA
FLOUR (*Musa paradisiaca var. sapientum* (L.) Kunt.) BASED ON DEGREE
OF RIPENING**

ABSTRACT

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Pisang ambon is a fruit that is widely produced in Indonesia. Even so, the consumption rate of bananas is less than the production rate. This resulted in many bananas being wasted due to their short shelf life. The short shelf life is due to the fast-ripening process of bananas. One method to extend the shelf life is processing bananas into flour. The degree of maturity will affect the physical and chemical characteristics of the resulting banana flour.

This study will use three samples of pisang ambon with different maturity levels, namely green, half-ripe, and ripe. Pisang ambon were cut into pieces, soaked in citric acid, then dried in a cabinet dryer at 60°C for 24 hours, then mashed and sieved. Pisang Ambon flour will be analyzed for physical characteristics (yield, color, kamba density, and water absorption) and chemical characteristics (moisture content, ash content, reducing sugar content, total sugar content, and crude fiber content) to determine the application of Pisang Ambon flour according to the degree of ripening.

From the results of the analysis it is known that the maturity level of Ambon bananas has a significant effect on physical and chemical characteristics. The older the maturity level of the Ambon bananas, the lower the yield of flour with the order of 39.52%; 34.72%; 32.43%. The brightness level is getting lower in the order of values 79.43 78.53; and 64.73. The density is getting lower on the order of 0.69 (g/mL); 0.60 (g/mL); and 0.54 (g/mL). Water absorption is getting lower on the order of 53% value; 33%; and 13%. The water content increases with the order of 2.66; 4.79%; and 6.28%. The lower ash content of the order of 4.78%; 3.39%; 2.25%. Reducing sugar levels are increasing with the order of 3.03; 23.99%; and 41.49%. The sugar content increased by the order of 4.98; 46.38%; and 58.19%. The crude fiber content increased by the order of 3.87; 7.42%; and 10.64%. Green banana flour has the potential as a substitute for wheat flour, half -ripe banana flour has the potential as an additional ingredient in smoothies, ripe banana flour has the potential to be a flavor enhancer.

Keywords: Banana flour, Ambon banana, Degree of ripening