

**ANALISIS PERUBAHAN KUALITAS STROBERI (*Fragaria x ananassa*)
SELAMA PENYIMPANAN SEBAGAI FUNGSI DARI BERAT *OXYGEN*
ABSORBER DAN JUMLAH LUBANG PERFORASI PADA KEMASAN**

ABSTRAK

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Stroberi (*Fragaria x ananassa*) merupakan salah satu komoditas hortikultura yang memiliki nilai ekonomi tinggi dan banyak manfaat. Data Badan Pusat Statistika tahun 2017 menunjukkan bahwa produksi stroberi di Indonesia mencapai 12.225 ton per tahun dengan luas panen 582 Ha. Hal tersebut menunjukkan bahwa Indonesia mempunyai potensi untuk mengembangkan stroberi baik dalam bentuk buah segar atau produk olahan. Akan tetapi, buah stroberi rawan sekali rusak karena memiliki respirasi yang tinggi, kandungan airnya yang tinggi, dan sangat rentan terhadap kontaminasi. Untuk menjaga kualitas buah stroberi dan mempanjang umur simpan, maka dibutuhkan penanganan pascapanen yang tepat. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji pengaruh penambahan *oxygen absorber* dan lubang perforasi pada kemasan terhadap kualitas stroberi selama penyimpanan. Variasi *oxygen absorber* yang digunakan 0 *sachet*, 1 *sachet*, 2 *sachet* serta variasi jumlah lubang perforasi adalah 0 lubang, 5 lubang, dan 10 lubang. Proses penyimpanan stroberi dilakukan selama 30 hari. Analisis yang digunakan ialah laju respirasi stroberi, susut bobot, kekerasan, brix, dan warna (*redness*, *hue angle*, *chroma*, dan total perubahan warna). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan laju respirasi O₂ berkisar 0,55 ml/kg.jam hingga 4,34 ml/kg.jam, sedangkan laju respirasi CO₂ berkisar 1,33 ml/kg.jam hingga 10,02 ml/kg.jam. Analisis perubahan kualitas stroberi menunjukkan susut bobot berkisar antara 0-25,18%, brix berkisar antara 1.2-7.8%, kekerasan berkisar antara 4,98-14,41 kgf, warna (*redness* 14,96-39,59 , *hue angle* 3,63-51,69, *chroma* 18,35-43,67 dan total perubahan warna 0-24,39).

Kata kunci: lubang perforasi, *modified atmosphere packaging*, *oxygen absorber*, stroberi.

**THE ANALYSIS OF STRAWBERRY (*Fragaria x ananassa*) QUALITY
CHANGES DURING STORAGE AS THE FUNCTION OF OXYGEN
ABSORBER WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF PERFORATION
HOLES ON THE FILM PACKAGING**

ABSTRACT

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Strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa*) is one of the horticulture commodities which have many benefits and high economic value. The data from Central Bureau of Statistics on 2017 shows that Indonesian strawberry production has reach 12.225 tons per year with a harvest area of 582 Ha. It shows that Indonesia has the potential to develop strawberries whether in a form of fresh fruits or processed products. However, strawberry are prone to damage because it has a high respiration rate, high water content, and very susceptible to contamination. To keep the strawberry quality and to prolong storage, then post-harvest treatment is needed. This research aims is to study the effect of adding oxygen absorber and perforation holes on packaging towards strawberry quality during storage. The use of oxygen absorber varied between 0, 1, and 2 sachets while perforation holes varied between 0, 5, and 10 holes. This process lasts for 30 days. The analysis used were strawberry respiration rate, weight loss, hardness, brix, and colour (redness, hue angle, chroma, and total in colour change). Research results shows that O₂ respiration rate range between 0,55 ml/kg.hour to 4,34 ml/kg.hour, while CO₂ respiration rate range between 1,33 ml/kg.hour to 10,02 ml/kg.hour. strawberry quality change analysis shows weight loss range between 0 – 25,18%, brix range between 1,2 – 7,8%, hardness rage between 4,98 – 14,41 kgf, colour (redness 14,96 – 39,59, hue angle 3,63 – 51,69, chroma 18,35 – 43,67, and total in colour change 0 – 24,39).

Keywords: perforation holes, modified atmosphere packaging, oxygen absorber, strawberry.