

FERMENTASI UBI JALAR CILEMBU (*Ipomoea batatas* Cilembu) SEBAGAI PREBIOTIK PADA BAKTERI ASAM LAKTAT UNTUK PENGAWETAN IKAN SEGAR SEBAGAI SUMBER PROTEIN PAKAN

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh ubi jalar Cilembu sebagai prebiotik pada fermentasi bakteri asam laktat *Lactobacillus paracasei* dan aplikasinya dalam pengawetan ikan segar. Penelitian menggunakan *L. paracasei* koleksi Laboratorium Biokimia Nutrisi Fakultas Peternakan UGM. Penelitian ini terdiri dari tiga tahap yaitu penentuan nilai Ks dan μ_{max} fermentasi *L. paracasei* pada ubi jalar Cilembu, pengamatan nilai Ks, dan aplikasi nilai Ks ubi jalar Cilembu pada pembuatan silase ikan rucah. Konsentrasi ekstrak ubi jalar Cilembu yang digunakan untuk menentukan nilai Ks dan μ_{max} *L. paracasei* yaitu 0,01, 0,05, 0,1, dan 0,2%. Setelah didapatkan nilai Ks dilakukan pengamatan nilai pH, kadar asam laktat, dan efisiensi substrat hasil fermentasi *L. paracasei* dengan penambahan ekstrak ubi jalar Cilembu dengan konsentrasi yang berbeda sebagai perlakuan yaitu 0,5 Ks, 1 Ks, dan 1,5 Ks. Penambahan ekstrak ubi jalar yang paling produktif diaplikasikan dalam pembuatan silase ikan segar. Pemeraman ikan segar dilakukan selama 0, 7, 14, dan 21 hari. Parameter yang diamati adalah nilai pH, kadar protein terlarut, kadar amonia, dan *total plate count* (TPC) *E. coli*. Analisis data penelitian dilakukan dengan analisis ANOVA dan diuji lanjut dengan *Duncan's new multiple range test*. Nilai Ks dan μ_{max} *L. paracasei* didapatkan sebesar 2 g/100 mL dan 0,1405 g/100 mL/jam. Hasil pengamatan nilai Ks pada penambahan ubi jalar Cilembu (0,5 Ks, 1 Ks, dan 1,5 Ks) yaitu nilai 1,5 Ks menghasilkan kadar asam laktat tertinggi dan nilai pH terendah ($P < 0,05$) dan nilai 0,5 Ks menghasilkan efisiensi substrat tertinggi ($P < 0,01$). Pembuatan silase ikan segar dilakukan dengan penambahan ubi jalar Cilembu dengan nilai 1,5 Ks dengan lama pemeraman 0, 7, 14, dan 21 hari. Hasil uji pada silase ikan segar terdapat perbedaan nyata ($P < 0,05$) yaitu semakin lama pemeraman terjadi kenaikan nilai pH, kadar amonia, dan penurunan kadar protein terlarut. Kesimpulan dari hasil penelitian ini adalah penambahan ekstrak ubi jalar Cilembu sebesar 1,5 Ks *L. paracasei* secara umum belum mampu mempertahankan kualitas silase ikan segar selama pemeraman.

Kata kunci: ubi jalar Cilembu (*Ipomoea batatas* Cilembu), *L. paracasei*, prebiotik, probiotik, silase ikan

FERMENTATION OF CILEMBU SWEET POTATO (*Ipomoea batatas* Cilembu) AS A PREBIOTICS FOR LACTIC ACID BACTERIA AND ITS APPLICATION IN FISH SILAGE AS PROTEIN FEED SOURCES

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to determine the effect of Cilembu sweet potato extract as a prebiotic on lactic acid bacteria *L. paracasei* and its application in fish silage. This study was using *L. paracasei* which is a collection of the Laboratory of Nutrition Biochemistry, Faculty of Animal Science UGM. This study consisted of three stages, namely determining the value of K_s and μ_{max} fermentation *L. paracasei* on Cilembu sweet potato, K_s value observation, and the Cilembu sweet potato K_s value application in the fish silage. The concentration of Cilembu sweet potato extract was used to determine the K_s value and μ_{max} *L. paracasei* namely 0.01, 0.05, 0.1, and 0.2%. After getting the K_s value, the pH value, lactic acid levels, and substrate efficiency of fermentation were observed *L. paracasei* with the addition of Cilembu sweet potato extract with different concentrations as a treatment, namely 0.5 K_s , 1 K_s , and 1.5 K_s . The addition of sweet potato extract is most effectively applied in making fresh fish silage. Fresh fish silage incubation was carried out for 0, 7, 14, and 21 days. The parameters observed were pH value, soluble protein levels, ammonia levels, and *total plate count* (TPC) *E. coli*. Analysis of research data was performed using ANOVA and further tested with *Duncan's new multiple range test*. K_s value and μ_{max} *L. paracasei* 2 g/100 mL and 0.1405 g/100 mL/hour were obtained. The results of the K_s value observation on the addition of Cilembu sweet potato (0.5 K_s , 1 K_s , and 1.5 K_s) namely the value of 1.5 K_s resulted in the highest levels of lactic acid and the lowest pH value ($P < 0,05$) and a value of 0.5 K_m resulted in the highest substrate efficiency ($P < 0,01$). Fresh fish silage was made by adding Cilembu sweet potato with a value of 1.5 K_s with incubation duration of 0, 7, 14, and 21 days. The test results on fresh fish silage showed a significant difference ($P < 0,05$), namely the longer the incubation time, the increase in pH value, ammonia levels, and decreased soluble protein levels occurred. The conclusion from the results of this study is the addition of Cilembu sweet potato extract of 1.5 K_s *L. paracasei* in general, has not been able to maintain the quality of fresh fish silage during incubation.

Keywords: Cilembu sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas* Cilembu), *L. paracasei*, prebiotics, probiotics, fish silage