

7. LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Uji Normalitas dan *One Way* ANOVA Kadar Air

Tests of Normality

Formulasi	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Kadar_Air 50	.307	6	.081	.873	6	.238
60	.301	6	.095	.824	6	.096
70	.237	6	.200 [*]	.912	6	.448

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

ANOVA

Kadar_Air

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	33.525	2	16.762	15.669	.000
Within Groups	16.047	15	1.070		
Total	49.572	17			

Kadar_Air

Duncan^a

Formulasi	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
70	6	22.05317	
60	6		24.16700
50	6		25.35283
Sig.		1.000	.066

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6.000.

Lampiran 2. Uji Normalitas dan *One Way* ANOVA Kalium

Tests of Normality

Formulasi	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Kalium 50	.220	6	.200 [*]	.924	6	.534
60	.239	6	.200 [*]	.880	6	.271
70	.182	6	.200 [*]	.928	6	.562

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

ANOVA

Kalium

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	44780.70	2	22390.35	397.198	.000
Within Groups	845.561	15	56.371		
Total	45626.26	17			

KaliumDuncan^a

Formulasi	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
50	6	163.06483		
60	6		190.40800	
70	6			279.85983
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6.000.

Lampiran 3. Uji Normalitas dan *One Way* ANOVA Serat Pangan**Tests of Normality**

Formulasi	Statistic	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Serat_Pangan 50	.266		6	.200*	.891	6	.323
60	.233		6	.200*	.877	6	.258
70	.178		6	.200*	.963	6	.845

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Serat_PanganDuncan^a

Formulasi	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
50	6	26.23883		
60	6		26.63167	
70	6			27.26800
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6.000.

ANOVA

Serat_Pangan

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3.237	2	1.618	35.154	.000
Within Groups	.691	15	.046		
Total	3.927	17			

Lampiran 4. Uji Normalitas dan *One Way* ANOVA Tingkat Pengembangan

Tests of Normality

Formulasi	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
TingkatPengembangan 50	.196	6	.200*	.957	6	.799
60	.244	6	.200*	.937	6	.632
70	.158	6	.200*	.954	6	.775

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

ANOVA

TingkatPengembangan

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1578.799	2	789.399	40.229	.000
Within Groups	294.339	15	19.623		
Total	1873.138	17			

TingkatPengembangan

Duncan^a

Formulasi	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
70	6	61.30417		
60	6		72.04467	
50	6			84.22950
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6.000.

Lampiran 5. Uji Normalitas dan *One Way* ANOVA Tekstur

Tests of Normality

Formulasi	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Hardness 50	.245	6	.200 [*]	.882	6	.278
60	.171	6	.200 [*]	.948	6	.721
70	.204	6	.200 [*]	.914	6	.464

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

ANOVA

Hardness

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	28853.15	2	14426.58	6469.987	.000
Within Groups	33.447	15	2.230		
Total	28886.60	17			

Hardness

Duncan^a

Formulasi	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
50	6	165.20667		
60	6		243.25000	
70	6			255.66000
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6.000.

Tests of Normality

Formulasi	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Springiness 1	.282	6	.148	.836	6	.121
2	.191	6	.200 [*]	.941	6	.668
3	.281	6	.152	.802	6	.062

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

ANOVA

Springiness

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1.859	2	.930	5.840	.013
Within Groups	2.388	15	.159		
Total	4.247	17			

SpringinessDuncan^a

Formulasi	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
1	6	5.21197	
2	6		5.83600
3	6		5.93967
Sig.		1.000	.659

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6.000.

Lampiran 6. Uji Normalitas dan One Way ANOVA Warna**Tests of Normality**

Formulasi	Statistic	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
L	50	.163	6	.200*	.980	6	.952
	60	.185	6	.200*	.956	6	.785
	70	.182	6	.200*	.906	6	.410
DerajatHue	50	.316	6	.062	.838	6	.125
	60	.261	6	.200*	.917	6	.481
	70	.195	6	.200*	.902	6	.388

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
L	Between Groups	130.978	2	65.489	600.903	.000
	Within Groups	1.635	15	.109		
	Total	132.613	17			
DerajatHue	Between Groups	.094	2	.047	1098.110	.000
	Within Groups	.001	15	.000		
	Total	.094	17			

L

Duncan^a

Formulasi	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
70	6	54.5417		
60	6		57.0750	
50	6			61.0933
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6.000.

DerajatHue

Duncan^a

Formulasi	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
70	6	1.30233		
60	6		1.35583	
50	6			1.47483
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 6.000.

Lampiran 6. Uji Sensori

Ranks

	Formulasi	N	Mean Rank
Mean	50%	1	6.00
	60%	1	5.00
	70%	1	4.00
	80%	1	3.00
	90%	1	2.00
	100%	1	1.00
	Total		6

7.1. Dokumentasi

7.1.1. Proses Pembuatan Tepung Pisang Kepok Putih

- Pisang Kepok Putih



- Pisang yang sudah diiris



- Perendaman pisang kepok putih pada NaCl 0,3%



- Pisang kepek putih yang sudah kering



- Tepung Pisang kepek putih



7.2.2. Cake pisang kepek putih



Substitusi 50%



Substitusi 60%



Substitusi 70%



Substitusi 50%



Substitusi 60%



Substitusi 70%



8.98% PLAGIARISM
APPROXIMATELY

Report #11113216

PENDAHULUAN Latar Belakang Pisang merupakan komoditas unggulan yang memberikan kontribusi paling besar terhadap produksi buah-buahan nasional. Penyebaran daerah produksi pisang hampir di seluruh wilayah di Indonesia. Hal ini dikarenakan pisang merupakan tanaman yang mudah untuk ditanam, cepat tumbuh dan berkembang biak dikarenakan tanaman pisang mudah tumbuh dimana saja. Pada tahun 2018 menurut data Kementerian Republik Indonesia jumlah produksi pisang mencapai 7.264.379 ton seluruh provinsi dengan produktivitas tertinggi berada di provinsi Lampung yaitu 141,15 ton. Menurut De Langhe et al (2009), buah pisang merupakan salah satu buah yang melimpah di Indonesia karena memiliki sifat yang cocok dengan iklim pertumbuhan di Indonesia. Buah pisang sendiri juga digemari oleh masyarakat Indonesia karena kandungan gizi serta manfaatnya seperti antioksidan (Swathi, 2011). Indonesia merupakan salah satu negara penghasil pisang primer yang tercatat lebih dari 200 jenis pisang yang berada di Indonesia, diantara 200 jenis pisang terdapat jenis pisang kepok putih. Pisang kepok putih memiliki bentuk yang lebih kecil, memiliki kulit yang tipis, daging buahnya empuk tetapi memiliki rasa yang kurang enak sehingga digunakan untuk makanan burung (De Langhe et al., 2009). Salah satu cara untuk memanfaatkan buah pisang kepok putih adalah