

**PENGARUH PERLAKUAN BLANCHING TERHADAP  
KARAKTERISTIK FISIK DAN KIMIA TEPUNG RUMPUT  
LAUT (*Sargassum polycystum*)**

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**THE EFFECT OF BLANCHING TREATMENT ON THE  
PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF  
SEAWEED FLOUR (*Sargassum polycystum*)**



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## RINGKASAN

Rumput laut merupakan salah satu sumber daya hayati laut dan terbarukan yang penting secara komersial. Berdasarkan data dari FAO tahun 2018, Indonesia menduduki peringkat kedua penghasil rumput laut terbesar, yaitu sebesar 39% dari produksi rumput laut global. Potensi ekonomis makroalga ini cukup besar namun pemanfaatannya masih terbatas dan seringkali hanya dipandang sebelah mata oleh para pembudidaya di Indonesia. Upaya pembuatan tepung berbasis rumput laut yang dapat mempermudah penyimpanan serta memperluas penggunaannya. Rumput laut yang digunakan pada penelitian ini merupakan jenis rumput laut coklat dengan nama ilmiah *Sargassum polycystum* yang diambil dari pantai Sluke, Kecamatan Sluke, Kabupaten Rembang. Metode serta lama *blanching* dapat mempengaruhi karakteristik fisik dan kimia suatu produk pangan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh berbagai perlakuan *blanching* terhadap nilai fisik dan kimia tepung rumput laut. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan memberikan 5 jenis perlakuan pada rumput laut (*Sargassum polycystum*), yaitu *steam blanching* selama 5 menit, *steam blanching* selama 10 menit, *hot water blanching* selama 5 menit, *hot water blanching* selama 10 menit, dan kontrol (tanpa *blanching*). Pengujian karakteristik kimia meliputi kadar air dengan metode thermogravimetri, kadar protein dengan metode Kjeldahl, kadar serat kasar dengan metode gravimetri, dan kadar kalium dengan metode pengabuan kering. Pengujian karakteristik fisik meliputi daya serap air dan warna menggunakan alat yang bernama *chromamter*. Data yang telah diperoleh dari masing-masing pengujian yang telah dilakukan selanjutnya dianalisis lebih lanjut menggunakan metode beda *oneway ANOVA* dengan uji lanjutan *Post Hoc* Duncan dan S-N-K. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan *blanching* memberi pengaruh nyata ( $p<0,05$ ) terhadap kadar air, kadar protein, kadar serat kasar, kadar kalium, daya serap air, dan warna. Kadar air pada penelitian ini berkisar antara 10,73% hingga 12,75%, kadar protein 6,16% hingga 8,97%, kadar serat kasar 15,11% hingga 20,39%, kadar kalium 111,66 mg/100g hingga 117,06 mg/100g, daya serap air 3,96 mL/g hingga 4,57 mL/g, nilai L 38,75 hingga 43,50, nilai a\* 4,29 hingga 5,09, dan nilai b\* 17,23 hingga 20,92.

## **SUMMARY**

Seaweed is one of the marine biological and renewable resources that is commercially important. Based on data from FAO in 2018, Indonesia is ranked second in the largest seaweed producer, namely 39% of global seaweed production. The economic potential of this macroalgae is quite large, but its use is still limited and is often underestimated by cultivators in Indonesia. Efforts to make seaweed-based flour that can make storage easier and expand its use. The seaweed used in this research is a type of brown seaweed with the scientific name *Sargassum polycystum* which was taken from Sluke beach, Sluke District, Rembang Regency. The method and length of blanching can affect the physical and chemical characteristics of a food product. The aim of this research was to determine the effect of various blanching treatments on the physical and chemical values of seaweed flour. This research was carried out by giving 5 types of treatment to seaweed (*Sargassum polycystum*), namely steam blanching for 5 minutes, steam blanching for 10 minutes, hot water blanching for 5 minutes, hot water blanching for 10 minutes, and control (without blanching). Testing of chemical characteristics includes water content using the thermogravimetric method, protein content using the Kjeldahl method, crude fiber content using the gravimetric method, and potassium content using the dry ashing method. Testing of physical characteristics includes water absorption capacity and color using a tool called a chromameter. The data that was obtained from each test that was carried out was then analyzed further using the one-way ANOVA method with post hoc Duncan and S-N-K follow-up tests. The results showed that the blanching treatment had a significant effect ( $p<0.05$ ) on water content, protein content, crude fiber content, potassium content, water absorption capacity and color. Water content in this study ranged from 10.73% to 12.75%, protein content 6.16% to 8.97%, crude fiber content 15.11% to 20.39%, potassium content 111.66 mg/100g up to 117.06 mg/100g, water absorption capacity 3.96 mL/g to 4.57 mL/g, L value 38.75 to 43.50, a\* value 4.29 to 5.09, and b\* value 17.23 to 20.92.