

## **BAB V**

### **KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN**

#### **A. Kesimpulan**

Berdasarkan pada hasil penelitian yang dilakukan di Laboratorium Instrumen Universitas Setia Budi, dapat disimpulkan bahwa:

1. Kandungan protein terdapat di dalam daging keong sawah mentah, rebus dan goreng.
2. Kadar protein secara spektrofotometri UV-Vis pada daging keong sawah mentah adalah  $(5,4887 \pm 0.0655) \% \text{ } ^b/b$ , kadar protein pada daging keong sawah rebus adalah  $(4,1506 \pm 0.0931) \% \text{ } ^b/b$ , sedangkan kadar protein pada daging keong sawah goreng adalah  $(19,7775 \pm 0.5265) \% \text{ } ^b/b$ .
3. Terdapat perbedaan kadar protein yang signifikan pada daging keong sawah mentah, rebus, dan goreng.

#### **B. Saran**

1. Perlu diadakan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat tentang pemanfaatan daging keong sawah sebagai bahan makanan berprotein tinggi sehingga dapat membantu masyarakat untuk peningkatan gizi.
2. Perlu adanya penelitian lebih lanjut tentang pengaruh variasi suhu terhadap kadar protein pada daging keong sawah.

3. Perlu adanya penelitian penetapan kadar protein pada daging keong sawah dengan metode lain.
4. Perlu adanya penelitian lebih lanjut mengenai analisis kandungan lain yang terdapat dalam daging keong sawah.

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### Lampiran 1. Pembuatan Larutan Protein standar 60000 ppm

Pembuatan larutan protein standar dibuat 60000 ppm, dengan penimbangan 3000 mg serbuk bovin serum albumin standar kemudian dilarutkan dalam labu takar 50 ml dengan aquadest sampai tanda batas.

$$\frac{3000\text{mg}}{0,05\text{L}} = 60000 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$= 60000 \text{ ppm}$$

Data penimbangan baku protein

Kertas timbang + serbuk bovin serum albumin	= 3272,8 mg
Kertas Timbang + sisa	= 272,6 mg
<hr/>	
Bobot bovin serum albumin	= 3000,2 mg

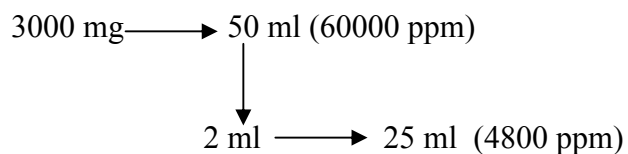
Serbuk bovin serum albumin yang didapat adalah 3000,2 mg.

$$\text{Koreksi kadar } \frac{3000,2\text{mg}}{0,05\text{L}} = 60004 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$= 60004 \text{ ppm}$$

## Lampiran 2. Panjang gelombang maksimum larutan baku protein

Memipet 1 ml dari larutan baku 60000 ppm dimasukkan ke dalam labu takar 25 ml.



Dibaca pada panjang gelombang 480-600 dengan interval 2

$\lambda$	Abs
480	0,202
482	0,209
484	0,216
486	0,225
488	0,232
490	0,240
492	0,248
494	0,256
496	0,263
498	0,270
500	0,276
502	0,284
504	0,292
506	0,300
508	0,308
510	0,314
512	0,322
514	0,329
516	0,336
518	0,343
520	0,349
522	0,354
524	0,360
526	0,365
528	0,369
530	0,373
532	0,376
534	0,379
536	0,381
538	0,381
540	0,382
542	0,383

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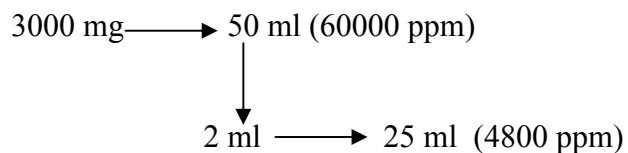
544	0,384
546	0,385
<b>548</b>	<b>0,386</b>
550	0,385
552	0,384
554	0,383
556	0,382
558	0,383
560	0,381
562	0,382
564	0,381
566	0,379
568	0,376
570	0,374
572	0,371
574	0,367
576	0,364
578	0,360
580	0,355
582	0,347
584	0,342
586	0,337
588	0,332
590	0,326
592	0,320
594	0,314
596	0,308
598	0,302
600	0,295

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### Lampiran 3. *Operating time*

Memipet 1 ml dari larutan baku 60000 ppm dimasukkan ke dalam labu takar 25 ml.



Menit ke-	Absorbansi
0	0,341
1	0,346
2	0,350
3	0,360
4	0,366
5	0,370
6	0,374
7	0,376
8	0,378
9	0,380
10	0,381
11	0,382
12	0,384
13	0,385
14	0,386
15	0,386
16	0,386
17	0,387
18	0,387
19	0,388
20	0,388
21	0,389
22	0,389
23	0,389
<u>24</u>	<u>0,390</u>
<u>25</u>	<u>0,390</u>
<u>26</u>	<u>0,390</u>
<u>27</u>	<u>0,390</u>
<u>28</u>	<u>0,390</u>
29	0,389
30	0,387



#### Lampiran 4. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan untuk Kurva Baku

- ❖ Memipet 1 ml dari larutan baku 60004 ppm, masuk labu takar 25 ml, ditambah aquadest sampai tanda batas.

$$C_1 \cdot V_1 = C_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$C_1 \cdot 25 = 60004 \cdot 1$$

$$C_1 = 2400,16 \text{ ppm}$$

Jadi diperoleh konsentrasi 2400,16 ppm.

- ❖ Memipet 2 ml dari larutan baku 60004 ppm, masuk labu takar 25 ml, ditambah aquadest sampai tanda batas.

$$C_1 \cdot V_1 = C_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$C_1 \cdot 25 = 60004 \cdot 2$$

$$C_1 = 4800,32 \text{ ppm}$$

Jadi diperoleh konsentrasi 4800,32 ppm.

- ❖ Memipet 3 ml dari larutan baku 60004 ppm, masuk labu takar 25 ml, ditambah aquadest sampai tanda batas.

$$C_1 \cdot V_1 = C_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$C_1 \cdot 25 = 60004 \cdot 3$$

$$C_1 = 7200,48 \text{ ppm}$$

Jadi diperoleh konsentrasi 7200,48 ppm.

- ❖ Memipet 4 ml dari larutan baku 60004 ppm, masuk labu takar 25 ml, ditambah aquadest sampai tanda batas.

$$C_1 \cdot V_1 = C_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$C_1 \cdot 25 = 60004 \cdot 4$$

$$C_1 = 9600,64 \text{ ppm}$$

Jadi diperoleh konsentrasi 9600,64 ppm.

- ❖ Memipet 5 ml dari larutan baku 60004 ppm, masuk labu takar 25 ml, ditambah aquadest sampai tanda batas.

$$C_1 \cdot V_1 = C_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$C_1 \cdot 25 = 60004 \cdot 5$$

$$C_1 = 12000,8 \text{ ppm}$$

Jadi diperoleh konsentrasi 12000,8 ppm.

**Lampiran 5. Kurva kalibrasi larutan standar protein**

ml	Konsentrasi (ppm)	Absorbansi
1	2400	0,291
2	4800	0,414
3	7200	0,655
4	9600	0,702
5	12000	0,892

$$a = 0,0907$$

$$b = 6,8125 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$r = 0,9986$$

## Lampiran 6. Perhitungan kadar protein pada daging keong sawah mentah

### ➤ Replikasi 1

$$\text{Beaker glass + sampel} = 75144,2 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Beaker glass + sisa} = 54127,1 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 21017,1 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Volume pembuatan} = 50 \text{ ml}$$

$$4 \text{ ml} \longrightarrow \text{Labu Takar } 10 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Pembuatan Larutan} = 2,5$$

$$A = 0,726$$

$$y = a + b\chi$$

$$0,726 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\chi = 9325,5046 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\chi = 9,3255046 \text{ mg/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} = \frac{\text{X} \times \text{VolPembuatan} \times \text{Pengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{9,3255046 \text{ mg/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} \times 2,5}{21017,1 \text{ mg}}$$

$$= 5,5464 \% \text{ b/t}$$

### ➤ Replikasi 2

$$\text{Beaker glass + sampel} = 82467,2 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Beaker glass + sisa} = 61950,2 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 20517,0 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Volume pembuatan} = 50 \text{ ml}$$

4 ml → Labu Takar 10 ml

Faktor pengenceran = 2,5

A = 0,698

$$y = a + b\chi$$

$$0,698 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\chi = 8914,4954 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\chi = 8,9144954 \text{ mg/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar} &= \frac{\text{XXVolPembuatan} \times \text{Pengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{89144954 \text{ mg/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} \times 2,5}{205170 \text{ mg}} \\ &= 5,4319 \% \text{ b/t} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Replikasi 3

Beaker glass + sampel = 75099,7 mg

Beaker glass + sisa = 54125,5 mg

Berat sampel = 20974,2 mg

Volume pembuatan = 50 ml

4 ml → Labu Takar 10 ml

Faktor pengenceran = 2,5

A = 0,751

$$y = a + b\chi$$

$$0,751 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\chi = 9692,4770 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\chi = 9,6924770 \text{ mg/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar} &= \frac{X \times \text{VolPembuatan} \times \text{Pengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{96924770 \text{ mg/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} \times 2,5}{20974,2 \text{ mg}} \\ &= 5,4755 \% \text{ b/t} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Replikasi 4

$$\text{Beaker glass + sampel} = 79451,9 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Beaker glass + sisa} = 57982,2 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 21469,7 \text{ gram}$$

$$\text{Faktor pembuatan} = 50 \text{ ml}$$

$$4 \text{ ml} \longrightarrow \text{Labu Takar } 10 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = 2,5$$

$$A = 0,742$$

$$y = a + b\chi$$

$$0,742 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\chi = 9560,3669 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\chi = 9,5603669 \text{ mg/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar} &= \frac{X \times \text{VolPembuatan} \times \text{Pengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{95603669 \text{ mg/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} \times 2,5}{21469,7 \text{ mg}} \\ &= 5,5661 \% \text{ b/t} \end{aligned}$$

➤ Replikasi 5

$$\text{Beaker glass + sampel} = 82572,4 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Beaker glass + sisa} = \underline{61854,1 \text{ mg}} \quad -$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 20718,3 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{volume pembuatan} = 50 \text{ ml}$$

$$4 \text{ ml} \longrightarrow \text{Labu Takar } 10 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = 2,5$$

$$A = 0,703$$

$$y = a + b\chi$$

$$0,703 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\chi = 8987,8899 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\chi = 8,9878899 \text{ mg/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} = \frac{\chi \times \text{Vol Pembuatan} \times \text{Pengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{89878899 \text{ mg/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} \times 2,5}{20718,3 \text{ mg}}$$

$$= 5,4226 \% \text{ b/b}$$

### Lampiran 7. Perhitungan kadar protein pada daging keong sawah rebus

➤ Replikasi 1

$$\text{Beaker glass + sampel} = 71524,0 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Beaker glass + sisa} = 50495,3 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 21028,7 \text{ mg}$$

Berat setelah di rebus

$$\text{Beaker + sampel} = 73216,9 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Beaker + sisa} = 53042,8 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 21174,1 \text{ mg}$$

Volume pembuatan = 50 ml

4 ml → Labu Takar 10 ml

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = 2,5 \quad A = 0,549$$

$$y = a + b\chi$$

$$0,549 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\chi = 6727,3394 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\chi = 6,7273394 \text{ mg/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} = \frac{X \times \text{VolPembuatan} \times \text{Pengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{67273394 \text{ mg/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} \times 2,5}{21174,1 \text{ mg}}$$

$$= 4,1683 \% \text{ b/t}$$



➤ Replikasi 2

$$\text{Beaker glass + sampel} = 66892,4 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Beaker glass + sisa} = 45749,5 \text{ mg} \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 21142,9 \text{ mg}$$

Berat setelah di rebus

$$\text{Beaker + sampel} = 65550,1 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Beaker + sisa} = 45261,3 \text{ mg} \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 20288,8 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Volume pembuatan} = 50 \text{ ml}$$

4 ml → Labu Takar 10 ml

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = 2,5 \quad A = 0,558$$

$$y = a + b\chi$$

$$0,558 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\chi = 6859,4495 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\chi = 6,8594495 \text{ mg/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} = \frac{\chi \times \text{VolPembuatan} \times \text{Pengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{68594495 \text{ mg/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} \times 2,5}{20288,8 \text{ mg}}$$

$$= 4,2261 \% \text{ b/t}$$

➤ Replikasi 3

$$\text{Beaker glass + sampel} = 74244,8 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Beaker glass + sisa} = 53491,0 \text{ mg} \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 20753,8 \text{ mg}$$

Berat setelah di rebus

$$\text{Beaker + sampel} = 72921,6 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Beaker + sisa} = 52961,0 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 19960,6 \text{ mg}$$

volume pembuatan = 50 ml

4 ml  $\longrightarrow$  Labu Takar 10 ml

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = 2,5 \quad A = 0,526$$

$$y = a + b\chi$$

$$0,526 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\chi = 6389,72477 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\chi = 6,38972477 \text{ mg/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} = \frac{X \times \text{VolPembuatan} \times \text{Pengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{638972477 \text{ mg/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} \times 2,5}{19960,6 \text{ mg}}$$

$$= 4,0015 \% \text{ b/g}$$

➤ Replikasi 4

$$\text{Beaker glass + sampel} = 79971,4 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Beaker glass + sisa} = 58143,5 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 21827,9 \text{ gram}$$

Berat setelah di rebus

$$\text{Beaker + sampel} = 78831,9 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Beaker + sisa} = 57545,6 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Berat sampel} = 20986,3 \text{ mg}$$

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Faktor pembuatan = 50 ml

4 ml  $\longrightarrow$  Labu Takar 10 ml

volume pengenceran = 2,5

A = 0,563

$$y = a + b\chi$$

$$0,563 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\chi = 6932,8440 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\chi = 6,9328440 \text{ mg/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} = \frac{\text{XxVolPembuatan xPengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{69328440 \text{ mg/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} \times 2,5}{20986,3 \text{ mg}}$$

$$= 4,1293 \% \text{ b/t}$$

➤ Replikasi 5

Beaker glass + sampel = 70972,3 mg

Beaker glass + sisa = 48952,7 mg

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Berat sampel = 22019,6 mg

Berat setelah di rebus

Beaker + sampel = 69427,9 mg

Beaker + sisa = 48193,7 mg

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Berat sampel = 21234,5 mg

volume pembuatan = 50 ml

4 ml  $\longrightarrow$  Labu Takar 10 ml

Faktor pengenceran = 2,5

$$A = 0,580$$

$$y = a + b\chi$$

$$0,580 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\chi = 7182,3853 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\chi = 7,1823853 \text{ mg/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} = \frac{\text{XxVolPembuatan xPengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{71823853 \text{ mg/ml} \times 0 \text{ ml} \times 2,5}{21134,5 \text{ mg}}$$

$$= 4,2280 \% \text{ b/t}$$

### Lampiran 8. Perhitungan kadar protein pada daging keong sawah goreng

➤ Replikasi 1

$$\text{Beaker glass + sampel} = 82653,7 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Beaker glass + sisa} = 60802,0 \text{ mg}$$


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$$\text{Berat sampel} = 21851,7 \text{ mg}$$

Berat setelah di goreng

$$\text{Beaker + sampel} = 79785,1 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Beaker + sisa} = 60819,7 \text{ mg}$$


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$$\text{Berat sampel} = 18965,4 \text{ mg}$$

volume pembuatan = 50 ml

1 ml → Labu Takar 10 ml

$$\text{Faktor pengenceran} = 10 \quad A = 0,594$$

$$y = a + b\chi$$

$$0,594 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\chi = 7387,8899 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\chi = 7,3878899 \text{ mg/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar} = \frac{\text{XxVolPembuatan xPengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{73878899 \text{ mg/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} \times 10}{18965,4 \text{ mg}}$$

$$= 19,4772 \% \text{ b/t}$$

➤ Replikasi 2

Beaker glass + sampel = 66497,5 mg

Beaker glass + sisa = 45482,4 mg

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Berat sampel = 21015,1 mg

Berat setelah di goreng

Beaker + sampel = 64079,9 mg

Beaker + sisa = 45749,1 mg

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Berat sampel = 18330,8 mg

volume pembuatan = 50 ml

1 ml → Labu Takar 10 ml

Faktor pengenceran = 10                      A = 0,573

y = a + bχ

0,573 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 x 10<sup>-5</sup>

χ = 7079,6330 mg/l

χ = 7,0796330 mg/ml

Kadar =  $\frac{\chi \times \text{VolPembuatan} \times \text{Pengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\%$

=  $\frac{7,0796330 \text{ mg/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} \times 10}{18330,8 \text{ mg}}$

= 19,3107 % b/t

➤ Replikasi 3

Beaker glass + sampel = 85870,4 mg

Beaker glass + sisa = 61945,9 mg

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Berat sampel = 20924,5 mg

Berat setelah di goreng

Beaker + sampel = 80475,1 mg

Beaker + sisa = 62016,4 mg

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Berat sampel = 18458,7 mg

volume pembuatan = 50 ml

1 ml → Labu Takar 10 ml

Faktor pengenceran = 10                      A = 0,581

y = a + bχ

0,581 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 x 10<sup>-5</sup>

χ = 7197,0642 mg/l

χ = 7,1970642 mg/ml

Kadar =  $\frac{X \times \text{VolPembuatan} \times \text{Pengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\%$

=  $\frac{7,1970642 \text{ mg/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} \times 10}{18458,7 \text{ mg}}$

= 19,4950 % b/t

➤ Replikasi 4

Beaker glass + sampel = 77717,0 mg

Beaker glass + sisa = 57859,6 mg -

Berat sampel = 19857,4 mg

Berat setelah di goreng

Beaker + sampel = 75113,0 mg

Beaker + sisa = 58102,7 mg -

Berat sampel = 17010,3 mg

volume pembuatan = 50 ml

1 ml → Labu Takar 10 ml

Faktor pengenceran = 10                      A = 0,568

y = a + bχ

0,568 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 x 10<sup>-5</sup>

χ = 7006,2385 mg/l

χ = 7,0062385 mg/ml

Kadar =  $\frac{\chi \times \text{VolPembuatan} \times \text{Pengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\%$

=  $\frac{7,0062385 \text{ mg/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} \times 10}{17010,3 \text{ mg}}$

= 20,5941 % b/t



➤ Replikasi 5

Beaker glass + sampel = 80602,0 mg

Beaker glass + sisa = 60012,8 mg -

Berat sampel = 20589,2 mg

Berat setelah di goreng

Beaker + sampel = 78162,5 mg

Beaker + sisa = 60289,5 mg -

Berat sampel = 17873,0 mg

volume pembuatan = 50 ml

1 ml → Labu Takar 10 ml

Faktor pengenceran = 10                      A = 0,578

y = a + bχ

0,578 = 0,0907 + 6,8125 x 10<sup>-5</sup>

χ = 7153,0275 mg/l

χ = 7,1530275 mg/ml

Kadar =  $\frac{\chi \times \text{VolPembuatan} \times \text{Pengenceran}}{\text{beratsampel}} \times 100\%$

=  $\frac{7,1530275 \text{ mg/ml} \times 50 \text{ ml} \times 10}{17873,0 \text{ mg}}$

= 20,0207 % b/t

**Lampiran 9. Perhitungan batas deteksi minimum (LOD) dan batas kuantitas (LOQ)**

Konsentrasi (ppm)	Serapan (y)	y'	y-y'	(y-y')
2400	0,246	0.2542	-0.0082	6.724 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>
4800	0,414	0.4177	-0.0037	1.369 x 10 <sup>-5</sup>
7200	0,598	0.5812	0.0168	0.00028224
9600	0,755	0.7447	0.0103	0.00010609
12000	0,893	0.9082	-0.0152	0.00023104
$\Sigma (y-y')$				0.0007003

a = 0,0907      b = 6,8125 x 10<sup>-5</sup>      r = 0,9986

$$S\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(y-y')^2}{n-2}}$$

$$S\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{0,0007003}{5-2}}$$

$$S\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \sqrt{0,000233433}$$

$$= 0,0152785$$

$$LOD = \frac{3 \times S\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{b}$$

$$LOD = \frac{3 \times 0,0152785}{6,8125 \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$= 672,81468 \text{ ppm}$$

Jadi batas deteksi minimum (LOD) yang diperoleh adalah 672,81468 ppm

$$LOQ = \frac{10 \times S\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{b}$$

$$LOQ = \frac{10 \times 0,0152785}{6,8125 \times 10^{-5}}$$

$$= 2242,7155 \text{ ppm}$$

Jadi, batas kuantitas (LOQ) yang diperoleh adalah 2242,7155 ppm

**Lampiran 10. Perhitungan *Outlier* berdasarkan prosedur *Dixon***

	Mentah	Rebus	Goreng
	5.4226	4.0015	19.3107
	5.4311	4.1293	19.4772
	5.4755	4.1683	19.495
	5.5464	4.2261	20.0107
	5.5661	4.228	20.5941
Tn tertinggi	0.137282	0.008389	0.454573788
Tn terendah	0.059233	0.564238	0.12973352

**Nilai Kritis Tabel = 0.642**

Tn terendah	0.059233 diterima	0.564238 diterima	0.12973352 diterima
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Kesimpulan semua data diterima

### Lampiran 11. Perhitungan *One-Way ANOVA*

	Mentah	Rebus	Goreng
	5.5464	4.1683	19.4772
	5.4311	4.2261	19.3107
	5.4755	4.0015	19.495
	5.5661	4.1293	20.5941
	5.4226	4.228	20.0107
jumlah	27.4417	20.7532	98.8877
<u>kudrat jumlah</u>	150.6093798	86.139062	1955.755
<u>n</u>			

	X Kuadrat			
	Mentah	Rebus	Goreng	
	30.762553	17.37472	379.3613	
	29.4968472	17.85992	372.9031	
	29.9811003	16.012	380.055	
	30.9814692	17.05112	424.117	
	29.4045908	17.87598	400.4281	
jumlah	150.62656	86.17375	1956.865	2193.66486

total	SS <sub>TOTAL</sub>	751.4454
between group	SS TREAT	750.2845
within group	SS RESID	1.160976

df tot	15-1	14		
df treat	3-1	2	MS treat	375.1422
df residual	14-2	12	MS resid	0.096748
			F hitung	3877.52

F tabel (5%) (df treat/df residual= 2/12) = 3.0885

karena f hitung > 3.0885 maka minimal ada 2 treatment yang berbeda bermakna

### Lampiran 12. Perhitungan *tukey's range test*

	mentah	rebus	goreng
	5,5464	4,1683	19,4772
	5,4311	4,2261	19,3107
	5,4755	5,0015	19,4950
	5,5661	4,1293	20,5941
	5,4226	4,2280	20,0107

$\bar{x}$	5,488	4,150	19,777
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*Tukey's range test*

$$Limit = Q \sqrt{\frac{S^2}{N}}$$

$$= 3,77 \sqrt{\frac{0,0967}{5}}$$

$$= 0,52$$

Q : nilai kritis diperoleh dari tabel (t,df) = (3,12)

N : banyaknya replikasi

S<sup>2</sup> : MS residual

t : treatment

df : derajat kebebasan (df residual) = 12

$\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2 >$  tukey's berbeda bermakna

$<$  tukey's tak berbeda bermakna

Berdasarkan selisih antar kelompok

Goreng	Mentah	Rebus
19,777	5,488	4,150

Selisih $\bar{x}$ antar perlakuan	Yang dibandingkan	Pembanding	Kesimpulan
$\bar{x}$ goreng - $\bar{x}$ mentah	14,289		Beda bermakna
$\bar{x}$ goreng - $\bar{x}$ rebus	15,627	<b>0,52</b>	Beda bermakna
$\bar{x}$ mentah - $\bar{x}$ rebus	1,338		Beda bermakna

Created with

### Lampiran 13. Data kadar protein pada daging keong sawah

Sampel	Replikasi	Kadar protein (% <sup>b</sup> / <sub>b</sub> )	Kadar Rata-rata(% <sup>b</sup> / <sub>b</sub> )
Daging keong sawah mentah	1	5,5464	(5,4887± 0.0655)
	2	5,4311	
	3	5,4755	
	4	5,5661	
	5	5,4226	
Daging keong sawah rebus	1	4,1683	(4,1506± 0.0931)
	2	4,2261	
	3	4,0015	
	4	4,1293	
	5	4,2280	
Daging keong sawah goreng	1	19,4772	(19,7775± 0.5265)
	2	19,3107	
	3	19,4950	
	4	20,5941	
	5	20,0107	

**Lampiran 14. Foto hasil penelitian****Gambar 6. Keong sawah****Gambar 7. Daging keong sawah****Gambar 8. Baku protein****Gambar 9. Blanko****Gambar 10. Pereaksi biuret****Gambar 11. Kurva baku protein**



**Gambar 12. Uji kualitatif pada daging keong mentah**



**Gambar 13. Uji kualitatif pada daging keong rebus**



**Gambar 14. Uji kualitatif pada daging keong goreng**



**Gambar 15. Spektrofotometer UV-Vis**



**Gambar 16. Centrifuge**



**Gambar 17. Timbangan analitis**





**Gambar 18. Blender**



**Gambar 19. Kompor listrik**

## Lampiran 15. Tabel *Tuckey's* dan tabel *Dixon*

### Tabel *tuckey's*

**Table IV.7A** Upper 5% Points in the Studentized Range

d.f. (error)	Number of Treatments, <i>k</i>										
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20
2		9.83	9.80	10.89	11.73	12.43	13.03	13.54	13.99	15.65	16.77
4		5.04	5.76	6.29	6.71	7.06	7.35	7.60	7.83	8.67	9.24
5	3.84	4.60	5.22	5.67	6.03	6.33	6.58	6.80	6.99	7.72	8.21
6	3.46	4.34	4.90	5.31	5.63	5.89	6.12	6.32	6.49	7.14	7.59
8	3.26	4.04	4.53	4.89	5.17	5.40	5.60	5.77	5.92	6.48	6.87
10	3.15	3.88	4.33	4.68	4.91	5.12	5.30	5.46	5.60	6.12	6.47
12	3.08	3.77	4.20	4.51	4.75	4.95	5.12	5.27	5.40	5.88	6.21
14	3.03	3.70	4.11	4.41	4.64	4.83	4.99	5.13	5.25	5.72	6.03
16	3.00	3.65	4.05	4.34	4.56	4.74	4.90	5.03	5.15	5.59	5.90
18	2.97	3.61	4.00	4.28	4.49	4.67	4.83	4.96	5.07	5.50	5.79
20	2.95	3.58	3.96	4.24	4.45	4.62	4.77	4.90	5.01	5.43	5.71
24	2.92	3.53	3.90	4.17	4.37	4.54	4.68	4.81	4.92	5.32	5.59
30	2.89	3.48	3.84	4.11	4.30	4.46	4.60	4.72	4.83	5.21	5.48
40	2.86	3.44	3.79	4.04	4.23	4.39	4.52	4.63	4.74	5.11	5.36
60	2.83	3.40	3.74	3.98	4.16	4.31	4.44	4.55	4.65	5.00	5.24
120	2.80	3.36	3.69	3.92	4.10	4.24	4.36	4.47	4.56	4.90	5.13
∞	2.77	3.32	3.63	3.86	4.03	4.17	4.29	4.39	4.47	4.80	5.01

### Tabel *Dixon*

**Table IV.8** Dixon's Criteria for Rejecting Outliers

<i>k</i>		Significance level	
		5%	1%
3	$r_{10} = (X_2 - X_1)/(X_k - X_1)$ if smallest value is suspected;	0.941	0.988
4		0.765	0.889
5	$r_{11} = (X_k - X_{k-1})/(X_k - X_1)$ if largest value is suspected	0.642	0.780
6		0.590	0.698
7		0.507	0.637
8	$r_{11} = (X_2 - X_1)/(X_{k-1} - X_1)$ if smallest value is suspected;	0.554	0.683
9		0.512	0.635
10	$r_{12} = (X_k - X_{k-1})/(X_k - X_2)$ if largest value is suspected	0.477	0.597
11	$r_{11} = (X_3 - X_1)/(X_{k-1} - X_1)$ if smallest value is suspected;	0.578	0.678
12		0.548	0.642
13	$r_{12} = (X_k - X_{k-2})/(X_k - X_2)$ if largest value is suspected	0.521	0.615
14	$r_{22} = (X_3 - X_1)/(X_{k-2} - X_1)$ if smallest value is suspected;	0.548	0.641
15		0.525	0.616
16	$r_{12} = (X_k - X_{k-1})/(X_k - X_3)$ if largest value is suspected	0.507	0.595
17		0.490	0.577
18		0.475	0.561
19		0.452	0.547
20		0.450	0.535
21		0.440	0.524
22		0.430	0.514
23		0.421	0.505
24		0.413	0.497
25		0.405	0.489