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EFFECT OF CARBIDE AND CaCl2 CONCENTRATION ON VITAMIN C CONTENTS OF BANANA KEPOK

Abstract

Banana kepok is much available at any market in Indonesia. This fruit is rich of minerals and Vitamins C that very important for our body. Vitamin C is an organic coenzyme or ascorbat cofactor in various biochemical response of our body which it could not be produced by the body itself. Vitamin C is water soluble and damagable to heat affection. Currently many traders are using carbide or CaCl2 solvent to boost ripening of banana fruit. This research is experimentally and by using quantitative analysis technique to find out the affect. This research took place on June-July 2010 at Food and Beverage Chemical Laboratory of Health Analyst Polytechnique Surabaya. The results was Vitamin C prorate contents before treatment 0,0292%, 1 gram carbide treatment 0,0222%, 2 gram 0,0373%, and 3 gram 0,0203%, while soaking with CaCl2 1% was 0,0160%, 2% was 0,0112%, 3% was 0,0168%. Kruskalwallis statistic test was carried out, The conclusion is concentration (gram carbide and CaCl2) significantly affected to the percentage of vitamin C contents of ripening banana kepok. Consequently it is recommended to avoid using CaCl2 for ripening banana, or using carbide of 2 grams only, or better leave it as it is ripening it self. (FMI 2013;49:97-100)

Keyword : Pisang, kepok, vitamin, C, carbide, CaCl2, solvent,

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