PENGARUH PENAMBAHAN TURPENTINE PADA PROSES PEMBUATAN *SOFT RESIN* DARI GETAH PINUS UNTUK MENGHASILKAN GONDORUKEM

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Abstrak

Getah pinus merupakan salah satu Hasil Hutan Bukan Kayu (HHBK). Pengolahan getah pinus dari daerah Kabupaten Solok belum pernah dilakukan. Maka dengan itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengetahui kelas mutu getah pinus asal Kabupaten Solok, (2) mengetahui pengaruh penambahan turpentine terhadap karakteristik gondorukem yang dihasilkan, (3) mengetahui konsentrasi turpentine yang tepat pada proses *soft* resin, (4) menentukan karakteristik gondorukem yang di hasilkan, (5) mengetahui analisis *break event point* (BEP) pada produksi gondorukem. Racangan penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian adalah Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan persentase penggunaan turpentine yaitu A=4%, B=5%, C=6%, D=7%, E=8% dengan 3 kali ulangan. Hasil penelitian dianalisis dengan (ANOVA), dan uji lanjut Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) pada taraf 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa kelas mutu getah pinus asal Kabupaten Solok adalah mutu (I) satu dengan warna putih, kadar air 21,88% dan kadar kotoran 1,14%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengaruh nyata terhadap rendemen, warna, komponen menguap, bahan tak larut, titik leleh dan kadar abu. Hasil pengujian terbaik pada perlakuan D (7%). Rendemen 76,65%, warna (kuning transparan), titik leleh 80,66%, komponen menguap 3,74%, bahan tak larut 0,01%, kadar abu 1,00%. Hasil perhitungan *Break event point* (BEP) berdasarkan unit 7.065 unit dengan rupiah Rp 349.957.143.

Kata kunci: resin, turpentine, getah pinus, gonderukem

EFFECT OF TURPENTINE ADDITION ON THE PROCESS OF MAKING SOFT RESIN FROM PINE RESIN TO PRODUCE GONDORUKEM

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Abstract

Pine sap is one of the Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs). Processing of pine sap from the Solok Regency area has never been done. Therefore, this study aims to (1) determine the quality class of pine sap from Solok Regency, (2) determine the effect of turpentine addition on the characteristics of the resulting gondorukem, (3) determine the right turpentine concentration in the soft resin process, (4) determine the characteristics of the gondorukem produced, (5) determine the break event point (BEP) analysis on gondorukem production. The research design used in the research is a completely randomized design (RAL) with the percentage of turpentine use, namely A = 4%, B = 5%, C = 6%, D = 7%, E = 8% with 3 replications. The results were analyzed by (ANOVA), and Duncan's Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at the 5% level. The results showed that the quality class of pine resin from Solok Regency is quality (I) one with white color, 21.88% moisture content and 1.14% dirt content. The results showed a significant effect on yield, color, volatile components, insoluble materials, melting point and ash content. The best test results in treatment D (7%). Yield 76.65%, color (transparent yellow), melting point 80.66%, evaporated component 3.74%, insoluble material 0.01%, ash content 1.00%. Break event point (BEP) calculation results based on units of 7,065 units with IDR 349,957,143.

Keywords: resin, turpentine, pine resin, gonderuk