

RINGKASAN

Pengolahan hasil panen merupakan suatu tahapan yang sangat penting dan perlu dilakukan secara baik dan benar, sehingga dapat memberikan hasil dengan kualitas yang optimal, mempunyai kadar zat berkhasiat yang tinggi, stabil, efisien dan mempunyai penampilan fisik yang menarik. Penanganan pasca panen harus diupayakan agar simplisia segera dikeringkan sampai derajat kekeringan tertentu (12%) dengan demikian akan mudah diproses selanjutnya (misalnya dihaluskan), dapat terhindar dari reaksi enzimatik dan mencegah timbulnya bakteri maupun cendawan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi: 1) Jenis – jenis tanaman obat yang ditanam, 2) Penanganan pascapanen tanaman obat, 3) Mutu produk hasil panen tanaman obat di Kecamatan Kalibagor.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kecamatan Kalibagor Kabupaten Banyumas. Waktu penelitian adalah bulan Maret sampai dengan Mei 2015. Penelitian menggunakan metode survei *expost facto*, dengan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *stratified random sampling*. Variabel pengamatan yang diamati yaitu produksi komoditas tanaman obat, luas panen komoditas tanaman obat, penanganan pascapanen tanaman obat, kualitas hasil panen dan pendapatan komoditas tanaman obat. Data-data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan metode deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan Kecamatan Kalibagor memiliki potensi untuk pengembangan tanaman obat. Tanaman obat dibudidayakan pada lahan pekarangan. Penanganan pascapanen yang dilakukan setiap responden masih sangat sederhana yaitu hanya dilakukan pembersihan dan pengeringan. Hampir semua responden tidak melakukan pencucian terhadap rimpang tanaman obat karena dapat mengurangi kandungan senyawa yang terkandung didalamnya serta menambah kadar air dari rimpang tersebut. Waktu panen yang dilakukan setiap responden tepat waktu yaitu berkisar 8 – 12 bulan setelah tanam, dilakukan pada musim kemarau ataupun awal musim penghujan. Hasil analisis kandungan air dan minyak atsiri pada beberapa sampel rimpang tanaman obat menunjukkan bahwa kandungan airnya masih sangat tinggi yaitu kunyit 63,29 %, lengkuas 53,79 %, jahe 57,67 % dan kencur 51,59 %. Kandungan minyak atsiri yang terdapat rimpang masih sangat rendah yaitu kunyit 1,96 %, lengkuas 1,38 %, jahe 0,96 % dan kencur 1,45 %.

SUMMARY

The harvest processing is a very important stage and needs to be done well and properly, so that it can deliver results with optimal quality, had a higher levels of nutritious substances, stable, efficient and has an attractive physical appearance. Post-harvest handling must be pursued in order bulbs immediately dried to a certain degree of dryness (12%) would thus be easily processed further (eg mashed), and can be protected from enzymatic reactions and prevent bacteria and fungi. The purpose of this study was to identify: 1) The kinds of medicinal plants that are widely planted, 2) Medicinal plants post-harvest handling, 3) Medicinal plants product of harvest in district Kalibagor.

The research was conducted in the District Kalibagor Banyumas. The research was conducted in March to May 2015. The research used a survey method ex post facto, by the sampling technique using stratified random sampling technique. Variable observations are the commodity production of medicinal plants, the harvested area of medicinal plants, post-harvest handling of medicinal plants, the quality of crops and commodities revenues of medicinal plants. The data were analyzed with descriptive methods.

The results showed the District Kalibagor has the potential for the development of medicinal plants. Medicinal plants cultivated in home gardens. Post-harvest handling was done by every respondent very simple was cleaning and drying. Almost all of the respondents did not do the washing of the rhizomes of medicinal plants because it can reduce the compounds contained therein and increase the water content of the rhizome. The time of harvest done by each respondent was on time ranged 8-12 months after planting, during the dry season or the beginning of the rainy season. Productivity rhizomes of medicinal plants in the District Kalibagor quite high, about 30 kg of ginger, 50 kg turmeric and 30 kg kencur. The results of analysis of water content and essential oils in some sampled rhizomes of medicinal plants indicated that the water content was still very high 63.29% for turmeric, 53.79% for galangal, 57.67% for ginger and 51.59% for kaempferia galanga. The content of essential oils contained rhizome was still very low at 1.96% for turmeric, 1.38% for galangal, 0.96% for ginger and 1.45% for kaempferia galanga.