

## RINGKASAN

Penelitian berjudul “Kadar Serat Kasar dan Protein Kasar Kulit Buah Kakao yang Difermentasi Secara Bertingkat Menggunakan *Trichoderma viride* dan *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*” dilaksanakan pada 19 Januari sampai 13 Februari 2017. Materi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kulit buah kakao yang berasal dari desa Kotayasa-Sumbang, molases 2%, urea 0,5-1%, serta isolat murni *T. viride* dan *S. cerevisiae*. Metode penelitian adalah eksperimental menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 4 perlakuan yaitu R0 : kulit buah kakao tanpa fermentasi, R1 : kulit buah kakao yang difermentasi isolat 4%, R2 : kulit buah kakao yang difermentasi isolat 8%, R3 : kulit buah kakao yang difermentasi isolat 12%. Setiap perlakuan diulang sebanyak 5 kali. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis variansi dan dilanjutkan dengan uji Orthogonal Polynomial. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan berpengaruh sangat nyata ( $P < 0,01$ ) terhadap konsentrasi serat kasar dalam kurva respon kubik dengan persamaan  $Y = 32,764 + 1,8915833x - 0,2784375x^2 + 0,01532292x^3$ , koefisien korelasi ( $r$ ) = 0,9988 dan koefisien determinasi ( $R^2$ ) = 99,75%. Perlakuan berpengaruh sangat nyata ( $P < 0,01$ ) terhadap konsentrasi protein kasar dalam kurva respon kubik dengan persamaan  $Y = 8,17 + 0,6645x - 0,012375x^2 - 0,00215625x^3$ , koefisien korelasi ( $r$ ) = 0,9994 dan koefisien determinasi ( $R^2$ ) = 99,88%. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah penggunaan *T. viride* dan *S. cerevisiae* yang optimal dalam fermentasi kulit buah kakao adalah pada level mikroba 8,4% menghasilkan kandungan serat kasar sebesar 38,09% dan protein kasar sebesar 11,6%.

## SUMMARY

This research entitled “The Content of Crude Fiber and Crude Protein Cocoa Pods Fermented Gradually using *Trichoderma viride* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*” was conducted from January 19<sup>th</sup> to February 13<sup>rd</sup> 2017. The materials of the research were cocoa pods from Kotayasa-Sumbang, molasses, 2%, urea, 0.5-1%, and isolate of *T. viride* and *S. cerevisiae*. The research method was experimental using Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 4 treatments; R0 : cacao pods without fermentation, R1 : cacao pods were fermented using microbe, 4%, R2 : cacao pods were fermented using microbe, 8%, R3 : cacao pods were fermented using microbe, 12%. Each treatment was repeated 5 times. Data were analyzed using analysis of variance followed by Orthogonal Polynomial Test. The results of the research showed, the level of microbes highly significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) affected crude fiber concentration in cubic graphic equaled to  $Y = 32.764 + 1.8915833x - 0.2784375x^2 + 0.01532292x^3$ , coefficient of correlation ( $r$ ) = 0.9988 and coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) = 99.75%. It was highly significantly ( $P < 0.01$ ) affected crude protein concentration in cubic graphic equaled to  $Y = 8.17 + 0.6645x - 0.012375x^2 - 0.00215625x^3$ , coefficient of correlation ( $r$ ) = 0.9994 and coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) = 99.88%. In conclusion, the optimal level of usage of *T. viride* and *S. cerevisiae* in cocoa pods fermentation were 8.4% with a crude fiber level of 38.09%, and a crude protein level of 11.6%.