

BAB V

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

BAB V

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

V.1. Kesimpulan

Dari hasil penelitian ekstraksi karotenoid dari limbah kulit udang dengan ukuran partikel 40/60, 60/80 dan 80/100 mesh menggunakan pelarut minyak kelapa sawit pada suhu 50, 60, 70, 80 dan 90 °C, didapat kesimpulan sebagai berikut :

1. a) Bertambah kecilnya ukuran partikel dapat mempercepat laju ekstraksi.
b) Semakin tinggi suhu ekstraksi dalam kisaran 50 – 70 °C, *yield* karotenoid semakin meningkat, tetapi pada suhu > 70 °C *yield* yang dihasilkan menurun.
c) Semakin lama proses ekstraksi berlangsung, *yield* yang dihasilkan semakin banyak.
2. Proses ekstraksi ini menghasilkan *yield* optimum pada ukuran partikel 80/100 mesh dengan suhu ekstraksi 70 °C selama 180 menit yaitu sebesar 131,743 µg/g.
3. a) Kinetika ekstraksi karotenoid dari kulit udang dapat dinyatakan dengan persamaan kinetika orde satu dan dua.
b) Proses ekstraksi karotenoid dari kulit udang merupakan proses endotermis yang berlangsung spontan dan bersifat irreversibel.

V.1. Saran

Berdasarkan penelitian ekstraksi karotenoid dari limbah kulit udang dengan menggunakan pelarut minyak kelapa sawit, dapat dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut, yaitu dilakukan analisa degradasi karotenoid untuk mencari model kinetika degradasinya.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- [1] Guillou, A., M. Khalil, and L. Adambounou, *Effect of silage preservation on astaxanthin forms and fatty acid profiles of processed shrimp (Pandalus borealis) waste*. *Aquaculture*, 1994. **130**: p. 351-360.
- [2] *Indonesia jadi pengeksport udang terbesar kedua ke AS*. 2005. 14 June 2006 http://www.bisnis.com/servlet/page?_pageid=477&_dad=portal30&_schema=PORTAL30&pared_id=365604&patop_id=W12
- [3] Prasetyo, K.W. 15 June 2006 <http://www.kompas.com/kompas-cetak/0605/teropong/2652377.htm>.
- [4] Sachindra, N.M. and N.S. Mahendrakar, *Process optimization for extraction of carotenoids from shrimp waste with vegetable oils*. *Bioresource Technol.*, 2005. **96**: p. 1195-1200.
- [5] Stepnowski, P., et al., *Recovery of astaxanthin from seafood wastewater utilizing fish scales waste*. *Chemosphere*, 2004. **54**: p. 413-417.
- [6] Bhosale, P.B., *Studies on yeast Rhodotorula, its carotenoids and their applications*. 2001, University of Pune: India.
- [7] Seo, J.S., et al., *Extraction and chromatography of carotenoids from pumpkin*. *J. Chromatogr*, 2005. **1073**: p. 371-375.
- [8] Krinsky, N.I., *The biological properties of carotenoids*. *Pure & Appl. Chem.*, 1994. **66**: p. 1003-1010.
- [9] Chien, Y. *Biological effects of astaxanthin in shrimp*. in *The 3rd annual Roche aquaculture centre conference on nutrition and disease*. 1996.
- [10] Christiansen, R.e.a., *Growth and survival of Atlantic salmon, Salmo salar L., fed different dietary levels of astaxanthin. First-feeding fry*. *Aquaculture Nutrition*, 1995. **1**: p. 189-198.

- [11] Sachindra, N.M., N. Bhaskar, and N.s. Mahendrakar, *Recovery of carotenoids from shrimp waste in organic solvents*. Waste Management, 2005.
- [12] Lopez, M., et al., *Selective extraction of astaxanthin from crustaceans by use of supercritical carbon dioxide*. Talanta, 2004. **64**: p. 726-731.
- [13] Widodo, A., Mardiah, and A. Prasetyo. *Potensi Kitosan Dari Sisa Udang Sebagai Koagulan Logam Berat Limbah Cair Industri Tekstil*. 2006. 17 June 2006 <http://www.kemahasiswaan.its.ac.id/files/PKMI%202006%20ITS%20Agus%20&%20Mardiah.pdf>.
- [14] Hiquera, I., L. Felix, and F.M. Goycoolea, *Astaxanthin : A Review of its Chemistry and Applications*. Crit. Rev. Food Sci. Nutr., 2006. **46**: p. 185-196.
- [15] Steven, D.M., *Studies on animal carotenoids. I. Carotenoids of the brown trout (Salmo trutta Linn.)*. J. Exp. Biol, 1948. **25**: p. 369.
- [16] Goodwin, T.W., *The Biochemistry of the Carotenoids*. Chapman & Hall, 1984. **1,2**.
- [17] Davis, B.H., *Carotenoid metabolism in animals : a biochemist's view*. Pure Appl, 1985. **57**: p. 679-684.
- [18] Gentles, A. and N.F. Haard, *Pigmentation of rainbow trout with enzyme treated and spray dried Phaffia rhodozyma*. The Progressive Fish Culturist, 1991. **53**: p. 1-6.
- [19] Shahidi, F. and J. Synowiecki, *Isolation and characterization of nutrients and value-added products from snow crab (Chionoectes opilio) and shrimp (Pandalus borealis) processing discards*. J. Agric. Food Chem, 1991. **39**: p. 1527-1532.
- [20] Menavesta, P.e.a., *Correction of black tiger prawn (Penaeus monodon Fabricus) coloration by astaxanthin with carotenoids*. Aquaculture, 1993. **12**: p. 203-213.

- [21] Terao, J., *Antioksidant activity of beta carotene related carotenoids in solution*. *Lipids*, 1989. **24**: p. 659-662.
- [22] Kurashige, M.e.a., *Inhibition of oxidative injury of biological membranes by astaxanthin*. *Physiol. Chem. Phys. Med. NMR*, 1990. **22**: p. 27-38.
- [23] Miki, W., *Biological function and activities of carotenoids*. *Pure Appl*, 1991. **63**: p. 141-146.
- [24] *Astaxanthin's Mechanism of Action*. 2005. 15 June 2006 <http://www.beta-glucan-info.com/astaxanthin-description-mechanism-of-action.htm>.
- [25] Lacker, T., S. Strohschein, and K. Albert *Separation and Identification of various carotenoids by C30 reversed-phase high-performance liquid chromatography coupled*. *Chromatogr*, 1999. **854**: p. 37-44.
- [26] *The Facts About Astaxanthin*. 15 June 2006 <http://www.antibiotic-alternatives.com/astaxanthin.htm>
- [27] *Request for an Opinion on the Substantial Equivalence of an Astaxanthin-Rich Extract of Haematococcus pluvialis algae (BioAstin®) with the Existing Whole-Algal Product (Astaxin™/AstaCarox™), for Use in Human Dietary Supplements*. 18 July 2006 <http://www.sigmaaldrich.com/catalog/search/ProductDetail?ProdNo=A9335&Brand=SIGMA>.
- [28] Horwitz, W., *Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC International.*, ed. 17. Vol. 2. 2000. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia. 6-13.
- [29] Geankoplis, C.J., *Transport Processes and Separation Process Principles (includes Unit Operations)*. 4th ed. 2003, USA: Prentice Hall, New Jersey. 802-806.
- [30] Boma, W., *Satuan Operasi Dalam Proses Pangan*. 1st ed. 1998, Yogyakarta: Pusat Antar Universitas Pangan dan Gizi, Universitas Gajah Mada. 63-65.
- [31] Treyball, R.E., *Mass Transfer Operations*. 3rd ed. 1981, Singapore: Mc. Graw-Hill Book Company. 488-489, 719.

- [32] Smelcerovic, A.A., et al., *The analysis of the kinetics of extraction of resinoids and hypericines from the amber, Hypericum perforatum L.* J. Serb. Chem. Soc, 2002. **67**: p. 457-463.
- [33] Topallar, H. and U. Gecgel, *Kinetics and Thermodynamics of Oil Extraction from Sunflower Seeds in the Presence of Aqueous Acidic Hexane Solutions.* Turk J. Chem, 2000. **24**: p. 247-253.
- [34] Ru'an, C., et al., *Kinetics of Leaching Flavonoids from Pueraria Lobatu with Ethanol.* Chinese J. Chem. Eng., 2006. **14**: p. 402-406.
- [35] Herodez, S.S., et al., *Solvent extraction study of antioxidant from Balm leaves.* Food Chem, 2003. **80**: p. 275-282.
- [36] Durling, N.E., et al., *Extraction of phenolics and essential oil from dried sage using ethanol-water mixture.* Food Chem, 2007. **101**: p. 1417-1424.
- [37] Dibert, K., E. Cros, and J. Andrieu, *Solvent Extraction of Oil and Chlorogenic Acid from Green Coffee.* J. Food Eng., 1989. **10**: p. 199-214.
- [38] Wongkittipong, R., et al., *Solid-liquid extraction of andrographolide from plants-experimental study, kinetic reaction and model.* Sep. Purif. Technol., 2004. **10**: p. 147-154.
- [39] Sandler, S., I., *Chemical and Engineering Thermodynamics.* 3rd ed. 1940, USA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.