

Lampiran 2 Hasil Determinasi



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET DAN TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITAS TANJUNGPURA
FAKULTAS MATEMATIKA DAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN ALAM
LABORATORIUM BIOLOGI
Jalan Prof. Dr. H. Hadari Nawawi, Pontianak 78124,
Telp/Fax : 0561-739630 e-mail: untan_59@mipa.untan.ac.id

Lampiran 1

Hasil Determinasi Tumbuhan

Nama Pengirim : Gilang Robi Sadino
Jenis Sampel : Tumbuhan
Tanggal Terima : 4 Oktober 2022

Klasifikasi:

Kingdom : *Plantae*
Divisi : *Tracheophyta*
Kelas : *Magnoliopsida (dicots)*
Ordo : *Oxalidales*
Famili : *Oxalidaceae*
Genus : *Averrhoa*
Spesies : *Averrhoa bilimbi* Linn.

Nama Daerah : Belimbing Wuluh

Catatan : Pengambilan Sampel di luar tanggung jawab Laboratorium

Kepala Laboratorium Biologi
Fakultas MIPA Universitas Tanjungpura

Mukarlina, S.Si., M.Si.
NIP. 196804062000032001

PC

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Lampiran 3 Pembuatan Kosentrasi Belimbing Wuluh

1. $30\% = \frac{30 \times 1000}{100} = 300$ ml (volume awal aquadest 1000 ml – 300 ml = 700 ml)

Jadi, = 300 ml belimbing wuluh + 700 ml aquades

2. $40\% = \frac{40 \times 1000}{100} = 400$ ml (volume awal aquadest 1000 ml – 400 ml = 600 ml)

Jadi, = 400 ml belimbing wuluh + 600 ml aquades

3. $50\% = \frac{50 \times 1000}{100} = 500$ ml (volume awal aquadest 1000 ml – 500 ml = 500 ml)

Jadi, = 500 ml belimbing wuluh + 500 ml aquades

Lampiran 4 Penentuan Jumlah Sampel

Penentuan banyaknya ulangan (*replikasi*) menggunakan rancangan dasar, secara sederhana dapat dirumuskan:

$$(t-1)(r-1) \geq 15$$

Keterangan:

t = banyaknya kelompok perlakuan

r = jumlah replikasi

$$(t-1)(r-1) \geq 15$$

$$(4-1)(r-1) \geq 15$$

$$(r-1)4 \geq 15$$

$$3r \geq 15 + 3$$

$$r \geq 18/3$$

$$r \geq 6$$

$$r = 6$$

Dari rumus di atas diketahui bahwa replikasi pada setiap perlakuan adalah 6 kali sehingga banyaknya sampel ada 24 sampel.

Lampiran 5 Pembuatan larutan Formalin 37% ke 2% dalam 100 ml

$$V_1 \times \%_1 = V_2 \times \%_2$$

$$V_1 \times 37\% = 100 \text{ ml} \times 2\%$$

$$V_1 \times 37 = 200$$

$$V_1 = \frac{200}{37}$$

$$V_1 = 5,4 \text{ ml}$$

Lampiran 6 Perhitungan Kurva Standar

$1 \text{ ppm} = \text{mg/L}$	$1\% \text{ b/v} = \frac{1 \text{ gr}}{100 \text{ ml}}$
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$$1000 \text{ ppm} = \frac{1000 \text{ mg}}{1 \text{ L}} = \frac{1000 \text{ mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} = 1 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Jadi, } \frac{1 \text{ gr}}{1000 \text{ ml}} = 0,001 \times 100 = 0,1\% \text{ b/v}$$

- Pengenceran Larutan Standar Formaldehid 37% ke 100 ppm

$$V_1 \times M_1 = V_2 \times M_2$$

$$V_1 \times 37\% = 100 \text{ ml} \times 0,1\%$$

$$V_1 \times 37 = 10$$

$$V_1 = \frac{10}{37}$$

$$V_1 = 0,27 \text{ ml}$$

- Pengenceran Larutan Standar Formaldehid 100 ppm ke 2, 4, 6, 8 dan 10 ppm dalam 25 ml

$$V_1 \times M_1 = V_2 \times M_2$$

$$V_1 \times 100 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ ml} \times 2 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 \times 100 \text{ ppm} = 50$$

$$V_1 = \frac{50}{100}$$

$$V_1 = 0,5 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 \times M_1 = V_2 \times M_2$$

$$V_1 \times 100 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ ml} \times 4 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 \times 100 \text{ ppm} = 100$$

$$V_1 = \frac{100}{100}$$

$$V_1 = 1 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 \times M_1 = V_2 \times M_2$$

$$V_1 \times 100 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ ml} \times 6 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 \times 100 \text{ ppm} = 150$$

$$V_1 = \frac{150}{100}$$

$$V_1 = 1,5 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 \times M_1 = V_2 \times M_2$$

$$V_1 \times 100 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ ml} \times 8 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 \times 100 \text{ ppm} = 200$$

$$V_1 = \frac{200}{100}$$

$$V_1 = 2 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 \times M_1 = V_2 \times M_2$$

$$V_1 \times 100 \text{ ppm} = 25 \text{ ml} \times 10 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_1 \times 100 \text{ ppm} = 250$$

$$V_1 = \frac{250}{100}$$

$$V_1 = 2,5 \text{ ml}$$



Lampiran 7 Perhitungan Kadar Formalin

$$Y = 0,0285x + 0,0812$$

- Kadar Awal

$$3,591 - 0,0812 = 0,0285x$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{3,5098}{0,0285} \\ &= 123,15 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$3,590 - 0,0812 = 0,0285x$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{3,5088}{0,0285} \\ &= 123,11 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$3,601 - 0,0812 = 0,0285x$$

$$x = \frac{3,5198}{0,0285}$$

$$= 123,50 \text{ ppm}$$

- Konsentrasi 30%

$$3,097 - 0,0812 = 0,0285x$$

$$x = \frac{3,0158}{0,0285}$$

$$= 105,81 \text{ ppm}$$

$$3,076 - 0,0812 = 0,0285x$$

$$x = \frac{2,9948}{0,0285}$$

$$= 105,05 \text{ ppm}$$

$$3,039 - 0,0812 = 0,0285x$$

$$x = \frac{2,9578}{0,0285}$$

$$= 103,78 \text{ ppm}$$

- Konsentrasi 40%

$$2,592 - 0,0812 = 0,0285x$$

$$x = \frac{2,5108}{0,0285}$$

$$= 88,09 \text{ ppm}$$

$$2,577 - 0,0812 = 0,0285x$$

$$x = \frac{2,4958}{0,0285}$$

$$= 87,57 \text{ ppm}$$

$$2,579 - 0,0812 = 0,0285x$$

$$x = \frac{2,4978}{0,0285}$$

$$= 87,64 \text{ ppm}$$

- Konsentrasi 50%

$$1,267 - 0,0812 = 0,0285x$$

$$x = \frac{1,1858}{0,0285}$$

$$= 41,60 \text{ ppm}$$

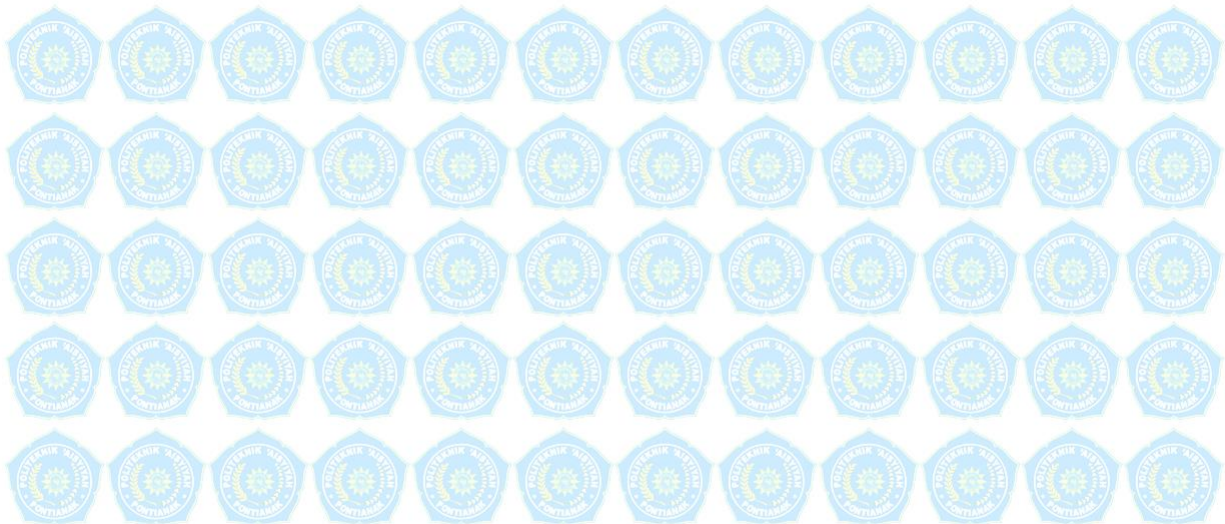
$$1,276 - 0,0812 = 0,0285x$$

$$x = \frac{1,1948}{0,0285}$$
$$= 41,92 \text{ ppm}$$

$$1,305 - 0,0812 = 0,0285x$$

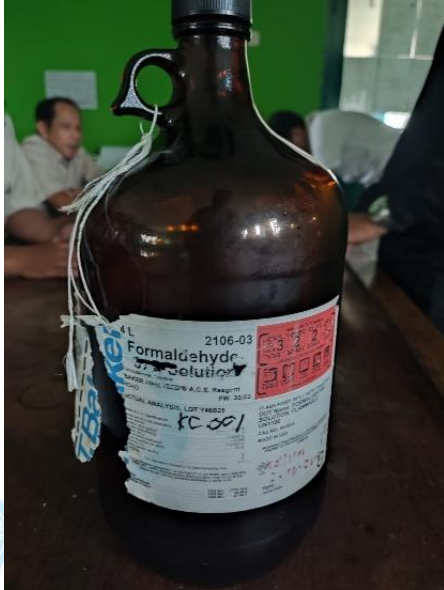
$$x = \frac{1,2238}{0,0285}$$
$$= 42,94 \text{ ppm}$$

PERPUSTAKAAN



POLITEKNIK 'AISYIYAH PONTIANAK

Lampiran 8 Dokumentasi Penelitian



Formalin 37%



Bakso ditimbang 10 gr



Sampel Bakso dihaluskan
dan diberi akuades



Filtrat Bakso Setelah
dihaluskan



Pengenceran Bertingkat



Pengenceran 2,4,6,8, & 10



Filtrat Sampel Sebelum Penambahan Nash



Setelah dipanaskan dan ditambahkan pereaksi Nash



Lamda Maks



Belimbing Wuluh Setelah dicuci



Kosentrasi 100% Belimbing Wuluh



Kosentrasi 30, 40 & 50% Belimbing Wuluh



Perendaman Sampel Berbagai Konsentrasi



Sampel Setelah Perendaman 30 Menit



Filtrat Sampel Setelah Perendaman



Filtrat Sampel Setelah Perendaman dan Penambahan Nash