

ABSTRAK**UJI KANDUNGAN GIZI DAN KESUKAAN TERHADAP NASTAR BERBAHAN
DASAR TEPUNG BENGKUANG (*Pachyrhizus erosus*)**

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Nastar merupakan produk pangan yang disukai dari semua kalangan usia. Nastar pada umumnya terbuat dari bahan dasar tepung terigu dengan isian selai nanas. Tepung bengkuang memiliki kandungan karbohidrat lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan tepung terigu. Tekstur tepung bengkuang sedikit kasar tetapi dapat digunakan sebagai bahan dasar pembuatan *cookies* nastar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui konsentrasi tepung bengkuang yang paling disukai oleh panelis serta kandungan gizi pada nastar tepung bengkuang.

Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 4 perlakuan dan 1 kontrol, dengan beberapa konsentrasi tepung bengkuang yaitu 25%, 50%, 75% dan 100% masing-masing 5 kali pengulangan. Nastar yang sudah dibuat diuji organoleptik oleh 25 panelis. Hasil yang diperoleh kemudian diuji statistika menggunakan uji ANOVA dan hasil uji kandungan gizi diuji dengan uji Korelasi Spearman.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kadar karbohidrat terendah dihasilkan oleh nastar dengan konsentrasi tepung bengkuang 100%, kadar serat tertinggi dihasilkan oleh nastar dengan konsentrasi tepung bengkuang 100% dan kadar kalori terendah dihasilkan oleh nastar dengan konsentrasi tepung bengkuang 100%. Hasil organoleptik tidak memberikan pengaruh terhadap kesukaan panelis terhadap nastar.

Kata kunci : nastar, tepung bengkuang, kandungan gizi, dan organoleptik

ABSTARCT***NUTRITION AND PREFERENCE TEST FOR NASTAR MADE FROM YAM FLOUR
(Pachyrhizus erosus)***

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Nastar is a preferred food product of all ages. Nastar is usually made from basic ingredients of flour with pineapple jam filling. Yam flour has a lower carbohydrate content compared to wheat flour. The texture of yam flour is a little rough but can be used as a basic ingredient in making nastar cookies. This study aimed to determine the concentration of yam flour that was most preferred by panelists and nutrient content in yam flour nastar.

This study used a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) with 4 treatments and 1 control, with several yam flour concentration 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% each 5 repetitions. Nastar that was made was organoleptic tested by 25 panelists. The results obtained were then statistically tested using the ANOVA test and the nutritional content test results were tested with the Spearman Correlation test.

Results of the study showed that the lowest carbohydrate content was obtained from nastar with 100% yam flour concentration, the highest fiber content was obtained from nastar with 100% yam flour concentration and the lowest calories content was obtained from nastar with 100% yam flour concentration. Organoleptic results had no effect on panelists' preference for nastar.

Keywords: nastar, yam flour, nutrient content, and organoleptic