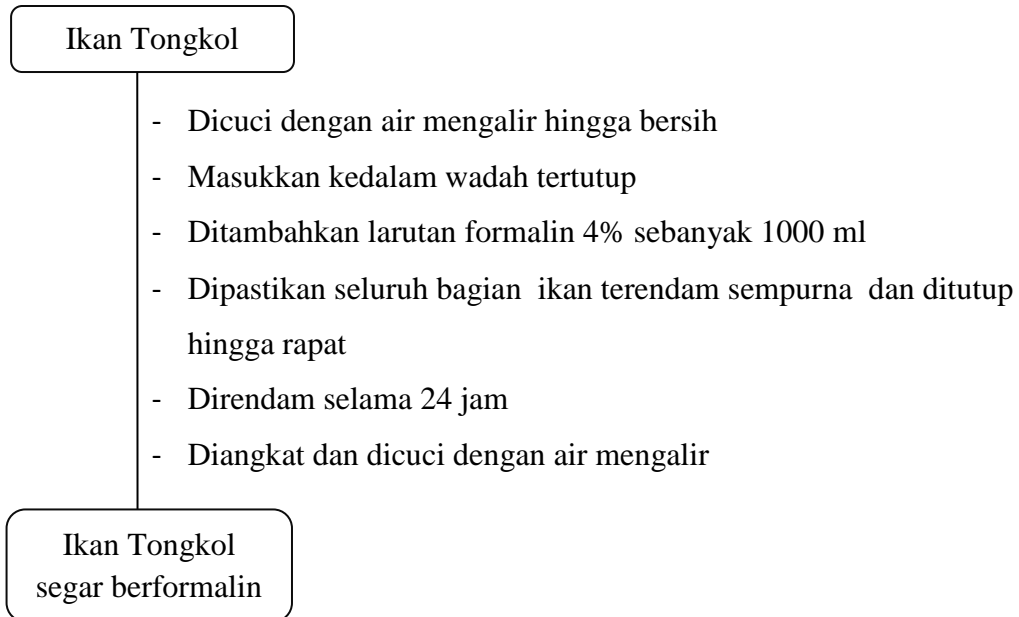
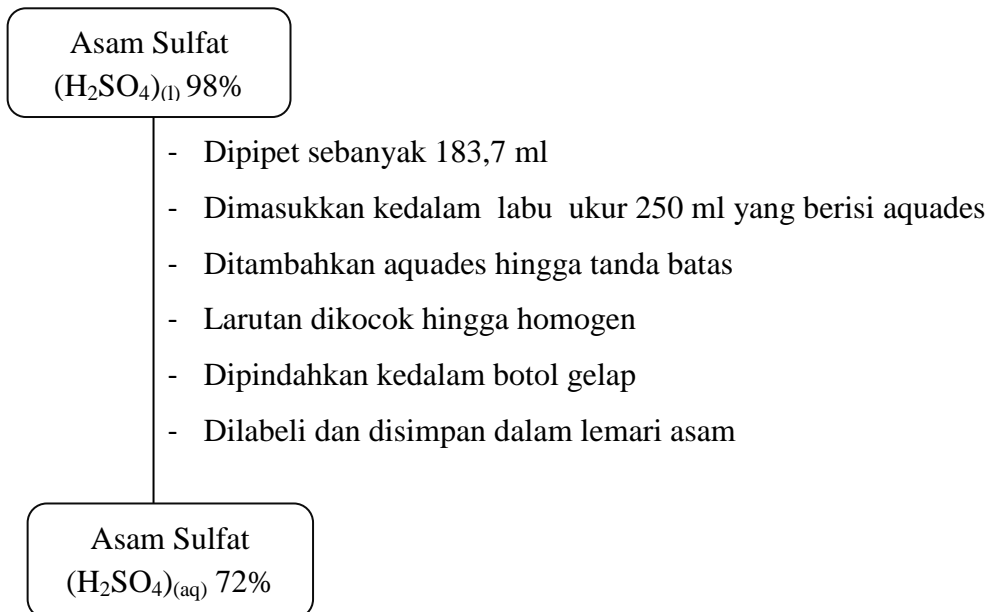


LAMPIRAN

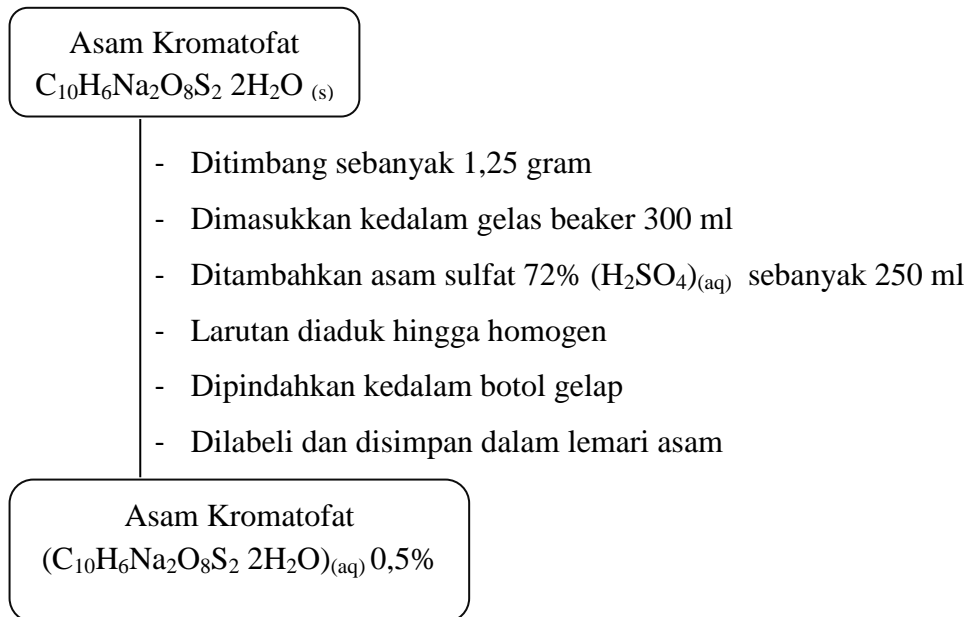
Lampiran 1. Pembuatan Ikan Asin.



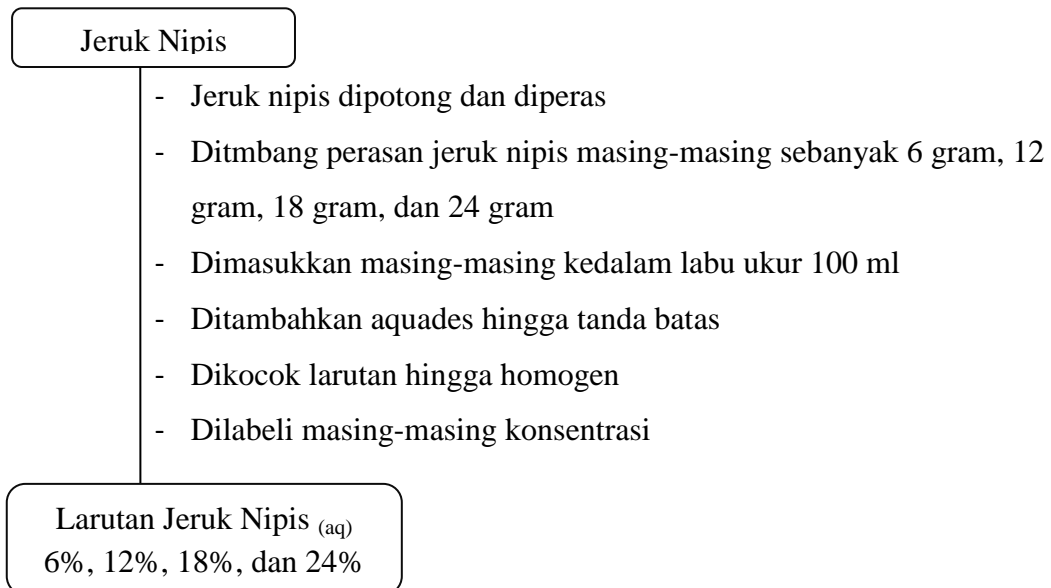
Lampiran 2. Pengenceran Larutan Asam Sulfat (H_2SO_4) 72% dalam 250 ml.



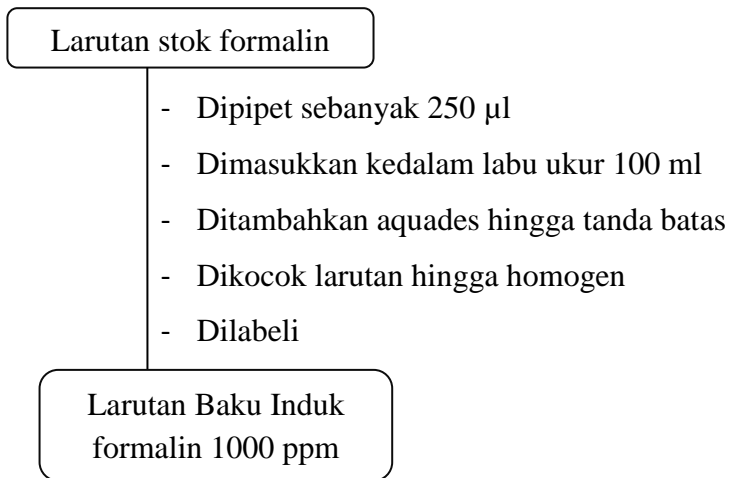
**Lampiran 3. Pembuatan Larutan Asam Kromatofat ($C_{10}H_6Na_2O_8S_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (s))
0,5%.**



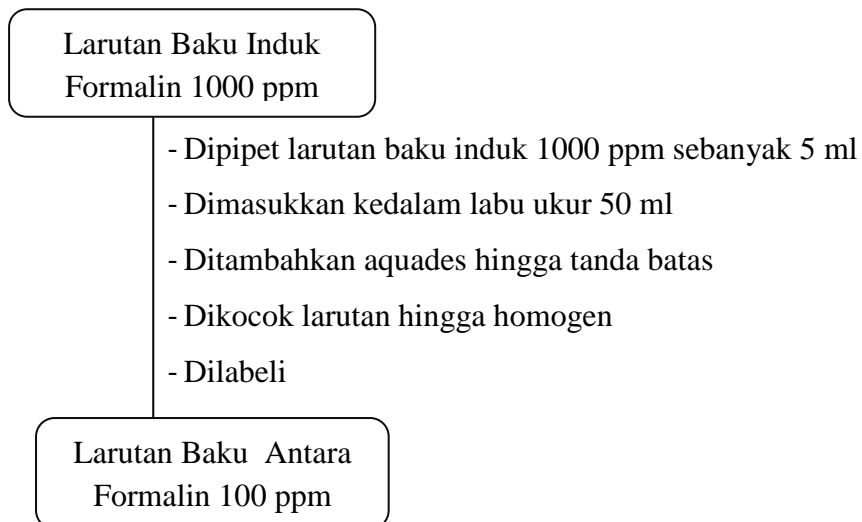
**Lampiran 4. Pembuatan Larutan Jeruk Nipis 6%, 12%, 18%, dan 24%
dalam 100 ml.**



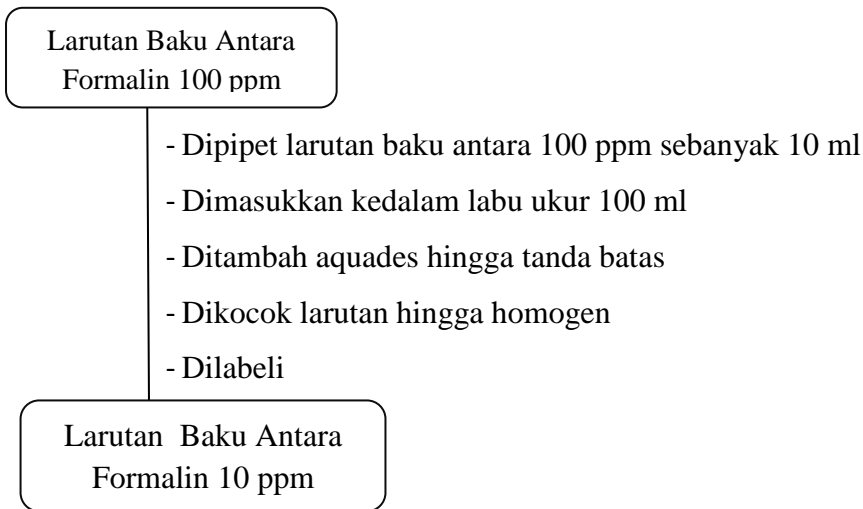
Lampiran 5. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Induk Formalin 1000 ppm dalam 100 ml.



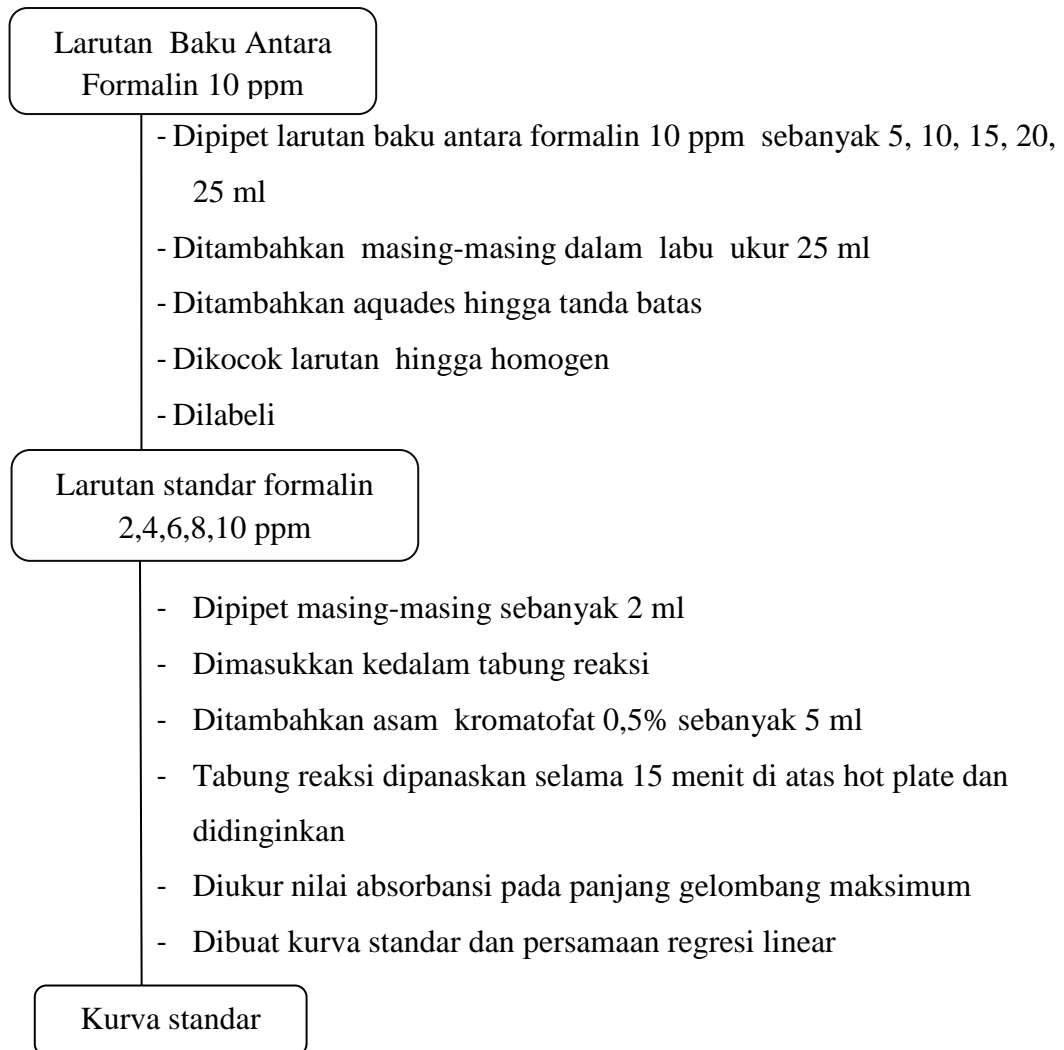
Lampiran 6. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Antara Formalin 100 ppm dalam 50 ml.



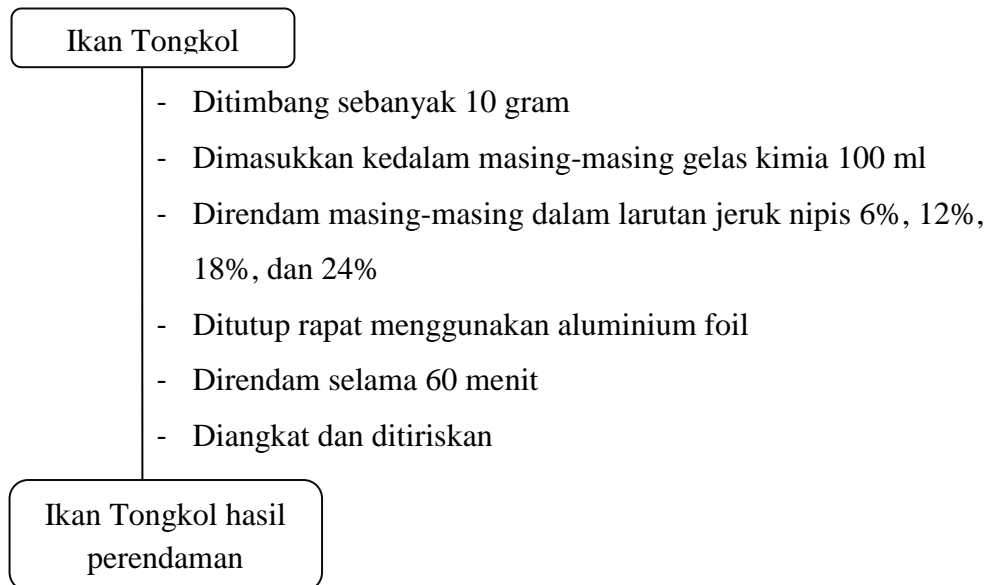
Lampiran 7. Pembuatan Larutan Baku Antara Formalin 10 ppm dalam 100 ml.



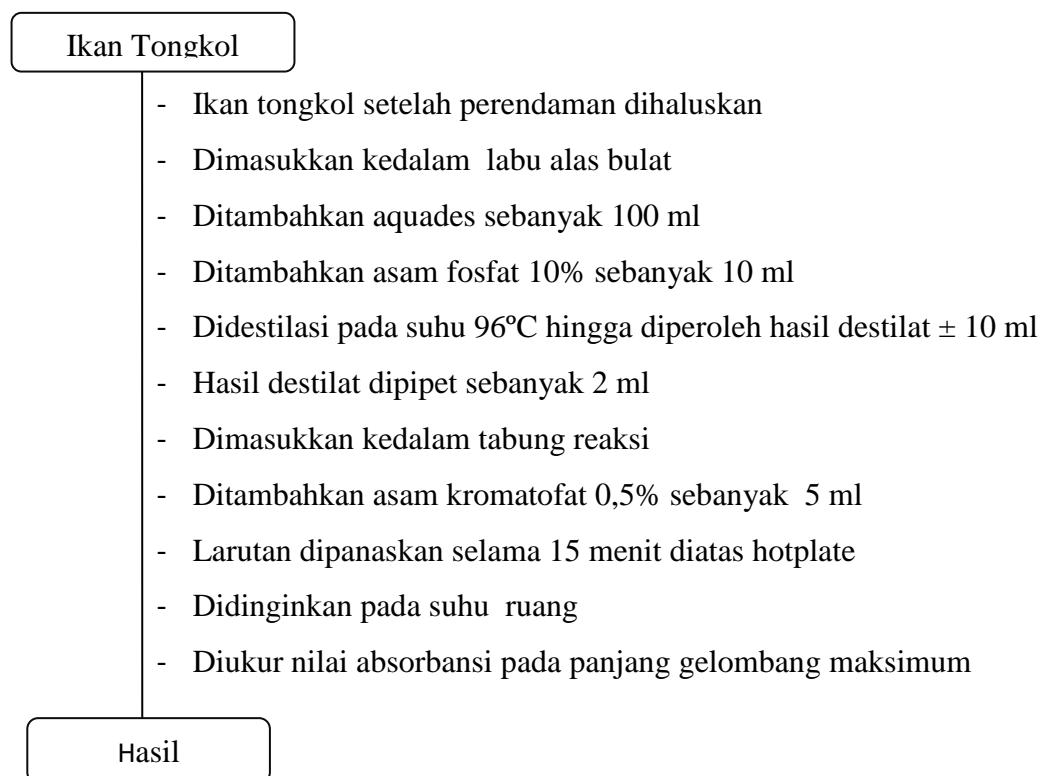
Lampiran 8. Pembuatan Kurva Standar.



Lampiran 9. Perendaman Ikan Tongkol dalam Larutan Jeruk Nipis 6%, 12%, 18%, dan 24%.



Lampiran 10. Penyiapan Larutan Uji dan Analisis Kadar Formalin.



Lampiran 11. Perhitungan Pengenceran Asam Sulfat (H₂SO₄)_(l) 72%.

Diketahui :

$$M_1 = 98\%$$

$$M_2 = 72\%$$

$$V_2 = 250 \text{ ml}$$

Ditanya :

$$V_1 \dots ?$$

Jawab :

$$M_1 \cdot V_1 = M_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$98\% \cdot V_1 = 72\% \cdot 250 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{72\% \cdot 250 \text{ ml}}{98\%}$$

$$= \frac{18000}{98}$$

$$= 183,7 \text{ ml}$$

Jadi untuk membuat larutan asam sulfat (H₂SO₄)_(l) 72% dilakukan pengenceran dengan larutan asam sulfat (H₂SO₄)_(l) 98% diambil sebanyak 183,7 ml dalam labu ukur 250 ml.

Lampiran 12. Perhitungan Pembuatan Asam Kromatofat (C₁₀H₆Na₂O₈S₂ 2H₂O_(s)) 0,5% dalam 250 ml Asam Sulfat (H₂SO₄)_(l) 72%.

Diketahui :

$$\% = 0,5\%$$

$$V = 100 \text{ ml}$$

Ditanya :

$$b \dots ?$$

$$\text{Jawab : } \frac{0,5 \text{ gram}}{100 \text{ ml}} \times \frac{b}{250 \text{ ml}}$$

$$b : \frac{0,5 \text{ gram} \times 250 \text{ ml}}{100 \text{ ml}}$$

$$b : \frac{125}{100}$$

$$b : 1,25 \text{ gram}$$

Jadi untuk membuat larutan asam kromatofat ($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{Na}_2\text{O}_8\text{S}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(s)}$) 0,5% dalam 250 ml Asam Sulfat (H_2SO_4)_(l) 72% yaitu dengan menimbang asam kromatofat sebanyak 1,25 gram dilarutkan dalam 250 ml Asam Sulfat (H_2SO_4)_(l) 72%.

Lampiran 13. Perhitungan Densitas Larutan Formalin p.a 37%.

$$\begin{aligned} 1,08 \text{ kg/l} \times 37\% &= 0,3996 \text{ kg/l} \\ &= 399.600 \text{ mg/l} \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 14. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Baku Induk Formalin 1000 ppm dalam 100 ml.

$$399.600 \text{ ppm} \times V_1 = 1000 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1000 \text{ ppm} \times 100 \text{ ml}}{399.600 \text{ ppm}}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1000.000}{399.600}$$

$$V_1 = 0,25 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = 250\mu\text{l}$$

Jadi untuk membuat larutan baku induk formalin 1000 ppm yaitu dilakukan pengenceran dengan larutan formalin p.a 37% dipipet sebanyak 250 μl dalam labu ukur 100 ml.

Lampiran 15. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Baku Antara Formalin 100 ppm dalam 50 ml.

Diketahui :

$$M_1 = 1000 \text{ ppm}$$

$$M_2 = 100 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_2 = 50 \text{ ml}$$

Ditanya :

$$V_1 \dots ?$$

Jawab :

$$M_1 \cdot V_1 = M_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$1000 \text{ ppm} \cdot V_1 = 100 \text{ ppm} \cdot 50 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{100 \text{ ppm} \cdot 50 \text{ ml}}{1000 \text{ ppm}}$$

$$= \frac{5000}{1000}$$

$$= 5 \text{ ml}$$

Jadi untuk membuat larutan baku antara antara 100 ppm yaitu dilakukan pengenceran dengan larutan baku induk formalin 1000 ppm dipipet sebanyak 5 ml dalam labu ukur 50 ml.

Lampiran 16. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Baku Antara Formalin 10 ppm dalam 100 ml.

$$M_1 = 100 \text{ ppm}$$

$$M_2 = 10 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_2 = 100 \text{ ml}$$

Ditanya :

$$V_1 \dots ?$$

Jawab :

$$M_1 \cdot V_1 = M_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$100 \text{ ppm} \cdot V_1 = 10 \text{ ppm} \cdot 100 \text{ ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 &= \frac{10 \text{ ppm} \cdot 100 \text{ ml}}{100 \text{ ppm}} \\
 &= \frac{1000}{100} \\
 &= 10 \text{ ml}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi untuk membuat larutan baku antara formalin 10 ppm yaitu dilakukan pengenceran dengan larutan baku antara formalin 100 ppm dipipet sebanyak 10 ml dalam labu ukur 100 ml.

Lampiran 17. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Standar Formalin 2 ppm dalam 25 ml.

$$M_1 = 10 \text{ ppm}$$

$$M_2 = 2 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_2 = 25 \text{ ml}$$

Ditanya :

$$V_1 \dots ?$$

Jawab :

$$M_1 \cdot V_1 = M_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$10 \text{ ppm} \cdot V_1 = 2 \text{ ppm} \cdot 25 \text{ ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_1 &= \frac{2 \text{ ppm} \cdot 25 \text{ ml}}{10 \text{ ppm}} \\
 &= \frac{50}{10} \\
 &= 5 \text{ ml}
 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi untuk membuat larutan standar formalin 2 ppm yaitu dilakukan pengenceran dengan larutan baku antara formalin 10 ppm dipipet sebanyak 5 ml dalam labu ukur 25 ml.

Lampiran 18. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Standar Formalin 4 ppm dalam 25 ml.

$$M_1 = 10 \text{ ppm}$$

$$M_2 = 4 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_2 = 25 \text{ ml}$$

Ditanya :

$$V_1 \dots ?$$

Jawab :

$$M_1 \cdot V_1 = M_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$10 \text{ ppm} \cdot V_1 = 4 \text{ ppm} \cdot 25 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{4 \text{ ppm} \cdot 25 \text{ ml}}{10 \text{ ppm}}$$

$$= \frac{100}{10}$$

$$= 10 \text{ ml}$$

Jadi untuk membuat larutan standar formalin 4 ppm yaitu dilakukan pengenceran dengan larutan baku antara formalin 10 ppm dipipet sebanyak 10 ml dalam labu ukur 25 ml.

Lampiran 19. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Standar Formalin 6 ppm dalam 25 ml.

$$M_1 = 10 \text{ ppm}$$

$$M_2 = 6 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_2 = 25 \text{ ml}$$

Ditanya :

$$V_1 \dots ?$$

Jawab :

$$M_1 \cdot V_1 = M_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$10 \text{ ppm} \cdot V_1 = 6 \text{ ppm} \cdot 25 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{6 \text{ ppm} \cdot 25 \text{ ml}}{10 \text{ ppm}}$$

$$= \frac{150}{10}$$

$$= 15 \text{ ml}$$

Jadi untuk membuat larutan standar formalin 6 ppm yaitu dilakukan pengenceran dengan larutan baku antara formalin 10 ppm dipipet sebanyak 15 ml dalam labu ukur 25 ml.

Lampiran 20. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Standar Formalin 8 ppm dalam 25 ml.

$$M_1 = 10 \text{ ppm}$$

$$M_2 = 8 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_2 = 25 \text{ ml}$$

Ditanya :

$$V_1 \dots ?$$

Jawab :

$$M_1 \cdot V_1 = M_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$10 \text{ ppm} \cdot V_1 = 8 \text{ ppm} \cdot 25 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{8 \text{ ppm} \cdot 25 \text{ ml}}{10 \text{ ppm}}$$

$$= \frac{200}{10}$$

$$= 20 \text{ ml}$$

Jadi untuk membuat larutan standar formalin 8 ppm yaitu dilakukan pengenceran dengan larutan baku antara formalin 10 ppm dipipet sebanyak 20 ml dalam labu ukur 25 ml.

Lampiran 21. Perhitungan Pembuatan Larutan Standar Formalin 10 ppm dalam 25 ml.

$$M_1 = 10 \text{ ppm}$$

$$M_2 = 10 \text{ ppm}$$

$$V_2 = 25 \text{ ml}$$

Ditanya :

$$V_1 \dots ?$$

Jawab :

$$M_1 \cdot V_1 = M_2 \cdot V_2$$

$$10 \text{ ppm} \cdot V_1 = 10 \text{ ppm} \cdot 25 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{10 \text{ ppm} \cdot 25 \text{ ml}}{10 \text{ ppm}}$$

$$= \frac{250}{10}$$

$$= 25 \text{ ml}$$

Jadi untuk membuat larutan standar formalin 10 ppm yaitu dilakukan pengenceran dengan larutan baku antara formalin 10 ppm diambil sebanyak 25 ml dalam labu ukur 25 ml.

Lampiran 22. Perhitungan Kadar Formalin

➤ Nilai X dari hasil persamaan regresi linier $y = 0,0547 x + 0,1864$

a) Konsentrasi formalin pada ikan tongkol sebelum perendaman

$$1. \quad 0,696 = 0,0547 x + 0,1864$$

$$0,696 - 0,1864 = 0,0547 x$$

$$0,5096 = 0,0547 x$$

$$x = \frac{0,5096}{0,0547}$$

$$x = 9,3163$$

$$2. \quad 0,688 = 0,0547 x + 0,1864$$

$$0,688 - 0,1864 = 0,0547 x$$

$$0,5016 = 0,0547 x$$

$$x = \frac{0,5016}{0,0547}$$

$$x = 9,1700$$

$$3. \quad 0,682 = 0,0547 x + 0,1864$$

$$0,682 - 0,1864 = 0,0547 x$$

$$0,4956 = 0,0547 x$$

$$x = \frac{0,4956}{0,0547}$$

$$x = 9,0603$$

b) Konsentrasi formalin pada ikan tongkol sesudah perendaman aquades

$$1. \quad 0,638 = 0,0547 x + 0,1864$$

$$0,638 - 0,1864 = 0,0547 x$$

$$0,4516 = 0,0547 x$$

$$x = \frac{0,4516}{0,0547}$$

$$x = 8,2559$$

$$2. \quad 0,615 = 0,0547 x + 0,1864$$

$$0,615 - 0,1864 = 0,0547 x$$

$$0,4286 = 0,0547 x$$

$$x = \frac{0,4286}{0,0547}$$

$$x = 7,8354$$

$$3. \quad 0,603 = 0,0547 x + 0,1864$$

$$0,603 - 0,1864 = 0,0547 x$$

$$0,4166 = 0,0547 x$$

$$x = \frac{0,4166}{0,0547}$$

$$x = 7,6161$$

c) Konsentrasi formalin pada ikan tongkol sesudah perendaman larutan jeruk nipis 6%

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad 0,563 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
 0,563 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
 0,3766 &= 0,0547 x \\
 x &= \frac{0,3766}{0,0547} \\
 x &= 6,8848
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad 0,558 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
 0,558 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
 0,3716 &= 0,0547 x \\
 x &= \frac{0,3716}{0,0547} \\
 x &= 6,7934
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad 0,549 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
 0,549 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
 0,3626 &= 0,0547 x \\
 x &= \frac{0,3626}{0,0547} \\
 x &= 6,6289
 \end{aligned}$$

d) Konsentrasi formalin pada ikan tongkol sesudah perendaman larutan jeruk nipis 12%

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad 0,477 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
 0,477 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
 0,2906 &= 0,0547 x \\
 x &= \frac{0,2906}{0,0547} \\
 x &= 5,3126
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad 0,466 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
 0,466 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
0,2796 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,2796}{0,0547} \\
x &= 5,1115
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3. \quad 0,458 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,458 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,2716 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,2716}{0,0547} \\
x &= 4,9653
\end{aligned}$$

e) Konsentrasi formalin pada ikan tongkol sesudah perendaman larutan jeruk nipis 18%

$$\begin{aligned}
1. \quad 0,384 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,384 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,1976 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,1976}{0,0547} \\
x &= 3,6124
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. \quad 0,376 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,376 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,1896 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,1896}{0,0547} \\
x &= 3,4662
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3. \quad 0,366 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
0,366 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
0,1796 &= 0,0547 x \\
x &= \frac{0,1796}{0,0547} \\
x &= 3,2834
\end{aligned}$$

f) Konsentrasi formalin pada ikan tongkol sesudah perendaman larutan jeruk nipis 24%

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad 0,298 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
 0,298 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
 0,1116 &= 0,0547 x \\
 x &= \frac{0,1116}{0,0547} \\
 x &= 2,0402
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad 0,286 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
 0,286 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
 0,0996 &= 0,0547 x \\
 x &= \frac{0,0996}{0,0547} \\
 x &= 1,8208
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad 0,282 &= 0,0547 x + 0,1864 \\
 0,282 - 0,1864 &= 0,0547 x \\
 0,0956 &= 0,0547 x \\
 x &= \frac{0,0956}{0,0547} \\
 x &= 1,7447
 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Kadar Formalin dalam ikan tongkol (mg/10g)

$$\frac{C \times V \times FP}{b}$$

a) Kadar Formalin ikan tongkol sebelum perendaman

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad \frac{9,3163 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} &= 2,3291 \text{ mg/ 10g} \\
 &= 0,002329 \text{ g/10g}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad \frac{9,1700 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} &= 2,2925 \text{ mg/ 10g} \\
 &= 0,00229 \text{ g/10g}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \frac{9,0603 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 2,2651 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,0023 \text{ g/10g}$$

b) Kadar Formalin ikan tongkol sesudah perendaman aquades

$$1. \frac{8,2559 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 2,0639 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,00206 \text{ g/10g}$$

$$2. \frac{7,8354 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 1,9589 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,00195 \text{ g/10g}$$

$$3. \frac{7,6161 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 1,9040 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,0019 \text{ g/10g}$$

c) Kadar Formalin ikan tongkol sesudah perendaman jeruk nipis 6%

$$1. \frac{6,8848 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 1,7212 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,00172 \text{ g/10g}$$

$$2. \frac{6,7934 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 1,6984 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,001698 \text{ g/10g}$$

$$3. \frac{6,6289 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 1,6572 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,00166 \text{ g/10g}$$

d) Kadar Formalin ikan tongkol sesudah perendaman jeruk nipis 12%

$$1. \frac{5,3126 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 1,3282 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,001328 \text{ g/10g}$$

$$2. \frac{5,1115 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 1,2779 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,001278 \text{ g/10g}$$

$$3. \frac{4,9653 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 1,2413 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,00124 \text{ g/10g}$$

e) Kadar Formalin ikan tongkol sesudah perendaman jeruk nipis 18%

$$1. \frac{3,6124 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 0,9031 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,000903 \text{ g/10g}$$

$$2. \frac{3,4662 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 0,8666 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,000866 \text{ g/10g}$$

$$3. \frac{3,2834 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 0,8208 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,00082 \text{ g/10g}$$

f) Kadar Formalin ikan tongkol sesudah perendaman jeruk nipis 24%

$$1. \frac{2,0402 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 0,5101 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,00051 \text{ g/10g}$$

$$2. \frac{1,8208 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 0,4552 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,000455 \text{ g/10g}$$

$$3. \frac{1,7447 \frac{\text{mg}}{1000 \text{ ml}} \times 2 \text{ ml} \times 125}{10 \text{ g}} = 0,4362 \text{ mg/ 10g}$$

$$= 0,00043 \text{ g/10g}$$

➤ Rata- rata kadar formalin

a) Sebelum perendaman

$$\text{Rata - rata : } \frac{2,3291+2,2925+2,2651}{3} = 2,2956 \text{ mg /10g}$$

b) Perendaman aquades

$$\text{Rata - rata : } \frac{2,0639+1,9589+1,9040}{3} = 1,9756 \text{ mg/10g}$$

c) Perendaman jeruk nipis 6%

$$\text{Rata - rata : } \frac{1,7212+1,6984+1,6572}{3} = 1,6923 \text{ mg/10g}$$

d) Perendaman jeruk nipis 12%

$$\text{Rata - rata : } \frac{1,3282+1,2779+1,2413}{3} = 1,2825 \text{ mg/10g}$$

e) Perendaman jeruk nipis 18%

$$\text{Rata - rata : } \frac{0,9031+0,8666+0,8208}{3} = 0,8635 \text{ mg/10g}$$

f) Perendaman jeruk nipis 24%

$$\text{Rata - rata : } \frac{0,5101+0,4552+0,4362}{3} = 0,4672 \text{ mg/10g}$$

➤ Persentase Penurunan Kadar Formalin

a) Perendaman aquades

$$\% \text{ penurunan : } \frac{2,2956-1,9756}{2,2956} \times 100\% = 13,94\%$$

b) Perendaman jeruk nipis 6%

$$\% \text{ penurunan : } \frac{2,2956-1,6923}{2,2956} \times 100\% = 26,28\%$$

c) Perendaman jeruk nipis 12%

$$\% \text{ penurunan : } \frac{2,2956-1,2825}{2,2956} \times 100\% = 44,13\%$$

d) Perendaman jeruk nipis 18%

$$\% \text{ penurunan : } \frac{2,2956-0,8635}{2,2956} \times 100\% = 62,38\%$$

e) Perendaman jeruk nipis 24%

$$\% \text{ penurunan : } \frac{2,2956-0,4672}{2,2956} \times 100\% = 79,65\%$$

Lampiran 23. Hasil Uji SPSS

➤ Uji Normalitas

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
kadar formalin	.137	18	.200*	.928	18	.180

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

➤ Uji Homogenitas

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
kadar formalin	Based on Mean	1.127	5	12	.397
	Based on Median	.483	5	12	.783
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.483	5	6.611	.780
	Based on trimmed mean	1.076	5	12	.421

➤ Uji ANOVA

Anova

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	7.159	5	1.432	642.290	.000
Within Groups	.027	12	.002		
Total	7.186	17			

➤ Uji Post Hoc

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: Kadar Formalin

Tukey HSD

(I) perlakuan perendaman	(J) perlakuan perendaman	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Tanpa perendaman	Aquadest	.3199667*	.0385510	.000	.190477	.449456
	Jeruk nipis 6%	.6033000*	.0385510	.000	.473810	.732790
	Jeruk nipis 12%	1.0085333*	.0385510	.000	.879044	1.138023
	Jeruk nipis 18%	1.4320667*	.0385510	.000	1.302577	1.561556

	Jeruk nipis 24%	1.8296000 [*]	.0385510	.000	1.700110	1.959090
Aquadest	Tanpa perendaman	-.3199667 [*]	.0385510	.000	-.449456	-.190477
	Jeruk nipis 6%	.2833333 [*]	.0385510	.000	.153844	.412823
	Jeruk nipis 12%	.6885667 [*]	.0385510	.000	.559077	.818056
	Jeruk nipis 18%	1.1121000 [*]	.0385510	.000	.982610	1.241590
	Jeruk nipis 24%	1.5096333 [*]	.0385510	.000	1.380144	1.639123
Jeruk nipis 6%	Tanpa perendaman	-.6033000 [*]	.0385510	.000	-.732790	-.473810
	Aquadest	-.2833333 [*]	.0385510	.000	-.412823	-.153844
	Jeruk nipis 12%	.4052333 [*]	.0385510	.000	.275744	.534723
	Jeruk nipis 18%	.8287667 [*]	.0385510	.000	.699277	.958256
	Jeruk nipis 24%	1.2263000 [*]	.0385510	.000	1.096810	1.355790
Jeruk nipis 12%	Tanpa perendaman	-1.0085333 [*]	.0385510	.000	-1.138023	-.879044
	Aquadest	-.6885667 [*]	.0385510	.000	-.818056	-.559077
	Jeruk nipis 6%	-.4052333 [*]	.0385510	.000	-.534723	-.275744
	Jeruk nipis 18%	.4235333 [*]	.0385510	.000	.294044	.553023
	Jeruk nipis 24%	.8210667 [*]	.0385510	.000	.691577	.950556
Jeruk nipis 18%	Tanpa perendaman	-1.4320667 [*]	.0385510	.000	-1.561556	-1.302577
	Aquadest	-1.1121000 [*]	.0385510	.000	-1.241590	-.982610
	Jeruk nipis 6%	-.8287667 [*]	.0385510	.000	-.958256	-.699277
	Jeruk nipis 12%	-.4235333 [*]	.0385510	.000	-.553023	-.294044
	Jeruk nipis 24%	.3975333 [*]	.0385510	.000	.268044	.527023
Jeruk nipis 24%	Tanpa perendaman	-1.8296000 [*]	.0385510	.000	-1.959090	-1.700110
	Aquadest	-1.5096333 [*]	.0385510	.000	-1.639123	-1.380144

	Jeruk nipis 6%	-1.2263000*	.0385510	.000	-1.355790	-1.096810
	Jeruk nipis 12%	-.8210667*	.0385510	.000	-.950556	-.691577
	Jeruk nipis 18%	-.3975333*	.0385510	.000	-.527023	-.268044

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Tukey HSD^a

perlakuan perendaman	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05				
		1	2	3	4	5
jeruk nipis 24%	3	.482667				
jeruk nipis 18%	3		.884833			
jeruk nipis 12%	3			1.303067	1.709800	
jeruk nipis 6%	3					
Tanpa Perendaman	3					2.310800
Sig.		1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

Lampiran 24. Dokumentasi Penelitian



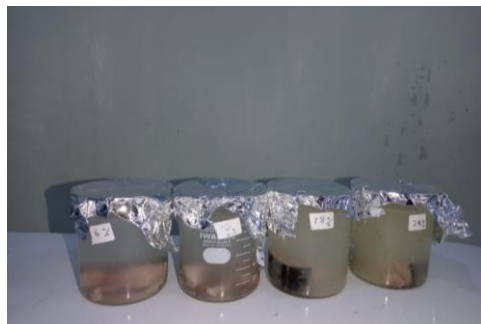
Perendaman ikan tongkol segar dalam Larutan Formalin 4%



Penimbangan sampel ikan tongkol



Pembuatan larutan jeruk nipis 6%, 12%, 18%, dan 24%



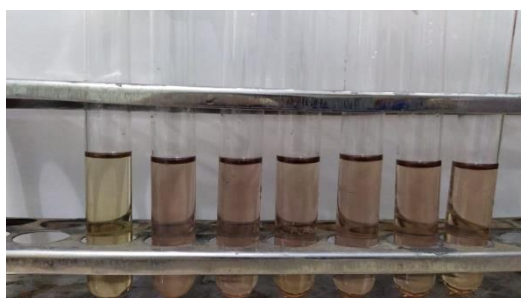
Perendaman ikan tongkol dalam Larutan jeruk nipis



Proses Destilasi



Proses pemanasan



Larutan sampel sebelum pemanasan



Larutan sampel setelah pemanasan



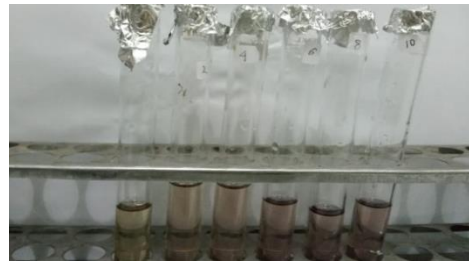
Nilai absorbansi larutan sampel (R1)



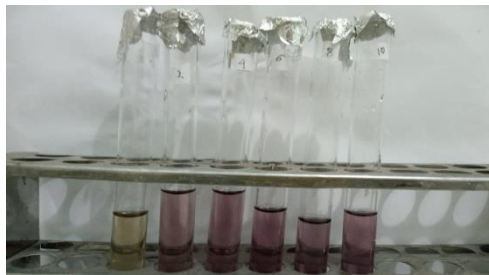
Nilai absorbansi larutan sampel (R2)



Pembuatan larutan deret standar



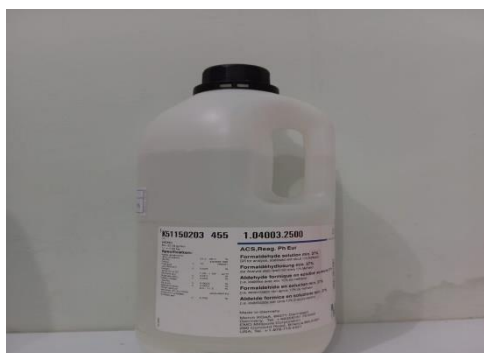
Larutan standar sebelum pemanasan



Larutan standar setelah pemanasan



Nilai absorbansi larutan standar



Formalin p.a 37%