THE EFFECT OF ADDITION OF GINGER EXTRACT AND KENCUR EXTRACT ON THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF INSTANT TEMULAWAK AND THE SENSORY PROPERTIES OF THE BEVERAGE

Title	THE EFFECT OF ADDITION OF GINGER EXTRACT AND KENCUR EXTRACT ON THE PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF INSTANT TEMULAWAK AND THE SENSORY PROPERTIES OF THE BEVERAGE
Author Order	of
Accreditation	4
Abstract	AbstrACT Temulawak has health benefits, but it is sensationally less favored because it is bitter and has an unpleasant odor, so that in its processing often other spices such as ginger and kencur are added. Temulawak can be processed into temulawak instant drink. This study aims to determine the effect of the concentration of ginger extract (0%, 15%, 30%) and kencur (0%, 15%, 30%) on the physicochemical properties of temulawak instant and sensory brewed drinks. Physicochemical measurements were carried out by analyzing the water content and density of cages of temulawak instant drink. Sensory analysis included color, aroma, spicy taste, sweetness, flavor and likeness. The results showed that the addition of ginger and kencur extract tended to increase water content. The addition of ginger extract and kencur up to 15% increase the flavor and preference of ginger drink. The best combination of the addition of ginger extract and kencur extract was obtained in the treatment of adding ginger extract 15% and the concentration of galingale extract 15% with physicochemical properties of powder drink: water content of 5.20% bb and kamba density of 0.608 g / ml. color 3.24 (brownish yellow); 2.68 spicy flavor (approaching somewhat spicy); sweetness level 3,4 (somewhat sweet); flavor 3.51 (close to tasty); fondness 3.43 (few likes).
Publisher Name	Program Studi Ilmu Gizi, Jurusan Kesmas Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Jenderal Soedirman
Publish Date	2020-01-21
Publish Year	2019
Doi	DOI: 10.20884/1.jgps.2019.3.2.2274
Citation	
Source	Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan Soedirman
Source Issue	Vol 3 No 2 (2019): Jurnal Gizi dan Pangan Soedirman
Source Page	157-166
Url	http://jos.unsoed.ac.id/index.php/jgps/article/view/2274
Author	Dr Ir AISYAH TRI SEPTIANA, M.P