ABSTRAK

Pentingnya penelitian dalam masyarakat terhadap tanaman zat aditif yang memberikan warna, cita rasa yang lezat dalam bentuk makanan maupun bumbu masakan sangat tinggi dan sudah membudidaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) Mengetahui jumlah spesies tanaman zat aditif yang ada di Kota Metro (2) Mengetahui potensi hasil inventarisasi tanaman aditif sebagai sumber belajar ensiklopedia. Pelaksanaan penelitian dilakukan dengan teknik *Purposive sampling* yaitu dengan pengambilan sampel berdasarkan kriteria tertentu sejumlah tanaman yang berpotensi sebagai zat aditif pemanis, pewarna, pengawet dan penyedap rasa. Penelitian deskriptif kualitatif merupakan penelitian yang bener-benar hanya memaparkan apa yang terdapat atau terjadi dalam kancah, lapangan atau wilayah tertentu, penelitian ini melihat secara langsung objek yang akan diteliti dalam suatu wilayah tertentu, selanjutnya diamati berdasarkan morfologi, ciri-ciri dan manfaat tanaman. Berdasarkan hasil inventarisasi tanaman zat aditif (bahan tambahan pangan) di Kota Metro diperoleh 23 jenis tanaman dari 15 Famili yaitu : 4 spesies dari Famili Zingiberaceae, 2 spesies dari Famili Poaceae, 2 spesies dari Famili Liliaceae, 3 spesies dari Famili Lamiaceae, 2 spesies dari Famili Euphorbiaceae dan masing-masing 1 spesies dari Famili Piperaceae, Famili Solanaceae, Famili Pandanaceae, Famili Oxalidaceae, Famili Myrtaceae, Famili Rutaceae, Famili Malvaceae, Famili Convovulaceae, Famili Fabaceae dan Famili Cactaceae. Hasil inventarisasi dibuat dalam bentuk sumber belajar ensiklopedia yang digunakan sebagai informasi dan pengetahuan bagi siswa maupun masyarakat umum.

Kata kunci: Tanaman zat aditif (bahan tambahan pangan), Ensiklopedia

ABSTRACT

The importance of research in society on plant additives that provide color, delicious taste in the form of food and cooking spices is very high and has been cultivated. This study aimed to (1) determine the number of additive plant species in Metro City (2) to determine the potential results of an inventory of additive plants as a learning resource for encyclopedias. The research was carried out using a purposive sampling technique, namely by taking samples based on certain criteria a number of plants that had the potential as additives for sweeteners, dyes, preservatives and flavorings. Qualitative descriptive research was research that really only described what was or occured in a certain field, field or area, this research looked directly at the object to be studied in a certain area, then observed based on the morphology, characteristics and benefits of plants. Based on the inventory of plant additives (food additives) in Metro City, 23 species of plants from 15 families were obtained, namely: 4 species from the Zingiberaceae family, 2 species from the Poaceae family, 2 species from the Liliaceae family, 3 species from the Lamiaceae family, 2 species from the Lamiaceae family, and 2 species from the Liliaceae family. The Euphorbiaceae family and 1 species each from the Piperaceae Family, Solanaceae Family, Pandanaceae Family, Oxalidaceae Family, Myrtaceae Family, Rutaceae Family, Malvaceae Family, Family Convovulaceae, Family Fabaceae and Family Cactaceae. The results of the inventory were made in the form of encyclopedia learning resources that were used as information and knowledge for students and the general public.

Keywords: Plant additives (food additives), Encyclopedia