ABSTRAK

Nuraini, Novie. 2021. *Kajian Pascapanen pada Morfologi Kopi Robusta (Coffea canephora) di Kawasan Lereng Gunung Raung sebagai Sumber Belajar SMK Berupa Ensiklopedia Digital*. Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan Biologi, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember.
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Kata kunci: Pascapanen, morfologi kopi, kopi robusta, sumber belajar.

Penanganan panen, pascapanen dan pengolahan kopi ditingkat petani harus dilakukan dengan efektif dan efisien. Selama ini sebagian besar komoditas kopi diolah dalam bentuk produk olahan primer (biji kopi kering). Pengolahan kopi rakyat masih merupakan kopi asalan dengan mutu rendah dan kadar air masih relatif tinggi (sekitar 16%). Berdasarkan cara kerjanya, pengolahan buah kopi dibedakan 2 macam yaitu pengolahan basah (*wet process*) dan kering (*dry process*). Banyak perbedaan diantara keduanya, baik dari proses, kualitas kopi, rentan waktu yang diperlukan, dan morfologi biji kopi dari masing-masing pengolahan, serta kekurangan dan kelebihan disetiap prosesnya sehingga, kajian mengenai pengolahan pascapanen kopi dapat dijadikan sebagai sumber belajar terutama pada mata pelajaran Biologi siswa SMK Kelas XI pada KD 3.8 Menganalisis pascapanen tanaman perkebunan.

Masalah dalam penelitian adalah bagaimana perbedaan morfologi biji kopi robusta pada pengolahan basah dan kering di Kecamatan Jember yang termasuk kedalam Kawasan Lereng Gunung Raung dan bagaimana mengembangkan hasil penelitian menjadi sumber belajar digital berupa ensiklopedia digital.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kecamatan Silo, Kecamatan Ledokombo dan Kecamatan Sumberjambe yang termasuk kedalam Kawasan Lereng Gunung Raung. Jenis penelitian adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan metode *snowball sampling* dan *purposive sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan triangulasi teknik. Analisis data untuk pengembangan sumber belajar berupa ensiklopedia digital menggunakan model ADDIE yang terdiri dari 1) Analisis (*Analyze*), 2) Perancangan (*Design*), 3) Pengembangan (*Development*), 4) Implementasi (I*mplementation*), 5) Eavluasi (*Evaluation*).

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian di Kecamatan Jember yang termasuk kedalam Kawasan Lereng Gunung Raung bahwa metode pengolahan pascapanen yang dilakukan di Kecamatan Silo, Kecamatan Ledokombo dan Kecamatan Sumberjambe yaitu metode pengolahan kering (*dry process*). Alat yang digunakan petani dalam pengolahan pascapanen kopi yaitu alat pecah kulit (*Pulper*) dan *Huller* untuk pemisah kulit tanduk. Berdasarkan hasil pengamatan, terdapat perbedaan morfologi pada setiap tahapan pengolahan kering, perbedaan tersebut meliputi warna biji, bentuk biji, panjang biji, lebar biji dan ketebalan biji pada setiap tahapannya. Hasil penelitian ini kemudian dikembangkan dalam bentuk ensiklopedia digital yang dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan referensi.

ABSTRACT

Nuraini, Novie.2021. *Postharvest Study On The Morphology Of Coffe Robusta (Coffea Canephora) In The Slopes Of Mount Raung as a Learning Source for SMK in The From Of a Digital Encyclopedia.*Thesis, Biology Education Studi Program, Faculty Of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Jember.
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Keywords: Postharvest, Morphology coffee, Coffee Robusta, Learning resources.

Handling of harvest, post-harvest and coffee processing at the farmer level must be carried out effectively and efficiently. So far, most of the coffee commodities are processed in the form of primary processed products (dried coffee beans). People's coffee processing is still random coffee with low quality and relatively high water content (around 16%). Based on how it works, processing coffee cherries is divided into 2 types, namely wet processing and dry processing. There are many differences between the two, both from the process, coffee quality, the time required, and the morphology of the coffee beans from each processing, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of each process so that studies on post-harvest processing of coffee can be used as learning resources, especially in Biology subjects. SMK students Class XI at KD 3.8 Analyzing post-harvest plantation crops.

The problem in the research is how the morphology of robusta coffee beans differs in wet and dry processing in Jember District which is included in the Raung Mountain Slope Area and how to develop research results into digital learning resources in the form of a digital encyclopedia.

The implementation was carried out in Silo District, Ledokombo District and Sumberjambe District which were included in the Raung Mountain Slope Area. This type of research is descriptive qualitative with snowball sampling and purposive sampling methods. Data analysis using triangulation technique. Data analysis for the development of learning resources in the form of a digital encyclopedia using the ADDIE model which consists of 1) Analysis, 2) Design, 3) Development , 4) Implementation, 5) Evaluation.Based on the results of research in Jember District which is included in the RaungMountain Slope Area, the post-harvest processing method carried out in Silo District, Ledokombo District and Sumberjambe District is the dry processing method (dry process). The tools used by farmers in post-harvest processing of coffee are pulpers and hullers for separating horn skins. Based on observations, there are morphological differences at each stage of dry processing, these differences include seed color, seed shape, seed length, seed width and seed thickness at each stage. The results of this research are then developed in the form of a digital encyclopedia that can be used as reference.