

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Adams, C. 2009. Probiotics - Protection Against Infection: Using Nature's Tiny Warriors To Stem Infection
- Alloui, M. N., Szczurek, W., & Świątkiewicz, S. (2013). The usefulness of prebiotics and probiotics in modern poultry nutrition: a review / przydatność prebiotyków i probiotyków w nowoczesnym żywieniu drobiu – przegląd. Annals of Animal Science, 13(1), 17–32.
- Asni, N dan Araz, M, 2015, Teknologi Penanganan Pascapanen dan Pengolahan Hasil Kopi Liberika Tungkal Komposit (Libtukom).
- Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia, 2018. Statistik Kopi Indonesia. 978-602-438-187-5.
- Balya F., Barlam., Suwasono, Sony., Djumarti, (2013), Karakteristik Fisik dan Organoleptik Biji Kopi Arabika Hasil Pengolahan Semi Basah dengan Varietas Jenis Wadah dan Lama Fermentasi. Skripsi, Jurusan Teknologi Hasil Pertanian, Universitas Jember.
- Bintsis T. 2018. Lactic Acid Bacteria: Their Applications in Foods
- Correa, E.C., Jiménez-Ariza, T., Díaz-Barcos, V., Barreiro, P., Diezma, B., Oteros, Ruiz-Alsent, M. (2014). Advanced characterisation of a coffee fermenting tank by multi-distributed wireless sensors: spatial interpolation and phase space graphs. Food and Bioprocess Technology, 2, 46–54.
- Dalynn. 2014. Triple Sugar Iron Agar (TSI). *Dalynn Biological*, 1-2
- Dankowiakowska, A., Kozlowska, I., & Bednarczyk, M. (2013). Probiotics, prebiotics and snybiotics in poultry mode of action, limitation, and achievements. Journal of Central European Agriculture, 14(1), 467–478.
- Dias, R. C. E dan M. de T. Benassi, 2015, Discrimination between Arabica and Robusta Coffees Using Hydrosoluble Compounds: Is the Efficiency of the Parameters Dependent on the Roast Degree, Beverages 2015, 1, 127-139.
- Dewi S. L. 2012. Isolasi Bakteri Xilanolitik Dan Selulolitik Dari Feses Luwak. Bogor (ID): Institut Pertanian Bogor.

- FAO/WHO, 2002. *Joint FAO/WHO Working Group Report on Drafting Guidelines for the Evaluation of Probiotics in Food* London, FAO/WHO, Ontario, Canada.
- Farah, A. 2012. Coffee Constituents in Coffee : *Emerging Health Effects and Disease Prevention*. First Edition. United Kingdom : Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Farida, A., Evi, R., dan Kumoro A .C, 2013. Penurunan Kadar kafein dan asam Total pada biji kopi robusta menggunakan teknologi fermentasi anaerob fakultatif dengan mikroba Nopkor MZ-15. *Jurnal Teknologi Kimia dan Industri* 2(3) :70-75
- Faurle, Bertrand. 2019. *GRAM Staining Procedure*. 2-3
- Felis, G.E., Dellaglio, F., Mizzi, L., and Torriani, S. (2001). Comparative sequence analysis of a recA gene fragment brings new evidence for a change in the taxonomy of the *Lactobacillus casei*-group. *Int. J. Syst. Evol. Microbiol.* 51, 2113–2117.
- Fijan, S. 2014. Microorganisms with Claimed Probiotic Properties: AN Overview of Recent Literature. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. 11. 4745-4767.
- Fischer M, Reimann S, Trovato V, Redgwell RJ. 2012. Polysaccharides of green arabica and robusta coffee beans. *J Carbohydr Res* 330: 93–101
- Fuller R. 1991. Probiotics in human medicine. *Gut*. 32:439-42.
- Gebeyehu, B. T and S. L. Bikila, 2015, Determination of Caffeine Content and Antioxidant Activity of Coffee, *American Journal of Applied Chemistry* 2015; 3(2): 69-76.
- GoldBio. 2018. Gram Staining Protocol. *Gold Biotechnology*. 1-4
- Guarner, A. G., A. G. Khan, J. Garisch, R. Eliakim, A. Gangl, A. Thomson, J. Krabshuis, and T. L. Mair. 2008. Probiotics and Prebiotics. World Gastroenterology Organisation. Milwaukee. USA.
- Guntoro, S. 2010. *Proses Memproduksi Kopi Luwak Probiotik. Proposal Paten. Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian (BPTP) Bali*; Denpasar.

- Heile, M., dan Kang, W, H., 2019. The Role of Microbes in Coffee Fermentation and Their Impact on Coffee Quality. *Journal Food and Quality*. Volume 2019 : 1-6
- Herlina, 2014, *Metabolisme Bakteri Asam Laktat*, Universitas Halu Oleo, Kendari.
- Heuman, J. 1994. Coffee quality, a search for definition. Tea and Coffee Trade Journal. (<http://www.allbusiness.com/manufacturing/food-manufacturing/food-coffee-tea/431070-1.html>). 4 September 2019.
- Hicks, A, 2000. *Post-harverst Processing and Quality Assurance for Speciality/Organic Coffee Products*. FAO Regional Office for Asia the Pacific Bangkok, Thailand.
- Horta, G. H, A. P. L. Rodrigues, F. M. Botelho, P. C. Treto, and S. C. C. Botelho, 2018, Coffee Quality: Cultivar, Blends, Processing and Storage, *Jounal of Food Quality 2018 (1):1*.
- Jennings, A. P. and Veron, G. 2011 ‘Predicted distributions and ecological niches of 8 civet and mongoose species in Southeast Asia’, *Journal of Mammalogy*, 92(2) 316–327.
- Kaushal, J., Mehandia, S., Singh, G., Raina, A., dan Arya, S.K. 2018. Catalase Enzyme: Application in Bioremediation and Food Industry. *Biocatalysis and Agricultural Biotechnology*. 16: 192-99.
- Kechagia, M., Basoulis, D., Konstantopoulou, S., Dimitriadi, D., Gyftopoulou, K., Skarmoutsou, N., and Fakiri, E. M. 2013. Review article: Health Benefits of Probiotics: A Review. *ISRN Nutrition*. 1-7.
- Kristiyanto, D., Pranoto, B, D, H., Abdullah. 2013. Penurunan Kadar Kafein Kopi Arabika dengan Proses Fermentasi Menggunakan NOPKOR MZ-15. *Jurnal Teknologi Kimia dan Industri*, 2(4): 170-176.
- Kvan, O. V., Gavrish, I. A., Lebedev, S. V., Korotkova, A. M., Miroshnikova, E. P., Serdaeva, V. A., Davydova, N. O. (2018). Effect of probiotics on the basis of *Bacillus subtilis* and *Bifidobacterium longum* on the biochemical parameters of the animal organism. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 25(3), 2175–2183.
- Leroy, T., F. Ribeyre, B. Bertrand, P. Charmetant, M. Dufour, C. Montagnon, P.Marraccini and D. Pot. 2006. Genetics of coffee quality. Mini Review. *Brazilian J. Plant Physiol.* 18(1): 299-242.

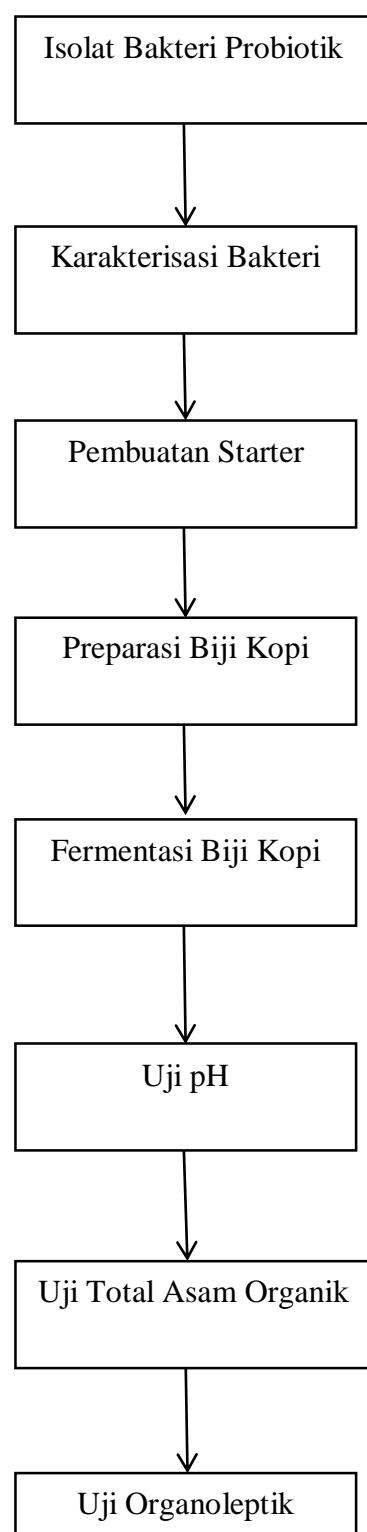
- Lin, C. C. 2010. Approach of improving coffee industry in Taiwan promote quality of coffee bean by fermentation. *The Journal of International Management Studies* 5(1): 154-159.
- Macrone, M. F. 2004. Composition and Properties of Indonesian Palm Civet Coffee (Kopi Luwak) and Ethiopian Civet Coffee. Department of Food Science, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Canada. N1G 2W1 19 May 2004.
- Mangiwa, S., Futwembun, A., Awak, P, M., 2015. Kadar Asam Klorogenat (CGA) dalam Biji Kopi Arabika *Coffea arabica* Asal Wamena, Papua. *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Kimia*. 3(2) : 313-317.
- NEL. 2016. Triple Sugar Iron Agar. Northeast Laboratory Services.
- Novita, E, R. Syarieff, E. Noor, S. Mulato, 2010, Peningkatan Mutu Biji Kopi Rakyat dengan Pengolahan Semi Basah Berbasis Produksi Bersih. *Jurnal Agrotek* 4 (1): 76-90. Jember.
- Oestreich-Janzen, 2010, Chemistry of Coffee, CAFEA GmbH, Hamburg, Germany.
- Periera, G. V. D. M., Dao, P. D. C. N., Adriane, B. P. M., Vanete, T. S., Ensei, N., Adenise, L. W., dan Carlos, R. S., 2016. Potential of Lactic Acid Bacteria to Improve the Fermentation and Quality of Coffee During On-farm Processing. *International Journal of Food Science and Technology*.
- Pereira G. V. D. M, da Silva Vale A, de Carvalho Neto DP, Muynarsk ES, Thomaz Soccol V, dan Soccol C. R. 2019. Lactic acid bacteria: What coffee industry should know?. *Current Opinion in Food Science*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cofs.2019.07.004>
- Rachmawati, M, 2015, Taste of Coffe, UPT Perpustakaan ISI, Yogyakarta.
- Rahardjo, P, 2012, Panduan Budidaya dan Pengolahan Kopi Arabika dan Robusta, Penebar
- Rahayu, S., Rahmawati,, Kurniatuhadi, R. 2019. Deteksi Bakteri Selulotik pada Kotoran Luwak *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* dari Kebun Binatang Bandung. *Jurnal Protobiont* Vol 7(2): 19-28.
- Redgwell, R., & Fischer, M. 2006. Coffee carbohydrates. Brazilian Journal of Plant Physiology, 18, 165–174.

- Reid, G. dan Raja, D. 2018, Probiotics: Reiterating what they are and what they are not, *Journal Frontiers in Microbiology*.
- Sabarni dan Nurhayati. 2018. Analisis Kadar Kafein dalam Minuman Kopi Khop Aceh dengan Metode Spektroskopik. *Jurnal Lantanida*, 6(2): 103-202.
- Sandle, Tim. 2017. Gram's Stain: History and Explanation of the Fundamental Technique of Determinative Bacteriology. *IST Science and Technology Journal*. 3-4
- S. Federici, F. Ciarrocchi, R. Campana, E. Ciandrini, G. Blasi, and W. Baffone, "Identification and functional traits of lactic acid bacteria isolated from Ciauscolo salami produced in Central Italy," *Meat Science*, vol. 98, no. 4, pp. 575–584, 2014.
- Simanjuntak, R. 2011. *Artikel Ilmu Bahan Makanan Bahan Penyegar*. Semarang: UNDIP
- Sulistyaningtyas, A. R, 2017, Pentingnya Pengolahan Basah (*Wet Processing*) Buah Kopi Robusta (*Coffea robustalindl Ex De Will*) Untuk Menurunkan Resiko Kecacatan Biji Hijau Saat Coffee Grading. Prosiding Seminar Nasional Publikasi Hasil-Hasil Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat. Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang.
- Taba, J. 2012. Coffee Taste Analysis of An Espresso Coffee Using Nuclear Magnetic Specroscopy. (Bachelor's Thesis Central Ostrobothnia University of Applied Sciences, Eindhoven Holland).
- Taveira, J. H, Flavio, M. B, Sttela, D. V. F. R, Pedro, D. O, Gerson, S. G, Eder, P. I and Valquiria, A. F, 2015, Post-Harverst Effects On Beverage Quality And Physiological Performance Of Coffee Beans. *African Journal of Agricultural Research Vol 10 (12) : 1457-1466*.
- Tawali, A. B., Abdullah, N., dan Winarta, B. 2018. Pengaruh Fermentasi Menggunakan Bakteri Asam Laktat Yoghurt Terhadap Citarasa Kopi Robusta *Coffea Robusta*. *Canrea Journal* 1(1) : 90-97
- Tjitrosoepomo, G, 2014, Taksonomi Tumbuhan Tinggi, Universitas Gajah Mada, Yogyakarta.
- Towaha, J., dan Rubiyo. 2016. Mutu Biji dan Citarasa Kopi Arabika Hasil Fermentasi Mikrob Probiotik Asal Pencernaan Luwak. *Jurnal TIDP*, 3(2): 61-70

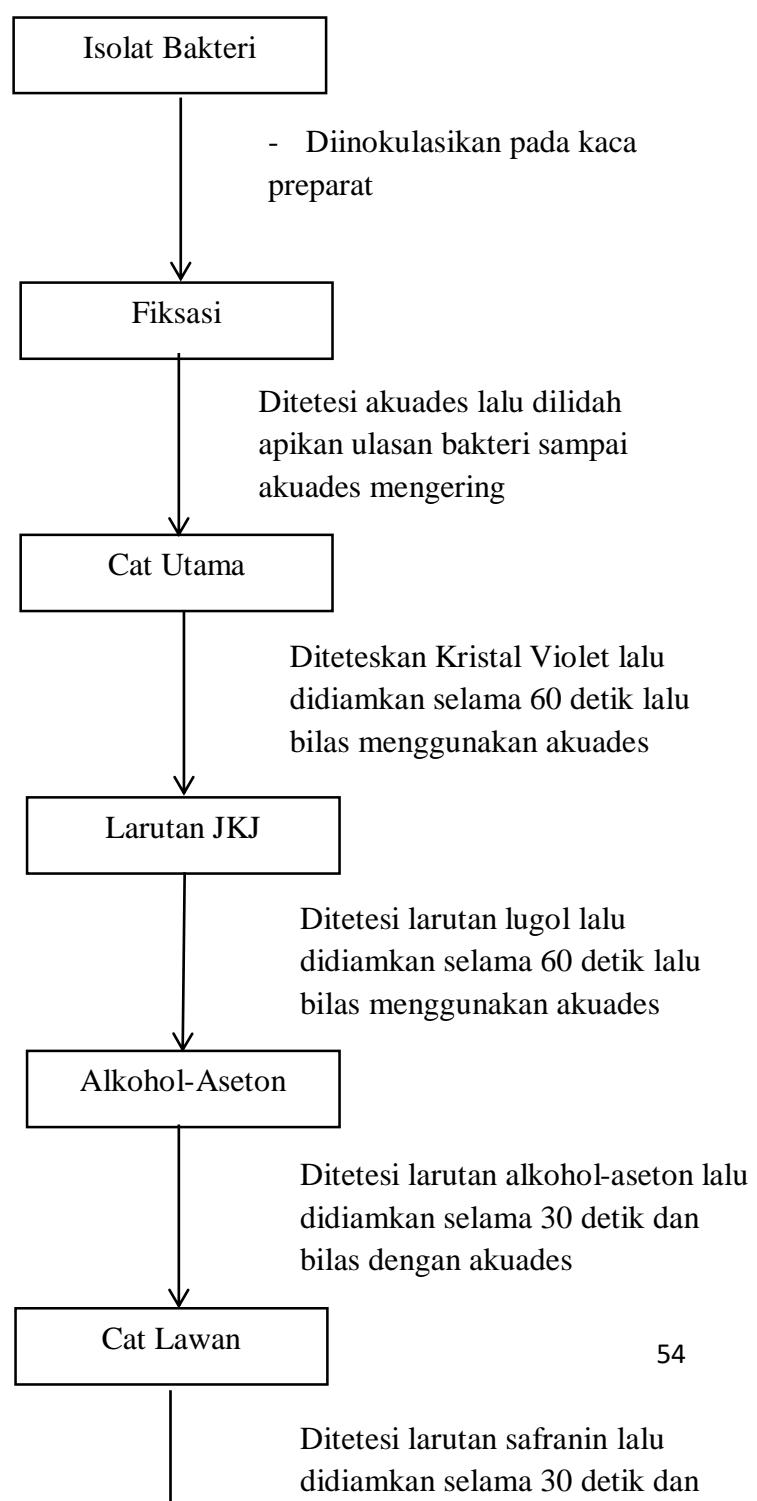
- Usman, D., Agung, S., dan Endang, K., 2015. Fermentasi Kopi Robusta *Coffea canephora* Menggunakan Isolat Bakteri Asam Laktat Dari Feses Luwak dengan Perlakuan Lama Waktu Inkubasi. *Jurnal Biologi*, 4(3) : 31-40.
- Velmourougane, K. 2011. Effect of Wet Proccesing Methods and Subsequent Soaking of Coffee Under Different Organic Acids on Cup Quality. *World Journal of Science and Technology*, 1(7): 32-38.
- Wang, C., Jingcan, S., Benjamin, L., Bin, Y., Feifei, Z., Fangju, Z., Ying, C., dan Shao, Q. L., 2019. Potential of Lactic Acid Bacteria to Modulate Coffee Volatiles and Effect of Glucose Supplementation of Green Coffee Beans and Impact of Coffee Roasting. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture*. 99(1): 409-420.
- Wang, X., and Lim, L. T. 2015. Psysochemical Characteristics of Roasted Coffee. In Elsivier Coffee in Health and Disease Prevention. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-409517-5.00027-9>.
- W. L. G. de Almeida Júnior, T . D. S. Ferrari, J. V. de Souza, C. D. A. da Silva, M. M. da Costa, and F. S. Dias, “Characterization and evaluation of lactic acid bacteria isolated from goat milk,” *Food Control*, vol. 53, pp. 96–103, 2015.
- Wilujeng, A. A. T., dan Prima Retno Wikandari, 2013. The Effect Of Fermentation Time Of Arabica Coffee (*Coffea Arabica*) With *Lactobacillus plantarum* B1765 Lactic Acid Bacteria To The Product Qualities. *UNESA Journal of Chemistry* 2(3): 1-10
- Yuniastuti, A, 2014, *Probiotik (Dalam Perspektif Kesehatan)*, Unnes Press, Semarang.
- Yusianto, Ismayadi, C., Saryono, A., Nugroho, D., & Mawardi, S. 2012. Characterization of animal preference to arabica coffee varieties and cup taste profile on domesticated “luwak” (*Paradoxorus hermaphroditus*). Proceedings of 24th ASIC International Conference on Coffee Science (pp.136–144). San Jose, Costa Rica. November 11th–16th 2012.

LAMPIRAN

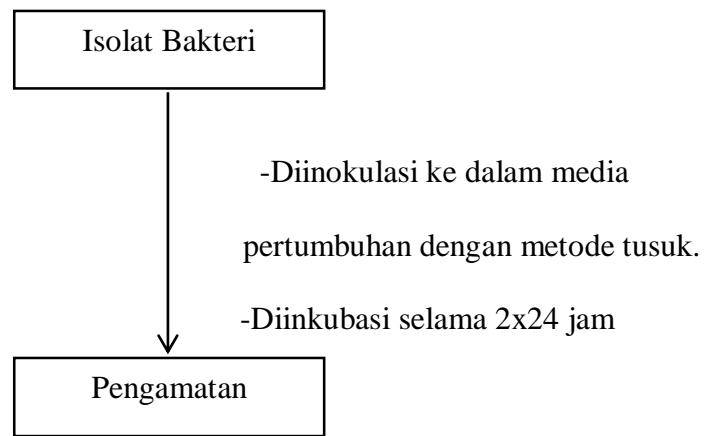
Lampiran 1. Skema Penelitian



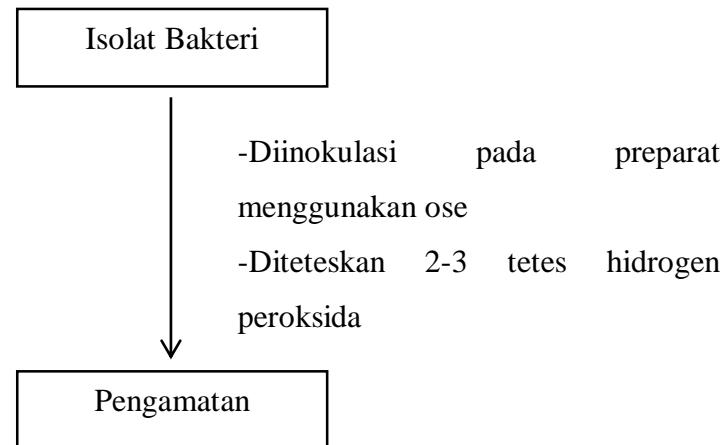
Lampiran 2. Skema Pengecatan Gram



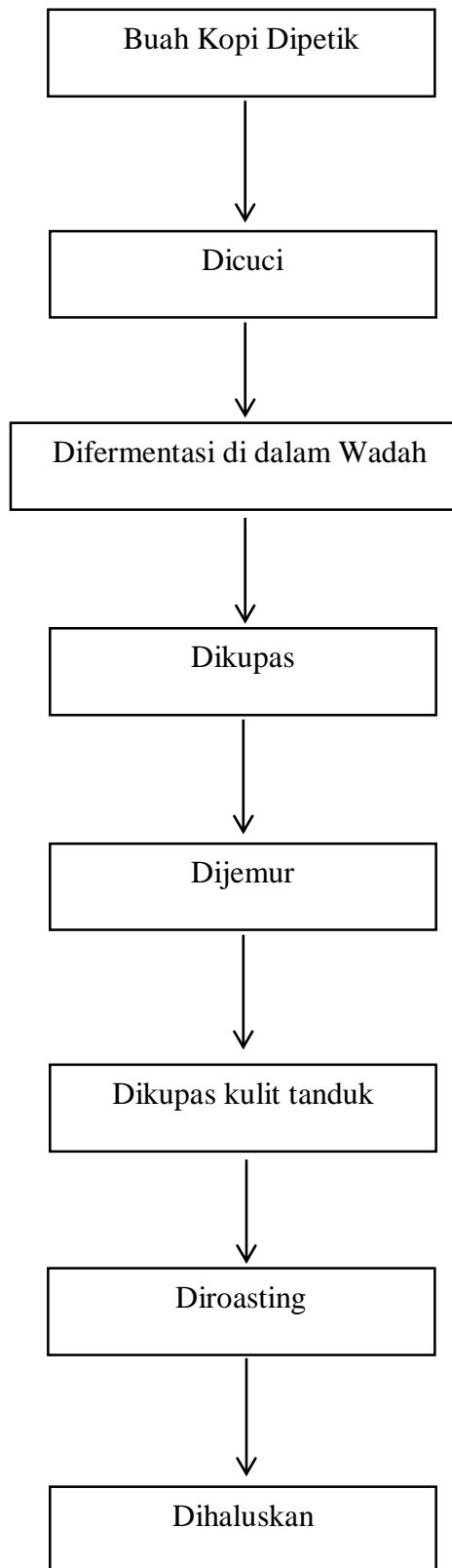
Lampiran 3. Skema Uji TSIA



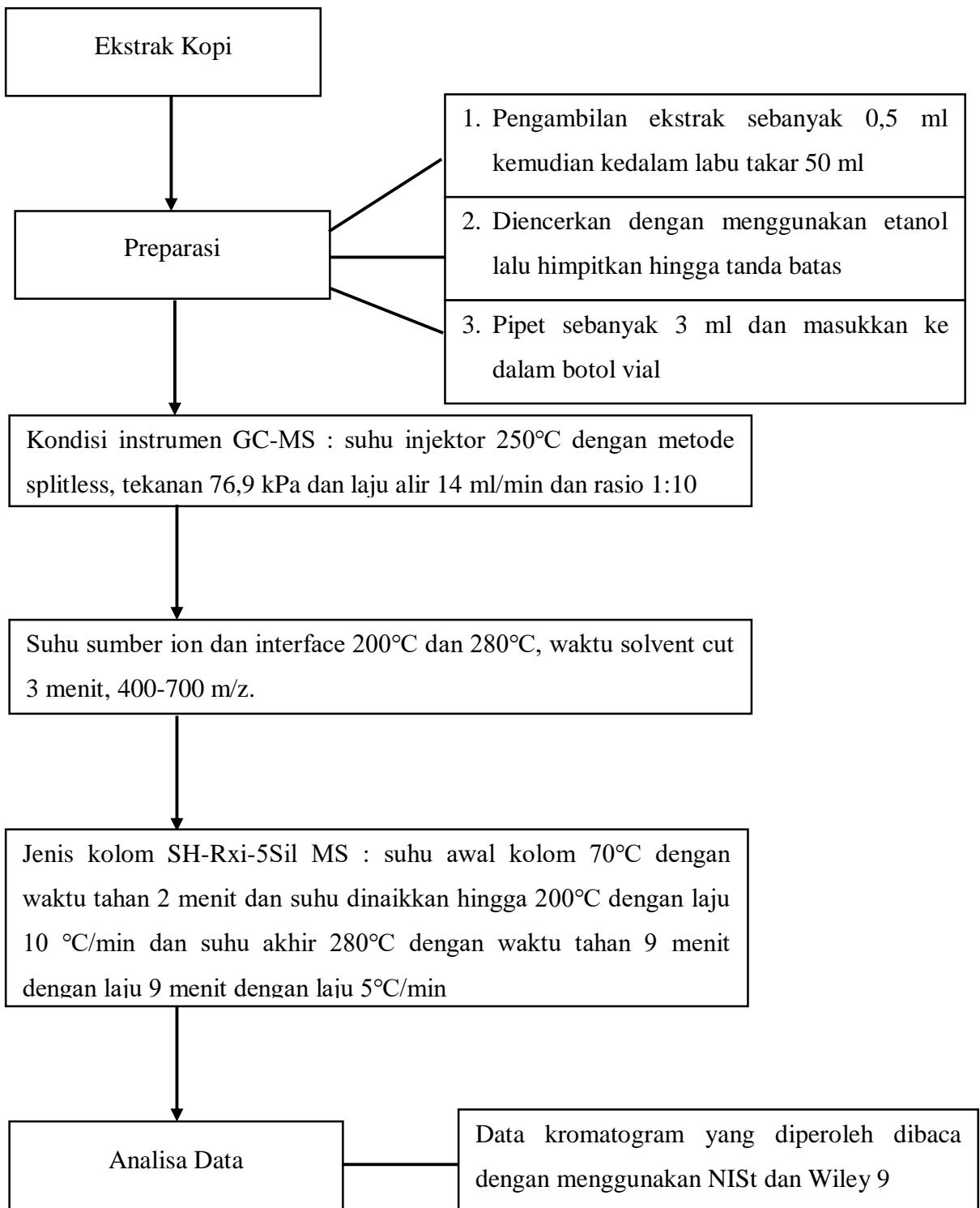
Lampiran 4. Skema Uji Katalase



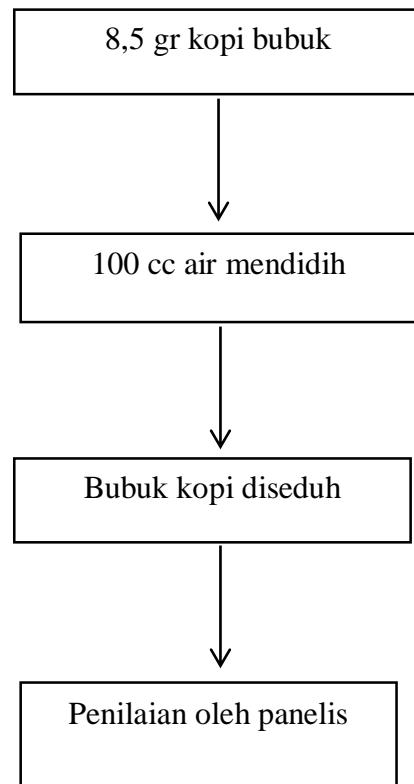
Lampiran 5. Skema Fermentasi Kopi



Lampiran 6. Skema Uji GC-MS



Lampiran 7. Skema Uji Organoleptik



Meliputi:

1. Rasa
2. Aroma
3. Warna

Lampiran 8. Penanganan pasca panen kopi

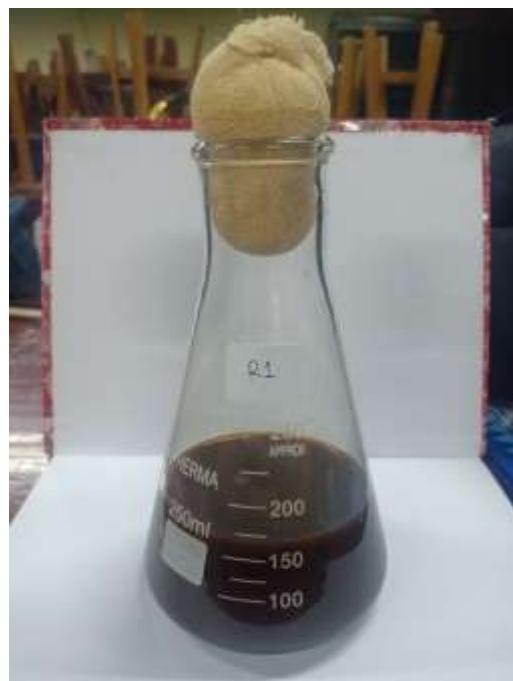


Proses Pemetikan



Pengumpulan

Lampiran 9. Kultur bakteri pada media kulit kopi



Lampiran 10. Proses fermentasi kopi

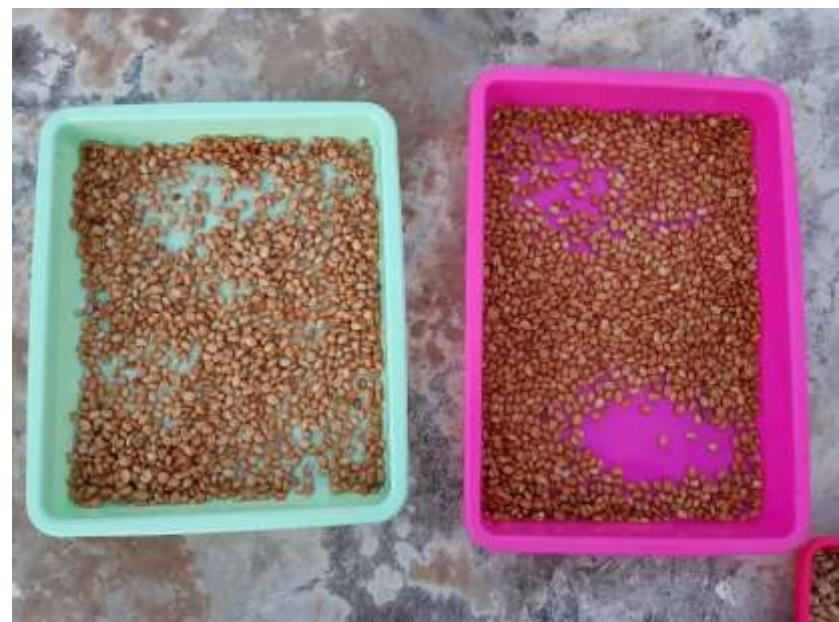


Proses Fermentasi

Lampiran 11. Penanganan setelah fermentasi kopi



Pengupasan Kulit Luar



Pengeringan



Pengelupasan Kulit Tanduk



Proses Roasting



Bubuk Kopi

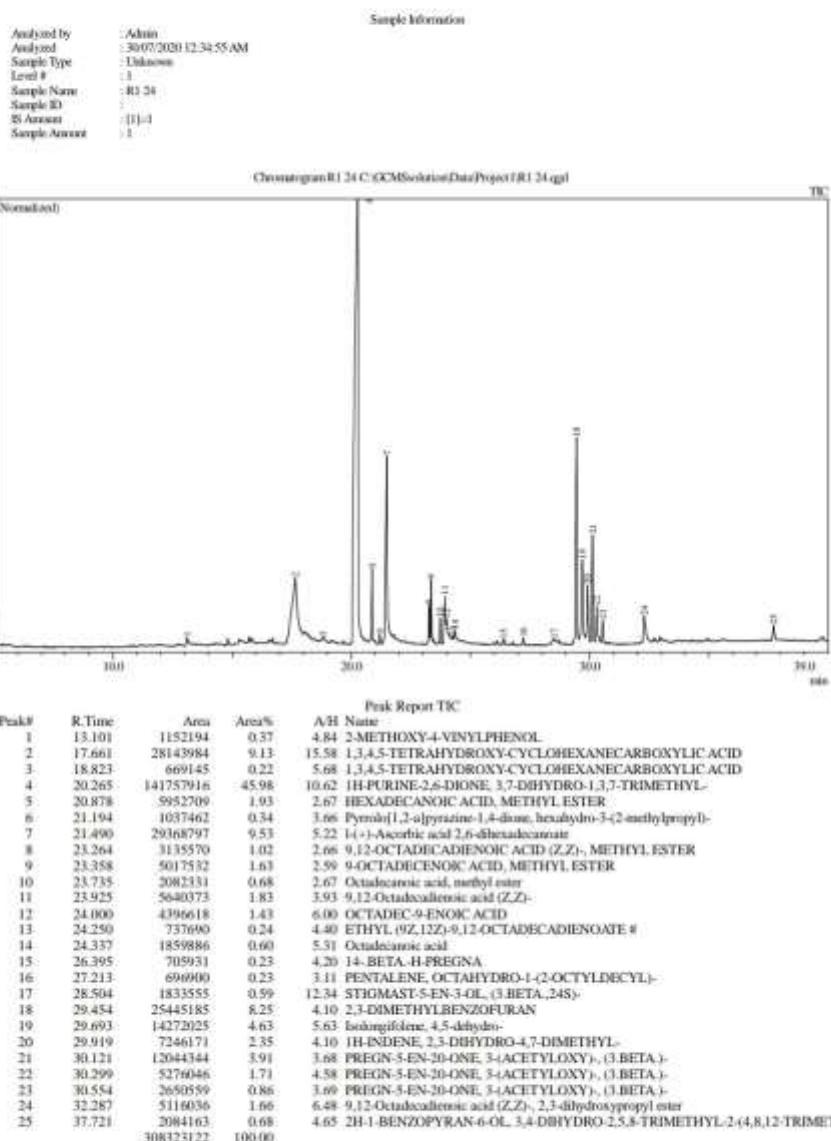
Lampiran 12. Proses maserasi



Hasil Maserasi Fermentasi Kopi Arabika dengan Penambahan Isolat Probiotik R1

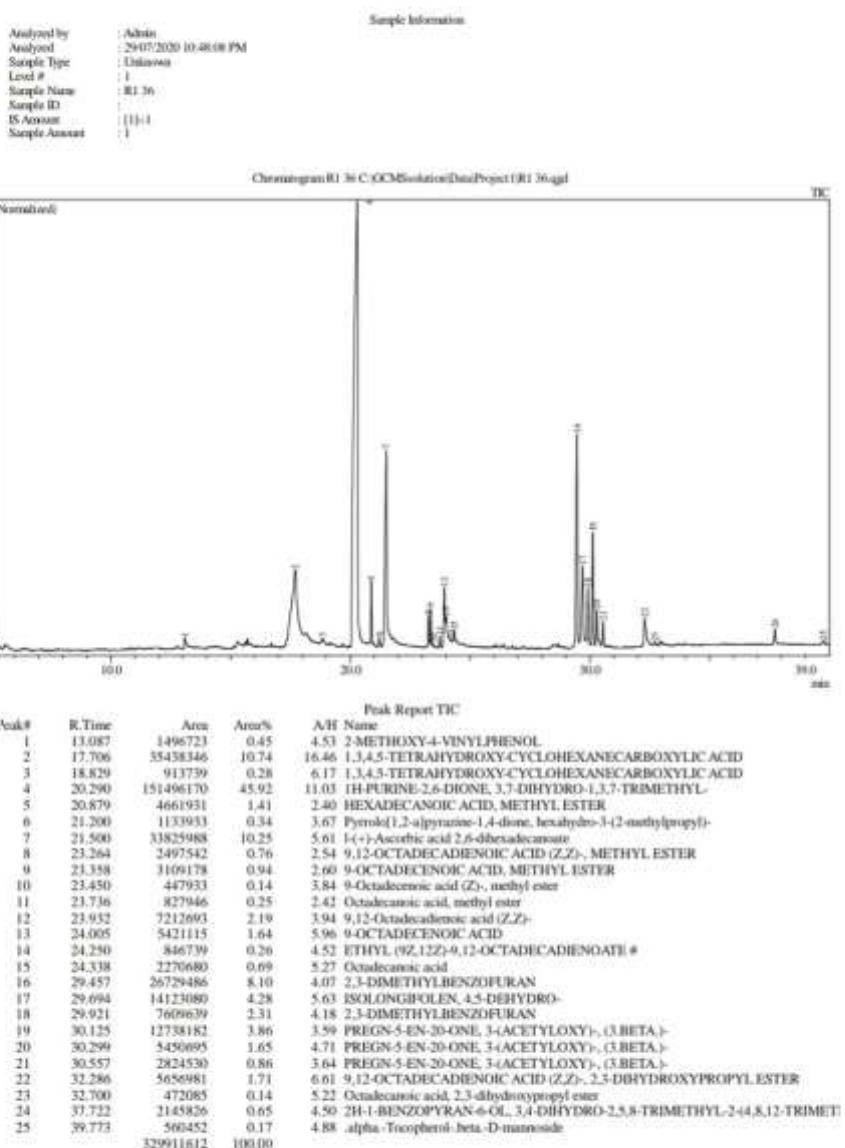
Lampiran 13. Hasil uji GC-MS

DATA REPORT GCMS-QP2010 ULTRA SHIMADZU



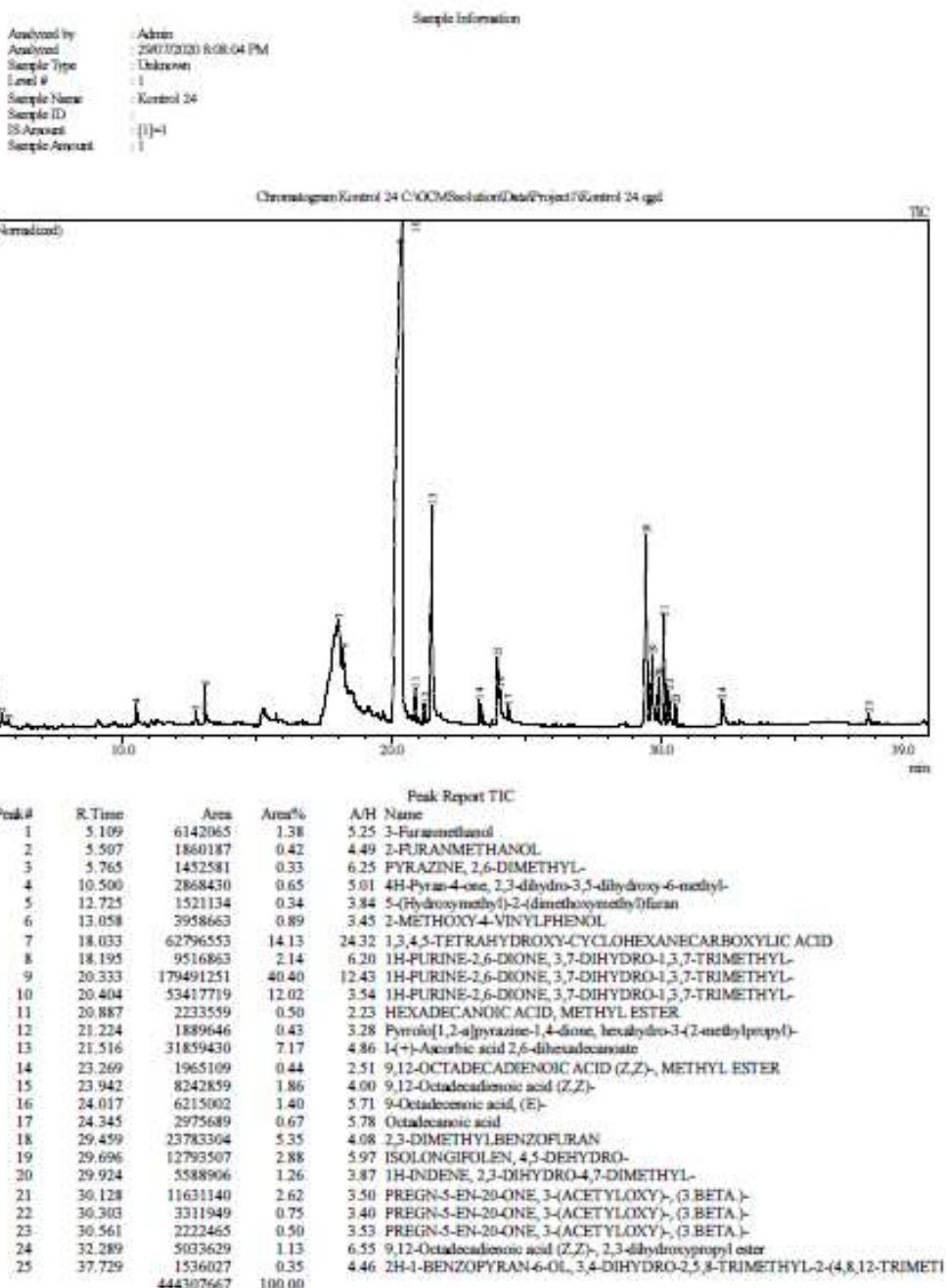
Hasil GC-MS Sampel Kopi Fermentasi Isolat Bakteri Probiotik R1 24 jam

DATA REPORT GCMS-QP2010 ULTRA SHIMADZU



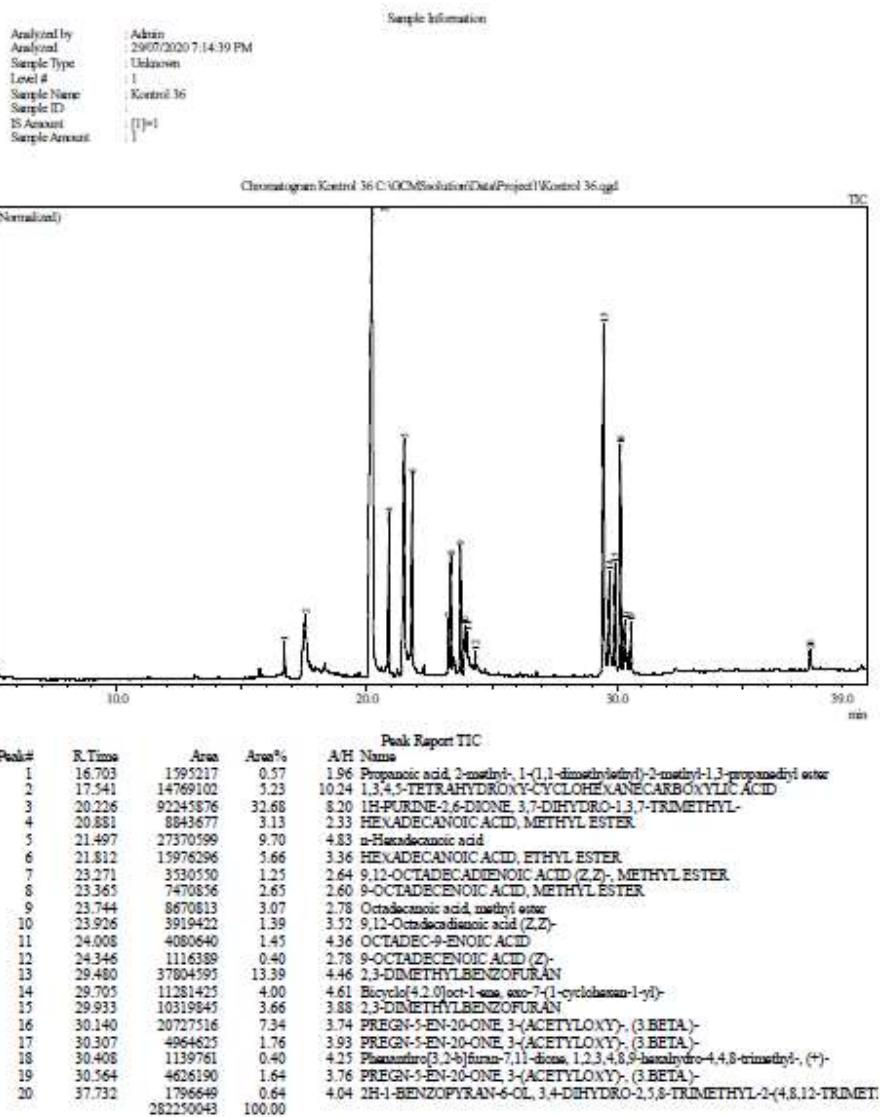
Hasil GC-MS Sampel Kopi Fermentasi Isolat Bakteri Probiotik R1 36 jam

DATA REPORT GCMS-QP2010 ULTRA SHIMADZU



Hasil GC-MS Sampel Kopi Fermentasi Kontrol 24 jam

DATA REPORT GCMS-QP2010 ULTRA SHIMADZU



Hasil GC-MS Sampel Kopi Fermentasi Kontrol 36 jam

Lampiran 14. Uji organoleptik



Proses Uji Organoleptik

Lampiran 15. Analisis Data Uji Cita Rasa

Frequency Table

Tingkat Aroma Kopi R1 24

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agak Kurang Tajam	8	57.1	57.1	57.1
	Aroma Normal	3	21.4	21.4	78.6
	Agak Tajam	3	21.4	21.4	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

TAA2 R1 36

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	agak kurang tajam	6	42.9	42.9	42.9
	aroma normal	6	42.9	42.9	85.7
	agak tajam	1	7.1	7.1	92.9
	sangat tajam	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

TAD1 Kontrol 24

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sangat kurang tajam	1	7.1	7.1	7.1
	agak kurang tajam	4	28.6	28.6	35.7
	aroma normal	5	35.7	35.7	71.4
	agak tajam	3	21.4	21.4	92.9
	sangat tajam	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

TAD2 Kontrol 36

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	agak kurang tajam	4	28.6	28.6	28.6
	aroma normal	6	42.9	42.9	71.4
	agak tajam	1	7.1	7.1	78.6
	sangat tajam	3	21.4	21.4	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

Tingkat Rasa R1 24

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sangat kurang asam	2	14.3	14.3	14.3
	agak kurang asam	5	35.7	35.7	50.0
	rasa normal	4	28.6	28.6	78.6
	agak asam	3	21.4	21.4	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

TRA2 R1 36

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sangat kurang asam	2	14.3	14.3	14.3
	agak kurang asam	2	14.3	14.3	28.6
	rasa normal	3	21.4	21.4	50.0
	agak asam	5	35.7	35.7	85.7
	sangat asam	2	14.3	14.3	100.0
Total		14	100.0	100.0	

TRD1 Kontrol 24

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sangat kurang asam	1	7.1	7.1	7.1
	agak kurang asam	4	28.6	28.6	35.7
	rasa normal	2	14.3	14.3	50.0
	agak asam	6	42.9	42.9	92.9
	sangat asam	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

TRD2 Kontrol 36

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	agak kurang asam	3	21.4	21.4	21.4
	rasa normal	4	28.6	28.6	50.0
	agak asam	6	42.9	42.9	92.9
	sangat asam	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

Tingkat Warna R1 24

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sangat kurang hitam	1	7.1	7.1	7.1
	agak kurang hitam	6	42.9	42.9	50.0
	hitam normal	5	35.7	35.7	85.7
	agak hitam	2	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

TWA2 R1 36

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	agak kurang hitam	7	50.0	50.0	50.0
	hitam normal	2	14.3	14.3	64.3
	agak hitam	5	35.7	35.7	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

TWD1 Kontrol 24

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sangat kurang hitam	1	7.1	7.1	7.1
	agak kurang hitam	10	71.4	71.4	78.6
	agak hitam	2	14.3	14.3	92.9
	sangat hitam	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

TWD2 Kontrol 36

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	agak kurang hitam	7	50.0	50.0	50.0
	hitam normal	5	35.7	35.7	85.7
	agak hitam	2	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

Penerimaan Keseluruhan R1 24

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	tidak suka	1	7.1	7.1	7.1
	agak tidak suka	3	21.4	21.4	28.6
	biasa	4	28.6	28.6	57.1
	agak suka	3	21.4	21.4	78.6
	suka	3	21.4	21.4	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

PA2 R1 36

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	tidak suka	2	14.3	14.3	14.3
	agak tidak suka	2	14.3	14.3	28.6
	biasa	5	35.7	35.7	64.3
	agak suka	2	14.3	14.3	78.6
	suka	3	21.4	21.4	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

PD1 Kontrol 24

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sangat tidak suka	2	14.3	14.3	14.3
	tidak suka	6	42.9	42.9	57.1
	agak tidak suka	2	14.3	14.3	71.4
	biasa	3	21.4	21.4	92.9
	suka	1	7.1	7.1	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	

PD2 Kontrol 36

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sangat tidak suka	2	14.3	14.3	14.3
	tidak suka	4	28.6	28.6	42.9
	agak tidak suka	2	14.3	14.3	57.1
	biasa	2	14.3	14.3	71.4
	agak suka	1	7.1	7.1	78.6
	suka	3	21.4	21.4	100.0
	Total	14	100.0	100.0	