

**SIFAT KEMBANG-SUSUT DAN KADAR AIR KESEIMBANGAN (KAK) BAMBU TALI
(Gigantochloa apus Kurtz) PADA BERBAGAI UMUR DAN TINGKAT KEKERINGAN**
(Shrinkage- Swelling Properties and Equilibrium Moisture Content (EMC) of Bamboo
Tali (Gigantochloa apus Kurtz) at Various Age and Drying Level)

Oleh/By:

Efrida Basri dan/and Saefudin

Puslit Hasil Hutan, Bogor

Puslit Biologi-LIPI, Bogor

ABSTRACT

The shrinkage-swelling of bamboo during drying process continues until bamboo reaching EMC with its environment. Therefore, information shrinkage-swelling properties and EMC for bamboo are important to maintain product quality. The experiment was carried for 3, 4 and 5-year-old bamboo samples were taken from the lower, middle and upper ends of bamboo stem. These samples were oven dried at 60 °C. Investigation of shrinkage-swelling properties and EMC was carried out at MC 0 %, 6 % and 12 %, respectively. Results showed that the 4-year old bamboo tali was physically harvestable and had stable dimension. Drying to EMC 6 % resulted in EMC of around 9 % for this bamboo.

Key word: Shrinkage-swelling, EMC, age, drying level, bamboo

ABSTRAK

Proses kembang susut berlangsung selama kadar air bambu belum mencapai KAK dengan lingkungannya. Oleh karena itu pengetahuan tentang sifat kembang susut dan KAK penting diketahui untuk menjaga mutu produk. Penelitian dilakukan pada bambu tali (Gigantochloa apus Kurtz) umur 3, 4 dan 5 tahun yang diambil dari bagian pangkal, tengah dan ujung batang. Pengeringan menggunakan metode oven pada suhu ± 60 °C. Perlakuan kadar air untuk pengujian sifat kembang susut dan KAK adalah 0 %, 6 % dan 12 %.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bambu tali umur 4 tahun secara fisik sudah masak tebang dan dimensinya relatif stabil. Pengeringan sampai ke kadar air 6 % menghasilkan KAK bambu tali pada level 9%.

Kata kunci : Kembang-susut, KAK, umur, tingkat kekeringan, bambu