ABSTRAK

Salak adalah salah satu kuLtivar salak pondoh (rasa manis walau masih muda) yang telah menjadi komoditas unggulan di Daerah Sleman, Provinsi Daerah lstimewa Yogyakarta. Salak Madu mulai dikenal pada saat diidentifikasi untuk pertama kalinya di Dusun Sempu (Baterante), desa Wonokerto, Kecamatan Turi, Kabupaten Sleman. Ciri yang paling menonjol dari salak madu ini adalah daun lebih pendek jika dibandingkan dengan jenis salak pondoh lainnya. Warna kulit buah saat muda coklat kehitaman setelah tua berangsur coklat mengkilat. Susunan sisik membentuk pola garis.Penelitian ini berawal dari beberapa masyarakat yang terkadang tertipu oleh penampilan buah salak madu yang terlihat bagus padahal sudah berlarva oleh karena itu Saya ingin membuat sistem Mendeteksi Salak Berlarva dan Tidak Menggunakan Metode *Convolutional Neural Network(CNN)*.Untuk membuat Sistem Mendeteksi Salak BerLarva dan Salak Tidak BerLarva membutuhkan citra dari Salak BerLarva dan Salak Tidak BerLarva,setelah itu citra yang telah didapat akan melalui proses Training untuk Mendeteksi Salak tersebut masuk kedalam Salak BerLarva atau Salak Tidak BerLarva,dan Setelah itu citra akan di testing untuk diuji keakuratannya.Hasil Pengetesan yang didapatkan oleh Sistem ini adalah 80%.

Kata kunci   : Salak,Berlarva,Tidak Berlarva,CNN

ABSTRACT

Salacca fruit is one of the cultivars of the salak pondoh (the young fruits with sweet taste), which has become a leading commodity in Sleman, the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. The salak madu (honey salacca fruit ~Eng.) became known when it was identified for the first time in Sempu Sub-village (Baterante), Wonokerto Village, Turi District, Sleman Regency. The most prominent feature of this salak madu is the leaves are shorter when compared to other types of salak pondoh. The color of the fruit's skin is blackish-brown when it is young, and it gradually becomes shiny brown after getting old. The arrangement of the scales forms a line pattern. This research was initiated because some people were sometimes deceived by the salak madu that looked good even though it had larvae inside. Therefore, the researcher was willing to create a system to detect which salacca fruits had larvae inside and which did not, using the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) method. Detecting the salacca fruits with larvae and with no larvae required an image of the salacca fruits with larvae and with no larvae; after

that, the image that had been obtained would go through a training process to detect the salacca fruits, whether they have larvae or no larvae; and after that, the image would be tested for the accuracy. The test result obtained by this System was 80%.