

## **BAB V**

### **KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN**

#### **A. Kesimpulan**

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian maka diketahui :

1. Kadar fenolik total pada simplisia daun pucuk merah muda dan tua berturut-turut adalah sebesar 7,22 % dan 8,20 %; sedangkan pada ekstrak daun pucuk merah muda dan tua berturut-turut adalah sebesar 41,57 % dan 46,11 %.
2. Berdasarkan analisis *independent t-test*, ada perbedaan yang signifikan kadar fenolik total daun pucuk merah muda dan daun pucuk merah tua, baik simplisia maupun ekstraknya.

#### **B. Saran**

Penelitian lanjutan perlu dilakukan mengenai isolasi senyawa fenolik pada daun pucuk merah dan perbandingan uji aktivitas farmakologi ekstrak daun tua dan muda tanaman pucuk merah.

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## LAMPIRAN

## Lampiran 1. Hasil determinasi tanaman pucuk merah



KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET  
FAKULTAS MATEMATIKA DAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN ALAM  
**LAB. PROGRAM STUDI BIOLOGI**  
Jl. Ir. Sutami 36A Kentingan Surakarta 57126 Telp. (0271) 663375 Fax (0271) 663375  
http://www.biology.mipa.uns.ac.id E-mail: biologi@mipa.uns.ac.id

Nomor : 020/UN27.9.6.4.1 Lab. 2019  
Hal : Hasil Determinasi Tumbuhan  
Lampiran : -

Nama Pemesan : Dhimas Rama Adea Pratama  
NIM : 28161411C  
Alamat : Program Studi D3 Analisis Farmasi dan Makanan Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta

## HASIL DETERMINASI TUMBUHAN

Nama Sampel : *Syzygium myrtifolium* Walp.  
Synonym : *Eugenia oleina* Wight  
*Eugenia myrtifolia* Roxb.  
Familia : Myrtaceae

Hasil Determinasi menurut C.A. Backer & R.C. Bakhuizen van den Brink, Jr. (1963) :  
1b-2b-3b-4b-12b-13b-14b-17b-18b-19b-20b-21b-22b-23b-24b-25b-26b-27a-28b-29b-30b-31a-32a-33a-34a-35a-36d-37b-38b-39b-41b-42b-44b-45b-46c-50b-51b-53b-54b-56b-57b-58b-59d-72b-73b-74a-75b-76b-333b-334b-335b-336b-345b-346b-348b-349a-350b-351a-352a **84. Myrtaceae**  
1a-2b-3b-7b-8b-9b-10b **9. Syzygium**  
1b-7b-8b-11b-13b-14b-15a-16b-18b-20a ***Syzygium myrtifolium* Walp.**

## Deskripsi Tumbuhan :

Habitus perdu, menahun, tumbuh tegak, tinggi 0,75-3 m. Akar tunggang, bercabang, putih kotor atau putih kekuningan atau coklat muda. Batang bentuk bulat ketika dewasa, ketika muda segi empat, berkayu, bercabang, kulit batang berwarna coklat abu-abu, permukaan licin tapi pecah-pecah. Daun tunggal, letak berhadapan, helaian daun berbentuk lanset sempit atau lanset-bulat telur, panjang 4-7 cm, lebar 0,75-3 cm, pangkal membulat hingga tumpul, tepi daun rata, ujung meruncing, permukaan gundul dan mengkilat, tulang daun menyirip, berbintik kelenjar minyak yang sangat halus, daging daun agak kaku, permukaan atas hijau tua dan permukaan bawah hijau muda ketika dewasa, ketika muda berwarna merah hingga merah tua, berbau harum; tangkai daun gundul, panjang 3 mm. Bunga majemuk malai dengan banyak kuntum bunga, muncul di ujung batang atau ketiak daun paling atas, bunga kecil-kecil, duduk, berbau harum, bagian-bagian bunga berbilangan 4-5, bunga berkelamin hancur, kelopak bunga berbentuk seperti mangkuk, panjangnya sekitar 4-5 mm, warna hijau-merah muda, daun mahkota bunga berlepasan, berwarna putih-merah muda, benang sari banyak, berwarna putih-merah muda, lekas rontok; tangkai putik merah hingga merah muda, panjang putik 5-6 mm, pringan di tengah agak persegi, merah muda hingga merah. Buah buni membulat, diameter 8 mm, berwarna hijau-merah muda ketika muda dan hitam apabila masak. Biji 1-2 biji per buah, warna coklat kehitaman.

Surakarta, 1 Maret 2019

Kepala Lab. Program Studi Biologi

Dr. Tetri Widiyani, M.Si.  
NIP. 19711224 200003 2 001

Penanggungjawab  
Determinasi Tumbuhan

Suratman, S.Si., M.Si.  
NIP. 19800705 200212 1 002



## Lampiran 2. Perhitungan rendemen simplisia dan ekstrak daun pucuk merah

### 1. Perhitungan rendemen simplisia daun muda

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{(\text{Berat simplisia kering})}{(\text{Berat daun muda})} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{520 \text{ gram}}{1200 \text{ gram}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = 43,33 \%$$

### 2. Perhitungan rendemen simplisia daun tua

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{(\text{Berat simplisia kering})}{(\text{Berat daun tua})} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{310 \text{ gram}}{730 \text{ gram}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = 42,47 \%$$

### 3. Perhitungan rendemen ekstrak daun muda

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{(\text{Berat ekstrak})}{(\text{Berat simplisia})} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{31,1351 \text{ gram}}{300 \text{ gram}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = 10,38 \%$$

### 4. Perhitungan rendemen ekstrak daun tua

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{(\text{Berat ekstrak})}{(\text{Berat simplisia})} \times 100\%$$

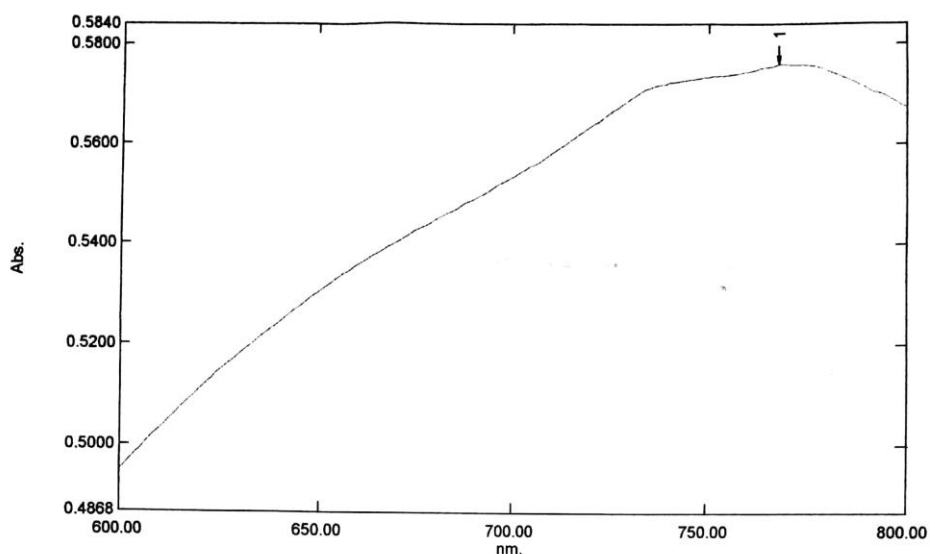
$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{79,4022 \text{ gram}}{300 \text{ gram}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = 26,47 \%$$

Lampiran 3. Penentuan panjang gelombang maksimum baku asam galat  
(600-800 nm)

**Spectrum Peak Pick Report** 02/15/2019 08:44:16 AM

Data Set: RSV PBS 10 PPM\_084243 - RawData



[Measurement Properties]  
Wavelength Range (nm.): 600.00 to 800.00  
Scan Speed: Medium  
Sampling Interval: 1.0  
Auto Sampling Interval: Disabled  
Scan Mode: Auto

No.	P/V	Wavelength	Abs.	Description
1	⊕	768.00	0.5759	

[Instrument Properties]  
Instrument Type: UV-1800 Series  
Measuring Mode: Absorbance  
Slit Width: 1.0 nm  
Light Source Change Wavelength: 340.0 nm  
S/R Exchange: Normal

[Attachment Properties]  
Attachment: None

[Operation]  
Threshold: 0.0010000  
Points: 4  
InterPolate: Disabled  
Average: Disabled

[Sample Preparation Properties]  
Weight:  
Volume:  
Dilution:  
Path Length:  
Additional Information:



Lampiran 4. Penentuan *operating time* baku asam galat (90 menit)

Time (Minute)	RawData ...
0.000	0.603
1.000	0.661
2.000	0.688
3.000	0.705
4.000	0.719
5.000	0.728
6.000	0.736
7.000	0.743
8.000	0.749
9.000	0.755
10.000	0.759
11.000	0.764
12.000	0.768
13.000	0.772
14.000	0.775
15.000	0.779
16.000	0.781
17.000	0.784
18.000	0.787
19.000	0.789
20.000	0.792
21.000	0.794
22.000	0.796
23.000	0.798
24.000	0.800
25.000	0.802
26.000	0.804
27.000	0.806
28.000	0.807
29.000	0.809
30.000	0.810
31.000	0.812
32.000	0.813
33.000	0.815
34.000	0.816
35.000	0.817
36.000	0.818
37.000	0.820
38.000	0.821
39.000	0.822
40.000	0.823
41.000	0.824
42.000	0.825
43.000	0.826
44.000	0.827
45.000	0.828
46.000	0.829
47.000	0.830
48.000	0.831
49.000	0.831
50.000	0.832

**Kinetics Data Print Rep**

Time (Minute)	RawData
51.000	0.833
52.000	0.833
53.000	0.834
54.000	0.835
55.000	0.836
56.000	0.836
57.000	0.837
58.000	0.838
59.000	0.839
60.000	0.839
61.000	0.840
62.000	0.840
63.000	0.841
64.000	0.841
65.000	0.842
66.000	0.843
67.000	0.843
68.000	0.844
69.000	0.845
70.000	0.845
71.000	0.846
72.000	0.846
73.000	0.847
74.000	0.847
75.000	0.847
76.000	0.848
77.000	0.848
78.000	0.849
79.000	0.850
80.000	0.850
81.000	0.851
82.000	0.851
83.000	0.851
84.000	0.852
85.000	0.852
86.000	0.853
87.000	0.853
88.000	0.854
89.000	0.854
90.000	0.854

## Lampiran 5. Penetapan kadar fenolik total

### 1. Persamaan kurva baku

$$\text{Konsentrasi Stok} = \frac{0,0500 \text{ gram}}{50 \text{ ml}} = 100 \text{ ppm}$$

Seri I (40 ppm)

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 = 10 \cdot 40$$

$$V_1 = 4 \text{ ml}$$

Seri II (50 ppm)

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 = 10 \cdot 50$$

$$V_1 = 5 \text{ ml}$$

Seri III (60 ppm)

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 = 10 \cdot 60$$

$$V_1 = 6 \text{ ml}$$

Seri IV (70 ppm)

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 = 10 \cdot 70$$

$$V_1 = 7 \text{ ml}$$

Seri V (80 ppm)

$$V_1 \cdot C_1 = V_2 \cdot C_2$$

$$V_1 \cdot 100 = 10 \cdot 80$$

$$V_1 = 8 \text{ ml}$$

Konsentrasi	Absorbansi	Persamaan Garis	Nilai r
40 ppm	0,3600		
50 ppm	0,4700		
60 ppm	0,5730		
70 ppm	0,7050		
80 ppm	0,8090		

### 2. Penetapan kadar fenolik total

#### 2.1 Simplisia daun muda

Sebanyak 1 gram serbuk simplisia, dimasukkan dalam erlenmeyer, kemudian ditambah 25 ml metanol *p.a.* Ekstraksi dengan pengaduk magnetik selama 1 jam, kemudian disaring dalam labu ukur 25 ml. Metanol *p.a* ditambahkan hingga tanda. Diambil 100  $\mu$ l larutan uji, lalu ditambah metanol *p.a* hingga 10 ml.

1) Berat sampel = 1,0008 gram

$$\text{Absorbansi} = 0,222$$

$$\text{Pengenceran} = 100x$$

$$y = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$0,222 = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$x = 28,1024 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$x = 2,81 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar fenolik total} = \frac{x}{W} \times V \times F \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2,81 \times 10^{-5}}{1,0008} \times 25 \times 100 \times 100\%$$

$$= 7,02 \%$$

2) Berat sampel = 1,0015 gram

$$\text{Absorbansi} = 0,223$$

$$\text{Pengenceran} = 100x$$

$$y = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$0,223 = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$x = 28,1906 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$x = 2,82 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar fenolik total} &= \frac{x}{W} \times V \times F \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{2,82 \times 10^{-5}}{1,0015} \times 25 \times 100 \times 100\% \\
 &= 7,04 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Berat sampel = 1,0023 gram

$$\text{Absorbansi} = 0,249$$

$$\text{Pengenceran} = 100x$$

$$y = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$0,249 = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$x = 30,4854 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$x = 3,05 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar fenolik total} &= \frac{x}{W} \times V \times F \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{3,05 \times 10^{-5}}{1,0023} \times 25 \times 100 \times 100\% \\
 &= 7,60 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \text{ Rata - rata} &= \frac{7,02+7,04+7,60}{3} \\
 &= 7,22 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2.2 Simplisia daun tua

Sebanyak 1 gram serbuk simplisia, dimasukkan dalam erlenmeyer, kemudian ditambah 25 ml metanol *p.a.* Ekstraksi dengan pengaduk magnetik selama 1 jam, kemudian disaring dalam labu ukur 25 ml. Metanol *p.a.*

ditambahkan hingga tanda. Diambil 100  $\mu\text{l}$  larutan uji, lalu ditambah metanol *p.a* hingga 10 ml, artinya faktor pengenceran 100 x.

1) Berat sampel = 1,0009 gram

$$\text{Absorbansi} = 0,265$$

$$\text{Pengenceran} = 100x$$

$$y = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$0,265 = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$x = 31,8976 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$x = 3,19 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar fenolik total} &= \frac{x}{W} \times V \times F \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{3,19 \times 10^{-5}}{1,0009} \times 25 \times 100 \times 100\% \\ &= 7,97\% \end{aligned}$$

2) Berat sampel = 1,0013 gram

$$\text{Absorbansi} = 0,272$$

$$\text{Pengenceran} = 100x$$

$$y = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$0,272 = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$x = 32,5154 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$x = 3,25 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar fenolik total} &= \frac{x}{W} \times V \times F \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{3,25 \times 10^{-5}}{1,0009} \times 25 \times 100 \times 100\% \end{aligned}$$

$$= 8,12 \%$$

$$3) \text{ Berat sampel} = 1,0025 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Absorbansi} = 0,291$$

$$\text{Pengenceran} = 100x$$

$$y = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$0,291 = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$x = 34,1924 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$x = 3,42 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar fenolik total} = \frac{x}{W} \times V \times F \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{3,42 \times 10^{-5}}{1,0025} \times 25 \times 100 \times 100\%$$

$$= 8,53 \%$$

$$4. \text{ Rata - rata} = \frac{7,97+8,12+8,53}{3}$$

$$= 8,20 \%$$

### 2.3 Ekstrak daun muda

Sebanyak 0,2 gram ekstrak etanol ditimbang dimasukkan dalam erlenmeyer, kemudian ditambah 25 ml metanol *p.a.* Ekstraksi dengan pengaduk magnetik selama 1 jam, kemudian disaring dalam labu ukur 25 ml. Metanol *p.a.* ditambahkan hingga tanda. Diambil 142  $\mu\text{l}$  larutan uji, lalu ditambah metanol *p.a.* hingga 10 ml.

$$1) \text{ Berat sampel} = 0,2153 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Absorbansi} = 0,473$$

$$\text{Pengenceran} = 70,42x$$

$$y = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$0,4731 = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$x = 50,2560 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$x = 5,03 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar fenolik total} = \frac{x}{W} \times V \times F \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{5,03 \times 10^{-5}}{0,2153} \times 25 \times 70,42 \times 100\%$$

$$= 41,09 \%$$

2) Berat sampel = 0,2153 g

$$\text{Absorbansi} = 0,4670$$

$$\text{Pengenceran} = 70,42x$$

$$y = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$0,4670 = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$x = 49,7264$$

$$x = 4,97 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar fenolik total} = \frac{x}{W} \times V \times F \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{4,97 \times 10^{-5}}{0,2153} \times 25 \times 70,42 \times 100\%$$

$$= 40,66 \%$$

3) Berat sampel = 0,2157 g

$$\text{Absorbansi} = 0,5000$$

$$\text{Pengenceran} = 70,42x$$

$$y = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$0,5000 = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$x = 52,6390 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$x = 5,26 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Kadar fenolik total} = \frac{x}{W} \times V \times F \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{5,26 \times 10^{-5}}{0,2157} \times 25 \times 70,42 \times 100\%$$

$$= 42,96 \%$$

$$4. \text{ Rata - rata} = \frac{41,09+40,66+42,96}{3}$$

$$= 41,57 \%$$

#### 2.4 Ekstrak daun tua

Sebanyak 0,2 gram ekstrak etanol ditimbang dimasukkan dalam erlenmeyer, kemudian ditambah 25 ml metanol *p.a.* Ekstraksi dengan pengaduk magnetik selama 1 jam, kemudian disaring dalam labu ukur 25 ml. Metanol *p.a.* ditambahkan hingga tanda. Diambil 142  $\mu\text{l}$  larutan uji, lalu ditambah metanol *p.a.* hingga 10 ml.

$$1) \text{ Berat sampel} = 0,2151 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Absorbansi} = 0,5280$$

$$\text{Pengenceran} = 70,42x$$

$$y = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$0,4731 = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$x = 55,1103 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$x = 5,51 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g/ml}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar fenolik total} &= \frac{x}{W} \times V \times F \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{5,52 \times 10^{-5}}{0,2151} \times 25 \times 70,42 \times 100\% \\
 &= 45,11 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Berat sampel = 0,2154 g

$$\text{Absorbansi} = 0,5410$$

$$\text{Pengenceran} = 70,42x$$

$$y = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$0,5470 = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$x = 56,2577 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$x = 5,63 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar fenolik total} &= \frac{x}{W} \times V \times F \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{5,63 \times 10^{-5}}{0,2154} \times 25 \times 70,42 \times 100\% \\
 &= 45,98 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

3) Berat sampel = 0,2162 g

$$\text{Absorbansi} = 0,5610$$

$$\text{Pengenceran} = 70,42x$$

$$y = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$0,5610 = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$$

$$x = 58,0229 \mu\text{g/ml}$$

$$x = 5,80 \times 10^{-5} \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar fenolik total} &= \frac{x}{W} \times V \times F \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{5,80 \times 10^{-5}}{0,2162} \times 25 \times 70,42 \times 100\% \\ &= 47,25 \% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \text{ Rata - rata} &= \frac{45,11+45,98+47,25}{3} \\ &= 46,11 \% \end{aligned}$$

## Lampiran 6. Perhitungan validasi metode

### 1. Linieritas

Konsentrasi (ppm)	Absorbansi	a	b	r	Persamaan Garis
40	0,3600				
50	0,4700				
60	0,5730	-0,0964	0,0113	0,9993	$y = -0,0964 + 0,0113x$
70	0,7050				
80	0,8090				

## 2. Akurasi

Konsentrasi (ppm)	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi (ppm)	Recovery (%)	Rata-Rata (%)
40	0,362	40,5664	101,42	
40	0,359	40,3009	100,75	101,19
40	0,362	40,5664	101,42	
50	0,458	49,0619	98,12	
50	0,467	49,8584	99,72	99,54
50	0,473	50,3894	100,78	
60	0,574	59,3274	98,88	
60	0,573	59,2389	98,73	98,98
60	0,577	59,5929	99,32	

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a. Konsentrasi 40 ppm (a)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,362 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\
 &= 40,5664 \text{ ppm}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Recovery} &= \frac{\text{Kadar Terhitung}}{\text{Kadar Diketahui}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{40,5664}{40} \times 100\% \\
 &= 101,41 \text{ \%}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b. Konsentrasi 40 ppm (b)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\
 &= \frac{0,359 + 0,0964}{0,0113}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 40,3099 \text{ ppm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Recovery} &= \frac{\text{Kadar Terhitung}}{\text{Kadar Diketahui}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{40,3099}{40} \times 100\% \\ &= 100,75 \text{ \%} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. Konsentrasi 40 ppm (c)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,362 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 40,5664 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Recovery} &= \frac{\text{Kadar Terhitung}}{\text{Kadar Diketahui}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{40,5664}{40} \times 100\% \\ &= 101,41 \text{ \%} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d. Konsentrasi 50 ppm (a)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,458 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 49,0619 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Recovery} &= \frac{\text{Kadar Terhitung}}{\text{Kadar Diketahui}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{49,0619}{50} \times 100\% \\ &= 98,12 \text{ \%} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e. Konsentrasi 50 ppm (b)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,467 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 49,8584 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Recovery} &= \frac{\text{Kadar Terhitung}}{\text{Kadar Diketahui}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{49,8584}{50} \times 100\% \\ &= 99,72 \%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{f. Konsentrasi 50 ppm (c)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,473 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 50,3894 \text{ ppm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Recovery} &= \frac{\text{Kadar Terhitung}}{\text{Kadar Diketahui}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{50,3894}{50} \times 100\% \\ &= 100,78 \%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{g. Konsentrasi 60 ppm (a)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,574 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 59,3274 \text{ ppm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Recovery} &= \frac{\text{Kadar Terhitung}}{\text{Kadar Diketahui}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{59,3274}{60} \times 100\% \\ &= 98,88 \%\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{h. Konsentrasi 60 ppm (b)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,573 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 59,2389 \text{ ppm}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Recovery} &= \frac{\text{Kadar Terhitung}}{\text{Kadar Diketahui}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{59,2389}{60} \times 100\%\end{aligned}$$

$$= 98,73 \%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i. Konsentrasi 60 ppm (c)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,577 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 59,5929 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Recovery} &= \frac{\text{Kadar Terhitung}}{\text{Kadar Diketahui}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{59,5929}{60} \times 100\% \\ &= 99,32 \% \end{aligned}$$

### 3. Presisi

Replikasi	Absorbansi	Konsentrasi (ppm)	Rata- rata	SD	CV (%)
1	0,356	40,0354			
2	0,349	39,4159			= SD /
3	0,362	40,5664			Rata-rata
4	0,368	41,0973			
5	0,340	38,6195			
6	0,353	39,7699	40,1947	1,0225	0,0254
7	0,368	41,0973			
8	0,372	41,4513			
9	0,368	41,0973			
10	0,342	38,7965			

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. Konsentrasi 40 ppm (1)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,356 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 40,0354 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. Konsentrasi 40 ppm (2)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,349 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 39,4159 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c. Konsentrasi 40 ppm (3)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,362 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 40,5664 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{d. Konsentrasi 40 ppm (4)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,368 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 41,0973 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e. Konsentrasi 40 ppm (5)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,340 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 38,6195 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{f. Konsentrasi 40 ppm (6)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,353 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 39,7699 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{g. Konsentrasi 40 ppm (7)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,368 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 41,0973 \text{ ppm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{h. Konsentrasi 40 ppm (8)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,372 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 41,4513 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{i. Konsentrasi 40 ppm (9)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,368 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 41,0973 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{j. Konsentrasi 40 ppm (10)} &= \frac{y-a}{b} \\ &= \frac{0,342 + 0,0964}{0,0113} \\ &= 38,7965 \text{ ppm} \end{aligned}$$

#### 4. LOD dan LOQ

x	y	y'	y-y'	y-y <sup>2</sup>	Jumlah	Jumlah/n-2	SD
40	0,3600	0,3556	0,0044	1,94E-05			
50	0,4700	0,4686	0,0014	1,96E-06			
60	0,5730	0,5816	-0,0086	7,40E-05	2,05E-04	6,85E-05	0,008274
70	0,7050	0,6946	0,0104	1,08E-04			
80	0,8090	0,8076	0,0014	1,96E-06			

$$\text{a. LOD} = \frac{\text{SD} \times 3,3}{\text{Slope}}$$

$$\text{LOD} = \frac{0,0083 \times 3,3}{0,0253}$$

$$\text{LOD} = 2,4164 \text{ ppm}$$



$$b. LOQ = \frac{SD \times 10}{Slope}$$

$$LOQ = \frac{0,0083 \times 10}{0,0253}$$

$$LOQ = 7,3225 \text{ ppm}$$

## Lampiran 7. Analisis statistik *independent t-test*

### 1. Simplisia

#### One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Muda	Tua
N		3	3
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	7,2203	8,2041
	Std. Deviation	,33228	,28948
	Absolute	,376	,283
Most Extreme Differences	Positive	,376	,283
	Negative	-,273	-,207
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,651	,491
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,790	,970

Dari data di atas, didapatkan signifikansi simplisia daun muda dan tua sebesar 0,790 dan 0,970. Nilai tersebut > 0,05 yang artinya data penelitian ini terdistribusi normal, sehingga dapat dilakukan analisis *independent t-test*.

#### Independent Samples Test

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
								Lower	Upper	
Kadar	Equal variances assumed	,185	,689	-3,867	4	,018	-,98379	,25443	-1,69020	-,27738
	Equal variances not assumed			-3,867	3,926	,019	-,98379	,25443	-1,69546	-,27212

Dari pengujian di atas, didapatkan :

1. Nilai sig 0,689 (>0,05) pada *Levene's Test*, artinya data homogen.

2. Karena data homogen, nilai sig diambil pada *equal variance assumed* sebesar 0,018 (<0,05), artinya ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara kadar fenolik total simplisia daun muda dan daun tua.

## 2. Ekstrak

**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Muda	Tua
N		3	3
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	41,5751	46,1111
	Std. Deviation	1,22186	1,07709
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,318	,215
	Positive	,318	,215
	Negative	-,227	-,188
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,550	,372
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,923	,999

Dari data di atas, didapatkan signifikansi simplisia daun muda dan tua sebesar 0,923 dan 0,999. Nilai tersebut > 0,05 yang artinya data penelitian ini terdistribusi normal, sehingga dapat dilakukan analisis *independent t-test*.

**Independent Samples Test**

	Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
	F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
								Lower	Upper	
Kadar	Equal variances assumed	,166	,705	-4,824	4	,009	-4,53604	,94040	-7,14701	-1,92507
	Equal variances not assumed			-4,824	3,938	,009	-4,53604	,94040	-7,16329	-1,90879

Dari pengujian di atas, didapatkan :

1. Nilai sig 0,705 (>0,05) pada *Levene's Test*, artinya data homogen.

2. Karena data homogen, nilai sig diambil pada *equal variance assumed* sebesar 0,009 ( $<0,05$ ), artinya ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara kadar fenolik total ekstrak daun muda dan daun tua.

**Lampiran 8. Hasil ekstraksi dan skrining fitokimia**



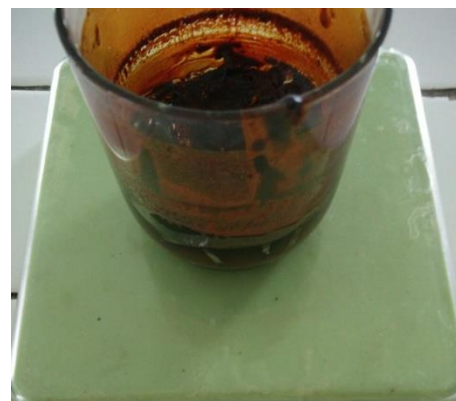
Simplisia daun muda



Simplisia daun tua



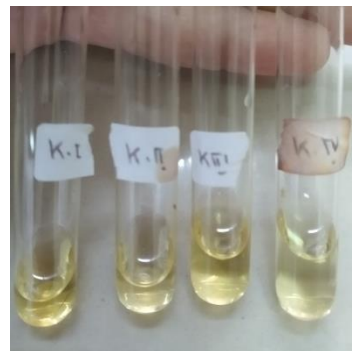
Ekstrak daun muda



Ekstrak daun tua



Uji Alkaloid (*Dragendorff*)



Uji Alkaloid (*Mayer*)



Uji Tanin dan Uji Fenolik



Uji Flavonoid



Uji Saponin