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Lampiran 1. Hasil Determinasi Tanaman



UPT-LABORATORIUM
UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI SURAKARTA

Nomor : 268/DET/UPT-LAB/13.08.2021
Hal : Hasil determinasi tumbuhan
Lamp. :-

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Nama sampel : Cengkeh (*Syzygium aromaticum*. L)

HASIL DETERMINASI TUMBUHAN

KLASIFIKASI :

Kingdom : Plantae
Super Divisi : Spermatophyta
Divisi : Magnoliophyta
Kelas : Magnoliopsida
Ordo : Myrtales
Famili : Myrtaceae
Genus : Syzygium
Species : *Syzygium aromaticum*. L

Hasil Determinasi menurut Steenis, C.G.G.J.V, Bloembergen, H, Eyma, P.J. 1992 :
1b – 2b – 3b – 4b – 6b – 7b – 9b – 10b – 11b – 12b – 13b – 16a. golongan 10. 239b – 243b –
244b – 248b – 249b – 250a – 251b – 253b – 254b – 255b – 256b – 261a – 262b – 263b –
264b. familia 94. Myrtaceae. 1b – 2b. 3. Eugenia. 1b – 3a. *Eugenia aromatica* O.K sinonim
Eugenia caryophyllata Thunb. dan *Syzygium aromaticum* M. & P.

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Deskripsi:

- Habitus : Pohon, tinggi 5 – 10 meter.
- Batang : Percabangan monopodial, berkayu.
- Daun : Daun tunggal, bertangkai pendek, bangun memanjang, panjang 6 -7,5 cm, lebar 2,8 – 3 cm, pangkal sangat meruncing, tepi rata, serupa kulit, bagian atas mengkilat.
- Bunga : Bunga malai rata hanya terminal, kadang-kadang berbunga sedikit. Tabung kelopak sedikit memanjang di atas bakal buah, hijau kuning, kemerahan, tinggi 1 – 1,5 cm, pinggiran taju bulat telur sampai segitiga, tinggi lk 4 cm. Daun mahkota bentuk seperti tudung, bulat lingkaran, kemerahan, panjang 4 – 5 mm, rontok awal. Lempeng benangsari tumbuh dengan baik. Benangsari panjang lk 0,5 cm. Tangkai putik pendek.
- Buah : Buah buni memanjang sampai bentuk telur terbalik, panjang 2 – 2,5 cm.
- Akar : Akar tunggang.

Kepala UPT-LAB
Universitas Setia Budi



Asik Gunawan, Amdk

Surakarta, 13 Agustus 2021

Penanggung jawab
Determinasi Tumbuhan

Dra. Dewi Sulistyawati. M.Sc.

Lampiran 2. Perhitungan Rendemen

a. Bobot kering terhadap bobot basah

$$\text{rendemen} = \frac{\text{bobot kering}}{\text{bobot basah}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{rendemen} = \frac{1611 \text{ g}}{7500 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{rendemen} = 21,48\%$$

b. Bobot serbuk terhadap bobot kering

$$\text{rendemen} = \frac{\text{bobot serbuk}}{\text{bobot kering}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{rendemen} = \frac{827 \text{ g}}{1611 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{rendemen} = 51,33\%$$

c. Bobot ekstrak terhadap bobot serbuk

$$\text{rendemen} = \frac{\text{bobot ekstrak}}{\text{bobot serbuk}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{rendemen} = \frac{174,59 \text{ g}}{650 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{rendemen} = 26,86\%$$

Lampiran 3. Perhitungan Kadar Lembab Ekstrak Replikasi I

$$\text{kadar lembab} = \frac{\text{bobot awal} - \text{bobot akhir}}{\text{bobot awal}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{kadar lembab} = \frac{10,018 \text{ g} - 8,703 \text{ g}}{10,018 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{kadar lembab} = 13,12\%$$

Replikasi II

$$\text{kadar lembab} = \frac{\text{bobot awal} - \text{bobot akhir}}{\text{bobot awal}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{kadar lembab} = \frac{10,047 \text{ g} - 8,731 \text{ g}}{10,047 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{kadar lembab} = 13,09\%$$

Replikasi III

$$\text{kadar lembab} = \frac{\text{bobot awal} - \text{bobot akhir}}{\text{bobot awal}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{kadar lembab} = \frac{10,021 \text{ g} - 8,674 \text{ g}}{10,021 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{kadar lembab} = 13,44\%$$

Lampiran 4. Identifikasi Senyawa dan Uji Bebas Etanol Ekstrak



Flavonoid



Alkaloid
(Dragendorff)



Alkaloid (Mayer)



Alkaloid
(Bouchardat)



Tanin



Saponin

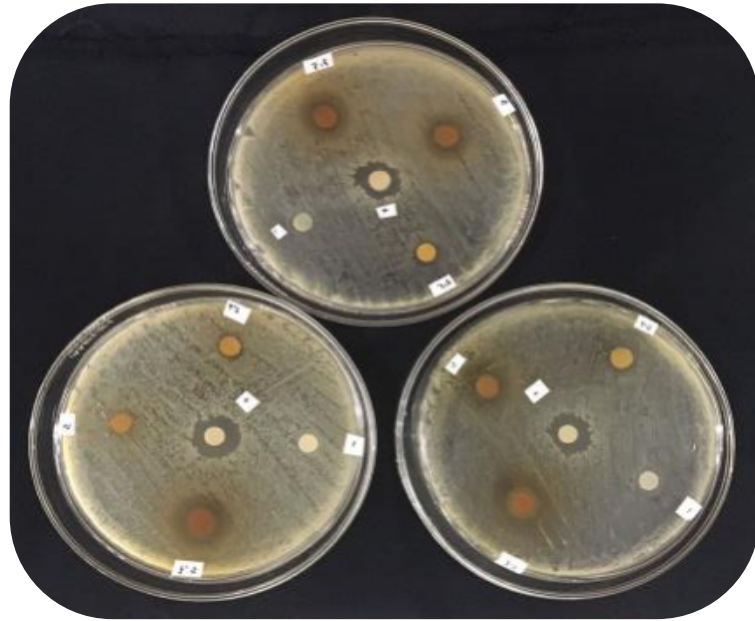


Steroid/Terpenoid



Bebas Etanol

Lampiran 5. Uji Aktivitas Antibakteri Ekstrak Bunga Cengkeh



Lampiran 6. Evaluasi Sediaan Obat Kumur

1. Organoleptis



Hari ke-1



Hari ke-21

2. Homogenitas

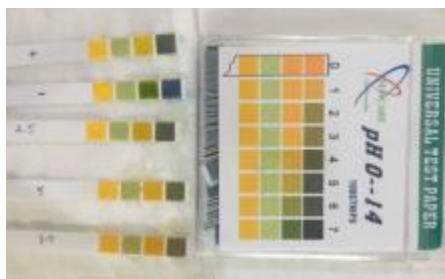


Hari ke-1

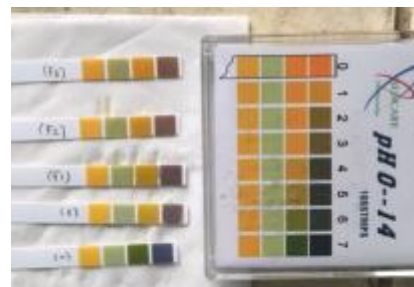


Hari ke-21

3. pH



Hari ke-1



Hari ke-21

Lampiran 7. Perhitungan Viskositas

Hari ke-1

Replikasi	K-	K+	F1	F2	F3
1	0,53'	0,46'	0,48'	0,46'	0,53'
2	0,45'	0,52'	0,50'	0,54'	0,49'
3	0,48'	0,44'	0,49'	0,50'	0,51'

$$\eta_{\text{air}} : 0,899 \text{ cp}$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} : 1,00$$

$$t_{\text{air}} : 0,35 \text{ detik}$$

$$\text{Berat air} : 47,97 \text{ g} - 23,67 \text{ g} = 24,3 \text{ g}$$

$$\rho_{(-)} : 48,43 \text{ g} - 23,73 \text{ g} = 24,70 \text{ g} / 24,3 \text{ g} = 1,016$$

$$\rho_{(+)} : 48,60 \text{ g} - 23,71 \text{ g} = 24,89 \text{ g} / 24,3 \text{ g} = 1,024$$

$$\rho_1 : 48,72 \text{ g} - 23,75 \text{ g} = 24,97 \text{ g} / 24,3 \text{ g} = 1,028$$

$$\rho_2 : 48,83 \text{ g} - 23,76 \text{ g} = 25,07 \text{ g} / 24,3 \text{ g} = 1,032$$

$$\rho_3 : 48,97 \text{ g} - 23,78 \text{ g} = 25,19 \text{ g} / 24,3 \text{ g} = 1,037$$

a. Viskositas K-

Replikasi 1

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{\text{air}} \cdot \rho_{\text{air}}} \times \eta_{\text{air}}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,53 \cdot 1,016}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,538}{0,35} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,383 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 2

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{\text{air}} \cdot \rho_{\text{air}}} \times \eta_{\text{air}}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,45 \cdot 1,016}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,457}{0,35} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,174 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 3

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{\text{air}} \cdot \rho_{\text{air}}} \times \eta_{\text{air}}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,48 \cdot 1,016}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,488}{0,35} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,253 \text{ cp}$$

b. Viskositas K+

Replikasi 1

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{\text{air}} \cdot \rho_{\text{air}}} \times \eta_{\text{air}}$$

Replikasi 2

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{\text{air}} \cdot \rho_{\text{air}}} \times \eta_{\text{air}}$$

Replikasi 3

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{\text{air}} \cdot \rho_{\text{air}}} \times \eta_{\text{air}}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,46 \cdot 1,024}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899 \quad \eta_x = \frac{0,52 \cdot 1,024}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899 \quad \eta_x = \frac{0,44 \cdot 1,024}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,471}{0,35} \times 0,899 \quad \eta_x = \frac{0,532}{0,35} \times 0,899 \quad \eta_x = \frac{0,451}{0,35} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,210 \text{ cp} \quad \eta_x = 1,368 \text{ cp} \quad \eta_x = 1,157 \text{ cp}$$

c. Viskositas F1

Replikasi 1

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,48 \cdot 1,028}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,493}{0,35} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,267 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 2

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,50 \cdot 1,028}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,514}{0,35} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,320 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 3

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,49 \cdot 1,028}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,504}{0,35} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,294 \text{ cp}$$

d. Viskositas F2

Replikasi 1

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,46 \cdot 1,032}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,475}{0,35} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,219 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 2

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,54 \cdot 1,032}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,557}{0,35} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,431 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 3

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,50 \cdot 1,032}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,516}{0,35} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,325 \text{ cp}$$

e. Viskositas F3

Replikasi 1

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

Replikasi 2

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

Replikasi 3

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,53 \cdot 1,037}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899 \quad \eta_x = \frac{0,49 \cdot 1,037}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899 \quad \eta_x = \frac{0,51 \cdot 1,037}{0,35 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,550}{0,35} \times 0,899 \quad \eta_x = \frac{0,508}{0,35} \times 0,899 \quad \eta_x = \frac{0,529}{0,35} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,412 \text{ cp} \quad \eta_x = 1,305 \text{ cp} \quad \eta_x = 1,358 \text{ cp}$$

Hari ke-21

Replikasi	K-	K+	F1	F2	F3
1	0,49'	0,41'	0,45'	0,43'	0,45'
2	0,42'	0,47'	0,50'	0,51'	0,50'
3	0,47'	0,45'	0,42'	0,48'	0,49'

$$\eta_{\text{air}} : 0,899 \text{ cp}$$

$$\rho_{\text{air}} : 1,00$$

$$t_{\text{air}} : 0,33 \text{ detik}$$

$$\text{Berat air} : 47,83 \text{ g} - 23,66 \text{ g} = 24,17 \text{ g}$$

$$\rho_{(-)} : 48,46 \text{ g} - 23,75 \text{ g} = 24,71 \text{ g} / 24,17 \text{ g} = 1,022$$

$$\rho_{(+)} : 48,59 \text{ g} - 23,72 \text{ g} = 24,87 \text{ g} / 24,17 \text{ g} = 1,029$$

$$\rho_1 : 48,73 \text{ g} - 23,77 \text{ g} = 24,96 \text{ g} / 24,17 \text{ g} = 1,033$$

$$\rho_2 : 48,81 \text{ g} - 23,79 \text{ g} = 25,02 \text{ g} / 24,17 \text{ g} = 1,035$$

$$\rho_3 : 48,90 \text{ g} - 23,78 \text{ g} = 25,12 \text{ g} / 24,17 \text{ g} = 1,039$$

a. Viskositas K-

Replikasi 1

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{\text{air}} \cdot \rho_{\text{air}}} \times \eta_{\text{air}}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,49 \cdot 1,022}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,501}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,324 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 2

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{\text{air}} \cdot \rho_{\text{air}}} \times \eta_{\text{air}}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,42 \cdot 1,022}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,429}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,135 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 3

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{\text{air}} \cdot \rho_{\text{air}}} \times \eta_{\text{air}}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,47 \cdot 1,022}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,480}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,270 \text{ cp}$$

b. Viskositas K+**Replikasi 1**

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,41 \cdot 1,029}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,422}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,116 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 2

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,47 \cdot 1,029}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,484}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,279 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 3

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,45 \cdot 1,029}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,463}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,224 \text{ cp}$$

c. Viskositas F1**Replikasi 1**

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,45 \cdot 1,033}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,465}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,229 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 2

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,50 \cdot 1,033}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,517}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,366 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 3

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,42 \cdot 1,033}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,434}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,147 \text{ cp}$$

d. Viskositas F2**Replikasi 1**

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,43 \cdot 1,035}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,445}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,177 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 2

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,51 \cdot 1,035}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,528}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,396 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 3

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,48 \cdot 1,035}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,497}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,314 \text{ cp}$$

e. Viskositas F3

Replikasi 1

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,45 \cdot 1,039}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,468}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,236 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 2

$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,50 \cdot 1,039}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,520}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,374 \text{ cp}$$

Replikasi 3

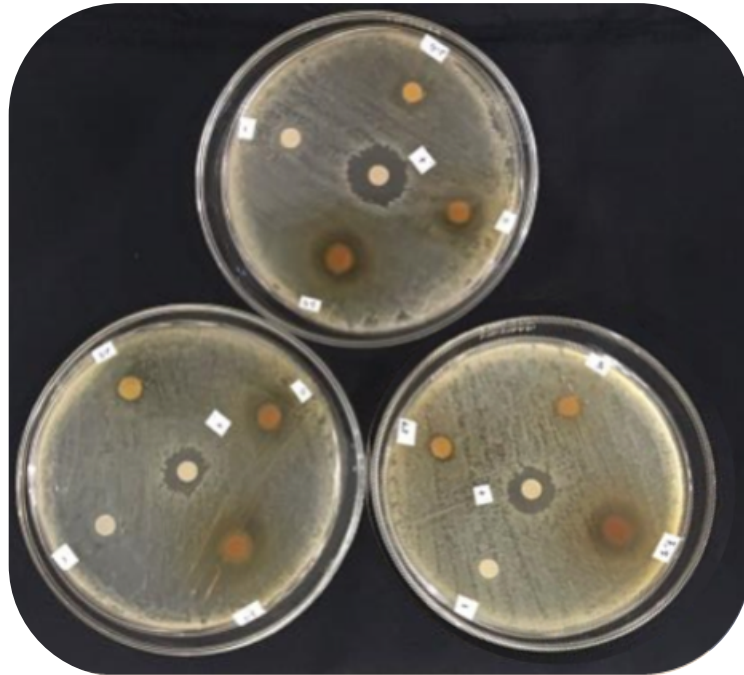
$$\eta_x = \frac{t_x \cdot \rho_x}{t_{air} \cdot \rho_{air}} \times \eta_{air}$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,49 \cdot 1,039}{0,34 \cdot 1} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = \frac{0,509}{0,34} \times 0,899$$

$$\eta_x = 1,346 \text{ cp}$$

Lampiran 8. Uji Aktivitas Antibakteri Obat Kumur Bunga Cengkeh



Lampiran 9. Analisis Statistik Viskositas

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
negatif_h1	,231	3	.	,981	3	,733
negatif_h21	,276	3	.	,942	3	,537
positif_h1	,292	3	.	,924	3	,466
positif_h21	,251	3	.	,966	3	,646
f1_h1	,176	3	.	1,000	3	,979
f1_h21	,232	3	.	,979	3	,725
f2_h1	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
f2_h21	,232	3	.	,979	3	,725
f3_h1	,175	3	.	1,000	3	,990
f3_h21	,313	3	.	,895	3	,369

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Paired Samples Statistics

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1 negatif_h1	1,27000	3	,105532	,060929
negatif_h21	1,24300	3	,097350	,056205
Pair 2 positif_h1	1,24500	3	,109768	,063375
positif_h21	1,20633	3	,082924	,047876
Pair 3 f1_h1	1,29367	3	,026502	,015301
f1_h21	1,24733	3	,110645	,063881
Pair 4 f2_h1	1,32500	3	,106000	,061199
f2_h21	1,29567	3	,110645	,063881
Pair 5 f3_h1	1,35833	3	,053501	,030889
f3_h21	1,31867	3	,072947	,042116

Paired Samples Correlations

	N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1 negatif_h1 & negatif_h21	3	,928	,244
Pair 2 positif_h1 & positif_h21	3	,579	,607
Pair 3 f1_h1 & f1_h21	3	,611	,582
Pair 4 f2_h1 & f2_h21	3	,990	,092
Pair 5 f3_h1 & f3_h21	3	-,948	,207

Paired Samples Test

	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 k- _{h1} - k- _{h21}	,027000	,039395	,022745	-,070864	,124864	1,187	2	,357
Pair 2 k+ _{h1} - k+ _{h21}	,038667	,091544	,052853	-,188742	,266075	,732	2	,541
Pair 3 f1 _{h1} - f1 _{h21}	,046333	,096769	,055870	-,194055	,286722	,829	2	,494
Pair 4 f2 _{h1} - f2 _{h21}	,029333	,016258	,009387	-,011055	,069721	3,125	2	,089
Pair 5 f3 _{h1} - f3 _{h21}	,039667	,124821	,072066	-,270406	,349740	,550	2	,637

Lampiran 10. Analisis Statistik Zona Hambat Ekstrak

Tests of Normality^a

	kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^b			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
zona_hambat	positif	,196	3	.	,996	3	,878
	2,5%	,253	3	.	,964	3	,637
	5%	,241	3	.	,974	3	,688
	7,5%	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000

a. zona_hambat is constant when kelompok = negatif. It has been omitted.

b. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

zona_hambat

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1,823	4	10	,201

ANOVA

zona_hambat

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	272,257	4	68,064	293,381	,000
Within Groups	2,320	10	,232		
Total	274,577	14			

Homogeneous Subsets

zona_hambat

Tukey HSD^a

kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
negatif	3	,000		
2,5%	3		7,467	
5%	3		8,367	
7,5%	3			11,200
positif	3			12,033
Sig.		1,000	,225	,284

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

Lampiran 11. Analisis Statistik Zona Hambat Formula

Tests of Normality^a

	kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^b			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
zona_hambat	k+	,279	3	.	,939	3	,525
	f1	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	f2	,253	3	.	,964	3	,637
	f3	,219	3	.	,987	3	,780

a. zona_hambat is constant when kelompok = k-. It has been omitted.

b. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

zona_hambat

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
3,004	4	10	,072

ANOVA

zona_hambat

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	296,283	4	74,071	129,645	,000
Within Groups	5,713	10	,571		
Total	301,996	14			

Homogeneous Subsets

zona_hambat

Tukey HSD^a

kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
k-	3	,0000		
f1	3		8,0000	
f2	3		9,1333	
f3	3			11,6000
k+	3			12,5667
Sig.		1,000	,406	,547

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3,000.

Lampiran 12. Analisis Statistik Perbedaan Zona Hambat Ekstrak dan Formula

Tests of Normality^{a,c}

	kelompok	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^b			Shapiro-Wilk		
		Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
zona_hambat	positif ekstrak	,196	3	.	,996	3	,878
	2,5%	,253	3	.	,964	3	,637
	5%	,241	3	.	,974	3	,688
	7,5%	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	positif formula	,279	3	.	,939	3	,525
	f1	,175	3	.	1,000	3	1,000
	f2	,253	3	.	,964	3	,637
	f3	,219	3	.	,987	3	,780

a. zona_hambat is constant when kelompok = negatif ekstrak. It has been omitted.

b. Lilliefors Significance Correction

c. zona_hambat is constant when kelompok = negatif formula. It has been omitted.

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

zona_hambat

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2,561	9	20	,058

ANOVA

zona_hambat

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	570,036	9	63,337	157,686	,000
Within Groups	8,033	20	,402		
Total	578,070	29			

Homogeneous Subsets

zona_hambat

Tukey HSD^a

kelompok	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		
		1	2	3
negatif ekstrak	3	,000		
negatif formula	3	,000		
2,5%	3		7,467	
f1	3		8,000	
5%	3		8,367	
f2	3		9,133	
7,5%	3			11,200
f3	3			11,600
positif ekstrak	3			12,033
positif formula	3			12,567
Sig.		1,000	,094	,262

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3,000.