

**L**

**A**

**M**

**P**

**I**

**R**

**A**

**N**

## Lampiran 1. Surat keterangan hasil identifikasi tanaman turi



### UPT-LABORATORIUM

Nomor : 81/DET/UPT-LAB/24.09.2020

Hal : Hasil determinasi tumbuhan

Lamp. : -

Nama Pemesan : Saras Dwi Jayanti

NIM : 23175295A

Alamat : Program Studi S-I Farmasi, Universitas Setia Budi, Surakarta.

Nama sampel : Turi Putih/ *Sesbania grandiflora* Pers..

### HASIL DETERMINASI TUMBUHAN

#### Klasifikasi

Kingdom : Plantae

Super Divisi : Spermatophyta

Divisi : Magnoliophyta

Kelas : Magnoliopsida

Ordo : Fabales

Famili : Fabaceae/Papilionaceae

Genus : Sesbania

Species : *Sesbania grandiflora* Pers..

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 – 15b. golongan 9. 197b – 208b –

219b – 220b – 224b – 225b – 227b – 229b – 230a – 231b – 233a. familia 60. Papilionaceae

1b – 5b – 16a – 17b – 18b. 15. Sesbania. *Sesbania grandiflora* Pers

Jl. Letjen Sutoyo, Mojosongo-Solo 57127 Telp. 0271-852518, Fax. 0271-853275

Homepage : [www.setiabudi.ac.id](http://www.setiabudi.ac.id), e-mail : [Info@setiabudi.ac.id](mailto:Info@setiabudi.ac.id)

Deskripsi:

- Habitus : Pohon berumur pendek, tinggi 5 – 10 m.
- Akar : Akar tunggang, putih kekuningan.
- Batang : Percabangan batang monopodial, ranting kerap kali menggantung.
- Daun : Daun majemuk menyirip genap, anak daun 13 – 18 pasang, bentuk bulat memanjang sampai oval, panjang 1,5 – 4 cm, lebar 0,7 – 1,2 cm, ujung membulat atau melekok ke dalam, pangkal membulat, tepi rata, pertulangan menyirip, tangkai foliolum pendek.
- Bunga : Bunga majemuk tandan, berwarna putih, duduk di ketiak, menggantung, jumlah bunga 2 – 4. Kuncup bentuk sabit. Kelopak bentuk lonceng, tinggi 1,5 – 2,2 cm, sobek tidak teratur. Bidang bendera bulat telur memanjang, panjang 5 – 6 cm; sayap bentuk sabit memanjang; lunas berkuku panjang, tumpul.
- Buah : Buah polongan menggantung, bentuk garis, dengan sekatan antara, di atas kelopak dengan tangkai panjang.

Kepala UPT-LAB  
Universitas Setia Budi  
  
Asik Gunawan, Amdk.

Surakarta, 24 September 2020  
Penanggung jawab  
Determinasi Tumbuhan

  
Dra. Dewi Sulistyawati. M.Sc.

## Lampiran 2. Alat dan bahan penelitian

### A. Alat

|                                                                                     |                                                                                      |                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |     |    |
| Botol maserasi                                                                      | Inkubator                                                                            | Laminar air flow                                                                      |
|   |    |   |
| Rotary Evaporator                                                                   | Autoklaf                                                                             | Mikroskop                                                                             |
|  |  |  |
| Triagle Rod                                                                         | pH meter                                                                             | Moisture Blance                                                                       |
|  |  |  |
| Chamber                                                                             | Oven                                                                                 | Sentrifuse                                                                            |

## B. Bahan

|                                                                                                                |                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <p>Plat resin akrilik</p>    |  <p>LCB</p>             |  <p>PBS</p>                             |
|  <p>Indikator Phenol Red</p> |  <p>Baku KLT</p>       |  <p>Klorheksidin glukonat<br/>0,2%</p> |
|  <p>Oven</p>                |  <p>Saliva buatan</p> |  <p>Serum darah</p>                   |

**Lampiran 3. Pembuatan sampel serbuk, ekstrak daun turi**

Pengambilan bahan



Pengumpulan bahan



Penimbangan bahan



Pencucian bahan



Sortasi basah



Pengeringan bahan



Sortasi kering



Penyerbukan simplisia



Penyaringan dengan flannel



Penyaringan dengan K.saring



Ekstrak cair



Ekstrak kental

**Lampiran 4. Penetapan susut pengeringan serbuk daun turi, uji kadar air ekstrak daun turi dan uji bebas etanol ekstrak daun turi**



Uji susut pengeringan serbuk daun turi



Uji kadar air ekstrak daun turi



Uji bebas etanol ekstrak daun turi

### Lampiran 5. Perhitungan rendemen daun turi

#### 1. Randemen serbuk daun turi

| Bobot basah (g) | Bobot kering (g) | Rendemen simplisia (%) |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 7500            | 2450             | 32,67                  |

$$\text{Perhitungan Rendemen} = \frac{\text{Bobot kering serbuk (gram)}}{\text{Bobot basah (gram)}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{2450 \text{ gram}}{7500 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% = 32,67\%$$

#### 2. Rendemen ekstrak daun turi

| Serbuk daun turi (g) | Bobot ekstrak kental (g) | Rendemen (%) |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 250                  | 86                       | 34,4         |
| 250                  | 97                       | 38,8         |
| 250                  | 81                       | 32,4         |
| Rata-rata ± SD       |                          | 35,2±3,33    |

$$\text{Perhitungan Rendemen} = \frac{\text{Bobot ekstrak (gram)}}{\text{Bobot basah (gram)}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Rendemen} = \frac{264 \text{ gram}}{750 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% = 35,20\%$$

### Lampiran 6. Perhitungan penetapan susut pengeringan serbuk daun turi

Menggunakan *moisture balance*

| No                    | Bobot serbuk daun turi (g) | Kadar lembab (%)   |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1                     | 2,00                       | 10                 |
| 2                     | 2,00                       | 8,5                |
| 3                     | 2,00                       | 8                  |
| <b>Rata-rata ± SD</b> |                            | <b>8,83 ± 1,04</b> |

Rata-rata susut pengeringan serbuk

$$\text{Rata-rata \% susut pengeringan} = \frac{\text{total \% susut pengeringan}}{3}$$

$$\text{Rata-rata \% susut pengeringan} = \frac{10+8,5+8}{3} = 8,83\%$$

### Lampiran 7. Perhitungan penetapan kadar air ekstrak daun turi

| No                    | Bobot ekstrak (g) | Volume air (mL) | Kadar air (%) |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1                     | 20,00             | 1,5             | 7,5           |
| 2                     | 20,00             | 1,9             | 9,5           |
| 3                     | 20,00             | 1,6             | 8,0           |
| <b>Rata-rata ± SD</b> |                   |                 | <b>8,33</b>   |

Rendemen daun turi kering terhadap daun turi basah

$$\text{Persen Kadar air} = \frac{\text{air(mL)}}{\text{Berat ekstrak}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 1} = \frac{1,5 \text{ ml}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% = 7,5\%$$

$$\text{Replikasi 2} = \frac{1,9 \text{ ml}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% = 9,5\%$$

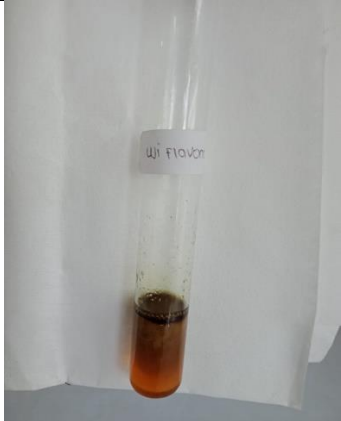
$$\text{Replikasi 3} = \frac{1,6 \text{ ml}}{20 \text{ gram}} \times 100\% = 8,0\%$$

$$\text{Rata-rata kadar air ekstrak} = \frac{\text{total \% kadar air}}{3}$$

$$\text{Rata-rata \% kadar air} = \frac{7,5+9,5+8}{3} = 8,33\%$$

## Lampiran 8. Hasil identifikasi kandungan senyawa pada daun turi

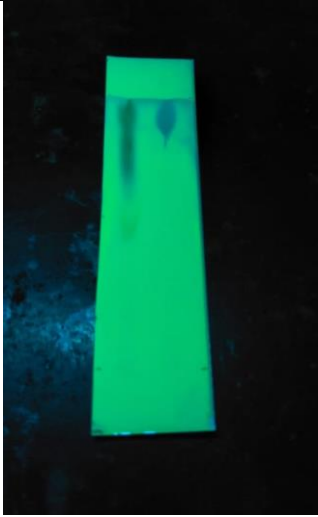
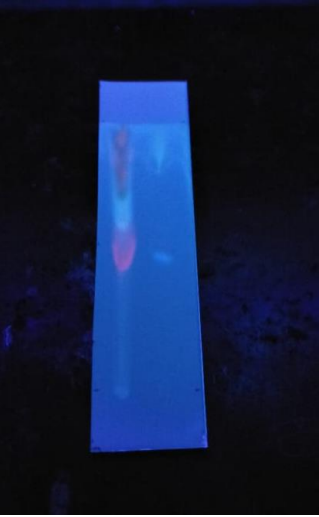
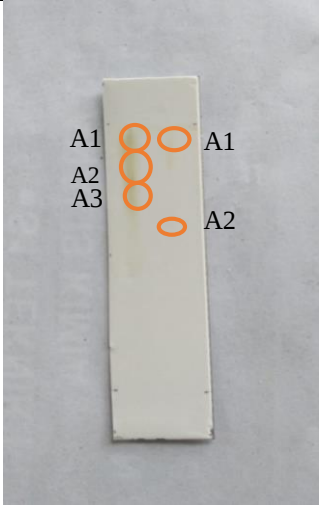
### A. Identifikasi kualitatif dengan metode tabung

| Uji       | Serbuk                                                                                           | Ekstrak                                                                                           |
|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Saponin   | <br>(positif)   | <br>(positif)  |
| Flavonoid | <br>(positif)  | <br>(positif) |
| Tanin     | <br>(positif) | <br>(positif) |

|                   |                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Alkaloid          |  <p data-bbox="708 719 948 757">Positif      Negatif</p> |  <p data-bbox="1011 696 1315 757">Positif      Negatif</p> |
| Steroid/terpenoid |  <p data-bbox="730 1794 829 1865">(positif)</p>        |  <p data-bbox="1123 1794 1222 1865">(positif)</p>        |

## B. Identifikasi kualitatif dengan metode KLT

### a. Identifikasi senyawa saponin

| UV 254                                                                             | UV 366                                                                             | Penampak bercak<br>(Liebermand-Bourchardat)                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |  |

Keterangan :

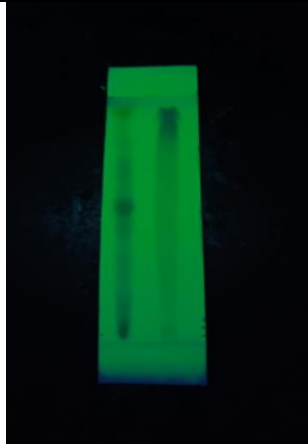
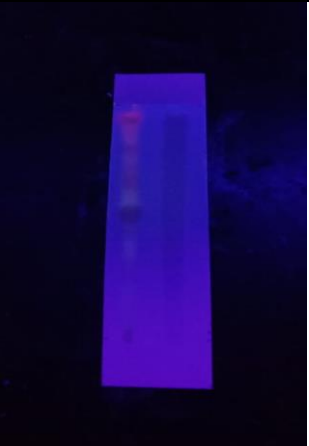
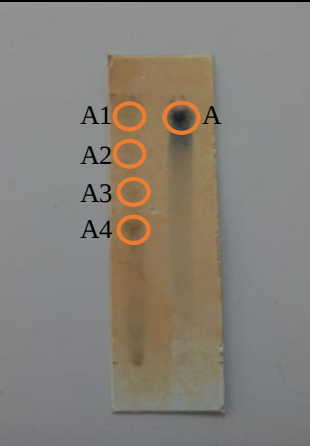
A : ekstrak

B : Sapogenin

Perhitungan Rf =  $\frac{\text{jarak bercak dari titik awal penotolan sampai batas elusi}}{\text{jarak tempuh fase gerak sampai batas elusi}}$

| Ekstrak                                           | Baku                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| A1 : $\frac{5,5 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,92$ | A1 : $\frac{5,6 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,93$ |
| A2 : $\frac{4,8 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,8$  | A2 : $\frac{3,5 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,58$ |
| A3 : $\frac{4,2 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,7$  |                                                   |

## b. Identifikasi senyawa tanin

| UV 254                                                                            | UV 366                                                                            | Penampak bercak<br>(Pereaksi FeCl 1%)                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |  |

Keterangan :

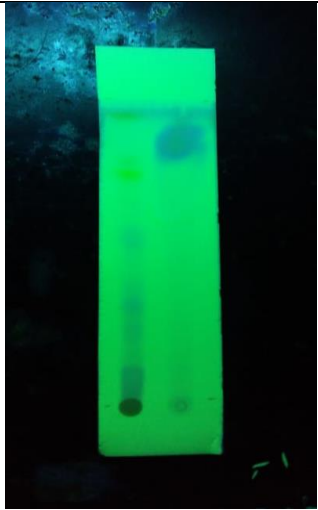
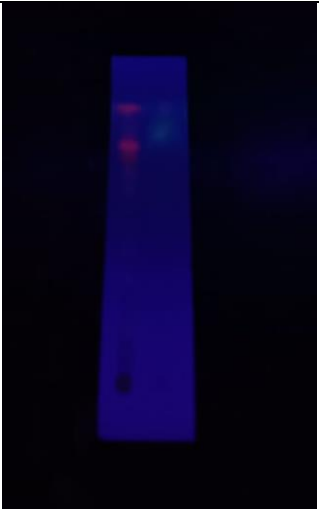
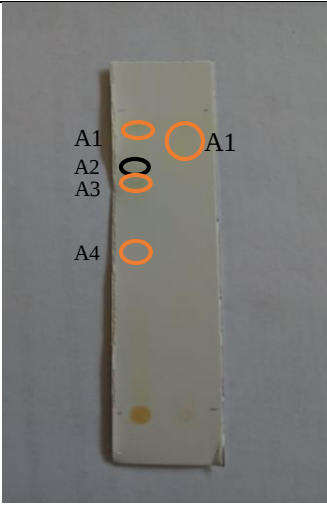
A : ekstrak

B : baku asam galat

Perhitungan Rf =  $\frac{\text{jarak bercak dari titik awal penotolan sampai batas elusi}}{\text{jarak tempuh fase gerak sampai batas elusi}}$

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Ekstrak<br>$A1 : \frac{5,5 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,92$<br>$A4 : \frac{3 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,5$<br>$A2 : \frac{4,8 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,8$<br>$A3 : \frac{3,9 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,65$ | Baku<br>$A : \frac{5,6 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,93$ |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|

## c. Identifikasi senyawa flavonoid

| UV 254                                                                            | UV 366                                                                            | Penampak bercak (Sitoborat)                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |  |

Keterangan :

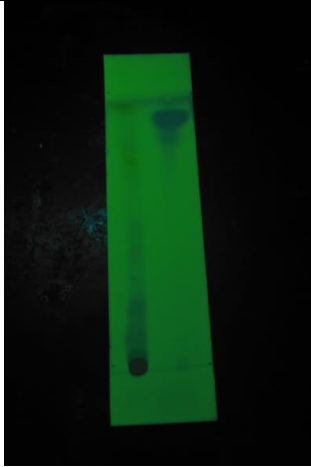
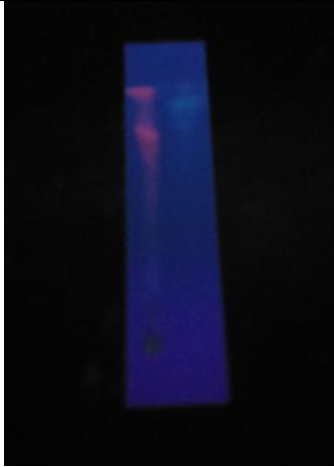
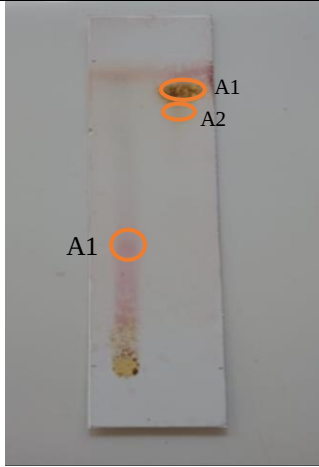
A : ekstrak

B : Kuersetin

Perhitungan Rf =  $\frac{\text{jarak bercak dari titik awal penotolan sampai batas elusi}}{\text{jarak tempuh fase gerak sampai batas elusi}}$

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Ekstrak<br>$A1 : \frac{5,6 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,93$<br>$A2 : \frac{4,8 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,8$<br>$A3 : \frac{4,5 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,75$<br>$A4 : \frac{4,5 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,75$ | Baku<br>$A1 : \frac{5,3 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,88$ |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|

## d. Identifikasi senyawa alkaloid

| UV 254                                                                            | UV 366                                                                            | Penampak bercak<br>(H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> 10%)                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |  |

Keterangan :

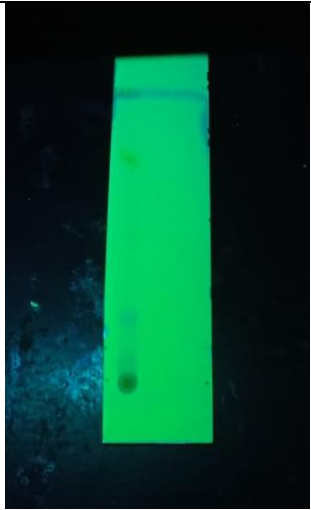
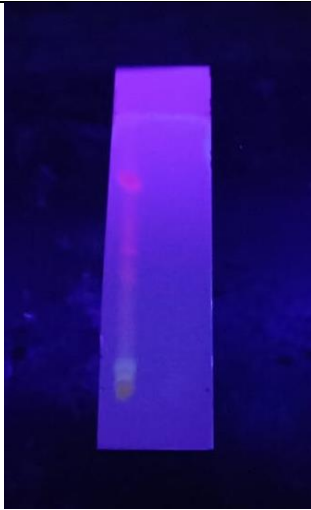
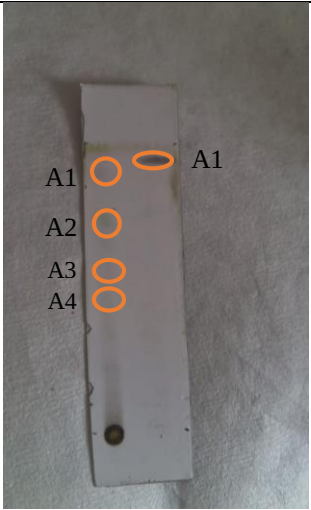
A : ekstrak

B : piperin

Perhitungan Rf =  $\frac{\text{jarak bercak dari titik awal penotolan sampai batas elusi}}{\text{jarak tempuh fase gerak sampai batas elusi}}$

|                                                              |                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ekstrak<br>$A1 : \frac{2,1 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,35$ | Baku<br>$A1 : \frac{5,2 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,86$<br>$A2 : \frac{4,9 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,82$ |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## e. Identifikasi senyawa steroid

| UV 254                                                                            | UV 366                                                                            | Penampak bercak<br>(Liebermand Bourchardat)                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |  |

Keterangan :

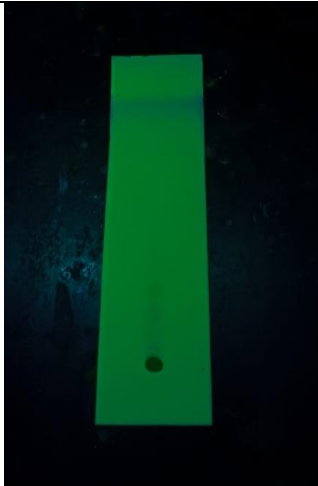
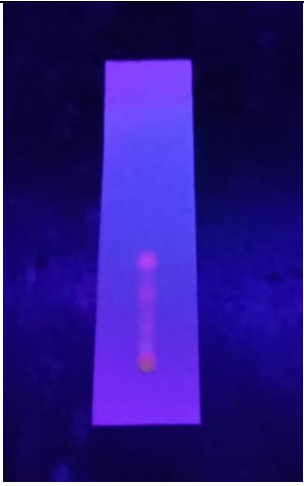
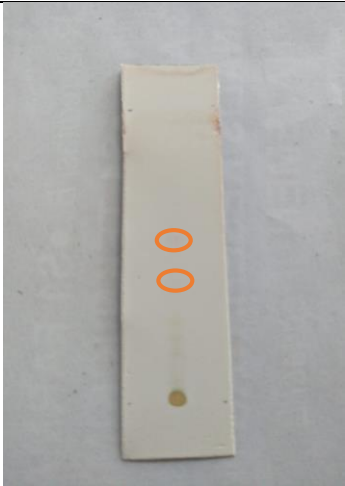
A : ekstrak

B : Stigmasterol

Perhitungan Rf =  $\frac{\text{jarak bercak dari titik awal penotolan sampai batas elusi}}{\text{jarak tempuh fase gerak sampai batas elusi}}$

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Ekstrak<br>$A1 : \frac{5,3 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,88$<br>$A2 : \frac{4,2 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,7$<br>$A3 : \frac{3,6 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,5$<br>$A4 : \frac{2,4 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,4$ | Baku<br>$A1 : \frac{5,4 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,9$ |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|

## f. Identifikasi senyawa triterpenoid

| UV 254                                                                            | UV 366                                                                            | Penampak bercak<br>(Liebermand Bourchardat)                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |  |

Keterangan :

A : ekstrak

Perhitungan Rf =  $\frac{\text{jarak bercak dari titik awal penotolan sampai batas elusi}}{\text{jarak tempuh fase gerak sampai batas elusi}}$

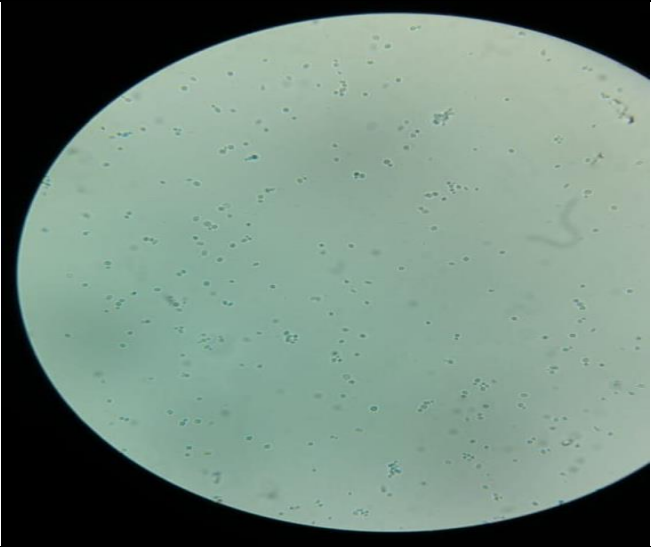
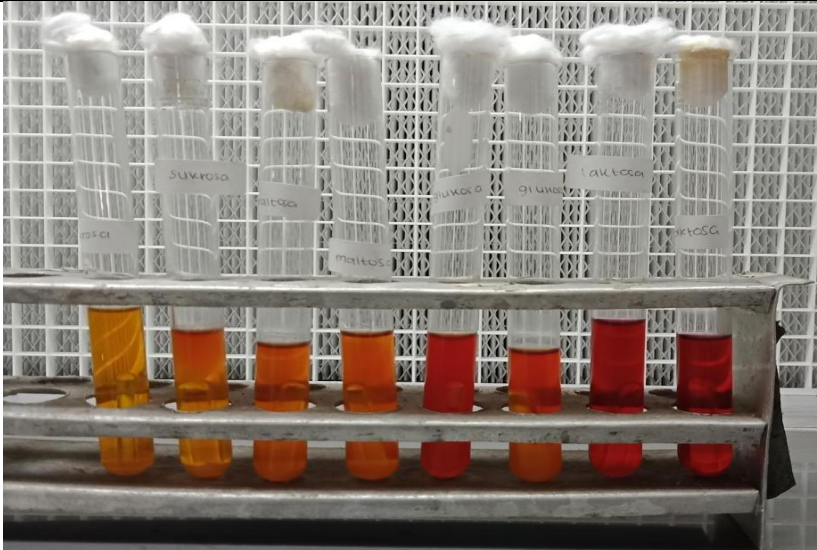
Ekstrak

$$A1 : \frac{3,3 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,35$$

$$A2 : \frac{1,8 \text{ cm}}{6 \text{ cm}} = 0,3$$

**Lampiran 9. Hasil identifikasi jamur *Candida albicans***

| Uji                                 | Replikasi 1                                                                         | Replikasi 2                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Makroskopis                         |   |   |
| Mikroskopis<br>( <i>germ tube</i> ) |  |  |

|                                         |                                                                                      |                                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                         |    |                                                                                                    |
| Biokimia<br>(fermentasi<br>karbohidrat) |    |  <p>Sebelum</p> |
|                                         |  |                                                                                                    |

### Lampiran 10. Hasil perhitungan pembuatan konsentrasi ekstrak daun turi

$$\text{Pembuatan Pelarut DMSO 5\%} = V1.C1 = V2.C2$$

$$V1. 100\% = 100 \text{ ml} . 5\%$$

$$V1 = 5 \text{ ml}$$

Larutan stok konsentrasi 100% = 10 g/10 ml

$$\text{b. Konsentrasi 50\%} = V1.C1 = V2.C2$$

$$V1. 100\% = 10 \text{ ml} . 50\%$$

$$V1 = 5 \text{ ml}$$

$$\text{c. Konsentrasi 25\%} = V1.C1 = V2.C2$$

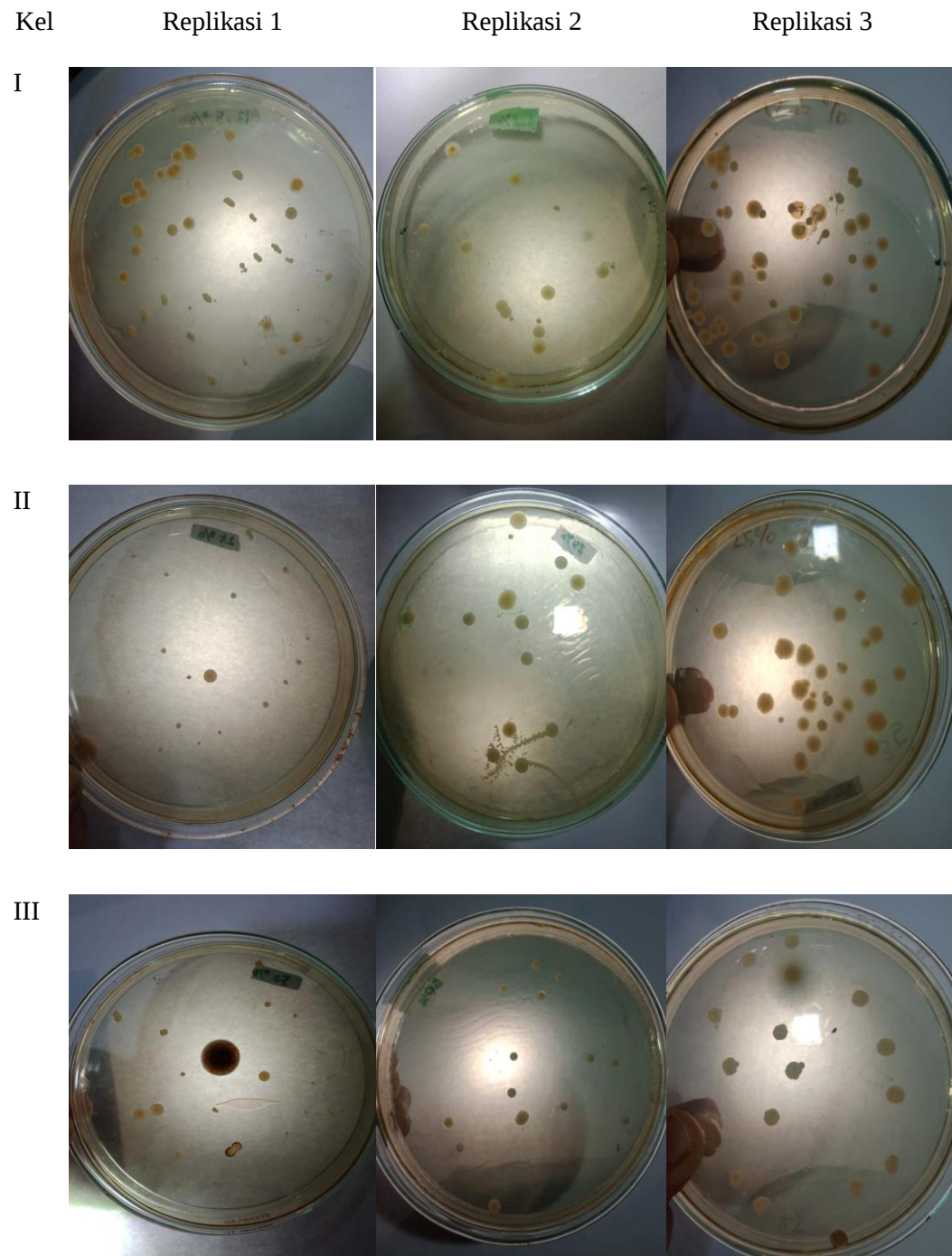
$$V1. 100\% = 10 \text{ ml} . 25\%$$

$$V1 = 2,5 \text{ ml}$$

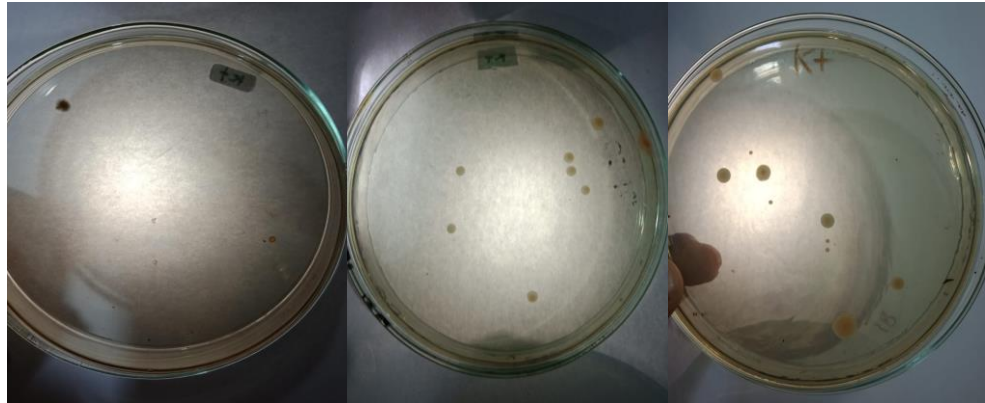
$$\text{d. Konsentrasi 12,5\%} = V1.C1 = V2.C2$$

$$V1. 100\% = 10 \text{ ml} . 12,5\%$$

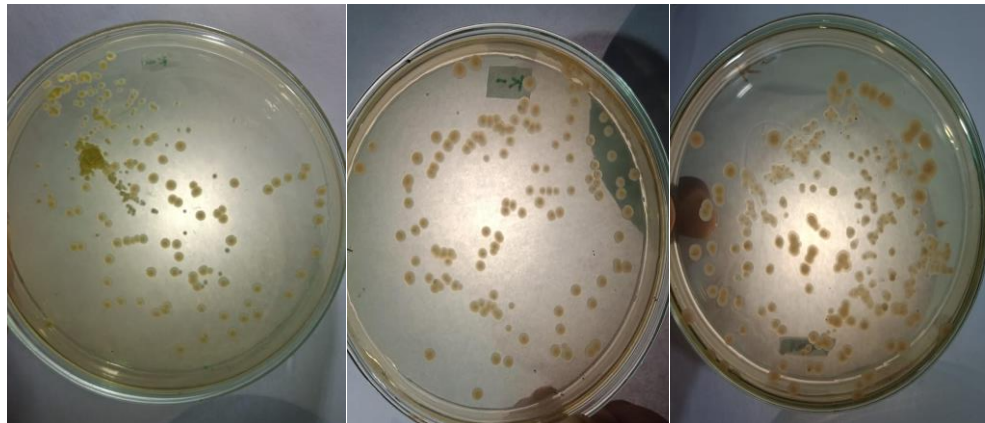
$$V1 = 1,25 \text{ ml}$$

**Lampiran 11. Hasil uji aktivitas antijamur**

IV



V



Keterangan :

Kelompok I = Kontrol perlakuan dosis 12,5%

Kelompok II = Kontrol perlakuan dosis 25%

Kelompok III = Kontrol perlakuan dosis 50%

Kelompok IV = Kontrol positif

Kelompok V = Kontrol negatif

## Lampiran 12. Perhitungan Angka jamur dan KHM

Perhitungan angka jamur :

$$R1 \text{ Angka jamur} = \frac{\text{jumlah koloni jamur} \times \text{faktor pengenceran}}{\text{volume larutan yang dihitung (ditanam)}}$$

$$\text{Angka jamur 12,5\%} = \frac{58,33 \times 1/1000}{0,01} = 58,33 \times 10^5 \text{ CFU/mL}$$

$$\text{Angka jamur 25\%} = \frac{42,66 \times 1/1000}{0,01} = 42,66 \times 10^5 \text{ CFU/mL}$$

$$\text{Angka jamur 50\%} = \frac{24,66 \times 1/1000}{0,01} = 24,66 \times 10^5 \text{ CFU/mL}$$

Perhitungan KHM :

$$R2 \text{ KHM} = 100\% - \frac{AJT \times 100\%}{AJK}$$

KHM untuk ekstrak daun turi 12,5% :

$$\text{KHM 12, 5\%} = 100\% - \frac{58,33 \times 10^5}{116,33 \times 10^5} \times 100\% = 49,86\%$$

KHM untuk ekstrak daun turi 25% :

$$\text{KHM 25\%} = 100\% - \frac{42,66 \times 10^5}{116,33 \times 10^5} \times 100\% = 63,33\%$$

KHM untuk ekstrak daun turi 50% :

$$\text{KHM 50\%} = 100\% - \frac{24,66 \times 10^5}{116,33 \times 10^5} \times 100\% = 78,80\%$$

**Lampiran 13. Hasil rerata, dan Standart Deviasi jumlah koloni *Candida albicans***

| Kelompok    | Jumlah koloni<br><i>Candida albicans</i> per cawan petri<br>(10 <sup>5</sup> CFU/ml) |     |     | Mean per<br>SGA | SD    |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-------|
|             | I                                                                                    | II  | III |                 |       |
| 12,5%       | 57                                                                                   | 69  | 49  | 58,33           | 10,07 |
| 25%         | 41                                                                                   | 35  | 52  | 42,66           | 8,62  |
| 50%         | 31                                                                                   | 17  | 26  | 24,66           | 7,37  |
| Kontrol (+) | 2                                                                                    | 7   | 10  | 6,33            | 4,04  |
| Kontrol (-) | 128                                                                                  | 105 | 116 | 116,33          | 11,50 |

Perhitungan Mean :

$$\text{Mean dosis 12,5\%} = \frac{57+69+49}{3} = 58,33 \times 10^5 \text{ CFU/mL}$$

$$\text{Mean dosis 25\%} = \frac{41+35+52}{3} = 42,66 \times 10^5 \text{ CFU/mL}$$

$$\text{Mean dosis 50\%} = \frac{31+17+26}{3} = 24,66 \times 10^5 \text{ CFU/mL}$$

$$\text{Mean kontrol positif} = \frac{2+7+10}{3} = 6,33 \times 10^5 \text{ CFU/mL}$$

$$\text{Mean kontrol negatif} = \frac{128+105+116}{3} = 116,33 \times 10^5 \text{ CFU/mL}$$

#### Lampiran 14. Hasil analisis statistik

##### Uji Shapiro-wilk

Tujuan : mengetahui kenormalan data sebagai syarat uji ANOVA

Kriteria : Sig. < 0,05 berarti H0 ditolak

Sig. > 0,05 H0 diterima

Hasil :

| Tests of Normality  |                 |                                 |    |      |              |    |      |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|----|------|--------------|----|------|
| kelompok            |                 | Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup> |    |      | Shapiro-Wilk |    |      |
|                     |                 | Statistic                       | df | Sig. | Statistic    | df | Sig. |
| Hasil jumlah koloni | Dosis 12,5%     | .219                            | 3  | .    | .987         | 3  | .780 |
|                     | Dosis 25%       | .243                            | 3  | .    | .972         | 3  | .679 |
|                     | Dosis 50%       | .241                            | 3  | .    | .974         | 3  | .688 |
|                     | Kontrol positif | .232                            | 3  | .    | .980         | 3  | .726 |
|                     | Kontrol negatif | .178                            | 3  | .    | .999         | 3  | .952 |

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Kesimpulan : Sig. > 0,05 (H0 diterima) maka data jumlah koloni terdistribusi normal

##### Uji Levene

Tujuan : untuk mengetahui homogenitas

Kriteria : Sig. < 0,05 berarti H0 ditolak

Sig. > 0,05 H0 diterima

Hasil :

##### Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Hasil jumlah koloni

| Levene Statistic | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
|------------------|-----|-----|------|
| .563             | 4   | 10  | .695 |

Kesimpulan : Sig. > 0,05 (H0 diterima) maka data jumlah koloni homogen

### Uji One Way ANOVA

Tujuan : untuk mengetahui homogenitas

Kriteria uji : Sig. < 0,05 berarti H0 ditolak

Sig. > 0,05 H0 diterima

Hasil :

#### ANOVA

Hasil jumlah koloni

|                | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F      | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|------|
| Between Groups | 21685.600      | 4  | 5421.400    | 75.158 | .000 |
| Within Groups  | 721.333        | 10 | 72.133      |        |      |
| Total          | 22406.933      | 14 |             |        |      |

Kesimpulan : Sig. < 0,05 (H0 ditolak) maka terdapat perbedaan jumlah koloni antar kelompok.

### Uji Post Hoc (LSD)

Hasil :

#### Multiple Comparisons

Hasil jumlah koloni

LSD

| (I) kelompok    | (J) kelompok    | Mean Difference (I-J) | Std. Error | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval |             |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|------|-------------------------|-------------|
|                 |                 |                       |            |      | Lower Bound             | Upper Bound |
| Dosis 12,5%     | Dosis 25%       | 15.66667*             | 7.06792    | .051 | -.0817                  | 31.4150     |
|                 | Dosis 50%       | 33.66667*             | 7.06792    | .001 | 17.9183                 | 49.4150     |
|                 | Kontrol positif | 52.00000*             | 7.06792    | .000 | 36.2517                 | 67.7483     |
|                 | Kontrol negatif | -58.00000*            | 7.06792    | .000 | -73.7483                | -42.2517    |
| Dosis 25%       | Dosis 12,5%     | -15.66667*            | 7.06792    | .051 | -31.4150                | .0817       |
|                 | Dosis 50%       | 18.00000*             | 7.06792    | .029 | 2.2517                  | 33.7483     |
|                 | Kontrol positif | 36.33333*             | 7.06792    | .000 | 20.5850                 | 52.0817     |
|                 | Kontrol negatif | -73.66667*            | 7.06792    | .000 | -89.4150                | -57.9183    |
| Dosis 50%       | Dosis 12,5%     | -33.66667*            | 7.06792    | .001 | -49.4150                | -17.9183    |
|                 | Dosis 25%       | -18.00000*            | 7.06792    | .029 | -33.7483                | -2.2517     |
|                 | Kontrol positif | 18.33333*             | 7.06792    | .027 | 2.5850                  | 34.0817     |
|                 | Kontrol negatif | -91.66667*            | 7.06792    | .000 | -107.4150               | -75.9183    |
| Kontrol positif | Dosis 12,5%     | -52.00000*            | 7.06792    | .000 | -67.7483                | -36.2517    |
|                 | Dosis 25%       | -36.33333*            | 7.06792    | .000 | -52.0817                | -20.5850    |
|                 | Dosis 50%       | -18.33333*            | 7.06792    | .027 | -34.0817                | -2.5850     |
|                 | Kontrol negatif | -110.00000*           | 7.06792    | .000 | -125.7483               | -94.2517    |
| Kontrol negatif | Dosis 12,5%     | 58.00000*             | 7.06792    | .000 | 42.2517                 | 73.7483     |
|                 | Dosis 25%       | 73.66667*             | 7.06792    | .000 | 57.9183                 | 89.4150     |
|                 | Dosis 50%       | 91.66667*             | 7.06792    | .000 | 75.9183                 | 107.4150    |
|                 | Kontrol positif | 110.00000*            | 7.06792    | .000 | 94.2517                 | 125.7483    |

\*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Kesimpulan : Dari hasil diatas tanda\* pada Mean Difference menunjukkan bahwa kelompok uji berbeda bermakna dengan kelompok uji lainnya.