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## LAMPIRAN 1

### DETERMINASI TUMBUHAN JAMBU AIR



Nomor : 212/BI.CO2.2/PL/2016. Hal : Determinasi tumbuhan

20 Januari 2016.

Kepada yth.  
Wakil Dekan I  
Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam  
Universitas Ganesha  
Jalan Jati No. 42 Tarogong Kaler  
Garut

Men perhatikan surat perintah Sandi dalam surat No. U27/W-MIPA-UNIGA/1/2016 tanggal 11 Januari 2016 mengenai determinasi tumbuhan, dengan ini kami sampaikan bahwa sejuluh diberitahukan determinasi oleh staf kami, sampel tumbuhan kali ini berasal jambu air yang dibawa oleh Sdr. Fiamida (NPM : 2404112018), adalah :

Divisi	:	Magnoliophyta
Kelas	:	Magnoliopsida (Dicot)
Anak kelas	:	Rosidae
Bangsa	:	Myrtaceae
Nama suku / famili	:	Myrtaceae
Nama jenis / species	:	<i>Syzygium aqueum</i> (Blanco) Alston
Sinonim	:	<i>Eugenia aquea</i> Burm.f., <i>Eugenia jumeronica</i> Lamk. <i>Eugenia obovata</i> C.B. Robinson
Nama umum	:	water apple, bell fruit (tagalog), jambu air (Indonesia).
Buku acuan	:	1. Baker., C.A. & Bakhuizen van den Brink, Jr., R.C. 1963. Flora of Java Volume 1. N.Y.P Noordhoff - Groningen, the Netherlands. pp. 245. 2. Ogita, Y. et al. (Committee Monitoring). 1995. Medicinal Herb Index in Indonesia (Second Edition). PT. Eka Indonesia Jaktara. pp. 58 3. Parigubean, G. 1992. <i>Syzygium aqueum</i> (Blanco) Alston, <i>Syzygium malaccense</i> (L.) Merr. & Perry, <i>Syzygium samarangense</i> (Blanco) Merr. & Perry Skeels. In: Verheij, E.W.M. & Coronel, R. E. (Editors.) Plant Resources of South - East Asia No 2. Edible fruits and nuts. Prusa Foundation, Bogor. pp. 292 - 294. 4. Cronquist, A. 1981. An Integrated System of Classification of Flowering Plants. Columbia University Press, New York. pp XIII - XVii.

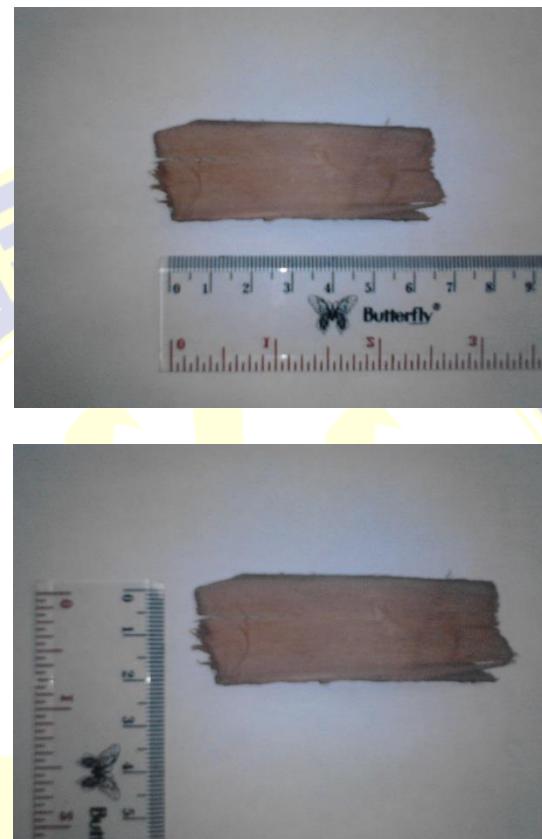
Dankian yang kami sampaikan. Atas perhatian dan bantuan yang diberikan, kami ucapkan terim kasih.



Tanda tangan:  
Dekan STTH ITB, sebagai laporan.

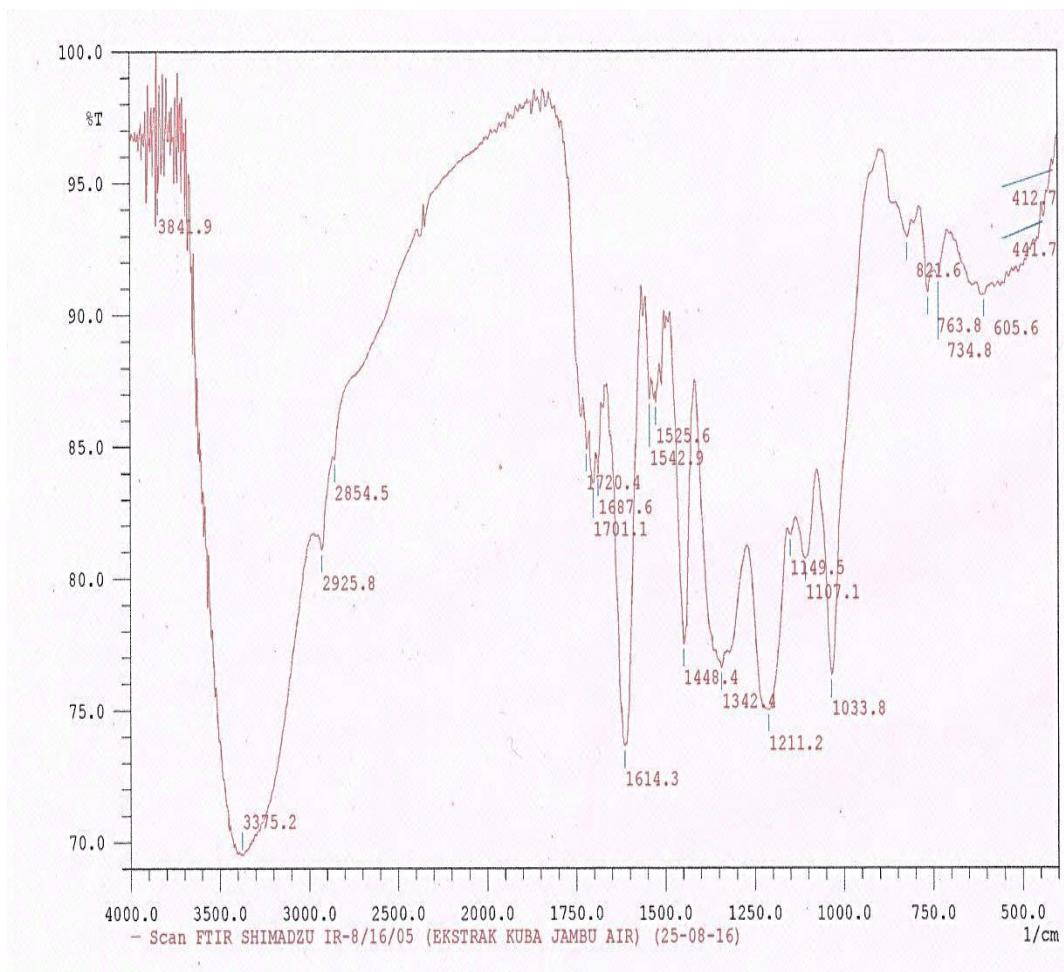
Gambar 5.4 Hasil determinasi tumbuhan jambu air

**LAMPIRAN 2**  
**PEMERIKSAAN MAKROSKOPIK**



**Gambar 5.5 Makroskopik kulit batang jambu air**

**LAMPIRAN 3**  
**PEMERIKSAAN SPEKTRUM INFRAMERAH**



Gambar 5.6 Hasil spektrum IR ekstrak etanol kulit batang jambu air

**LAMPIRAN 4**  
**PERHITUNGAN % INHIBISI DAN IC<sub>50</sub>**

**Tabel 5.9**

**Perhitungan % Inhibisi dan IC<sub>50</sub> Ekstrak Etanol Kulit Batang Jambu Air**

*(Syzygium aqueum (Burm.f.) Alston)*

Konsentrasi (ppm)	Absorban		Perhitungan % Inhibisi
	Blanko	Sampel	
20	0,450	0,380	% Inhibisi= $\frac{0,450-0,380}{0,450} \times 100\% = 15,556\%$
30		0,300	% Inhibisi= $\frac{0,450-0,300}{0,450} \times 100\% = 33,333\%$
35		0,238	% Inhibisi= $\frac{0,450-0,238}{0,450} \times 100\% = 47,111\%$
40		0,194	% Inhibisi= $\frac{0,450-0,194}{0,450} \times 100\% = 56,889\%$
45		0,143	% Inhibisi= $\frac{0,450-0,143}{0,450} \times 100\% = 68,222\%$
50		0,079	% Inhibisi= $\frac{0,450-0,079}{0,450} \times 100\% = 82,444\%$

Keterangan :

$$\% \text{ Inhibisi} = \frac{\text{Absorban blanko}-\text{Absorban sampel}}{\text{Absorban blanko}} \times 100\%$$

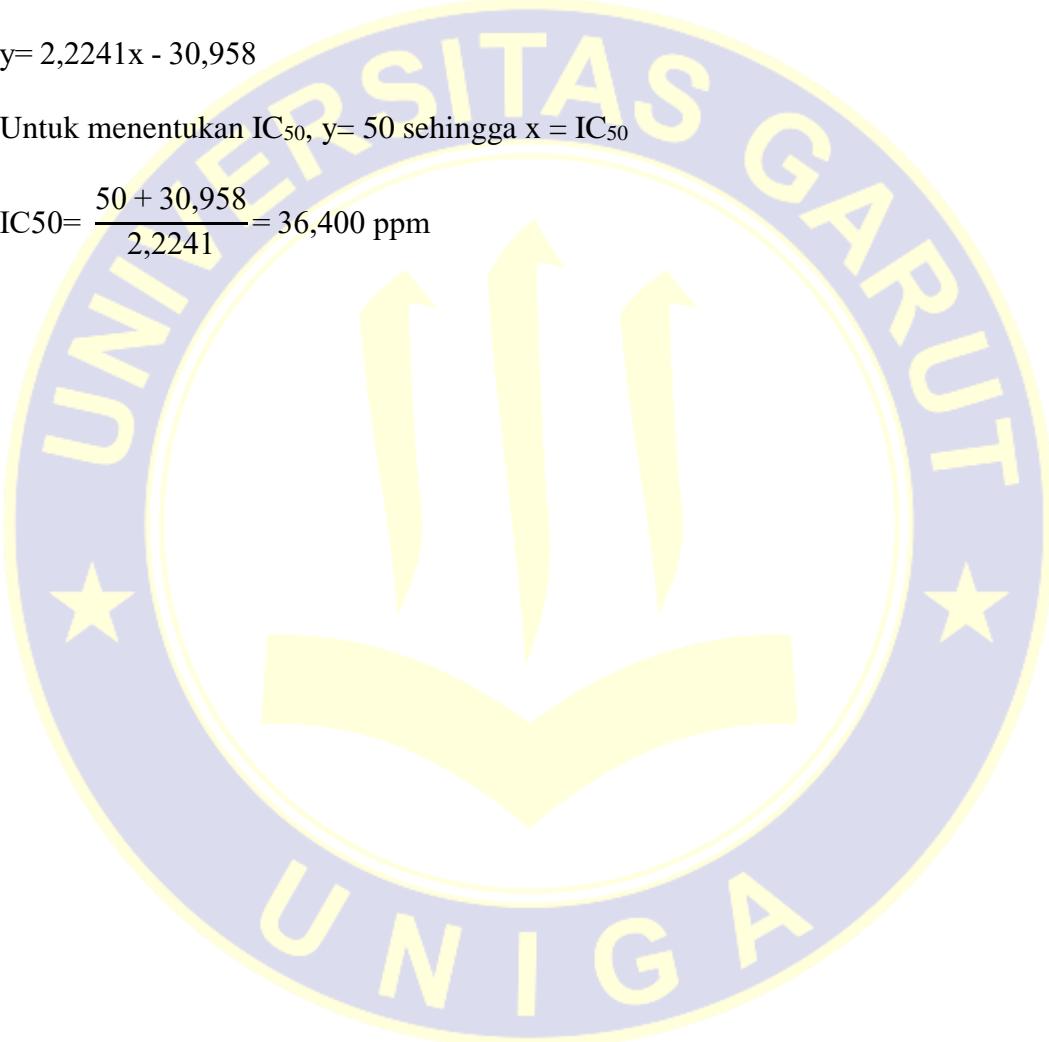
**LAMPIRAN 4****(LANJUTAN)**

Dari kurva hubungan konsentrasi ekstrak etanol kulit batang jambu air (*Syzygium aqueum* (Burm.f.) Alston) (Gambar 5.2), diperoleh persamaan regresi linier :

$$y = 2,2241x - 30,958$$

Untuk menentukan IC<sub>50</sub>, y = 50 sehingga x = IC<sub>50</sub>

$$IC_{50} = \frac{50 + 30,958}{2,2241} = 36,400 \text{ ppm}$$



**LAMPIRAN 4**  
**(LANJUTAN)**

**Tabel 5.10**  
**Perhitungan % Inhibisi dan IC<sub>50</sub> Vitamin C**

<b>Konsentrasi (ppm)</b>	<b>Absorban</b>		<b>Perhitungan % Inhibisi</b>
	<b>Blanko</b>	<b>Sampel</b>	
4	0,450	0,357	% Inhibisi= $\frac{0,450-0,357}{0,450} \times 100\% = 20,666\%$
6		0,300	% Inhibisi= $\frac{0,450-0,300}{0,450} \times 100\% = 33,333\%$
8		0,269	% Inhibisi= $\frac{0,450-0,269}{0,450} \times 100\% = 40,222\%$
10		0,221	% Inhibisi= $\frac{0,450-0,221}{0,450} \times 100\% = 50,889\%$
12		0,169	% Inhibisi= $\frac{0,450-0,169}{0,450} \times 100\% = 62,444\%$
14		0,096	% Inhibisi= $\frac{0,450-0,096}{0,450} \times 100\% = 78,777\%$
16		0,047	% Inhibisi= $\frac{0,450-0,047}{0,450} \times 100\% = 89,556\%$

Keterangan :

$$\% \text{ Inhibisi} = \frac{\text{Absorban blanko}-\text{Absorban sampel}}{\text{Absorban blanko}} \times 100\%$$

**LAMPIRAN 4**  
**(LANJUTAN)**

Dari kurva hubungan konsentrasi vitamin C dengan % inhibisi (Gambar 5.3), diperoleh persamaan regresi linier :

$$y = 5,7064x - 3,3812$$

Untuk menentukan IC<sub>50</sub>, y = 50 sehingga x = IC<sub>50</sub>

$$IC_{50} = \frac{50 + 3,3812}{5,7064} = 9,354 \text{ ppm}$$

