

NAFIAN NRP. 12.03.111.00064.Related Content of Compound Plant Temulawak Curcumin (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb) Based on Light Intensity and Number of Leaves in Three Subdistrict Bangkalan.Supervised by **Dr. Ir. Ahmad Arsyad Munir, M.S.**

ABSTRACT

Temulawak (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.) merupakan salah satu bahan baku obat tradisional yang banyak tersebar di Indonesia dan telah banyak dibudidayakan oleh masyarakat. Rimpang temulawak digunakan dalam pembuatan jamu secara tradisional di Indonesia karena temulawak dipercaya mempunyai manfaat yang sangat besar antara lain meningkatkan nafsu makan, anti kolesterol, anti inflamasi, anemia, antioksidan, pencegah kanker, dan anti mikroba. Rimpang ini terdiri dari tiga fraksi yaitu fraksi pati, kurkuminoid, dan minyak atsiri. Tujuan dari penelitian ini Untuk mengetahui perbedaan kandungan senyawa kurkumin pada rimpang tanaman temulawak di tiga kecamatan yaitu Geger, Bangkalan dan Galis yang terdapat di Kabupaten Bangkalan. Metode yang digunakan yaitu analisis Regresi dan Korelasi untuk mencari hubungan kandungan Kurkumin dan variabel penelitian di Tiga Kecamatan. Intensitas Cahaya memiliki hubungan paling erat terhadap kandungan kurkumin di Kecamatan Bangkalan dan memiliki bentuk linear. Kandungan Kurkumin tertinggi di peroleh pada Kecamatan Geger dengan nilai rata-rata 1,17% dibandingkan pada Kecamatan Galis dan Bangkalan dan Kandungan Kurkumin terendah di peroleh pada kecamatan Galis dengan nilai rata-rata 0,97% dibandingkan pada Kecamatan Geger dan Bangkalan.

Kata kunci: *Kabupaten Bangkalan, Tanaman Temulawak , Kurkumin*

NAFIAN NRP. 12.03.111.00064.Related Content of Compound Plant Temulawak Curcumin (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb) Based on Light Intensity and Number of Leaves in Three Subdistrict Bangkalan.Supervised by **Dr. Ir. Ahmad Arsyad Munir, M.S.**

ABSTRACT

Curcuma (*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* Roxb.) Is one of the traditional medicine that is widely spread in Indonesia and has been widely cultivated by the people. Ginger rhizome is used in the manufacture of traditional herbal medicine in Indonesia because ginger is believed to have enormous benefits including increased appetite, anti-cholesterol, anti-inflammatory, anemia, antioxidant, cancer prevention, and anti mikroba.Rimpang consists of three fractions, namely fraction of starch , kurkuminoid, and essential oil. The purpose of this study to determine the difference in the compound curcumin rhizome of ginger plants in three districts namely Geger, Bangkalan and Galis contained in Bangkalan. The method used is regression and correlation analysis to find the relationship Curcumin content and the variables in the three districts. Light intensity is most closely linked to the content of curcumin in the District of Bangkalan and has a linear shape. Curcumin content of the highest obtained at the District Geger with an average value of 1.17% compared to the Subdistrict Galis and Bangkalan and content of the lowest Curcumin is obtained on Galis districts with an average value of 0.97% compared to the District Geger and Bangkalan.

Keywords: Bangkalan, plant Curcuma, curcumin