

Lindawati. 180311100078. Eksplorasi Keragaman Morfologi Dan Rendemen Simplisia Tanaman Temulawak (*Curcuma xanthorriza* Roxb.) Di Kecamatan Galis Dan Kecamatan Labang. Dibimbing oleh: Ir. Sinar Suryawati, M.Si. dan Mustika Tripatmasari, SP., M.Si.

ABSTRAK

Salah satu tanaman obat yang banyak digunakan oleh masyarakat sebagai obat tradisional yaitu tanaman temulawak (*Curcuma xanthorriza* Roxb.) yang berkhasiat sebagai penambah nafsu makan, dan kanker. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakter morfologi dan rendemen simplisia tanaman temulawak di dua sentra budidaya Kecamatan Galis dan Kecamatan Labang. Pelaksanaan penelitian dilakukan dengan metode eksplorasi, purpose sampling, dan snowball sampling, dengan jumlah titik lokasi 18 serta mengamati sebanyak 31 parameter. Data hasil pengamatan selanjutnya diuji menggunakan uji Independent T dengan taraf kepercayaan 95%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa parameter morfologi kuantitatif yaitu diameter rimpang induk, diameter rimpang cabang, diameter rimpang anakan, panjang rimpang cabang, lebar daun dan jumlah rimpang cabang, serta parameter kualitatif warna batang, warna akar, warna daging rimpang menunjukkan perbedaan yang nyata antara tanaman temulawak yang tumbuh di Kecamatan Galis dan Kecamatan Labang. Sedangkan rendemen simplisia rimpang temulawak di Kecamatan Galis (15,55 %) tidak berbeda nyata dengan rendemen simplisia Kecamatan Labang (14,39 %).

Kata kunci : *temulawak, morfologi, simplisia*

Lindawati. 180311100078. Exploration of Morphological Diversity and Simplicia Yield of Temulawak Plant (*Curcuma xanthorriza* Roxb.) In Galis District and Labang District. Supervised by: Ir. Sinar Suryawati, M.Si. and Mustika Tripatmasari, SP., M.Si.

ABSTRACT

One of the medicinal plants that is widely used by the community as traditional medicine is the temulawak plant (*Curcuma xanthorriza* Roxb.) which is efficacious as an appetite enhancer, and cancer. This study aims to determine the morphological character and yield of temulawak plant simplicia in two cultivation centers of Galis District and Labang District. The research was carried out using exploratory methods, purpose sampling, and snowball sampling, with 18 location points and 31 parameters observed. The data from the observations were then tested using the Independent T test with a 95% confidence level. The results showed that the quantitative morphological parameters, namely diameter of the main rhizome, diameter of branch rhizome, diameter of tiller rhizome, length of branch rhizome, leaf width and number of branch rhizomes, as well as qualitative parameters of stem color, root color, rhizome flesh color showed significant differences between temulawak plants. which grows in the District of Galis and District of Labang. While the yield of simplicia temulawak rhizome in Galis District (15.55%) was not significantly different from the yield of simplicia in Labang District (14.39%).

Keywords: *temulawak, morphology, simplicia*