

ABSTRAK

KARAKTERISASI MINYAK ATSIRI DAUN SALAM (*Syzygium polyanthum*) ASAL PESISIR PULAU LAUT UTARA KOTABARU KALIMANTAN SELATAN (Oleh Azzam Jah, pembimbing Eka Fitri Susiani dan Putri Kartika Sari; 2024; 111 halaman)

Tanaman salam (*Syzygium polyanthum*) merupakan salah satu dari beberapa tanaman aromatik yang mengandung minyak atsiri dan dapat hidup di daerah pesisir Kalimantan Selatan. Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi produksi dan mutu minyak atsiri antara lain: keadaan tanah, iklim, tinggi tempat dari permukaan laut, dan keadaan daun sebelum disuling. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui rendemen, berat jenis, indeks bias, kelarutan dalam etanol 96% dan komponen senyawa penyusun dalam minyak atsiri daun Salam asal Pesisir Pulau Laut Utara Kotabaru Kalimantan Selatan dengan metode GC-MS. Daun Salam diekstraksi dengan metode destilasi menggunakan pelarut akuades. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, rendemen minyak atsiri daun salam sebesar 0,041%, berat jenis sebesar 0,9162 g/mL, indeks kecerahan berwarna kuning muda, dan larut dalam 1:2 etanol 96%. Analisis komponen senyawa daun salam didapatkan 23 senyawa dengan 5 senyawa minyak atsiri dominan daun salam (*Syzygium polyanthum*) yaitu : *Alloaromadendrene* (14,845%), *Alpha-gurjunene* (10,620%), *Alpha-guaiene* (9,331%), *Trans-caryophyllene* (8,160%), dan *Pogostol* (5,621%).

Kata kunci : Destilasi, GC-MS, Minyak atsiri, *Syzygium polyanthum*, Daun salam, Pulau Laut Utara, Kotabaru.

ABSTRACT

CHARACTERIZATION OF ESSENTIAL OIL OF SALAM LEAVES (*Syzygium polyanthum*) FROM THE COAST OF THE NORTH SEA ISLAND OF KOTABARU, SOUTH KALIMANTAN (By Azzam Jah, supervisor of Eka Fitri Susiani and Putri Kartika Sari; 2024; 111 page)

*Salam plant (*Syzygium polyanthum*) is one of several aromatic plants that contain essential oils and can live in the coastal areas of South Kalimantan. Factors that influence the production and quality of essential oils include: soil conditions, climate, height above sea level, and the condition of the leaves before distillation. This research aims to determine the yield, specific gravity, refractive index, solubility in 96% alcohol and the components of the constituent compounds in the essential oil of Salam leaves from the North Sea Island Coast of Kotabaru, South Kalimantan using the GC-MS method. Salam leaves are extracted using the distillation method using aquadest as a solvent. Based on the research results, the yield of Salam leaf essential oil was 0.0041%, the specific gravity was 0.9162 g/mL, the brightness index was light yellow, and it was soluble in 1:2 96% alcohol. Analysis of the components of the essential oil of bay leaves (*Syzygium polyanthum*), commonly known as daun salam, revealed 23 compounds with five dominant essential oil components: *Alloaromadendrene* (14.845%), *Alpha-gurjunene* (10.620%), *Alpha-guaiene* (9.331%), *Trans-caryophyllene* (8.160%), and *Pogostol* (5.621%).*

Keywords: *Distillation, GC-MS, essential oil, *Syzygium polyanthum*, Bay leaf, Pulau Laut Utara, Kotabaru*