

ABSTRAK

IDENTIFIKASI MINYAK ATSIRI PADA KULIT BATANG TUMBUHAN BALIK ANGIN (*ALPHITONIA INCANA*) (ROXB.) TEIJSM. & BINN. EX KURZ) ASAL KALIMANTAN SELATAN (Oleh Nella Faradillah; Pembimbing Hafiz Ramadhan dan Putri Indah Sari; 2022; 70 halaman)

Minyak atsiri merupakan hasil metabolisme sekunder yang dihasilkan dari berbagai bagian tanaman, seperti akar, batang, ranting, daun, bunga, atau buah yang berbau khas serta bersifat *volatile*. Salah satu jenis tanaman yang masih sedikit diteliti adalah Balik Angin (*Alphitonia incana*) yang banyak tumbuh di Kalimantan dimana diduga mengandung minyak atsiri karena pada bagian kulit batang berbau harum, sehingga kemungkinan mengandung minyak atsiri yang dapat dikembangkan dalam alternatif pengobatan. Minyak atsiri kulit batang balik angin diperoleh dengan cara destilasi dan dihasilkan uji indeks bias dimana tidak murni yang disebabkan dari kurangnya ketelitian pada pengerjaan. Dalam identifikasi gugus dengan spektrofotometer IR terdapat gugus ester pada serapan gelombang $1635,56\text{ cm}^{-1}$ yang sesuai dengan penelitian Priambodo (2019) dan GC-MS dimana terdapat kelimpahan metil salisilat yang ditandai dengan adanya bobot molekul 152 pada waktu retensi 11,561, hali ini sesuai dengan penelitian sulistyoko dkk (2015). Berdasarkan identifikasi dengan KLT, FT-IR dan GC-MS kulit batang balik angin mengandung minyak atsiri dan yang paling banyak adalah metil salisilat.

Kata Kunci: *Alphitonia incana* (Roxb.) Teijsm. & Binn. ex Kurz; Spektrofotometer IR; GC-MS; Minyak atsiri; Kulit batang Balik Angin.

ABSTRACT

IDENTIFICATION OF ESSENTIAL OILS IN THE BARK OF BALIK ANGIN PLANT (*ALPHITONIA INCANA*) (ROXB.) TEIJSM. & BINN. EX KURZ) FROM SOUTH KALIMANTAN (By Nella Faradillah; Advisor to Hafiz Ramadhan and Putri Indah Sari; 2022; 70 pages)

Essential oils is the result of secondary metabolism produced from various parts of plants, such as roots, stems, twigs, leaves, flowers or fruit which have a distinctive smell and are volatile. One type of plant that is still under research is Balik Angin (*Alphitonia incana*) which grows a lot in Kalimantan where it is suspected to contain *essential oils* because the bark smells good, so it is possible that they contain *essential oils* which can be developed as alternative medicines. The *essential oil* of balik angin stem bark was obtained by distillation and produced a refractive index test which was impure due to a lack of accuracy in the workmanship. In the identification of clusters with the IR spectrophotometer there was an ester group at a wave absorption of 1635.56 cm⁻¹ which was in accordance with Priambodo's study (2019) and GC-MS where there is an abundance of methyl salicylate which is indicated by the presence of a molecular weight of 152 at a retention time of 11.561, this is in accordance with the research of Sulistyono et al (2015). Based on identification by TLC, FT-IR and GC-MS, the bark of balik angin stem contains essential oils and the most abundant is methyl salicylate.

Keywords: *Alphitonia incana* (Roxb.) Teijsm. & Binn. ex Kurz; *Infrared Spectrophotometer*; GC-MS; *Essential oil*, Balik Angin bark.