

INTISARI

Informasi tentang pasca panen khususnya cara pencucian secara tepat sangat diperlukan untuk memperoleh simplisia yang berkualitas. Pencucian simplisia yang salah atau kurang optimal diduga dapat menurunkan kadar flavonoid total daun tempuyung (*Sonchus arvensis* L). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh cara pencucian daun tempuyung terhadap kadar flavonoid total sehingga informasi yang diperoleh dapat digunakan sebagai standar cara pencucian optimal. Penelitian ini bersifat eksperimental murni.

Proses penelitian diawali dengan pembuatan atau penyiapan simplisia yang meliputi: pengumpulan bahan baku, sortasi basah, pencucian, pengeringan, sortasi kering, perajangan atau penyerbukan, dan pengepakan. Pencucian daun tempuyung dilakukan dengan dua cara yaitu dengan air mengalir dari sumur dan pencucian dengan cara direndam. Pencucian dengan air mengalir dibagi menjadi empat frekuensi pencucian yaitu sebanyak satu kali, dua kali, tiga kali dan empat kali. Sebagai pembanding, dilakukan perlakuan dengan tanpa pencucian. Analisis hasil dilakukan berdasarkan uji organoleptis, penetapan kadar air, penetapan kadar abu, penetapan kadar abu yang tidak larut asam, dan penetapan kadar total flavonoid menurut Christ & Muller. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara statistik dengan uji ANOVA satu arah.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada semua perlakuan pencucian diperoleh rendemen simplisia kering dan kadar air simplisia yang memenuhi persyaratan serta memiliki mutu simpisia yang baik. Kadar abu pada tanpa pencucian tidak memenuhi persyaratan, sedangkan pada satu kali, dua kali, tiga kali dan empat kali pencucian serta dengan perendaman memenuhi persyaratan. Kadar abu yang tidak larut dalam asam pada tanpa pencucian, satu kali, dua kali, dan pencucian dengan direndam tidak memenuhi persyaratan, sedangkan pada tiga kali dan empat kali pencucian memenuhi persyaratan. Kadar flavonoid total pada tanpa pencucian, satu kali, dua kali, dan tiga kali pencucian tidak berbeda secara bermakna, sedangkan pada empat kali pencucian dan pencucian dengan direndam berbeda secara bermakna. Berdasarkan hasil analisis maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa pencucian dengan air mengalir dengan frekuensi tiga kali pencucian merupakan cara yang optimal untuk proses pencucian daun tempuyung.

ABSTRACT

Information about kinds of washing at post harvesting were needed to get a high quality of simplex. The missthardhing or order optimize on washing were predicted decrease amount of total flavonoid in “tempuyung” leaves (*Sonchus arvensis* L). This research was purposed to get information about influence of washing methods to content of total flavonoid in tempuyung leaves, so it could be used as a standard of optimal washing ways. This research was included a pure experimental.

The experiment was begun by making or preparing of starting material which were contained collecting, wet sortation, washing, drying, dry sortation, making powder, and packaging. Washing of tempuyung leaves was done by two ways, each were washing with flowing water from well and washing with submerging water. The first way was divided to once, twice, three times, and four times washing frequency. As reference, it was done by no washing. Result analysis were done according to organoleptic test, water content, ash, non soluble acid ash, and total flavonoid determination according to Christ and Muller method. The received data was analyzed by one way ANOVA.

Results showed that all of washing manipulations were yielded rendemence of dry simplex which was available with shoulder and so was content water and the simplisia had a good quality. Content ash without washing manipulation was unavailable with shoulder, but in once of washing frequency, twice, three times, four times, and washing with submerging water were available with shoulder. Degree of ash that non soluble acid at no washing, once, twice, and washing with submerging water were unavailable with shoulder, but at three and four times of washing frequency were available with the one. Degree of total flavonoid at no washing manipulation, once, twice, and three times of washing frequency had no significant difference, however there were significant one at four times washing frequency and so was washing with submerging water. Depend of result analysis, it could be concluded that three times of washing frequency was an optimal ways.