

**PERBANDINGAN KADAR TANIN TOTAL DAN AKTIVITAS  
ANTIBAKTERI TERHADAP *Escherichia coli* PADA DEKOKTA DAN  
SEDUHAN DAUN GAHARU (*Aquilaria malaccensis* Lamk)**

**ABSTRAK**

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Telah dilakukan pengujian kadar tanin total dan aktivitas antibakteri terhadap *Escherichia coli* dari metode dekokta dan seduhan pada daun gaharu (*Aquilaria malaccensis* Lamk), yang diketahui memiliki efek sebagai antidiare. Ekstrak cair yang diperoleh dikeringkan menggunakan *freeze dryer* hingga diperoleh ekstrak kering. Penetapan kadar tanin total dilakukan dengan menggunakan pereaksi Folin Ciocalteu menggunakan instrumen spektrofotometer UV-sinar tampak pada panjang gelombang 740 nm. Uji aktivitas antibakteri dilakukan dengan metode difusi sumur dengan kloramfenikol sebagai pembanding. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kadar tanin total pada metode dekokta sebesar 1,42% lebih besar daripada metode seduhan yaitu sebesar 0,942%. Hasil penelitian aktivitas antibakteri menunjukkan adanya efek antibakteri pada daun gaharu dengan metode dekokta pada konsentrasi 3%-6% dan pada metode seduhan pada konsentrasi 4%-6%. Hasil pengujian menunjukkan aktivitas antibakteri terbesar terdapat pada metode dekokta.

**Kata kunci :** Daun gaharu, tanin, antibakteri, kloramfenikol, spektrofotometer UV-Sinar Tampak

**A COMPARISON OF TOTAL TANNINS CONTENTS AND  
ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY TEST AGAINST *Escherichia coli* IN  
DECOCTION AND STEEPINGS OF AGARWOOD (*Aquilaria malaccensis*  
*Lamk*) LEAVES**

**ABSTRACT**

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A study about the total tannins contents and antibacterial activity against *Escherichia coli* using decoction and steepings method of agarwood (*Aquilaria malaccensis Lamk*) leaves, which known has antidiarrheal effects, has been done. Liquid extracts were obtained using freeze dry until dry extract was obtained. Determination of the total tannin content was done using Folin Ciocalteu reagents with spectrophotometer UV-visible at a wavelength of 740 nm. Antibacterial activity test was carried out using diffusion well methods with chloramphenicol as a standard comparison. The result showed that total tannins content on decoction method was 1,42% larger than steeping method which was 0,942%. The antibacterial activity test showed an antibacterial effects of leaves using decoction method in concentrations of 3%-6%, and on steeping method in concentration of 4%-6%. The results showed that the largest antibacterial activity was found in the leaves from decoction method.

**Key words:** leaf Aloe, tannins, antibacterial, chloramphenicol, spectrophotometer UV-visible