

## Abstrak

Pemanfaatan daun alpukat dan rimpang jahe merah sebagai obat tradisional di masyarakat masih berdasarkan resep secara turun temurun untuk mengobati gejala penyakit seperti batuk, pilek, dan pegal-pegal, sehingga diperlukan suatu kajian ilmiah untuk membuktikan adanya komponen bioaktif pada kedua tanaman tersebut. Pada penelitian ini akan dilakukan skrining fitokimia kualitatif dan kuantitatif ekstrak etanol daun alpukat dan rimpang jahe merah yang diperoleh dari Desa Taro Gianyar Bali. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk meneliti lebih lanjut terkait jenis dan jumlah kadar total senyawa metabolit sekunder yang terkandung dalam daun alpukat dan rimpang jahe merah. Pada penelitian ini, ekstraksi sampel dilakukan dengan metode maserasi menggunakan pelarut etanol 96%. Skrining fitokimia kualitatif dilakukan melalui reaksi uji warna pada senyawa fenol, flavonoid, alkaloid, saponin, tanin, steroid dan terpenoid, sedangkan skrining fitokimia kuantitatif secara spesifik hanya dilakukan pada senyawa fenol dan flavonoid menggunakan metode spektrofotometri UV-Vis. Hasil skrining fitokimia kualitatif menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etanol daun alpukat mengandung senyawa flavonoid, fenol, alkaloid, saponin, tanin, steroid dan terpenoid, sedangkan ekstrak etanol jahe merah mengandung senyawa flavonoid, fenol, saponin, steroid dan terpenoid. Hasil skrining fitokimia kuantitatif menunjukkan jumlah kadar total fenol ekstrak etanol daun alpukat sebesar 8814.32 mg GAE/100g, jumlah kadar total fenol ekstrak etanol rimpang jahe merah sebesar 4725.16 mg GAE/100g, jumlah kadar total flavonoid ekstrak etanol daun alpukat sebesar 624.30 mg QE/100 g, jumlah kadar total flavonoid ekstrak etanol jahe merah sebesar 241.86 mg QE/100 g.

**Kata kunci :** daun alpukat, rimpang jahe merah, skrining fitokimia

### **Abstract**

*The usage of avocado leaves and red ginger rhizomes as traditional medicine in the community is still based on recipes from generation to generation to treat symptoms of diseases such as coughs, colds, and aches, so a scientific study is needed to prove the presence of bioactive components in both plants. This study will conduct qualitative and quantitative phytochemical screening of ethanol extracts of avocado leaves and red ginger rhizomes obtained from Taro Village Gianyar Bali. The purpose of this study is to further examine the types and total levels of secondary metabolite compounds contained in avocado leaves and red ginger rhizomes. In this study, sample extraction was carried out by maceration method using 96% ethanol solvent. Qualitative phytochemical screening was carried out through color test reactions on phenol compounds, flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins, tannins, steroids and terpenoids, while quantitative phytochemical screening was specifically carried out only on phenol and flavonoid compounds using the UV-Vis spectrophotometric method. Qualitative phytochemical screening results show that avocado leaf ethanol extract contains flavonoids, phenols, alkaloids, saponins, tannins, steroids and terpenoids, while red ginger ethanol extract contains flavonoids, phenols, saponins, steroids and terpenoids. The results of quantitative phytochemical screening showed the total phenol content of avocado leaf ethanol extract was 8814.32 mg GAE/100g, the total phenol content of red ginger rhizome ethanol extract was 4725.16 mg GAE/100g, the total flavonoid content of avocado leaf ethanol extract was 624.30 mg QE/100g, the total flavonoid content of red ginger ethanol extract was 241.86 mg QE/100g.*

**Keywords:** *avocado leaf, red ginger rhizome, phytochemical screening*