ABSTRAK

Tujuan dilakukan penelitian yaitu untuk menganalisis kadar proksimat yang meliputi kadar protein, kadar lemak, kadar air, kadar abu dan kadar karbohidrat yang terkandung pada daun cermai sehingga dapat mengoptimalkan dan membudidayakan pohon cermai yang sudah kian langka. Penelitian dilaksanakan dari bulan Januari sampai dengan Juni 2020. Analisis proksimat yang meliputi kadar protein, kadar lemak, kadar air, kadar abu, kadar serat kasar dan kadar karbohidrat ditentukan dengan metode AOAC. Hasil yang didapatkan dari semua parameter analisis proksimat, bahwa kadar lemak, kadar air dan kadar abu tertinggi ada pada daun muda, diantaranya yaitu 19,10%, 13,54% dan 93,52%. Kadar protein tertinggi ada pada daun medium dengan hasil 17,33%, sedangkan kadar serat kasar tertinggi ada pada daun tua yaitu 9,23%.

Kata Kunci: analisis proksimat, daun cermai, metode AOAC.

ANALISIS PROKSIMAT PADA DAUN CERMAI

By

Komang Sri Widiastuti, NIM 1703051008

Departement pf Analitical Chemistry, Majoring in Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Sciences

ABSTRACK

The purpose of the research is to analyze proximate levels which include protein content, fat content, water content, ash content and carbohydrate content contained in the Phyllanthus acidus L. (skeels) so as it can optimize and cultivate the cermai tree that is increasingly rare. The study was conducted from January to June 2020. Proximate analysis which includes determination of protein, determination of fat, determination of water, determination of ash, determination of crude fiber and determination of carbohydrate was determined by the AOAC method. The Results obtained from all parameters of proximate analysis, that the levels of fat, determination of water and determination of ash are highest in Phyllanthus acidus L. (skeels), with the results 19.10%, 13.54% and 93.52%. the highest determination of protein is in the medium leaf with a result of 17.33%, while the highest determination of crude fiber is in the old leaf which was 9.23%.

Keywords: *proximate analysis, Phyllanthus acidus L. (skeels), AOAC method.*