

Fransisca Dewi Maya, 2019, **Pengaruh Kombinasi Konsentrasi Zat Pengatur Tumbuh 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid (2,4-D) dan 6- Benzyl Amino Purine (BAP) Terhadap Induksi Kalus dan Profil Metabolit Sekunder Kultur kalus Daun Tapak liman (*Elephantopus scaber* L.)**, skripsi ini dibawah bimbingan Dr. Junairiah, S.Si., M.Kes dan Dr. Edy Setiti Wida Utami, M.S.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kombinasi konsentrasi zat pengatur tumbuh 2,4-D dan BAP terhadap induksi, persentase, berat basah dan berat kering, morfologi, dan profil metabolit sekunder kalus *Elephantopus scaber* L. (tapak liman). Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental laboratoris dengan metode Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 9 perlakuan kombinasi konsentrasi ($D_{0,0}B_{0,0}$, $D_{0,5}B_{1,5}$, $D_{0,5}B_{2,0}$, $D_{0,5}B_{2,5}$, $D_{1,0}B_{0,5}$, $D_{1,0}B_{1,5}$, $D_{1,0}B_{2,0}$, $D_{1,0}B_{2,5}$, dan $D_{1,5}B_{1,5}$) dan setiap perlakuan diulang 3 kali. Media yang digunakan adalah media MS dan ditambahkan kombinasi konsentrasi zat pengatur tumbuh 2,4-D dan BAP. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Data kualitatif meliputi morfologi kalus dan hasil analisis kandungan metabolit sekunder dari kalus dan daun tapak liman. Data kuantitatif didapatkan dari waktu induksi dianalisis secara statistik menggunakan uji *Mann-Whitney* dengan nilai signifikansi ($\alpha=0,05$), persentase, berat basah selanjutnya dianalisis secara statistik menggunakan uji *t independent* dengan nilai signifikansi ($\alpha=0,05$), sedangkan berat kering kalus dianalisis secara statistik menggunakan uji *Duncan* dengan nilai signifikansi ($\alpha=0,05$). Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa pada perlakuan $D_{0,5}B_{2,0}$ mampu menginduksi kalus lebih cepat dari perlakuan yang lain dengan rerata waktu induksi kalus 5,67 hari setelah tanam. Perlakuan $D_{0,5}B_{1,5}$ menghasilkan rerata berat basah paling tinggi 0,3176 gram. Perlakuan $D_{1,0}B_{1,5}$ menghasilkan berat kering kalus paling tinggi 0,0440 gram. Morfologi kalus dengan tekstur remah dan berwarna hijau muda dihasilkan pada perlakuan $D_{0,5}B_{2,5}$ dan $D_{1,0}B_{2,5}$. Hasil analisis metabolit sekunder pada kalus dan daun tapak liman yaitu mengandung flavonoid, alkaloid, terpenoid, dan saponin.

Kata kunci : 2,4-D, BAP, Elephantopus scaber L., metabolit sekunder, skrining fitokimia.

Fransisca Dewi Maya, 2019, **The Effect of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy Acetic Acid (2,4-D) and 6-Benzyl Amino Purine (BAP) Growth Regulator Concentration Combination on Callus Induction and Secondary Metabolite Callus Culture Profile of Tapak Liman Leafs (*Elephantopus scaber* L.)**, skripsi ini dibawah bimbingan Dr. Junairiah, S.Si., M.Kes dan Dr. Edy Setiti Wida Utami, M.S.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to know the effect concentration combination of growth regulator 2,4-D and BAP on induction time, percentage, wet weight and dry weight, morphology and secondary metabolite profile callus of *Elephantopus scaber* L. (tapak liman). This research was a laboratory experimental research with complete randomized design method with 9 concentration combination treatments (D_{0,0}B_{0,0}, D_{0,5}B_{1,5}, D_{0,5}B_{2,0}, D_{0,5}B_{2,5}, D_{1,0}B_{0,5}, D_{1,0}B_{1,5}, D_{1,0}B_{2,0}, D_{1,0}B_{2,5}, dan D_{1,5}B_{1,5}) and each treatment was repeated 3 replication. Media used on callus induction was MS medium with addition of combination concentration of growth regulator 2,4-D and BAP. The data were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitative data includes callus morphology and the results of secondary metabolite analysis from callus and leaf of tapak liman. Quantitative data of induction time were analyzed using Mann-Whitney test with significance value ($\alpha=0,05$), percentage and wet weight of callus were statistically analyzed using t independent test with significance value ($\alpha=0,05$), while dry weight of callus were statistically analyzed using Duncan test with significance value ($\alpha=0,05$). The results showed that the treatment D_{0,5}B_{2,0} was able to induced callus faster than other treatments with of 5,67 days time after planting. The treatment D_{0,5}B_{1,5} resulted the highest average wet weight with 0,3176 gram. The treatment D_{1,0}B_{1,5} resulted the highest average dry weight with 0,0440 gram. Callus morphology with texture friable and raw green was produced in D_{0,5}B_{2,5} dan D_{1,0}B_{2,5} treatment. The results of the analysis of secondary metabolite from callus and leaf of tapak liman contained flavonoid, alkaloid, terpenoid, and saponin.

Kata kunci : 2,4-D, BAP, Elephantopus scaber L., *secondary metabolite, phytochemical screening.*