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**PENGARUH PELARUT EKSTRAKSI TERHADAP RENDEMEN DAN  
KADAR FLAVONOID TOTAL EKSTRAK DAUN RAMBAI LAUT  
(*Sonneratia caseolaris* L.)**

**INTISARI**

**Latar Belakang :** Daun rambai laut (*Sonneratia caseolaris* L.) diketahui mempunyai kandungan senyawa flavonoid yang memiliki aktivitas farmakologis. Perbedaan jenis pelarut mempengaruhi kandungan metabolit sekunder yang dihasilkan daun rambai laut. Hal ini menunjukkan membutuhkan pengendalian mutu kualitas simplisia dan jenis pelarut, sehingga bisa mendapatkan metabolite sekunder yang berkualitas/baik. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui nilai rendemen dan kadar flavonoid total ekstrak daun rambai laut menggunakan variasi pelarut yaitu etanol 70%, etil asetat dan N-hexane.

**Metode :** Daun rambai laut segar diperoleh dari kota semarang dengan spesifikasi daun yang berwarna hijau tua. Ekstraksi daun rambai laut dilakukan menggunakan metode sokhletasi dan dilanjutkan perhitungan rendemen. Ekstrak daun rambai laut diidentifikasi secara kualitatif dan ditentukan kadar flavonoid totalnya. Pengujian flavonoid total secara kuantitatif menggunakan spektrofotometri UV-Vis.

**Hasil :** Hasil rendemen ekstrak daun rambai laut dengan menggunakan variasi pelarut yaitu ekstrak etanol 70% sebesar 3.4%, ekstrak etil asetat 7.87% dan n-heksan 4.07%. Kadar flavonoid total ekstrak daun rambai laut dengan menggunakan variasi pelarut adalah etanol 70% sebesar 64.05mgQE/g, etil asetat 164.50 mgQE/g dan n-heksan 141.97 mgQE/g.

**Kesimpulan :** Nilai rendemen dan kadar flavonoid total yang tertinggi menggunakan pelarut etil asetat dibandingkan dengan menggunakan pelarut n-heksan dan etanol 70%.

**Kata kunci :** Rambai laut, kualitatif, Rendemen, Flavonoid.

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**THE EFFECT OF SOLUTION EXTRACTION ON THE YIELD AND  
TOTAL FLAVONOID LEVELS EXTRACT OF SEA SWEET (*Sonneratia  
caseolaris* L.)**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background :** Sea rambai leaves (*Sonneratia caseolaris* L.) are known to contain flavonoid compounds that have pharmacological activity. Different types of solvents affect the content of secondary metabolites produced by sea rambai leaves. This shows that it requires quality control of the simplicia quality and the type of solvent, so that it can get good quality secondary metabolites. The purpose of this study was to determine the yield value and total flavonoid content of rambai sea leaf extract using a variety of solvents, namely 70% ethanol, ethyl acetate and N-hexane.

**Methods:** Fresh sea rambai leaves were obtained from the city of Semarang with dark green leaf specifications. Sea rambai leaf extraction was carried out using the soxhletation method and continued with yield calculations. Sea rambai leaf extract was identified qualitatively and the total flavonoid content was determined. Quantitative testing of total flavonoids using UV-Vis spectrophotometry.

**Results:** The yield of sea rambai leaf extract using various solvents, namely 70% ethanol extract of 3.4%, 7.87% ethyl acetate extract and 4.07% n-hexane. Total flavonoid content of sea rambai leaf extract using various solvents was 70% ethanol 64.05mgQE/g, ethyl acetate 164.50 mgQE/g and n-hexane 141.97 mgQE/g.

**Conclusion :** The highest yield value and total flavonoid content used ethyl acetate as solvent compared to using n-hexane and 70% ethanol as solvent.

**Key words :** Sea Rambai, Qualitative, Yield, Flavonoids.