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PROCEEDINGS OF INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON BIOMEDICINES

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PROCEEDINGS

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Bogor, 18th – 19th September 2003

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PROCEEDINGS OF INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON BIOMEDICINES

Quality Control of Physicochemistry Parameter of Oil and Eugenol Isolated From Flower and Leaves of Eugenia caryophyllata Thunb (Zanzibar Type) in Tolitoli Central of Sulawesi, Indonesia Endang Darmawan¹. Sudria¹. Rochanita Wahyuningtyas². Chairil Anwar³

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Abstract

An investigation of quality control of physicochemistry parameter of oil and eugenol isolated from flowers and leaves of Eugenia caryophyllata Thunb (Zanzibar Type) in Tolitoli. Central of Sulawesi has been done. Clove oil was obtained by water-stcam distillation. After that, the density, refraxtometry index, solubility and concentration (by gas chromatography) of oil and eugenol were assayed. The results show that oil of nowers and leaves have density d = 1.04 and 1.04 g/ml; n = 1.5346 and 1.5346; solubility in alcohol 1:1 and 1:1, eugenol concentration 79.42 and 78.57%. The isolated eugenol had the concentration of 80.73 and 83.53%, d = 1.07 and 1.06 yml n = 1.5415 and 1.5417 and solubility in alcohol 1:1 and 1:1. There were no significant differences between flowers and leaves in these parameter (p<0.05).

Key word: Eugeniu caryophyllata Thunb (Zanzibar type), eugenol, physicochemistry

A. Introduction

In Tolitoli, Central of Sulawesi, Indonesia, Eugenia caryophyllata Thunb (Zanzibar type) has been used as a commodity. The clove oil is contained almost in all part of plant (root, cortex, leaves, flower and seed) (Guenther, 1987). The percentage in cach of part may be difference in eugenol content as marker compound in clove oil. For example, in the cortex, cugenol content was more than eugenyl acetate (Sunanti, 1982). Commercially the quality of oil was determined by eugenol content. The use of clove oil and eugenol are for industrial area, food perfume. and beverage. pharmaceutical (antiseptics, analgesic, carminative) (Lutony, et al, 2000; Anonim,

1995, Haris, 1987, Hadiwijaya, 1986). Based on these data, an investigation has been done for quality control of physicochemistry parameter of oil from flowers and leaves of Eugenia caryophyllata Thunb (Zanzibar type) in Tolitoli, Central of Sulawesi. Indonesia.

B. Material and Method

1. Plant material

Eugenia caryophillata Thunb were collected from Tolitoli, Central of Sulawesi in May 2003. Then flowers and leave were separated (150 g).

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2. Isolation of oil

The caryophilen oil and essential oil from flowers and leaves were isolated *using steam* distillation apparatus.

3. Oil and essential oil,

density was determined The using picnometer. The refraxtometry index was determined using refractometer ABBE. Solubility were dropped with ethanol 70%. GC-analysis was performed using GC apparatus (Simadzu): HP 5 nonpolar 30 meters, Initiated temperature: 120°C. Initiated time: 5 menit, Increase: 10/menit, Final temperature: - 250°C (oil), 200°C (eugenol), Detector: FID. Detector temperature: 280°C, Injector temperature: 270°C, mobile Gas: He, Total Flow: 40, Split (Kpa): 60, injection Volume: 0,1 µl and eugenol standard as reference.

C. Result and Discussion

The maximum clove oil yield was found in the flowers (0,5%) and in leaves (0,3%). But in the other investigation was found until 15% in flowers (Ekawaty, 2000, Windarti, 1991). This may be affected by harvest time and environmental condition of growth. The percentage composition of the clove oil, isolated from flowers and leaves did not vary much (table 1). Both of oils were analyzed with GC as shown in table 2. GC-spectra was obtained 4 peaks. The highest peak is eugenol (as the major component in Eugenia caryophillata Thunb). From the spectra seeing the concentration of eugenol is 79,42% (flowers) and 80,20% (in leaves) as shown in figure 1 and figure 2.

The physichochemistry parameter results of flowers and leaves shown that density d = 1.04 and 1.04 g/ml; n = 1.5346 and 1.5346; solubility in alcohol 1:1 and 1:1, eugenol concentration 79.42 and 78.57%. The Eugenol isolated shown that concentration 80.73 and 83.53%, d = 1.07 and 1.06 g/ml, n = 1.5415 and 1.5417 and solubility in alcohol 1:1 and 1:1 (table 2). There were no significant differences between Mowers and leaves in these parameters (p<0.05).

D. Conclusion

There were no significant differences between fowers and leaves of oil (p<0.05), based on density, solubility in alcohol, eugenol concentration and refraxtometry index parameters.

No	Oil yielded (ml)		$X \pm SD$		Rendement (%)	
	Flowers	Leaves	Flowers	Leaves	Flowers	Leaves
1	8.0	3.0				
2	6.6	3.1	7.3 ± 0.7	3.1 ± 0.7	0.5	0.3
3	7.2	3.2				
Total	21.8	9.3				

Table 1. Result of steam distillation of oil and eugenol in flowers and leaves

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Physichochemistry Parameter	0	Dil	Eugenol	
	Flowers	Leaves	Flowers	Leaves
Density 20°C	1.04	1.04	1.07	1.06
Refraxtometry index 20°C	1.5334	1.5346	1.5415	1.5417
Solubility in alcohol 70%	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
Concentration of Eugenol %	79.42	78.57	80.73	80.53

Table 2. Physichochemistry parameter from flowers and leaves of Clove Zanzibar type

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