

ABSTRAK

Indonesia memiliki keanekaragaman hayati yang berlimpah, termasuk tanaman Begonia Tapak Hitam (*Begonia heracleifolia* Schlttdl. & Cham.) yang dikenal mengandung metabolit sekunder seperti flavonoid, alkaloid, tanin, saponin, kuinon, fenolik, steroid, dan terpenoid. Senyawa-senyawa tersebut berpotensi sebagai antioksidan dan antibakteri. Namun, pemanfaatannya sebagai obat tradisional menghadapi kendala berupa belum adanya standar mutu dan keamanan yang jelas, sehingga diperlukan penelitian standarisasi untuk memastikan kualitas dan konsistensi ekstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kandungan metabolit sekunder serta parameter spesifik dan non spesifik dari ekstrak etanol daun Begonia tapak hitam. Metode penelitian dilakukan secara eksperimental laboratorium dengan pendekatan deskriptif kuantitatif. Ekstraksi dilakukan melalui maserasi menggunakan etanol 96%. Parameter spesifik yang diuji meliputi determinasi tanaman, organoleptik, kadar sari larut dalam air dan etanol, serta skrining fitokimia. Sedangkan parameter non spesifik meliputi bobot jenis, kadar air, kadar abu total, kadar abu larut air, kadar abu tidak larut asam, uji cemaran logam (Pb dan Cd), serta kromatografi lapis tipis (KLT). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Ekstrak Etanol Daun Begonia Tapak Hitam (*Begonia heracleifolia* Schlttdl. & Cham.) positif mengandung berbagai metabolit sekunder. Uji fisikokimia memperlihatkan hasil sesuai kriteria standar simplisia, dengan kadar abu, kadar air, dan kadar sari larut memenuhi persyaratan, serta tidak ditemukan cemaran logam berbahaya. Kesimpulannya, ekstrak etanol daun Begonia tapak hitam (*Begonia heracleifolia* Schlttdl. & Cham.) memenuhi parameter spesifik dan non spesifik, sehingga berpotensi dikembangkan lebih lanjut sebagai bahan obat tradisional.

Kata kunci: Begonia tapak hitam, ekstrak etanol, standarisasi, fitokimia, simplisia.

ABSTRACT

Indonesia has abundant biodiversity, including *Begonia tapak hitam* (*Begonia heracleifolia* Schltdl. & Cham.), which is known to contain secondary metabolites such as flavonoids, alkaloids, tannins, saponins, quinones, phenolics, steroids, and terpenoids. These compounds have potential as antioxidants and antibacterial agents. However, its utilization as traditional medicine faces challenges due to the lack of clear quality and safety standards; therefore, a standardization study is required to ensure the quality and consistency of the extract. This study aims to identify the secondary metabolites as well as the specific and non-specific parameters of the ethanol extract of *Begonia tapak hitam* leaves. The research was conducted experimentally in the laboratory using a descriptive quantitative approach. Extraction was carried out by maceration using 96% ethanol. The specific parameters tested included plant determination, organoleptic evaluation, water- and ethanol-soluble extract content, and phytochemical screening. The non-specific parameters tested included specific gravity, water content, total ash, water-soluble ash, acid-insoluble ash, heavy metal contamination (Pb and Cd), and thin layer chromatography (TLC). The results showed that the ethanol extract of *Begonia tapak hitam* leaves contained various secondary metabolites. Physicochemical tests met the standard criteria for *simplicia*, with acceptable levels of ash, moisture, and soluble extract, and no hazardous heavy metal contamination was detected. In conclusion, the ethanol extract of *Begonia tapak hitam* leaves meets both specific and non-specific parameters, making it a potential candidate for further development as a traditional medicinal material.

Keywords: *Begonia tapak hitam*, ethanol extract, standardization, phytochemical, *simplicia*.