

Lampiran 1

Perhitungan bahanm:

$$F0 : \text{sls} = \frac{18,5}{100} \times 100 = 18,5 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{NaCl} = \frac{5}{100} \times 100 = 5$$

$$\text{Propilenglikol} = \frac{1}{100} \times 100 = 1$$

$$\text{Asam sitrat} = \frac{0,25}{100} \times 100 = 0,25 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Cocoamidopropylbetaine} = \frac{5}{100} \times 100 = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aquades} &= 100 - (18,5 + 5 + 1 + 0,25 + 5) \\ &100 - 29,75 \\ &70,25 \end{aligned}$$

$$F1: \text{Minyak atsiri} = \frac{5 \%}{100} \times 100 = 5$$

$$\text{sls} = \frac{18,5}{100} \times 100 = 18,5 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{NaCl} = \frac{5}{100} \times 100 = 5$$

$$\text{Propilenglikol} = \frac{1}{100} \times 100 = 1$$

$$\text{Asam sitrat} = \frac{0,25}{100} \times 100 = 0,25 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Cocoamidopropylbetaine} = \frac{5}{100} \times 100 = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aquades} &= 100 - (5 + 18,5 + 5 + 1 + 0,25 + 5) \\ &100 - 34,75 \\ &65,25 \end{aligned}$$

$$F2: \text{Minyak atsiri} = \frac{7,5 \%}{100} \times 100 = 7,5$$

$$\text{sls} = \frac{18,5}{100} \times 100 = 18,5 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{NaCl} = \frac{5}{100} \times 100 = 5$$

$$\text{Propilenglikol} = \frac{1}{100} \times 100 = 1$$

$$\text{Asam sitrat} = \frac{0,25}{100} \times 100 = 0,25 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Cocoamidopropylbetaine} = \frac{5}{100} \times 100 = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aquadess} &= 100 - (7,5 + 18,5 + 5 + 1 + 0,25 + 5) \\ &100 - 37,25 \\ &62,75 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{F3: Minyak atsiri} = \frac{10\%}{100} \times 100 = 10$$

$$\text{sls} = \frac{18,5}{100} \times 100 = 18,5 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{NaCl} = \frac{5}{100} \times 100 = 5$$

$$\text{Propilenglikol} = \frac{1}{100} \times 100 = 1$$

$$\text{Asam sitrat} = \frac{0,25}{100} \times 100 = 0,25 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{Cocoamidopropylbetaine} = \frac{5}{100} \times 100 = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aquadess} &= 100 - (5 + 18,5 + 5 + 1 + 0,25 + 5) \\ &100 - 34,75 \\ &65,25 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 2

Perhitungan zona hambatan

$$K+ : \frac{2,5+2,5}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 2,5$$

$$\frac{3,6+2,8+2,8+2,5}{4} = \frac{11,7}{4} = 3$$

$$\frac{3,5+3,6+3,1+3,5}{4} = \frac{13,7}{4} = 3,4$$

$$\text{Rata-rata} : \frac{2,5+3+3,4}{3} = \frac{8,9}{3}$$

$$8,9 \times 10 = 30$$

$$F0 : \frac{2,5+2,5}{2} = \frac{5}{2} = 2,5$$

$$\frac{2+1,8}{2} = \frac{3,8}{2} = 1,9$$

$$\frac{1,9+1,9}{2} = \frac{3,8}{2} = 1,9$$

$$\text{Rata-rata} = \frac{2,5+1,9+1,9}{3} = \frac{6,3}{3}$$

$$2,1 \times 10 = 21$$

$$F1 : \frac{3,4+3,2}{2} = \frac{6,6}{2} = 3,3$$

$$\frac{2,6+2,6}{2} = \frac{5,2}{2} = 2,6$$

$$\frac{3+3}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$\text{Rata-rata} : \frac{3,3+2,6+3}{3} = \frac{8,9}{3}$$

$$29,6 \times 10 = 29,5$$

$$F2 : \frac{3,4+3,2}{2} = \frac{6,6}{2} = 3,3$$

$$\frac{2,9+2,8}{2} = \frac{5,7}{2} = 2,85$$

$$\frac{3+3}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$$

$$\text{Rata-rata: } \frac{3,3+2,85+3}{3} = \frac{9,15}{3}$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$F3 : \frac{3+3,3}{2} = \frac{6,3}{2} = 3,15$$

$$\frac{3+3,1}{2} = \frac{6,1}{2} = 3,05$$

$$\frac{3+3,5}{2} = \frac{6,5}{2} = 3$$

$$\text{Rata-rata: } \frac{3,15+3,05+3,5}{3} = \frac{9,7}{3}$$

$$3,2 \times 10 = 32$$

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
ANTI JAMUR	Based on Mean	2.070	5	12	.140
	Based on Median	1.231	5	12	.353
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.231	5	6.853	.388
	Based on trimmed mean	2.014	5	12	.149

ANOVA

ANTI JAMUR

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	22.090	5	4.418	42.884	.000
Within Groups	1.236	12	.103		
Total	23.326	17			

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Tukey HSD^a

FORMULA	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		1	2
KONTROL NEGATIF	3	.0000	
FORMULA 0	3		2.4067
KONTROL POSITIF	3		2.9667
FORMULA 1	3		2.9667
FORMULA 2	3		3.0333
FORMULA 3	3		3.1500
Sig.		1.000	.118

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.

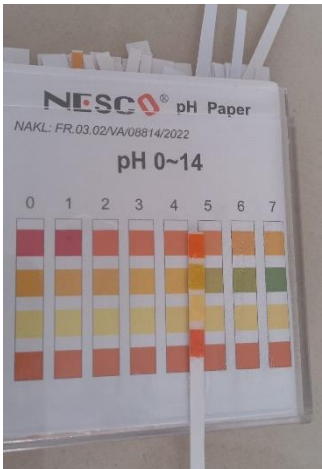
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 3.000.

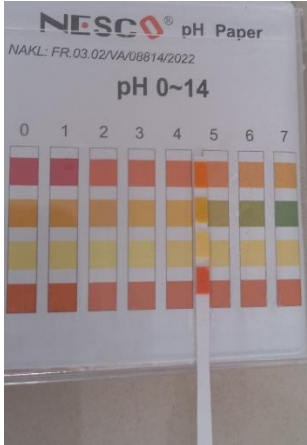
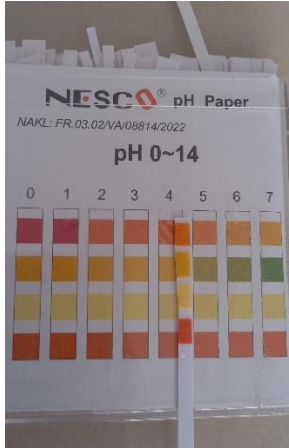
Lampiran 3

Gambar	keterangan
	Sterilisasi media
	Proses vortex suspensi jamur
	Peremajaan jamur

	Pemanasan aquades
	Sterilisasi alat
	Inkubasi jamur
	Prose pencampuran bahan

	Sediaan <i>feminme hygiene</i>
	Uji homogenitas
	Uji homogenitas

	Uji homopgenitas
	Uji homogenitas
	Uji ph

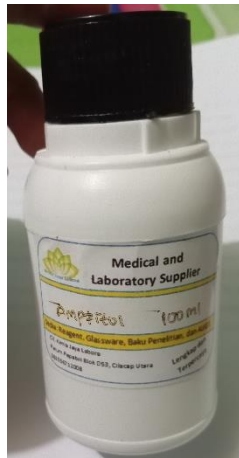
 NESCO® pH Paper NAKL: FR.03.02/VA/08814/2022 pH 0~14 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Uji ph
 NESCO® pH Paper NAKL: FR.03.02/VA/08814/2022 pH 0~14 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Uji ph
	Uji Tinggi busa

	Uji Tinggi busa
	Uji Tinggi busa

Lampiran 4

Bahan-bahan yang digunakan

	Asam sitrat
	Minyak atsiri kemangi
	Sodium lauril sulfat
	Propilenglikol



Cocoamidopropylbetaine