

**TEKNIK EKSTRAKSI TRADISIONAL DAN ANALISIS SIFAT-SIFAT  
JERNANG ASAL JAMBI  
(Traditional Extraction Technique and Analysis on Properties of Jambi Dragon's  
Blood )**

Oleh/By :  
**Totok K. Waluyo**

ABSTRAK

Jernang adalah resin yang merupakan hasil sekresi buah rotan jernang (*Daemonorops draco* BL.). Resin tersebut menempel dan menutupi bagian luar buah rotan, di mana untuk mendapatkannya diperlukan proses ekstraksi. Kegunaan jernang adalah sebagai bahan pewarna vernis, keramik, marmer, alat dari batu, kayu, rotan, bambu, kertas, cat dan sebagainya. Selain itu juga digunakan sebagai bahan obat-obatan seperti obat diare, disentri, obat luka, serbuk untuk gigi, asma, sipilis, berkhasiat aphrodisiac (meningkatkan libido) serta banyak kegunaan lainnya. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui teknik ekstraksi buah rotan jernang yang dilakukan oleh suku Anak Dalam dan suku Melayu Jambi mencakup rendemen dan sifat fisiko-kimia jernang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa teknik ekstraksi jernang yang dilakukan oleh suku Anak Dalam (SAD) dan suku Melayu Jambi (SMJ) adalah ekstraksi kering dengan rendemen jernang hasil ekstraksi 7,42 + 0,99 % (SAD) dan 6,41 + 0,44% (SMJ). Sifat-sifat jernang hasil ekstraksi SMJ lebih baik dibanding SAD. Jernang SMJ mempunyai kadar air 3,2%, kadar kotoran 5,2%, kadar abu 0,7% dan titik leleh 800C, sedangkan jernang SAD menunjukkan kadar air 4,4%, kadar kotoran 16,0%, kadar abu 2,8% dan titik leleh 1050C.

Kata kunci : Jernang, buah rotan, teknik ekstraksi tradisional, rendemen, sifat fisikokimia

ABSTRACT

Dragon's blood is a resin secreted from the fruit of dragon's blood rattan (*Daemonorops draco* BL.). The resin is sticking to and covers completely the outer portion of rattan fruits, and it is obtained through the fruit extraction. Dragon's blood offers various uses, such as coloring matters for varnishes, ceramics, marbles, stonebased tools, wood, rattan, bamboo, paper, paint, etc. As medicine, it is to cure diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery, wounds/injuries, toothache, syphilis, aphrodisiac efficacy (enhancing libido), etc. As the relevance, this investigation was to look into traditional extraction technique performed by Anak Dalam tribe and Melayu Jambi tribe in Jambi province. The investigation focused on the yield and physico-chemical properties of the dragon's blood. The results revealed that the extraction employed by both tribes (Anak Dalam and Melayu Jambi) was the dry-extraction technique. This technique brought out the dragon's blood yield, i.e. consecutively 7.42 + 0.99% (performed by Anak Dalam tribe) and 6.41 + 0.44% (by Melayu Jambi tribe). Physico-chemical properties of dragon's blood extracted by Melayu Jambi tribe were better than those by Anak Dalam tribe. Dragon's blood of Melayu Jambi tribe revealed the properties as follows: moisture content at 3.2%, impurity 5.2%, ash content 0.7% and melting point 800C. Meanwhile, the corresponding values for dragon's blood of Anak Dalam tribe were consecutively 4.4%, 16.0%, 2.8% and 1050C.

Keywords : Dragon's blood, rattan fruit, traditional extraction technique, yield, physico-chemical properties