

ABSTRAK

Telah dilakukan penelitian untuk mengetahui Aktivitas Antibakteri Ekstrak Metanol Bunga Rosella (*Hibiscus sabdariffa L*) terhadap bakteri *Escherichia coli* dan *Stapylococcus aureus*.. Pengujian menggunakan metode difusi cakram. Perlakuan yang digunakan adalah konsentrasi ekstrak metanol bunga Rosella yang meliputi 10 %, 20%, 30%, 40% dan 50% sebagai pembanding digunakan antibiotik kloramfenicol 30 μ g. Hasil uji pengaruh ekstrak metanol bunga Rosella menunjukkan aktivitas yang berbeda dalam menghambat bakteri *Escherichia coli* dan *Stapylococcus aureus*. Ekstrak metanol bunga Rosella lebih aktif dalam menghambat bakteri *Escherichia coli* yaitu pada konsentrasi 10% dengan diameter zona bening 2,00 mm sedangkan terhadap bakteri *Stapylococcus aureus* mulai dihambat pada konsentrasi 20% dengan diameter zona bening 2,83 mm. Aktivitas antibakteri ekstrak metanol bunga Rosella masih lebih kecil dibandingkan antibiotik kloramfenicol dengan diameter hambatan 18 mm.

***THE STUDY OF ANTIBACTERIAL METHANOLIC EXTRACT OF ROSELLE
FLOWER (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L) TO THE GROWTH OF *Escherichia coli* AND
Stapylococcus aureus.***

ABSTRACT

The study of antibacterial methanolic extract of Rosella flower (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.) to the growth of *Escherichia coli* and *Stapylococcus aureus*, was conducted. Agar diffusion method was used in this study. Treatment used was methanolic extract of Roselle flower concentration which were 10 %, 20%, 30%, 40% and 50% whereas cloramfenicol 30 µg was used as a comparison. The results showed that methanolic extracts of roselle flower have different activity in inhibiting the growth of *Escherichia coli* and *Stapylococcus aureus*. The methanolic extract of roselle flower showed the highest activity in inhibiting the growth of *Escherichia coli* was shown by 10% of extract concentration with clear zone diameter was 2,00 mm while *Stapylococcus aureus* was inhibited by 20% of extract concentration with clear zone diameter was 2,83 mm. These result were lower than inhibition zone caused by cloramfenicol which was 18 mm.