# V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

## a. Conclusions

1. *Cyanthillium cinereum* leaves that are dark green, lanceolate, and medium to wide tend to have higher levels of secondary metabolites. Dark color indicates higher levels of chlorophyll and active compounds such as polyphenols, flavonoids, and alkaloids, so morphology especially leaf color plays an important role in determining phytochemical potential.
2. The drying method significantly affected the secondary metabolite content. Wind drying produced the highest polyphenol content 25.75 ± 16.71 mg GAE/L, sun drying produced the highest flavonoid 152.65 ± 43.21 mg QE/L and alkaloid 126.02 ± 41.10 mg QNE/L content, while oven drying produced the lowest levels for the three compounds.
3. Sun drying is the most optimal method because it produces the highest flavonoid and alkaloid content. Wind drying is also effective because it maintains leaf morphology and produces the highest polyphenols.

## b. Suggestion

For further research, we recommend using a lower temperature in oven drying to reduce degradation in leaf simplicia which can reduce the levels of secondary metabolites in the leaves.