The green tea (Camelia sinensis) is one of natural drinking that is popular in the society. The green tea besides as a drinking, it has many virtues to be a medicine for some diseases (antioxidant). The pneumonia is an acute infection process, which is in the lungs (alveoli). There is some pneumonia symptoms, such as fever, short-winded, fast respiration and artery contraction, green phlegm-similiar to a rubber, and rotsen description that crowded in the lungs. 

The green tea (Camelia sinensis) is one of herbal plant; the green tea decoction (Camelia sinensis) can be used as an inhibiting factor for the bacteria development of Klebsiella pneumoniae through the in vitro way. It is showed that the total of bacterial colony reduces because of the decoction of green tea (Camelia sinensis) that contains of antimicrobial substance, for example polifenol.

The purpose of this research is to know the effectiveness of decoction of green tea (Camelia sinensis) toward the total of the bacterial colony Klebsiella pneumoniae through the in vitro way and to know the concentration of the green tea decoction (Camelia sinensis) that is most effective toward the total of the bacterial colony Klebsiella pneumoniae through the in vitro way.

The method of the research is true experiment by using a complete random plan (RAL) in which consists of some concentration treatments and for each treatment is three times. The treatments are the green tea decoction with concentration 0%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% and 100%. The data analysis technique is the one way variant analysis; if there is an effect, it will continue to a smallest true difference treatment with the significance level is 1%.

Based on the research result, it can be concluded that the green tea (Camelia sinensis) decoction effects really toward the total of bacterial colony Klebsiella pneumoniae through the in vitro way. The most effective concentration is the bacterial colony Klebsiella pneumoniae with concentration 100%. 

**Keywords:** Efektivitas, Camelia sinensis, Klebsiella pneumoniae, In vitro