

**ETHNOBOTANY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS BY PEOPLE IN
KERTAMUKTI VILLAGE CIPATAT DISTRICT WEST BANDUNG
REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

The utilization of medicinal plants by people in Kertamukti village have been still maintained, where it is passed down from generation to generation. The aim of this study was to determine the utilization of medicinal plants by people in Kertamukti village of Cipatat Sub District West Bandung Regency, including data the types of medicinal plants, used parts, processing methods, obtaining methods, and the benefits and efficacy of medicinal plant species are utilized by people. This study was conducted over three months in April-June 2016. Research Location in the village of Kertamukti, Cipatat District, West Bandung Regency. This research is a descriptive study, using ekspolratif survey and Participatory Rural Appraisal method, with data collection techniques are survey, interview, observation and identification, documentation. Based on the research results, the most widely type of plant commonly used by people in Kertamukti Village are 90 species from 44 families. Types of medicinal plants are mostly from Zingiberaceae family as many as 10 species (11.11%). Species of medicinal plants most widely used are ginger (57,50%), betel (55.00%), turmeric (50.00%), guava (37.50%), kidney tea (37.50%). The number of species of medicinal plants has the most habitus in the form of herbaceous (29 species/32.20%). Part of the medicinal plants most widely used are the leaves (51 species/49.00 %). Processing methods of medicinal plants is the most widely performed by boiling (52 species/41.60%). Obtaining methods of medicinal plants are mostly done by planting in the yard or in the garden (69species/71.90 %) . Number of species of medicinal plants most widely used to treat hypertension/high blood pressure (17 species of medicinal plants/18,90 %) . Knowledge of utilization of medicinal plants most widely obtained from ancestors (50 people/62.50%).

Key Words : Ethnobotany, Medicinal Plants, Kertamukti Village