

## ABSTRACT

**Intan Shopia Dahlia. 2016. Ethnobotanical Study Of Medicine Plants By Villagers Of Jayamekar West Bandung Regency. Guided by Drs. Yusuf Ibrahim, M.Pd., M.P. dan Ida Yuyu Nurul Hizqiyah, S.Pd., M.Si.**

The use of plants as traditional medicine has been known for a long time by villagers of Jayamekar. However, the progress of time feared could lead to the loss of traditional knowledge. Therefore we need an ethnobotany study regarding types of plants that used as medicine by villagers of Jayamekar. This research aims to determine the type of medicinal plant that use by villagers of Jayamekar. This research was conducted in May-June 2016. The methods that used in this research are Exploratory Surveys and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) with semi-structured interviews at 33 informants that selected using purposive sampling method, interviews were conducted with reference to a list of questions such as local names of plants, used parts, processing methods, ways to obtain, and the efficacy of plants. Identified 82 plant species that belonging to 46 families were used as medicine. Knowledge of the use of medicinal plants is inherited from ancestor. Asteraceae and Zingiberaceae have the highest numbers of species occurrence (each 7,32%). Part used is the leaves (59%), rhizomes (12%), fruit (10%), tubers (5%), rods (5%), flowers (4%), herbs (3%), roots (1 %), and seeds (1%). Medicinal plants processed by boiling (39%), pulverized (36%), kneaded (6%), brewed (5%), shredded (5%), extortion (4%), and non-treated (5%). medicinal plants obtained from the yard (65.85%), gardens (24.39%), the edge of the road (8.54%), and the rice fields (1.22%). Medicinal plants have the efficacy to treat non-communicable disease (57.45%), communicable disease (19.15%), and for health care (23.40%).

**Key word :** ethnobotany, Jayamekar Village, medicinal plant