

ABSTRACT

Kibti Andarista. 2016. Ethnobotany Study of Medicinal Plants in Sirnagalih Village, Cipongkor district, West Bandung Regency. Under the guidance of Dr. Cartono, M. Pd., M.T., dan Dr. rer. nat. H. Ama Rustama

Ethnobotany is the study of the use of plants traditionally operated by a community group. The use of plants by people one of which is in the medical field. This study aimed to obtain data contained herbs and used by village communities Sirnagalih. The method used descriptive qualitative techniques/methods of surveys and interviews, retrieval of data using a survey method exploratory and participatory rural appraisal methods. Determination of respondents using purposive random sampling method. Results Interview data obtained medicinal plants used by village communities Sirnagalih. The results showed there are 36 families out of 67 species of medicinal plants are utilized by people. Plant the drug most widely used is from Zingiberaceae family as much as 6 species (12%). Parts of organs in plants that use an organ leaves as many as 45 species (55%), fruit of 12 species (15%), root 8 species (10%), the rod 8 species (10%), all the six species (8%) were the most a bit of an organ of interest and others as much as one species (1%). How processing of medicinal plants that most people do that is by boiling as many as 34 species (48.5%), kneaded 15 species (22%), pounded 5 species (6%), directly eaten six species (7.3%), shredded 4 spesises (4.4%), steamed three species (4%), burned and dropped each two species (3%), and least by way of "disanggrai" ie one species (1.4%). Medicinal plants are used to treat this type of non-communicable diseases by 60 species (56 %), type of infectious disease 25 species (23%), type of chronic disease 14 species (13%), while the least used to maintain good health as much as 9 species (8%).

Keywords : Ethnobotany, Medicinal Plants, Sirnagalih village.