

**ETHNOBOTANY STUDY OF DRUG PLANT FROM SOCIETY
MEKARSARI VILLAGE OF WEST BANDUNG REGENCY**

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Abstract

Research on ethnobotany study of medicinal plants by the community Mekarsari Village at West Bandung regency was held on May 21, 2016. The purpose of this study was to cope with the loss of germplasm of medicinal plants, especially those in Mekarsari Village at West Bandung regency and as subjects of scientific information supporting Biodiversity at High School level. The research method is descriptive qualitative method and the performed in the retrieval of data are exploratory and survey methods of Participatory Rural Appraisal. The selection of respondents based on the recommendations of village chief Mekarsari and the sampel taken as many as 10% of the population uses medicinal plants. Total sample is 76 respondents Mekarsari village community who use medicinal plants. Etnobotani study medicinal plants covering the types of medicinal plants , the family, the organ that is used and the type of disease that can be treated by society Mekarsari Village. Based on this research , it is known that 65 species of medicinal plants of 38 families. The Family which the most widely used is the family Zingiberaceae with a percentage of 13,8% , Parts of plants are most widely used for medicinal leaves 44,4%, Rhizome 11,1 % , Fruit 11,1 % , 6,9 % Seeds , Whole Organ 6,9% , 5,5% sap, roots 5 ,5 % , Bulbs 4,1% , 1,3% Fruit Leather, Leather Trunk 1,3% , and 1,3% Trunk. The type of the most disease which treated using medicinal plants is a type of non-communicable diseases with a percentage of 67,7% , a percentage of 12,9% of chronic disease , and the smallest percentage is transmitted disease and to maintain health by 9,6%.

Keywords: Medicinal Plants, Ethnobotany, Mekarsari village.