

ABSTRACT

Yayan Dewirezeki Yani. 2016. Study Ethnobotany Medicinal Plants by Rural Community District Cipatat Sumurbandung West Bandung regency. Supervised by Drs. H. Ahmad Mulyadi, M.Pd. as Supervisor I and Drs. Otang Hidayat, M.Pd. as Advisor II.

The use of plants as traditional medicine has long been known by the people of the village Sumurbandung. This process has been inherited from generation to generation. The purpose of this study is to determine the types of plants used drugs, plant parts used as medicine, the benefits and efficacy of the medicinal plants, how to obtain medicinal plants and medicinal plant processing methods. Research was conducted in April-June 2016. The research location is in the village of Sumurbandung, District Cipatat West Bandung regency. This research is a descriptive study, survey eksploratif and methods of Participatory Rural Appraisal by interview using a questionnaire (questionnaire). Sample of 98 respondents include traditional elders, paraji and people who use medicinal plants. Based on the research results, the village Sumurbandung using 90 kinds of medicinal plants from 42 different families. Types of plants that are most numerous in Zingiberaceae family as many as 8 species (8.88%). Habitus based groups, most types of medicinal plants have herbaceous habitus that as many as 24 species (26.67%). How to obtain medicinal plants most people do is by planting or cultivation as much as 64.58% (62 species). Parts of the plant most widely used as medicine are the leaves 52 species (46.02%). How processing of medicinal plants most widely used is boiled as many as 45 species (37.5%). Types of diseases that can be treated with medicinal plants most is cold or hot as many as 20 species (10.93%). Knowledge of the use of medicinal plants most widely obtained from ancestral societies / ancestors as many as 77 people (78.57%).

Keywords: Ethnobotany, Medicinal Plants, Rural Sumurbandung