ABCTRACT ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF MEDICINE PLANTS BY WARGASALUYU VILLAGE PEOPLES WEST BANDUNG REGENCY

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Ethnobotany research on the types of medicinal plants have been conducted in the village of Wargasaluyu, District Gununghalu, West Bandung regency in May to July 2016. The knowledge of medicinal plants in Wargasaluyu Village is still not widely known and explored so it's a must to introducing to the general public about medicinal plants and do some research more deeply. This study aims to identify the types of plants are used as medicine. In addition, because there is a friction in lifestyle of the people, the times and technological advances that result in a decrease in the number of biological resources in the village Wargasaluyu, it's very important for us to gain knowledge about medicinal plants further. The research method used was survey exploratory with the techniques of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) that set of thirty people who are eligible to serve as respondents. Respondents consisted of 11 Men or 36,67% and 19 Women or 63,33%. Based on the research, it is known 55 species' of plants were used as a medicinal plant. The most species widely used as a traditional medicine by villagers in Wargasaluyu is rhizome plant as many as 7 species or 12,72% originating from Zingiberaceae family, including Ginger, Kencur, and etc. The peoples of Wargasaluyu utilizing medicinal plants to treat 50 internal diseases or 90,91% and 5 external diseases or 9,09%. Part of the plant most widely used as medicine are the leaves as many as 34 species or 61,82% then by way of processing at most that by boiling about 29 species' or 52,73%. Based on the data, we can take a conclusion that the villagers Wargasaluvu still use medicinal plants. However, it takes effort and a way to preserve the culture and also required further research to develop and improve the quality and quantity also utilization of medicinal plants.

Keywords: Wargasaluyu village, ethnobotany, medicinal plants, local knowledge.