

ABSTRACT

Devi Sri Melani. 2016. Assessment for Community Ethnobotany Medicinal Plants in the village Nanggaleng Cipeundeuy District of West Bandung regency. Under the guidance Dr.rer.nat.H. Ama Rustama and Ida Nurul Hizqiyah, M.Si.

Ethnobotany describe and explain the link between human culture and plant use. The study was conducted in the village Nanggaleng Cipeundeuy District of West Bandung regency. The purpose of this study to identify and know the medicinal plants are used and are in the village Nanggaleng. The method used descriptive qualitative. Data retrieval is exploratory surveys and Participatory Rural Appraisal. Collecting data using interviews with Snowball sampling technique. Profession informants in general, ie the farmers as much as 50%, plants used drugs are heritage as much as 67%, the highest level of education is elementary school as much as 50%, the highest age of 40 years as much as 30%. The research found 31 families and 58 species. Zingiberaceae family is the largest family of 17% (9 species). Most communities utilize medicinal plant that is part of the organ leaves 45% (35 species). Efficacy of medicinal herbs non-communicable diseases is as much as 81% (39 species). How processing of medicinal plants in general by boiling as much as 66% (39 species). Medicinal plants can be found on the home page as much as 57% (33 species). This shows that the community already practicing the planting of medicinal plants in cultivation areas such as yard and garden.

Keyword: Ethnobotany, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Snowball sampling, Zingiberaceae.