

ABSTRACT

Ari Indri Astuti. Ethnobotany Study of Medicinal Plants by People in the Cihideung Village West Bandung Regency. Supervised by Dr.rer.nat. H. Ama Rustama and Drs. Otang Hidayat, M.Pd.

Village Community Cihideung still use medicinal plants for generations. However, Cihideung Village now has become a "tourist area of Flowers" which caused a lot of land used for the cultivation of flowers. This study aims to identify the plants used as medicine by the people in the village Cihideung. This study uses exploratory surveys and methods of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) by seeking information from the public using purposive sampling method. Based on the research, found 22 families consisting of 40 species of plants are found and used as medicine. Plants are most widely used as a traditional medicine by the public Cihideung is a plant species of the family Zingiberaceae. Medicinal plants found in Cihideung have properties for 64.5% of non-communicable diseases, infectious diseases 16.1% and 19.4% of health care. Part used which leaves 52.5% (21 species), fruit 15% (6 types), rhizomes 15% (6 types), sap 2.5% (1 species), rods of 2.5% (one kind) and seeds of 2.5% (one type) and whole parts of 10% (4 types). Based on the processing of medicinal plants divided into 11, which is used in a way eaten immediately 14% (6 types), braised 37.2% (16 species), pulverized 20.9% (9 types), Direct used 2.3% (1 kind), shredded 7% (3 types), kneaded 4.7% (2 types), steamed 4.7% (2 types), squeezed 2.3% (1 species), burned 2.3% (1 species), cut of 2.3% (one kind) and spread with 2.3% (1 species).

Keywords: Ethnobotany, Medicinal plants, Cihideung village