

ABSTRACT

Stevani Silvia Octaviani. 2016. Kajian Etnobotani Tumbuhan Obat Oleh Masyarakat Desa Cicangkang Girang Kabupaten Bandung Barat. Di bimbing oleh Dra. Hj. Lilis Suhaerah, M.Kes. dan Dra. Hj. Mia Nurkanti, M.Kes.

Indonesia is located in tropical climates, this leads to the location of Indonesia has a high biodiversity and abundance. Plant is a biodiversity that exists around us, the potential of the flora in Indonesia has been known and used by the community to tackle health issues. Knowledge of the use of plants as medicine by the people of the Cicangkang Girang Village has never been documented. Therefore we need a research about ethnobotany study regarding types of plants that used as medicine by the people of the Cicangkang Girang Village. This research was conducted in the village of West Bandung regency Cicangkang Girang in May-June 2016. The methods used in this study is Exploratory Surveys and *Participatory Rural Appraisal* (PRA) with semi-structured interviews at 30 informants that selected using *Purposive Sampling* method. Identified 78 plant species that belonging to 41 families were used as medicine. Knowledge about medicinal plants come from ancestor that inheritable from generation to generation. Zingiberaceae have the highest numbers of species occurrence (each 10 species) and Euphorbiaceae (each 6 species). The most widely harvested part was the leaves (47 recipes) and the least were the rubber (each 2 recipe). Most disease treated with herbs is a disease of the uterus (28 disease) and the least hepatitis, sore eyes, osteoporosis, blood circulation, tumor, kidney, nervous weakness, stomach/mag (1 disease). Boiling was the most widely used method of preparation for remedies (59 recipes).

Keyword : *ethnobotany, Cicangkang Girang Village, medicinal Plant.*