

ABSTRACK

Siti Julaeha, 2017. Study of Ethnobotany Potential of Medicinal Plants In Sarireja Village Sub Jalancagak Subang Regency. Advisor 1 Dr. Cartonno, M.Pd., M.T., and Advisor 2 Dr.H. Riandi, M.Si.

Research on Ethnobotany Study of Potential of Medicinal Plants in Sarireja Village Sub Jalancagak Subang Regency aims to explore information about the relation of ethnobotany to plant that used as medicine by society of Sarireja Village. The research method used is descriptive, explorative survey and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA). Sampling technique using Purposive Sampling by doing questionnaires, semi-structured interview, observation, and determination. The results of this research show that there are 31 species of medicinal plants belonging to 21 families, such as antanan, babadotan, baruntas, onion, garlic, binahong, chili, ginger, cucumber, mustard, lime, mangosteen, cucumber, mustajab, pineapple, pasak bumi, papaya, saga, salam, saledri, sembung, lemongrass, sereuh, soursop, and tea. The most used medicinal plants are mustajab. The most used medicinal plant family is Zingiberaceae. The most used medicinal plant part is the leaves. The efficacy of medicinal plants most can cure non-infectious diseases. The most medicinal plants are boiled. How to use most medicinal plants many are drunk. The most useful medicinal plant information source is the parent. And the most medicinal plant habitat is the home yard.

Keywords: *ethnobotany, medicinal plants, Sarireja Village*