ABSTRACT


Keywords : Ethnobotany, Plant, Traditional Medicine (Herb), Yogyakarta

Utilization of plant ingredients of traditional medicine (herbal medicine) has an important role in human life. Factors associated with lack of interest in the younger generation towards traditional medicine is a lack of information on the use of medicinal plants. This led to the use of knowledge of traditional medicinal plant raw material is reduced. For that information related to the use of plants and plant species identification of the basic ingredients of traditional medicine especially in the exploration of Yogyakarta have returned as an effort to preserve local knowledge and are important in terms of conservation of natural resources. Purpose of this study was to determine the type of plants, plant parts used organs, parts of organs to utilize the plant, sourcing and determine public perceptions of traditional medicine in the Umbulharjo District and Beringharjo Market Yogyakarta.

The study was conducted from January to April 2012. Respondents were drawn from the Beringharjo Market and Umbulharjo District include 7 Village is Mujamuju, semaki, Tahunan, Giwangan, Pandeyan, Sorosutan, and Warungbroto. This study is a descriptive exploratory survey methods and techniques of structured interviews and semi-structured interviews along with PEA (Ethnobotanical Participatory Appraisal (PEA)). Determination of the sample using Random Sampling Startified, comprising herbalist (Umbulharjo District) as many as 20 people, sellers concoction (Beringharjo Market) as many 20 people, 160 people who consume traditional medicine Umbulharjo. The selection of samples for analysis of perception done by purposive random sampling.

Based on the results 30 species of plants that are used as a base for traditional medicine by people in the Umbulharjo District Yogyakarta. Plants that are widely used are from the tribe of Zingiberaceae is turmeric, ginger, cardamom, kencur, temu kunci, temulawak, temu hitam, lempuyang and white turmeric. While Organ used is the fruit (40%), rhizome (20%), and (16%), beans (10%), and wood (7%). People find plants by cultivation (30%) and purchase (70%). Use of herbs as well as herbal medicine is also used as a spice in seasoning (40%), construction (23%), fruit (7%), vegetables (10%), ornamental plants (10%), other (10%). People who like to consume jamu highest age > 40 years (88%), and who does not like to consume jamu aged 15-20 years (75%).