

## ABSTRACT

Yosika Y, Moniktia. 2014. **Ethnobotany Medicinal Plants by Dayak Community Seruyan Seruyan District of Central Kalimantan Province**. Thesis. Department of Biology. Faculty of Science and Technology. State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Supervisor I: Dr.H.Eko Budi Minarno, M.Pd. Supervisor II: Ach. Nasichuddin, M.A.

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The utilization of medicinal plants has been known since long by the Dayak community Seruyan Seruyan District of Central Kalimantan Province. This process has been passed down from generation to generation, however, there is a tendency today this tradition is becoming obsolete. Seeing so many plant species, but only a few are still used. One of the main tribes that still mememanfaatkan plant and its environment for the purposes of treatment, ie Dayak Seruyan. Seruyan Dayak is domiciled in Seruyan District, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia. Seruyan Dayak knowledge about the use of plants delivered orally by ancestors from generation to generation. This study aims to conserve local knowledge (indigenous knowledge) and the use of plants as medicine by the Dayak Community Seruyan Seruyan District of Central Kalimantan Province.

This research was conducted in January to February 2014 held at the District 3 representative district of Central Kalimantan Province Seruyan the District Seruyan Kingdom (Bangkal village and the Village of Lake Sembuluh), District of Batu Ampar (Sandul Village and Village Sebabi), District of Hanau (Village Wasters Upper 1 and Upper Village Wasters 2). This type of research is descriptive exploratory survey method, structured interviews (structured interview) and semi-structured interviews. The population in this study is Seruyan Dayak communities in six villages in the district Seruyan. Determination of respondent determined using purposive sampling method which consists of key informants and the non-key informants. Respondents to this study are representative of six villages namely: Bangkal village 10 respondents, 5 respondents Sembuluh Lake Village, Upper Village Wasters The 15 respondents, Hulu Wasters Village Two 8 respondents, 11 respondents Sandul Village and Village Sebabi 9 respondents.

Based on the research results , there are 53 known species of plants are used as medicine . Plant species are Often used as a traditional medicine by Dayak Seruyan , both by the public and traditional healers are Bandotan / Tambora (*Ageratum conyzoides*) from the Asteraceae percentage rate of 6 % occupy the highest usage , Betel ( *Piper bettle L.* ) from Piperaceae percentage rate by 5 % , Onions Dayak ( *Eleutherine americana* ) by 5 % of the rate Iridaceae , Wild Ginger ( *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* ) Roxb by 5 % and Turmeric ( *Curcuma domestica Val* ) by 4 % from the tribe Zingeberaceae . Most parts of the plant used for medicinal leaves ,

by 45 %, 18 % root , rhizome of 8 % , fruits by 8 % , 8 % bark , sap and other 3 % ( stems and seeds 11 % ) . How the use of medicinal plants by the Dayak communities Seruyan ie : drunk after boiling 35 % , 32 % drink without boiling , applied 20 % , and other (direct consumption) 12 % . Generally Utilize Dayak community Seruyan medicinal plants from the cultivation of its own by 56 % . too many people are looking for medicinal plants that grow wild 38 % , and other ( buy in the market) is only 6 % .