

ABSTRACT

Enik Winarsih, 2015. *The ethno botany of medicinal plants by Gerokgak, Buleleng, Bali people*. Thesis. Biology Department. The Faculty of Science and Technology. State Islamic University, Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. Supervisor 1: Dr. Eko Budi Minarno, M.Pd. Supervisor II: Ach. Nasichuddin, M. Ag.

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Knowledge of the medicinal use is very important. Some people who still exploit and use medicinal plants from the environment for the purpose of treatment is Gerokgak people who live in the District of Buleleng, Bali Province. This study aims to determine the type of plant, plant organs parts used, how to manage the internal organs and find out the source of the acquisition of medicinal plants by Gerokgak district society of Buleleng regency, Bali Province.

This research is descriptive exploratory study by survey method, structured interview and semi-structured interview. The population in this study was society of Gerokgak District of Buleleng regency, Bali Province. The respondents were determined by using purposive sampling method. The survey respondents representing the four villages are: Village CelukanBawang had 6 respondents, 8 respondents for Patasvillages, village Pemutaran had 6 respondents and 4 respondents for village Pajarakan.

Based on this research, there are 60 known species of plants are exploited and used medicine. Plant species which are often used as medicine are plant garlic and onion from the tribe Liliaceae about 33,3%, binahong from the Basellaceae about 33,3% and temukunci about 33,3% of Zingiberaceae. Most parts of plants that are used for medicines involve leaves 39,5%, amounting to 15,63 of rhizomes, roots about 14,58%, flower about 13,54%, amounted to 7,29% of stems, fruit by 5,20%, and sap for 4,16%. The way to use medicinal plants are boiled 50%, 21% boiled and pounded, pounded 15% and other way is 13%. The source of medicinal plants that are often used are of the result of their own agriculture for 54,28%, 27,16% purchased in the market, while only 18,09% grows in wild.