

ABSTRACT

Sofiah, Wilda. 2014. *The Study of Medicinal Plants Ethnobotany in Community of Arjasa Subdistrict Sumenep Regency Kangean Island Madura*. Thesis. Department of Biology. Faculty of science and technology. The State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Supervisor I: Dr. H. Eko Budi Minarno, M.Pd. Supervisor II: Andik Wijayanto M.Si.

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Knowledge of the plants utilization is very important. From so many plants that exist, only a few are still utilized. Therefore, they are sometimes considered a weed that must be destroyed medicinal plants at Arjasa Subdistrict community. Hence, it requires an ethnobotany to conserve local knowledge (indigenous knowledge) and utilization of plants as medicine by the people of The County of Arjasa Subdistrict Sumenep Regency Kangean Island Madura

This research was conducted in February to March 2014 at Arjasa Village, Laok Jang-jang Village, and the Paseraman Village, Arjasa Subdistrict Sumenep Regency Madura. Type of this research was a quantitative descriptive survey method with a semi structured interview (semi structural interview). The population in this research was the community sub-district of Arjasa Subdistrict Kangean Islands Sumenep Regency in Madura. The respondents were determined using purposive sampling method which consisted of key informants (key informant) and non key informant. The respondents of this study became representative of the three villages namely: Arjasa Village, 22 respondents. The village of Laok jang-jang 21 respondents, and Paseraman Village 30 respondents.

The results of this ethnobotany research indicated that there were 52 species of plants from the 27 family that were used as medicine. The species that were often used were the rhizome of Zingiberaceae family such as kunyit pepet (*Curcuma zedoaria* Berg.) 5%, kunyit (*Curcuma domestica* Val.) 8%, Lempuyang (*Zingiber zerumbet* L.) 5% and jahe (*Zingiber officinale* Roxb.) 4%, the Piperaceae family was Sirih (*Piper betle* L.) 7%, Asteraceae family was beluntas (*Pluchea indica* L.) 4%, and Cucurbitaceae family was Pare (*Carantina momordica* L.) 4%. The percentage of plant's organs in traditional medicine was root 5%, stems 6%, fruits 11%, flowers 4%, skin 4%, Rhizome 30%, the highest result was leave of 34%. While the lowest were the bulbs and seeds of 3%. The plants were utilized in several ways such as it was drunk after boiling by 34%, drunk without boiling by 25%, applied by 13%, and other ways (dropped, pasted) by 28%. The medical plants which were used were purchased in the market by 21%, cultivated by 38%, and growing wild by its own by 41% as the highest percentage.