

## ABSTRACT

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The use of plants in traditional medicine has long been known by the people of the District Sreseh Sampang. This process has been passed down from generation to generation, however, there is a tendency today this tradition is becoming obsolete, therefore, very important for us to dig up the knowledge of the plant species used as medicine by the people of the District Sreseh Sampang . This study aims to conservation and exploration of local knowledge (*Indigenous knowledge*) and the diversity of medicinal plants Sreseh society Sampang District of Madura.

Ethnobotany research conducted through observation and semi-structured interviews. Survey respondents totaled 25 respondents Noreh village, 25 respondents Labuan and 25 respondents village Taman. Villages in the District Sreseh have the potential of medicinal plants with indications many farmers found herbs and medicinal plants as well as the sellers are simplisianya.

Ethnobotany research results show that there are 104 species of plants from 35 families were used as drug Sreseh District of society. The most widely used plant is from the family *Zingiberaceae* (*Curcuma zanthorrhiza* 66,67%, *Curcuma aeruginosa* Roxb 66,67%, turmeric 66,67%), *Convolvaceae* (Sweet potato 31%), *Annonaceae* (Sugar Apple 46,67%), *Piperaceae* (Betel 60,00%), *Myrtaceae* (Guava 53,33%), *Rubiaceae* (Noni 46,67%) and *Euphorbiaceae* (*Hippobroma longiflora* 46,67%). Organs of plants used as medicine consists of leaves, rhizomes, fruits, roots, shoots and leaves, bulbs, tubers and roots. Rhizome is part of the most widely used herbs with a percentage of 62,80% of the total utilization of plant organs. Sourcing of medicinal plants used as the most dominant is obtained from farming communities 70%.