ABSTRACT


**Keywords:** Ethnobotany, Medical Plants, Civilians of Wonotirto

People still use plants and its’ environment for treatment. One of them is the people in the district of Wonotirto the regency of Blitar, East Java, Indonesia. The knowledge about the utilization of plants was transmitted by the ancestors orally from generation to generation. But there is a tendency of the younger generation to be unfamiliar with the use of plants around them for medicines. This study aims to conserve local knowledge (*indigenous knowledge*) and to use plants as medicine by the district of Wonotirto the Regency of Blitar.

The research was conducted from April to May 2013 in Wonotirto village, Ngadipuro village, Gunung Gede village and Sumber Boto village, District of Wonotirto, Blitar regency. The type of this research is a descriptive exploration by Using survey method, structured interviews. The respondents were determined by purposive sampling method that consists of people who know about medicinal plants with the limitation. They are able to explain the types of plants and their usefulness for the medicine, as well as how to use it as medicine. This study's respondents which represent the four villages those are: Wonotirto village 21 respondents, Ngadipuro village 16 respondents, Gunung Gede village 18 respondents and village Sumber Boto 13 respondents.

Based on the results of the research, it is known that there were 23 species of plants that are able to be used as medicine. Plant species which are often used as a main component in the raw materials of the traditional medicine, both by the common people as well as traditional are plant-rimpangan from Genus *Zingiberaceae* as like Jahe, kencur, temu kunci, kunci pepet, kunyit, lengkuas, lempuyang and temulawak. Plant parts that common widely used for medicine are the leaves by 47%. The diseases that can be treated in the district Wonotirto is irritation, fever, catch a cold, ulceration, headache, typhus, diabetes, vomiting, and maag.