

ABSTRACT

Nurdiana. 2012. **Plants Ethnobotany which is Potentially Used for Discharge Medication (*Flour albus*) in Kamal Community, Bangkalan Madura and the Test of *Candida albicans* Mushroom's Inhibition.** Thesis, Biology Department of Science and Technology Faculty of the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
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Medicinal plants biodiversity of Indonesia is natural resources which are potentially used for basic substances of traditional medicine. The use of medicinal plants is local knowledge held by Indonesia's Tribes. The local knowledge which is important to be revealed again by ethnobotany research is the plants which are potentially used for discharge medication (*Flour albus*) and the test of *C. albicans* Mushroom's Inhibition that aim to have synchronization between local knowledge and scientific method. The aims of this research are to know the plant species, the organ, how to use, how to get the plants which are potentially used for discharge medication (*Flour albus*) and the inhibition of the plants to *C. albicans* Mushroom.

The type of this research is descriptive explorative with survey method and semi-structural interview through participatory ethnobotany appraisal approach, the activity which involves researcher participation and the community in the research. Sampling with purposive takes 60 respondents. The plant species with the highest percentage of Madura's community's use is tested the effect of the inhibition to *C. albicans* mushroom by using *Kirby-Bauer* method.

The results of ethnobotany research indicate that there are 29 families of 44 plant species which are potentially used for discharge medication. The plant which has the highest percentage is betel leaf (*Piper bettle* L.) 80 %, white pomegranate (*Punica granatum* L.) 68,3 %, and areca nut (*Areca catechu* L.) 43,3 %. The organs of plant which are potentially used for discharge medication with the highest percentage are rhizomes and leaves 18,87 % and with the lowest percentage are fruit skin, parasites, and flower buds 1,89 %. The highest percentage of the utilization of plants which are potentially used for discharge medication is herbs in pill form 31,3 % and the lowest percentage is herbal godog 19,2 %. Sourcing of potential medicinal plants discharge which has the highest percentage is by buying 53,4 % and which has the lowest percentage is wild plants 5,2 %.

The results of microbiological test to the inhibition of *C. albicans* mushroom indicate that betel leaf in herbs in pill form forms the highest inhibitory zone diameter 5,3 mm, white pomegranate in the form of herbal makers is known 4,3 mm, and areca nut in the form of herbal godog forms the highest inhibitory zone diameter 4 mm. Based on David Stout's provisions, the inhibitory zone with diameter more than 5 mm and less than 10 mm is normal antibiotic while the inhibitory zone with diameter less than 5 mm is weak antibiotic.