ABSTRACT


Keywords: lower plants, medicinal plants, Forest Park Regency r. Soerjo Cangar Malang

The diversity of biological resources in Indonesia, including the highest class in the world, far higher than diversity biological resources in tropical America and Africa, especially when compared to temperate and cold regions. Types of plants in Indonesia as a whole is estimated to 25 000 species or more than 10 percent of the world's flora. The plant is an important component of forest ecosystems that must be taken into account his role. The presence of the plant is expected to reduce disturbance to the forest type and age that are ecologically very fragile. Composition and diversity of plants under in determining forest structure that will ultimately affect the ecological functions of forests. Plants also become one of the bottom structure of the forest and jungle into constituent having the function ecologically, economically and as a medicine.

The research result is conducted on June-July 2011 in Forest Park r. Soerjo Batu Malang. The Samples is taken with 8 stations and each station on the incision length 10 m, 200 m the distance of stasion, consistof 5 of plot measuring 2 x 2 m stage shrubs, in the story there is a subtitle site 2x2m 1x1m to grassy sub of plot. Specimens have been found in species identified by using key books and Internet web.

The research result found 59 species with 40 species from the specification stage of herbaceous and 19 species of shrub stage.

The most dominant species in herbaceous habitus is Oxalis corniculata hal ini di tunjukkan dengan nilai INP 12,60. In the bush habitus dominated by Microsorium zippelit (BI) hing with the INP 32,48 % medicinal plants potential as many 31 species from 15 and all from of herba habitus.