

## ABSTRACT

Ummah, Hidayatus Sholihatul. 2011. **Ethnobotanical Plants as Craft Materials used Using Tribe in Banyuwangi Regency**. Thesis. Biology Department, Faculty of Science and Technology, UIN Maliki Malang. Supervisor I: Evika Sandi Savitri, M.P. Supervisor II: M. Imamudin, M.A.

**Key words:** Ethnobotany, Plants as craft materials, Using Tribe in Banyuwangi

The utilization of plants as a craft material is hereditary activity that has been practiced by the Using tribe in Banyuwangi district. Using tribe utilize plants and its waste to be "something" more useful. However they recognize that the use of plastic packaging for a variety of daily necessities are very harmful to health and the surrounding environment, so they back to use natural material.

The aims of this study is to explore the local knowledge (*indigenous knowledge*) on the use of plants for craft materials. This research is descriptive-explorative research, i.e. the researcher is exploring the knowledge of the society in utilizing plant as craft material. The research method used was interviews, field observations and PEA (*Participatory Ethnobotany Appraisal*). The determination of the respondents was by purposive sampling, which is chosen by people who know about the use and the utilization of plants as a craft like craft employer, workers, the elder leaders and the general society who know much about plants as a craft. This research conducted in April to May 2011 in two sub districts in Using tribe (Kabat and Glagah sub district ) of Banyuwangi district.

The results showed that there were 11 species of plants used as craft materials and consists of 9 families. The most dominant species as the craft is Abaca banana (*Musa textilis*), bamboo (*Bambusa* sp) and coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.). The organs of plants which are used as the craft materials consist of fruit, bark, stalk, flower and leaf. Stalk is the most widely used with a percentage of 39%. The processing of the plant organs used as the craft in preparing materials process, drying and curing are relatively similar, the difference is only in product design process of handicrafts, considering the utilization of each of these product are different. The sources of getting this material including cultivated plants, plants that are not maintained intensively and wild plants. And throughout the plant sources as craft materials amount of 66% are plants that are not maintained intensively.