

ABSTRACT

Ritonga, Neta Idiani. 2011. *The Ethnobotany of Medicinal Plants by Using Tribe Community in the District of Glagah, Banyuwangi Regency*. Thesis. Department of Biology. Faculty of Science and Technology. The State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor I: Dr. Eko Budi Minarno, M. Pd, Advisor II: Dr.. Ahmad Barizi, M.A

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The knowledge about the uses of plants is very important. So many types of plants that is growt, but only a few are still used, so as usual many plants are considered as a weed which haveto be exterminated. One of Tribes who still use a plant and its environment for the treatment is Using Tribe. Using Tribe is in the Regency of Banyuwangi, East Java, Indonesia. The Using Tribe knowledge about the utilization of plants are transmitted by the ancestors orally from generation to generation. But there is a tendency for the younger generation to be not familiar with the use of plants around them for medicines. This study aims to conserve local knowledge (*indigenous knowledge*) and the use of plants as medicine by the Using Tribe in Glagah District, of Banyuwangi.

The research was conduckd from May to June 2001 in Kemiren Village, Glagah Village, Olesari Village and Village Paspan, District of Glagah, Banyuwangi regency. The type of this research is a descriptive exploratory by Using survey method, structured interviews (structured interview) and semi-structured interviews. The population of this study is the Using Tribe of four villages of distrik of Glagah, Banyuwangi Regency. The respondents were determined by purposive sampling method that consists of: people who know about medicinal plants with the limitation: the 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: Kemiren village, 30 respondents are including five key informants. Glagah village, 25 respondents are including four key informants. Olesari village, 24 respondents are including three informants and village Paspan, 14 respondents are included three key informants.

Based on the results of the research, it is known that there are 55 species of plants are able to beused as medicine. Plant species those are often used as a main component in the raw materials of the traditional medicine, both by the general public as well as traditional are plant-rimpangan form Genus rhizome *Zingiberaceae* as like Jahe, kencur, temukunci, kuncipect, kunyit, lengkuas, lempuyang and temulawak. Plant parts That most widely used for medicine are the leaves by 30%, roots 27%, flower at 13%, 9% of stems, roots at 6% and 7% of resin. The medicinal plants sources which are frequently used are from their own cultivation by 39 %, growing wild / grow it's own 32%, while the plants are purchased in the market only 29%.