

Etnobotani masyarakat etnis karo di kecamatan merdeka, Sumatera Utara = Ethnobotany of karo ethnic society in merdeka, district North Sumatera

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penelitian "Etnobotani Masyarakat Etnis Karo di Kecamatan Merdeka, Sumatera Utara" bertujuan untuk mengetahui pemanfaatan spesies tumbuhan berguna dan perbedaan pengetahuan lokal tentang pemanfaatan tumbuhan berdasarkan gender dan umur oleh masyarakat etnis Karo di Kecamatan Merdeka. Pelaksanaan penelitian dilakukan melalui pendekatan etik dan emik. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara terbuka dan semi terstruktur, observasi partisipatif dan diskusi kelompok fokus (Focus Group Discussion--FGD). Data tentang keanekaragaman pemanfaatan spesies tumbuhan dianalisis dengan metode LUVI (Local User's Value Index), ICS (Index of Cultural Significance); dan data tentang perbedaan pengetahuan pemanfaatan tumbuhan berdasarkan gender dan umur dianalisis dengan metode UVs (Use Values), dan statistik. Terdapat 158 spesies yang termasuk dalam 61 famili yang dikenal dan dimanfaatkan masyarakat etnis Karo di KecamatanMerdeka. Seratus lima puluh delapan spesies tumbuhan tersebut dimanfaatkan untuk obat-obatan, pangan, sumber penghasilan, teknologi lokal, kayu bakar, adat/ritual/hiasan, racun/anti racun dan pewarna. Berdasarkan analisis LUVI diperoleh 60 spesies yang dianggap paling penting dan pangan sebagai kategori guna terpenting. *Oryza sativa* mendapat nilai ICS tertinggi yaitu 50, yang dimanfaatkan sebagai makanan pokok. Berdasarkan umur dari kelompok responden, rata-rata jumlah spesies tumbuhan yang diketahui dan dimanfaatkan dan nilai UVs pada responden umur lebih dari 50 tahun lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan umur 30--50 tahun. Sementara itu, berdasarkan gender, rata-rata jumlah spesies tumbuhan yang diketahui dan dimanfaatkan dan nilai UVs pada responden laki-laki lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan perempuan

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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study are to identify the plant species perceived by Karonese of Merdeka District and determine whether gender and age have different local knowledge differences of use values of plant species. The ethnobotanical research and collection data were conducted by open and semistructured interview, observation, focus group discussion (FGD). The ethnobotanical information according to general categories of plant species uses analysed by LUVI (Local User's Value Index), ICS (Index of Cultural Significance); and the differences in knowledge of plant based on age and gender

was analysed by UVs (Use Values) dan statistic analysis. Karonese of Merdeka District use 158 plant spesies, 60 families for 8 general use categories, which in medicinal uses, food, economical plants, local technology, firewood, traditional celebration/ritual/ornaments, poisonous plants, and dye-colors. There are 60 species which considered as the most useful plants based on LUVI analysis. The ICS analysis indicated that *Oryza sativa* gained the highest value (50), which is used as staple food. Based on the age of respondents, the average number of plant species that are known and utilized; and value UVs on respondents aged more 50 years old higher than the age of 30--50 years old. Meanwhile, based on gender, men of Karo ethnic society in District Merdeka know more plant species than the women.;The purposes of this study are to identify the plant species perceived by Karonese of Merdeka District and determine whether gender and age have different local knowledge differences of use values of plant species. The ethnobotanical research and collection data were conducted by open and semistructured interview, observation, focus group discussion (FGD). The ethnobotanical information according to general categories of plant species uses analysed by LUVI (Local User's Value Index), ICS (Index of Cultural Significance); and the differences in knowledge of plant based on age and gender was analysed by UVs (Use Values) dan statistic analysis. Karonese of Merdeka District use 158 plant spesies, 60 families for 8 general use categories, which in medicinal uses, food, economical plants, local technology, firewood, traditional celebration/ritual/ornaments, poisonous plants, and dye-colors. There are 60 species which considered as the most useful plants based on LUVI analysis. The ICS analysis indicated that *Oryza sativa* gained the highest value (50), which is used as staple food. Based on the age of respondents, the average number of plant species that are known and utilized; and value UVs on respondents aged more 50 years old higher than the age of 30--50 years old. Meanwhile, based on gender, men of Karo ethnic society in District Merdeka know more plant species than the women.;The purposes of this study are to identify the plant species perceived by Karonese of Merdeka District and determine whether gender and age have different local knowledge differences of use values of plant species. The ethnobotanical research and collection data were conducted by open and semistructured interview, observation, focus group discussion (FGD). The ethnobotanical information according to general categories of plant species uses analysed by LUVI (Local User's Value Index), ICS (Index of Cultural Significance); and the differences in knowledge of plant based on age and gender was analysed by UVs (Use Values) dan statistic analysis. Karonese of Merdeka District use 158 plant spesies, 60 families for 8 general use categories, which in medicinal uses, food, economical plants, local technology, firewood, traditional celebration/ritual/ornaments, poisonous plants, and dye-colors. There are 60 species which considered as the most useful plants based on LUVI analysis. The ICS analysis indicated that *Oryza sativa* gained the highest value (50), which is

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