

Keanekaragaman tumbuhan obat pascapersalinan di pekarangan masyarakat Sunda Desa Ciburial, Banten = Plants diversity on post partum recovery medical used in sundanese community forecourts in Ciburial Village Banten

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Abstrak

Telah dilakukan penelitian tentang keanekaragaman tumbuhan obat pascapersalinan di pekarangan masyarakat Sunda Desa Ciburial, Banten. Tujuan pertama penelitian yaitu untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman tumbuhan obat pascapersalinan, berdasarkan pengetahuan lokal masyarakat Sunda Desa Ciburial. Metode penelitian dilakukan dengan pendekatan etnobotani melalui wawancara. Tujuan kedua yaitu mengetahui Indeks Nilai Penting tumbuhan obat pascapersalinan di pekarangan masyarakat Sunda Desa Ciburial. Metode penelitian yang dilakukan yaitu analisis vegetasi dengan kuadrat ganda. Tumbuhan obat yang dimanfaatkan masyarakat Sunda Desa Ciburial untuk pengobatan pascapersalinan mencapai 46 spesies. Terdapat tiga spesies tumbuhan obat yang memiliki intensitas pemanfaatan tertinggi yaitu Jahe *Zingiber officinale*, Cikur *Kaempferia galanga* dan Koneng *Curcuma domestica*. Hasil analisis vegetasi menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 36 spesies tumbuhan obat pascapersalinan diperoleh dari pekarangan. Tumbuhan obat di pekarangan yang memiliki Indeks Nilai Penting INP tertinggi pada kelompok liana yaitu areuy hatta *Lygodium circinatum*, terna yaitu nampong *Siegesbeckia orientalis*, perdu yaitu harendong *Melastoma malabathricum*, dan pohon yaitu kalapa *Cocos nucifera*.

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Research regarding plants diversity on post partum recovery medical used in sundanese community forecourts in ciburial village, Banten has been conducted. This research was aimed to find out plants diversity on post partum recovery medical used, based on sundanese community perspectives. Research methods used ethnobotany perspectives interview. Another aim is to find out importance value indeks of plants used to post partum recovery medical in sundanese community forecourts. Research methods used vegetation analysis with double quadrature. Medicinal plants used by the sundanese community to reach up to 46 species. These three medicinal plants have the highest intensity in utilization, ginger *Zingiber officinale*, cikur *Kaempferia galanga* and koneng *Curcuma domestica*. Vegetation analysis results showed that 36 medicinal plant species obtained from forecourts. Medicinal plants in forecourts which had highest importance value index in liana group was areuy hatta *Lygodium circinatum*, in terna group was nampong *Siegesbeckia orientalis*, in perdu group was harendong *Melastoma malabathricum* and in tree group was kalapa *Cocos nucifera*.