

Etnobotani dan Etnoekologi Tumbuhan Papan Masyarakat Suku Baduy-Dalam di Desa Kanekes, Kecamatan Leuwihdamar, Kabupaten Lebak, Banten = Ethnobotany and Ethnoecology Plants Material of Indigenous House of Inner Baduy Tribe in Kanekes Village, Leuwihdamar District, Lebak Regency, Banten

Ozi Fakhrurrozi, author

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Abstrak

Masyarakat adat Baduy-Dalam merupakan masyarakat adat yang masih taat terhadap aturan adat (Pikukuh). Tradisi leluhur mereka masih diwariskan secara lisan. Pemanfaatan sumber daya alam khususnya tumbuhan papan oleh masyarakat Baduy-Dalam harus sesuai dengan aturan adat. Pengetahuan lokal tersebut harus didokumentasikan supaya tidak terdegradasi oleh perkembangan zaman. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui keanekaragaman tumbuhan papan yang dimanfaatkan. Penelitian ini telah dilakukan sejak bulan Agustus 2020 hingga Oktober 2020. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara semi terstruktur close ended, open ended, dan observasi partisipatif. Informan kunci berjumlah 8 orang dan responden umum adalah 10% dari jumlah penduduk yaitu 128 orang laki-laki. Data kualitatif dianalisis secara deskriptif sedangkan data kuantitatif dianalisis dengan menghitung nilai Use Value (UV), Index of Cultural Significance (ICS), dan Local User's Value Index (LUVI). Spesies yang dimanfaatkan oleh masyarakat Baduy-Dalam adalah 26 spesies dari 9 famili. *Gigantochloa apus* memiliki nilai UV tertinggi (4,77), ICS tertinggi adalah *Gigantochloa verticillata* (64). Komponen atap pada masyarakat Cibeo memperoleh nilai LUVI tertinggi (20,41%), sedangkan pada masyarakat Cikeusik komponen tiang memperoleh nilai LUVI tertinggi (19,33%). Masyarakat adat Baduy-Dalam mengenal tujuh jenis lanskap dengan karakter yang berbeda. Lanskap di Baduy-Dalam terdiri atas Huma (ladang), Jami (bekas ladang), Rheuma ngora (lahan yang diistirahatkan sekitar 3 tahun), Rheuma kolot (lahan yang diistirahatkan sekitar 5-7 tahun), Cai (Sungai), Leuweung lembur (Pekarangan), dan Leuweung kolot (hutan lindung). Hasil analisis vegetasi diperoleh dari lanskap kampung Cibeo, Cikertawana, dan Cikeusik. Leuweung kolot adalah lanskap sumber perolehan tumbuhan papan.

.....Inner Baduy indigenous community are one of the indigenous peoples who still adhere to customary rules (Pikukuh). The ancestral traditions that became the culture in his life were still passed down orally. Using plants for material indigenous houses by Inner Baduy community must be in accordance with the customary rules. This indigenous knowledge must ensure that it is not degraded by the times. The purpose of this study was to see the diversity of used material house plants. This research was conducted from August 2020 to October 2020. The data were obtained through semi-structured, closed interviews, and participatory observation. Total of informant are 8 informants and general respondents are 10% of the population, consist are 128 men. The data of qualitatif was analyzed by deskriptif while the data of quantitatif was analyzed with calculate the Use Value (UV), Index of Cultural Significance (ICS), and Local User's Value Index (LUVI). Species who was utilize by Inner Baduy society are 26 species from 9 family. *Gigantochloa apus* got the highest of UV (4,77), the highest of ICS is *Gigantochloa verticillata* (64). The roof component in Cibeo community got the highest of LUVI (20,41%), whereas at Cikeusik community the component of pole got the highest of LUVI (19,33%). Inner Baduy indigenous people recognize seven

types of running and being managed based on the characteristics of each. The landscape in Inner Baduy consists of Huma (fields), Jami (former fields), Rheuma ngora (lands that are rested for about 3 years), Rheuma kolot (lands that are rested for about 5-7 years), Cai (river), Leuweung lembur (Yard), and Leuweung kolot (protected forest). The results of the vegetation analysis were obtained from Cibeo, Cikertawana and Cikeusik village. Leuweung kolot is the most important as the source of the material house plants.