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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the local knowledge (indigenous knowledge) about medicinal plants and medicinal plant diversity in Sumenep regency. Sample of this study was taken of three districts in Sumenep, namely: Pakandangan Sangra Village in District Bluto, Dungkek Village in District Dungkek and Saronggi Village in District Saronggi. Sample amount to 110 respondents (key informants), consisting of: (1) farmers medicinal plants consisting of 30 samples, (2) manufacturers of herbal Madura as many as 20 samples, (3) traditional healers as many as 20 samples, (4) the user (consumer) herbs that are 40 samples. Medicinal plants are used as medicinal ingredients in Sumenep amounted to 119 plants, which consists of 22 species are commercially cultivated plants, 27 species of cultivated plants which are not maintained an intensive, 9 species of food crops is cultivated, 26 wild species and 26 species are simplicia imported from outside of Madura Island. They were divided into 76 species of herbs used by manufacturers and 68 species used by traditional healers. In a medicinal, 58% of respondents are generally purchased from herbal shops and 38% of respondents own mix plants to be used as a herbal medicine. Sumenep community used herbs for medicine 35%, fruits 23%, vegetables 12%, building materials 3%, cooking 22%, ornamental plants 5%, rituals 1% and other 1%. Part of the most widely used herbs for medicinal by leaves 40%, rhizome 30%, fruit 12%, flower 4%, seed 4%, stems 2%, roots 4% and other 4%.

Keywords: ethnobotany, medicinal plants, Sumenep regency