STUDI ETNOBOTANI TUMBUHAN OBAT TRADISIONAL DI DAERAH MALALAK KABUPATEN AGAM PROVINSI SUMATERA BARAT
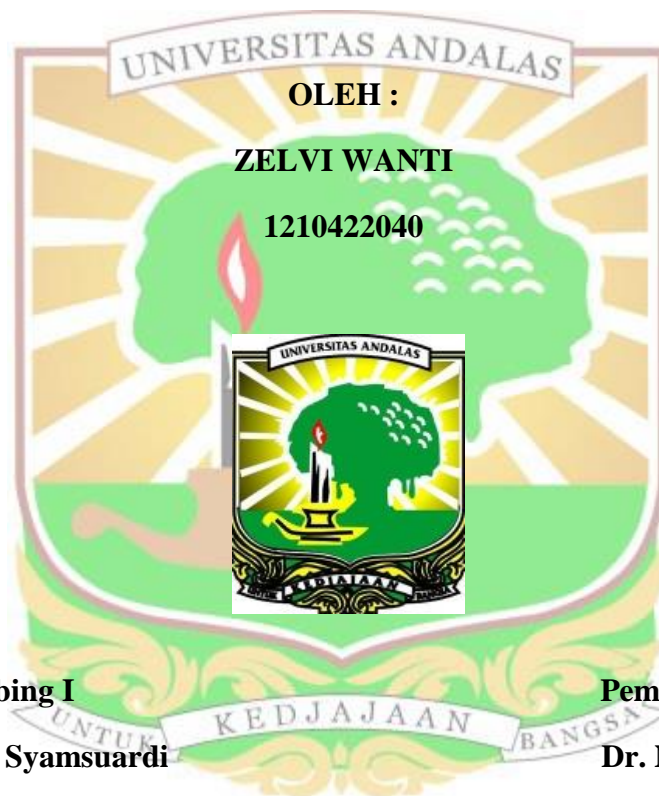
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ABSTRAK

Studi etnobotani mengenai tumbuhan obat di Kecamatan Malalak, Kabupaten Agam, Sumatera Barat telah dilakukan pada bulan Juli 2016 sampai Januari 2017. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada 2 lokasi pengambilan data(Kenagarian Malalak Utara dan Timur ; Kenagarian Malalak Barat dan Selatan)yang mewakili kawasan masyarakat transisi dan masyarakat kawasan tradisional. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei, wawancara dan pengoleksian langsung di lapangan. Wawancara dilakukan dengan metoda *Snowball Sampling*. Identifikasi jenis tumbuhan dilakukan di Herbarium Universitas Andalas (ANDA). Nilai Manfaat tumbuhan ditentukan dengan rumus Nilai Guna (UV). Tingkat kesamaan jenis antara 2 lokasi penelitian ditentukan dengan rumus Indeks Kesamaan jenis Sorensen. Hasil penelitian didapatkan 175 jenis tumbuhan obat yang tergabung dalam 66 famili untuk mengobati 76 macam penyakit. Famili Euphorbiaceae sebanyak 12 jenis tumbuhan merupakan famili terbanyak yang digunakan untuk pengobatan tradisional. Nilai manfaattertinggi(UV= 0,11)terdapat pada *Curcuma longa*. Artinya bahwa 11 % dari total penyakit diobati menggunakan jenis ini.Nilai indeks kesamaan jenis tumbuhan antar lokasi cukup tinggi (IS=68 %).

Kata kunci : Etnobotani, tumbuhan obat, Malalak, *Use Value*, *Curcuma longa*

ABSTRACT

Ethnobotanical study on medicinal plants in Malalak, Agamdistrict, West Sumatra has been conducted from July 2016 to January 2017.Two locations (North and East Malalak village;West and South Malalak village) were selected. Those were represented the transision and traditional community, respectively. This research used survey method, interview and direct collection in the field. Interview were conducted with snowball sampling method. The plants samples were identified at Andalas University Herbarium (ANDA). The value of plant utility was determined by use value (UV). The degree of similarity between two locations was determined by Sorensen Similarity Index. The results showed that 175 species of medicinal plants belonging to 66 families were used to treat 76 diseases. Euphorbiaceae family with twelveplantspecies was the most used for traditional medicine. The highest of the value of plant utility (UV= 0.11)was detected in *Curcuma longa*. This means that this species was treated for 11% of total disease.The similarity value plants species used for traditional medicine between two region was quite high (IS= 68%).

Keywords : Ethnobotany, medicinal plants, Malalak, Use Value, *Curcuma longa*