

ABSTRAK

Pengetahuan tentang keanekaragaman jenis tumbuhan serta khasiat dari tanaman yang digunakan sebagai obat biasanya di dapat kan secara empiris. Pengetahuan lokal yang berasal dari pengalaman masyarakat secara turun temurun, perlu dikaji lebih lanjut secara ilmiah, seperti dikaji bahan biokatif yang terkandung dar ijenis tumbuhan tersebut, serta khasiatnya bagi pengobatan penyakit atau gangguan kesehatan. Kajian ilmiah tentang pengetahuan penduduk lokal, penduduk setempat dan penduduk tradisional mengenai jenis-jenis tumbuhan obat, dikaji secara khusus dalam bidang etnobotani tumbuhan. Berdasarkan survey pendahuluan Desa , serta hasil survei data profil kedua desa Kutalanggeng dan Kutamaneuh menunjukan sarana kesehatan di Desa Kutalanggeng dan Kutamaneuh sangat minim dan mayoritas masyarakat lebih sering menggunakan tanaman sebagai pengobatan alternatif. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui jenis tanaman, bagian tanaman yang digunakan, cara pemanfaatan tanaman, serta kesesuaian antara pengetahuan masyarakat desa Kutalanggeng dan Kutamaneuh secara empiris dengan kajian etnofarmakologi yang sudah diteliti sebelumnya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dengan teknik metode *snowball sampling* yaitu pemilihan informan di dapat dari rekomendasi informan sebelumnya. Penelitian dilakukan dengan cara wawancara dan penyajian data dengan cara kuantitatif yang dilakukan dengan mengukur persentase sitasi. Hasil menunjukan terdapat 30 jenis tanaman obat yang digunakan sebagai obat oleh masyarakat di desa Kutalanggeng dan Kutamaneuh Kecamatan Tegalwaru Kabupaten Karawang. Bagian tanaman yang sering digunakan yaitu daun sebanyak 83,3%, cara penggunaan yang sering dilakukan yaitu dengan cara diminum sebanyak 70,00%, dan cara pengolahan yang paling sering dilakukan adalah dengan cara di rebus yaitu sebanyak 63,33%, serta tidak semua tanaman memiliki kesesuaian dengan kajian etnofarmakologi mengenai khasiat dari tanaman tersebut.

Kata kunci : Etnobotani, etnofarmakologi, tumbuhan obat, *snowball sampling*.

ABSTRACT

Knowledge about the diversity of plant species and the properties of plants used as medicine is usually obtained empirically. Local knowledge that comes from the experience of the community from generation to generation, needs to be studied scientifically, such as studying the biocative ingredients contained in these types of plants, and their properties for the treatment of diseases or health problems. Scientific studies of the knowledge of local residents, local residents or traditional residents regarding medicinal plant species are specifically studied in the field of plant ethnobotany. Based on a preliminary survey of Kutalanggeng and Kutamaneuh Villages, as well as the results of a profile data survey of the two villages of Kutalanggeng and Kutamaneuh, it shows that health facilities in Kutalanggeng and Kutamaneuh Villages are very minimal and the majority of people often use plants as alternative medicine. The purpose of this study was to determine the type of plant, parts of the plant used, how to use the plant, and the suitability of empirically informed knowledge of the people of Kutalanggeng and Kutamaneuh villages with ethnopharmacological studies that had been previously studied. The research method used with the snowball sampling method technique, namely the selection of informants obtained from previous informant recommendations. The research was conducted by interviewing and presenting the data in a quantitative way by measuring the percentage of citations. The results show that there are 30 types of medicinal plants used as medicine by the community in Kutalanggeng and Kutamaneuh villages, Tegalwaru District, Karawang Regency. The part of the plant that is often used is leaves as much as 83.3%, how to use it that is often done is by drinking it as much as 70.00%, and the method of processing that is most often done is by boiling which is as much as 63.33%, and not all plants have conformity with ethnopharmacological studies regarding the properties of these plants.

Keywords: *Ethnobotany, ethnopharmacology, medicinal plants, snowball sampling.*