

## **ABSTRACT**

**One Riyanis, 2023. ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF COFFEE (*Coffea spp.*) IN CIGALONTANG, TASIKMALAYA REGENCY AS A CONSERVATION EFFORT FOR SUPPLEMENT OF BIOLOGY TEACHING MATERIALS.** Department of Biology Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Siliwangi University, Tasikmalaya.

*Cigalontang is the center of coffee farming and processing in Tasikmalaya, most of the plantations are developed into coffee plantations so knowledge is needed about the efforts of the surrounding community, especially coffee farmers. This research aims to determine the conservation efforts of local communities in Cigalontang through ethnobotanical studies of coffee. The method used is a qualitative case study, data collection using semi-structured interviews with 15 coffee farmers and 5 coffee processors, observation of various shade plants, and quadrat transects into the field. The results of the interview show that in Cigalontang the community conservation effort system is good, the conservation efforts of the Cigalontang farmers are through cultivating the land using the 7L system "liuh, lenang, linduh, lembang angin, lobaan dahareun tangkal kopi, leukeun nyetek". From planting to post-harvest, proper maintenance results in good quality coffee, the people of Cigalontang can use the coffee beans that are processed through to the sales process. Then, from the results of observations, 5 types of shade plants were found, including pine, jackfruit, fern, mountain sengon, and cardamom. The shade with the highest species importance value index is pine plants with a value of 131. Based on the species importance index value, pine trees have the highest value, this is due to their size and abundance, this area was also previously a pine forest which was developed with additional trees coffee. This shows that the existence of coffee shade plants has a positive impact on environmental conservation and coffee conservation for optimal growth. Shade plants can shade the coffee so that it is protected from direct sunlight, the air humidity is maintained at 82% and the air temperature is maintained at 21°C which is suitable for coffee growth. There are 2 types of coffee cultivated in Cigalontang, namely Arabica coffee (*Coffea arabica*) and Robusta coffee (*Coffea canephora*). The most dominant coffee there is Arabica coffee (*Coffea arabica*). The output of this research was made into a booklet as a supplement to biology teaching materials.*

**Keywords:** *coffee ethnobotany, conservation efforts, biology teaching material supplements*