

ABSTRACT

WINA ANGGRAENI. 2024. *Ethnobotany of Traditional Medicinal Plants in the Community of Sarongge Village and Cipangebak Village Tamansari District as a Supplement to Biology Teaching Materials*. Biology Education Department. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. Siliwangi University.

The use of plants as traditional medicine has been used for a long time. However, knowledge regarding the use of plants as traditional medicine is generally only known by the older generation. This knowledge was known from ancestors through the process of spreading information orally without any written documentation. The aim of this research is to describe the use of plants as traditional medicine used by the people of Sarongge Village and Cipangebak Village, Tamansari District as a supplement to biology teaching materials. This research was carried out from November 2023 to June 2024 in Sarongge Village and Cipangebak Village, Tamansari Village, Tamansari District, Tasikmalaya City. The research method used is qualitative with a qualitative descriptive research type. The sampling technique used in this research is purposive sampling. Data collection was carried out by means of observation, semi-structured interviews, documentation and literature study. This research involved 30 respondents consisting of 15 respondents from the Sarongge Village community and 15 respondents from the Cipangebak Village community. Data analysis was carried out by calculating Use Value (UV), Informant Consensus Factor (ICF) and Fidelity Level (FL). Based on research results, the people of Sarongge Village use 84 species of medicinal plants belonging to 41 families. Meanwhile, the people of Cipangebak Village use 73 species of medicinal plants belonging to 36 families. The parts of plants used include roots, rhizomes, tubers, stems, leaves, fruit, flowers, seeds, sap, fruit skin, leaf flesh, midrib or all parts of the plant are used. Medicinal plants are processed in simple ways, namely boiling, kneading, pounding, brewing, grating, slicing, burning, squeezing or consuming directly. There are 6 species of medicinal plants that are often used by the people of Sarongge Village and have the potential for further research, including green betel, soursop, Chinese ketepeng, cat's whiskers, Chinese distance and ki tolod. Meanwhile, in the Cipangebak Village community, there are 4 species of medicinal plants that are often used and have the potential for further research, including green betel, guava, bay leaf and African leaves.

Keywords: Ethnobotany, Cipangebak Village, Sarongge Village, Biology Teaching Material Supplement, Traditional Medicinal Plants.