

ABSTRACT

ADE TIAS NUR FAZRIAH. 2024. ***UTILIZATION OF PLANTS IN THE PERLON UNGGAHAN RITUAL OF THE BONOKELING LINEAGE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN PEKUNCEN VILLAGE, BANYUMAS DISTRICT (ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY AS A BIOLOGY LEARNING RESOURCE).***

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*This research aims to describe the utilization of plants in the perlon unggahan ritual of the Bonokeling lineage indigenous people in Pekuncen Village, Banyumas District. This study used a qualitative research method with a phenomenological approach. Data collection methods included participatory observation, in-depth interviews with a semi-structured approach, documentation, and a literature study. The informants who became the sample for this research amounted to 11 people. In sampling, the method used was non-probability sampling with the purposive sampling technique. The results showed that the indigenous people of the Bonokeling lineage utilize 39 types of plants in the perlon unggahan ritual, which are classified into 22 families. The most widely used plant family is Zingiberaceae, with the highest utilization percentage of 12.8%. The most utilized plant part is the fruit with the highest percentage of 28%, followed by leaves (23%), stems (22%), seeds (12%), flowers (6%), rhizomes (4%), tubers (3%), and sap with the lowest percentage of 2%. Coconut (*Cocos nucifera* L.) has the highest species Use Value (SUV) of 0.73, indicating the importance of this plant in the performance of rituals. The utilization of plants in the perlon unggahan ritual by the indigenous people of the Bonokeling lineage is grouped into three main categories, namely food, offerings, and equipment. The results of this research were then compiled and presented in the form of an e-booklet that can be used as a biology learning resource.*

Keywords: Ethnobotany; Perlon Unggahan Ritual; Indigenous People of the Bonokeling Lineage; Biology Learning Resource