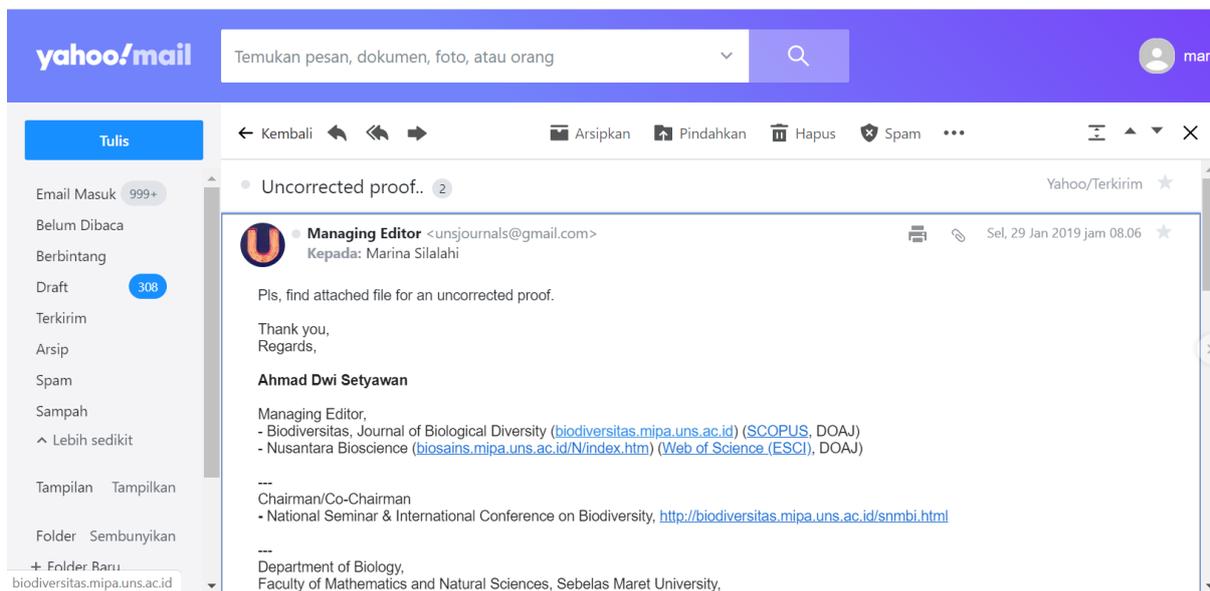
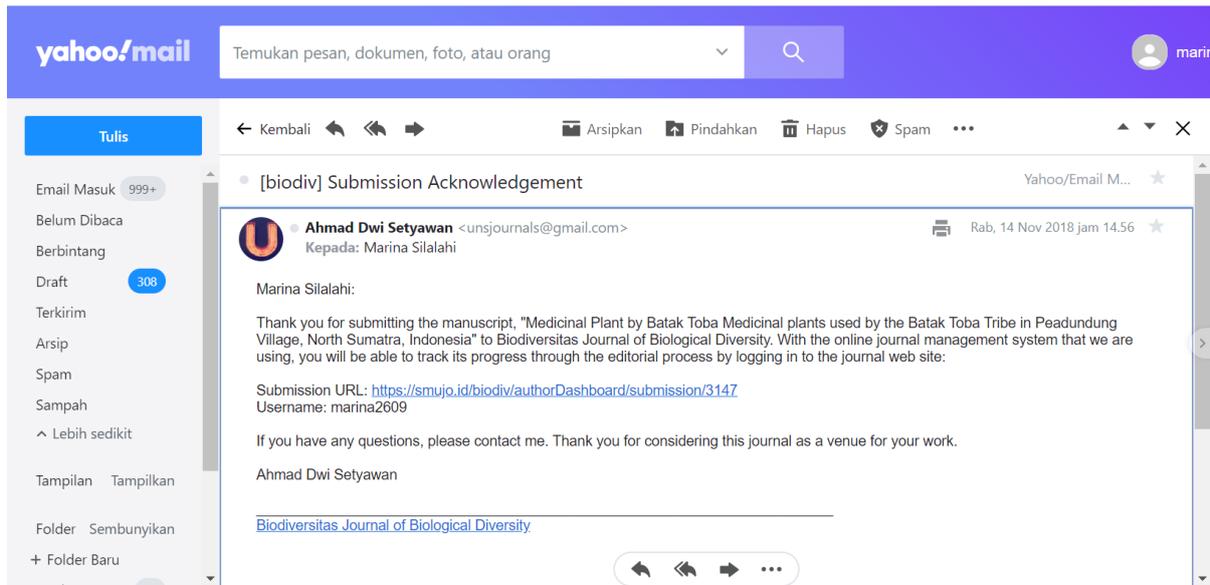


Bukti Komunikasi Coresponden Author Dengan Editor Dalam Penerbitan Artikel Medicinal Plant by Batak Toba



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01-JAN-MJ... Halaman 1 dari 16

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Managing Editor Kindly find attached file Sen, 28 Jan 2019 jam 06.07

marina Silalahi <marina_biouki@y...> Kepada: Managing Editor Sen, 28 Jan 2019 jam 12.54

Dear

Editor Jurnal Biodiversitas

Berikut ini saya kirimkan artikel yang telah saya revisi.

Salam

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Tampilkan pesan asli

1 Medicinal plants used by the Batak Toba Tribe in Peadundung Village, North Sumatra, Indonesia

Abstract: Research of the medicinal plants by the Toba Tribe has been limited, even though the globalization and modernization (standard) to degradation of the local knowledge. The objectives of this study were (1) documentation of medicinal plants used in the traditional therapies for the Batak Toba tribe of Peadundung Village, North Sumatra, Indonesia, and (2) searching the data for legitimate ethnobotanical tools such as use value (UV), cultural significance index (CSI), relative frequency of citation (RFC) and traditional consensus factor (TCF) to describe the cultural applications of medicinal plants in order to develop a tool for their documentation. Semi-structured interviews with 41 identified respondents via the methodology employed for qualitative data collection. A total of 103 medicinal species (plants, belonging to 22 families and 55 families, were recorded in the study. The UVs are used to the identification of 10 categories of ailments: flu/cold with the highest UV, with European longhorn (UV=4.0), Curatone long (UV=3.0), Sialak Zingiber officinale (UV=2.0), Equis species, Lantana Camara long, Eurycoma longifolia, Ailanthus long, Phyllanthus, Zingiber officinale, Piper betle, Citrus limon and Lippichia javanica. Maranta arundinacea has the highest CSI value of 1.00. Eurycoma longifolia (CSI=1.00), Curatone long (CSI=1.00) and Zingiber officinale (CSI = 0.50) emerged as the culturally most significant medicinal plants. Through and applications, one category received the highest TCF of 1.00 (Curatone long) and the second highest TCF was used single species for each of these category. Eurycoma longifolia was used as an ethnobotanical consensus factor (CF) value of 1.00. Keywords: Batak Toba, Cultural Significance Index, Eurycoma longifolia, Relative Frequency of citation, Traditional medicinal plants, Use Value

23 INTRODUCTION

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Thank you,
Regards,

Ahmad Dwi Setyawan

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Medicinal plants used by the Batak Toba Tribe in Peadundung Village, North Sumatra, Indonesia

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Abstract: Silalahi, M., Nisyawati, Pandangan, D. 2019. Medicinal plants used by the Batak Toba Tribe in Peadundung Village, North Sumatra, Indonesia. Biodiversitas 20: 1001. Research of the medicinal plants by the Toba Tribe has been limited, even though the globalization and modernization (standard) to degradation of the local knowledge. The objectives of this study were (1) documentation of medicinal plants used in the traditional therapies for the Batak Toba tribe of Peadundung Village, North Sumatra, Indonesia, and (2) searching the data for legitimate ethnobotanical tools such as use value (UV), cultural significance index (CSI), relative frequency of citation (RFC) and traditional consensus factor (TCF) to describe the cultural applications of medicinal plants in order to develop a tool for their documentation. Semi-structured interviews with 41 identified respondents via the methodology employed for qualitative data collection. A total of 103 medicinal species (plants, belonging to 22 families and 55 families, were recorded in the study. The UVs are used to the identification of 10 categories of ailments: flu/cold with the highest UV, with European longhorn (UV=4.0), Curatone long (UV=3.0), Sialak Zingiber officinale (UV=2.0), Equis species, Lantana Camara long, Eurycoma longifolia, Ailanthus long, Phyllanthus, Zingiber officinale, Piper betle, Citrus limon and Lippichia javanica. Maranta arundinacea has the highest CSI value of 1.00. Eurycoma longifolia (CSI=1.00), Curatone long (CSI=1.00) and Zingiber officinale (CSI = 0.50) emerged as the culturally most significant medicinal plants. Through and applications, one category received the highest TCF of 1.00 (Curatone long) and the second highest TCF was used single species for each of these category. Eurycoma longifolia was used as an ethnobotanical consensus factor (CF) value of 1.00. Keywords: Batak Toba, Cultural Significance Index, Eurycoma longifolia, Relative Frequency of citation, Traditional medicinal plants, Use Value