

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

The screenshot shows a Yahoo! Mail interface. The search bar at the top contains the text "Temukan pesan, dokumen, foto, atau orang". The left sidebar shows the "Tulis" button and a list of folders: "Email Masuk" (999+), "Belum Dibaca", "Berbintang", "Draft" (308), "Terkirim", "Arsip", "Spam", "Sampah", "Lebih sedikit", "Tampilan", "Sembunyikan", and "Folder Baru". The main content area displays an email from Ahmad Dwi Setyawan (<unsjournals@gmail.com>) to Marina Silalahi, dated Wednesday, November 14, 2018, at 14:56. The email subject is "[biodiv] Submission Acknowledgement". The body of the email reads: "Marina Silalahi: Thank you for submitting the manuscript, 'Medicinal Plant by Batak Toba Medicinal plants used by the Batak Toba Tribe in Peadundung Village, North Sumatra, Indonesia' to Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity. With the online journal management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the journal web site: Submission URL: <https://smujo.id/biodiv/authorDashboard/submission/3147> Username: marina2609 If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work. Ahmad Dwi Setyawan" and includes a link to "Biodiversitas Journal of Biological Diversity".

The screenshot shows a Yahoo! Mail interface. The search bar at the top contains the text "Temukan pesan, dokumen, foto, atau orang". The left sidebar shows the "Tulis" button and a list of folders: "Email Masuk" (999+), "Belum Dibaca", "Berbintang", "Draft" (308), "Terkirim", "Arsip", "Spam", "Sampah", "Lebih sedikit", "Tampilan", "Sembunyikan", and "Folder Baru". The main content area displays an email from Managing Editor (<unsjournals@gmail.com>) to Marina Silalahi, dated Sunday, January 29, 2019, at 08:06. The email subject is "Uncorrected proof..". The body of the email reads: "Pls, find attached file for an uncorrected proof. Thank you, Regards, Ahmad Dwi Setyawan" and lists the journal's details: "Managing Editor, - Biodiversitas, Journal of Biological Diversity (biodiversitas.mipa.uns.ac.id) (SCOPUS, DOAJ) - Nusantara Bioscience (biosains.mipa.uns.ac.id/N/index.htm) (Web of Science (ESCI), DOAJ) --- Chairman/Co-Chairman - National Seminar & International Conference on Biodiversity, <http://biodiversitas.mipa.uns.ac.id/snmbi.html> --- Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Sebelas Maret University,". The folder name "biodiversitas.mipa.uns.ac.id" is visible at the bottom of the sidebar.

yahoo/mail Temukan pesan, dokumen, foto, atau orang

marina

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

Fwd: Corrected Paper Jan 1 2 Yahoo/Terkirim

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

Marina

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 as 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 (RCF) and traditional consensus factor (TCF) to describe the cultural application of medicinal plants in order to develop a tool for their documentation. Semi-structured interview with 41 identified respondents was 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), Sibat longhorn (UV=2.0), Egan species, Selandi Curatone long, European longhorn, Asian longhorn, African longhorn, Curatone longhorn, Panyer longhorn, Curatone longhorn and Curatone longhorn. Medicinal plants from the highest RCF value of 1.00, Curatone long (CS=14.0), Curatone long (CS=14.0) and Sibat longhorn (CS=14.0) were selected as the candidate most significant medicinal plants. Through and application, one category received the highest TCF of 1.00 because the informants agreed to using a single species for each of these category. European longhorn was used as an alternative whereas a certain percentage was used together. All these important and significant plants (with the greatest harvesting pressure, based their conservation should be given priority).

Keywords: Traditional medicinal plants, European longhorn, Batak Toba, Cultural Significance Index (CSI), Use Value (UV), Relative Frequency of Citation (RCF), Informant Consensus Factor (ICF).

Running title: Medicinal plants by Batak Toba Ethnic

23 INTRODUCTION

yahoo/mail Temukan pesan, dokumen, foto, atau orang

marina

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Uncorrected proof.. 2 Yahoo/Terkirim

Managing Editor <unsjournals@gm...> Kepada: Marina Silalahi Sel, 29 Jan 2019 jam 08.06

Pls, find attached file for an uncorrected proof.

Thank you,
Regards,

Ahmad Dwi Setyawan

Managing Editor,
- Biodiversitas, Journal of Biological Diversity (biodiversitas.mipa.uns.ac.id) (SCOPUS, DOAJ)
- Nusantara Bioscience (biosains.mipa.uns.ac.id/N/index.htm) (Web of Science (ESCI), DOAJ)

Chairman/Co-Chairman
- National Seminar & International Conference on Biodiversity, <http://biodiversitas.mipa.uns.ac.id/snmbi.html>

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

MARINA SILALAHAI¹, NISYAWATI², DINGIRI PANDANGAN³
¹Department of Biology, Himpunan Riset Biologi Tropis, Universitas Hutan Indonesia, Gunung Sibero, 12013, Indonesia, Tel: +62-21-8203431, Email: marina_silalahi@u.hi.ac.id, marina_biouki@yahoo.com
²Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Universitas Indonesia, Jl. Sekeloa Selatan 1, Depok, 16424, West Java, Indonesia
³Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Science, Universitas Sam Ratulangi, Jl. Keadipatan, Manado 95115, North Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Abstract: Sibero, M. Setyawan, Pandangan, D. 2019. Medicinal plants used by the Batak Toba Tribe in Peadundung Village, North Sumatra, Indonesia. *Biodiversitas* 20: vmi. 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 as 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 (RCF) and informant consensus factor (ICF) to determine the cultural importance of medicinal plants in order to develop a tool for their documentation. Semi-structured interview with 41 identified respondents was 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), Sibat longhorn (UV=2.0), Egan species, Selandi Curatone long, European longhorn, Asian longhorn, African longhorn, Curatone longhorn, Panyer longhorn, Curatone longhorn and Curatone longhorn. Medicinal plants from the highest RCF value of 1.00, Curatone long (CS=14.0), Curatone long (CS=14.0) and Sibat longhorn (CS=14.0) were selected as the candidate most significant medicinal plants. Through and application, one category received the highest TCF of 1.00 because the informants agreed to using a single species for each of these category. European longhorn was used as an alternative whereas a certain percentage was used together. All these important and significant plants (with the greatest harvesting pressure, based their conservation should be given priority).

Keywords: Batak Toba, Cultural Significance Index, European longhorn, Informant Consensus Factor, Relative Frequency of Citation, Traditional medicinal plants, Use Value