



UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA

**ETNOEKOLOGI DAN ETNOBOTANI TUMBUHAN BAHAN PAPAN
MASYARAKAT BADUY-DALAM DI DESA KANEKES, KECAMATAN
LEUWIDAMAR, KABUPATEN LEBAK, BANTEN**

USULAN PENELITIAN

OZI FAKHRURROZI

1706081113

**FAKULTAS MATEMATIKA DAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN ALAM
PROGRAM STUDI PASCASARJANA BIOLOGI
DEPOK
JULI 2020**

USULAN PENELITIAN NON EKSPERIMENTAL

1. Judul Penelitian : Etnoekologi dan Etnobotani Tumbuhan Bahan Papan Masyarakat Baduy-Dalam, di Desa Kanekes, Kecamatan Leuwihdamar, Kabupaten Lebak, Banten
2. Ruang Lingkup : Biologi Konservasi (Etnobotani)
3. Pelaksana Penelitian
 - a. Nama Mahasiswa : Ozi Fakhurrozi
 - b. NPM : 1706081113
 - c. Jumlah Semester : 4 (Empat)
4. Tempat Penelitian : Desa Kanekes, Kecamatan Leuwihdamar, Kabupaten Lebak, Banten
5. Pembimbing Penelitian
 - a. Pembimbing I : Dr. Nisyawati, M.S.
 - b. Pembimbing II : Dr. Marina Silalahi, M.Si.
6. Lama Penelitian : 3 bulan (Agustus 2020--Oktober 2020)
7. Sumber Dana Penelitian : Dana Hibah Publikasi Internasional Terindeks Tugas Akhir Mahasiswa UI (PITTA UI) 2019
No:NKB0650/UN2.R3.1/HKP.05.00/2019.
8. Jenjang : S2 (Magister)

Depok, 7 Juli 2020

Menyetujui

1. Dr. Nisyawati, M.S.
NIP. 195710051985032001 (.....)
2. Dr. Marina Silalahi, M.Si.
NIP. 0326097202 (.....)
3. Ozi Fakhurrozi
NPM. 1706081113 (.....)



UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA

**KEANEKARAGAMAN PAREM ETNIS KARO DI PASAR PANCUR
BATU, KABUPATEN DELI SERDANG, SUMATERA UTARA**

SKRIPSI

Diajukan sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sains

**DAIICHIRO WIDODO ABINAWANTO
1406577133**

**FAKULTAS MATEMATIKA DAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN ALAM
PROGRAM STUDI SARJANA BIOLOGI
DEPOK
AGUSTUS 2019**

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh

Nama : Daiichiro Widodo Abinawanto
NPM : 1406577133
Program Studi : S1 Biologi
Judul Skripsi : Keanekaragaman palem Etnis Karo di Pasar Pancur Batu,
Kabupaten Deli Serdang, Sumatera Utara

Telah berhasil dipertahankan di hadapan Dewan Penguji dan diterima sebagai bagian persyaratan yang diperlukan untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sains pada Program Studi Biologi, Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam, Universitas Indonesia

DEWAN PENGUJI

Pembimbing I : Afiatry Putrika, S.Si., M.Si.
Pembimbing II : Dr. Marina Silalahi, M.Si.
Penguji : Dr. Dra. Andi Salamah, M.Sc.
Penguji : Dr. Ratna Yuniati, M.Si.

(.....)
(.....)
(.....)
(.....)

Ditetapkan di : Depok

Tanggal : 9 Agustus 2019



NOTA DINAS

Nomor: ND-260/ UN2.F3.11/PDP 04.01. Skripsi/2019

Yth:

1. Dr. Andi Salamah (Penguji 1)
2. Dr. Ratna Yuniati (Penguji 2)
3. Afiatry Putrika, M.Si. (Pembimbing 1)
4. Dr. Marina Silalahi (Pembimbing 2)

Dari : Ketua Prodi Sarjana Departemen Biologi FMIPA UI

Perihal : Kesediaan menjadi penguji Usulan Penelitian

Bersama ini kami memberitahukan bahwa seorang mahasiswa Departemen Biologi FMIPA UI bernama: Daiichiro Widodo Abinawanto NPM: 1406577133
Akan mengajukan Usulan Penelitian yang berjudul:

Studi Etnobotani Parem Etnis Karo di Pasar Pancur Batu, Kabupaten Deli Serdang, Sumatera Utara

Berkenaan dengan hal tersebut kami memohon kesediaan Saudara untuk menjadi Penguji/Pendamping presentasi usulan penelitian mahasiswa ybs.yang akan diselenggarakan pada:

Hari/Tanggal : Selasa, 2 April 2019

Waktu : 10.00—11.00 WIB

Tempat : Ruang Seminar Lantai 3 Departemen Biologi FMIPA UI

Bersama ini pula kami kirimkan satu eksemplar naskah usulan penelitian tersebut untuk diperiksa. Tanggapan dan/atau usul perbaikan yang akan disampaikan hendaknya dicantumkan dengan pensil pada bagian-bagian yang dimaksud dalam naskah usulan penelitian tersebut.

Atas perhatian dan kehadiran Saudara kami ucapkan terima kasih.

26 Maret 2019

Ketua Program Studi
Departemen Biologi FMIPA UI



Tembusan:
Pertinggal



**PENINGKATAN HASIL BELAJAR SISWA PADA MATERI SISTEM
REPRODUKSI MELALUI PENERAPAN MODEL GAGNON AND COLLAY
DI KELAS XI MIPA SMA NEGERI 11 BEKASI**

Diajukan Untuk Seminar Proposal Penelitian Dalam Penyusunan Skripsi

Oleh:

Nama : Nathalia Ester
NIM : 1615150007
Program Studi : Pendidikan Biologi

**PENDIDIKAN BIOLOGI
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS KRISTEN INDONESIA
JAKARTA
2020**

HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN

Nama : Nathalia Ester
NIM : 1615150007
Program Studi : Pendidikan Biologi
Judul Proposal Skripsi : Peningkatan Hasil Belajar Siswa Pada Materi Sistem Reproduksi Melalui Penerapan Model Gagnon and Collay di Kelas XI Mipa SMA Negeri 11 Bekasi

Jakarta, Kamis 12 Maret 2020

Mengetahui,

Dosen Pembimbing I



Dr. Marina Silalahi, M. Si

Dosen Pembimbing II



Laurencius Sihotang, M.Pd



Universitas Kristen Indonesia
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

SURAT TUGAS

No.175/F1.D/PP.2/2020

FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS KRISTEN INDONESIA
TENTANG
TUGAS PEMBIMBING SEMINAR PROPOSAL MAHASISWA

Dalam rangka tugas sebagai pembimbing seminar proposal mahasiswa tahun 2019, maka dengan ini:

Nama	: Dr. Sunarto, M.Hum.
NIP/NIDN	: 881311/0327095802
Pangkat/Golongan/Ruang	: Penata/III.c
Jabatan Fungsional	: Lektor
Unit Kerja	: FKIP-UKI

menugaskan

Nama	: Dr. Marina Silalahi, M.Si.
NIP/NIDN	: 001476/0326097202
Pangkat/Golongan/Ruang	: Lektor Kepala/III.D
Jabatan Fungsional	: Lektor Kepala
Unit Kerja	: FKIP-UKI

sebagai Pembimbing Seminar Proposal Mahasiswa dengan rincian sebagai berikut.

Nama	: Natalia Ester
NIM	: 1615150007
Judul Proposal	: Peningkatan Hasil Belajar Siswa pada Materi Sistem Reproduksi melalui Penerapan Model Gagnon dan Collay di Kelas XI MIPA SMA Negeri 11 Bekasi

Demikian tugas ini disampaikan untuk dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya.



Jakarta, 11 Maret 2020

Dekan,

Dr. Sunarto, M.Hum

NIP. 881311



UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA

**Etnoekologi dan Pengelolaan Satuan Unit Lanskap Berbasis Kearifan
Masyarakat Lereng Gunung Slamet di Kecamatan Paguyangan, Kabupaten
Brebes, Jawa Tengah**

Usulan Penelitian

**Nabela Fikriyya
1806151392**

**FAKULTAS MATEMATIKA DAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN ALAM
PROGRAM STUDI PASCASARJANA BIOLOGI
DEPOK
2019**

Bu Ratna

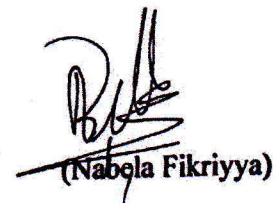
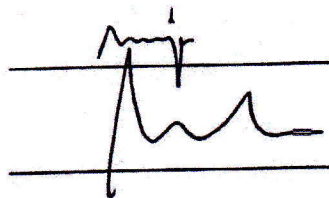
USULAN PENELITIAN NON EKSPERIMENTAL

1. Judul Penelitian : Etnoekologi dan Pengelolaan Satuan Unit Lanskap Berbasis Kearifan Masyarakat Lereng Gunung Slamet di Kecamatan Paguyangan, Kabupaten Brebes, Jawa Tengah
2. Ruang lingkup : Biologi Konservasi (Etnobiologi)
3. Pelaksana penelitian
 - a. Nama : Nabela Fikriyya
 - b. NPM : 1806151392
 - c. Jumlah semester : 3 (Tiga)
4. Tempat Penelitian : Pemukiman masyarakat lereng Gunung Slamet di Kecamatan Paguyangan Kabupaten Brebes, Jawa Tengah
5. Pembimbing Penelitian
 - a. Pembimbing I : Dr. Nisyawati
 - b. Pembimbing II : Dr. Marina Silalahi
6. Sumber Dana : Hibah Publikasi Internasional Terindeks untuk Tugas Akhir (PITTA) mahasiswa UI 2019
7. Jenjang : S2 (Magister)

Menyetujui

Depok, 20 November 2019

- I Dr. Nisyawati
NIP. 195710051985032001
- II Dr. Marina Silalahi
NIDN. 0326097202



(Nabela Fikriyya)



UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA
FAKULTAS MATEMATIKA DAN
ILMU PENGETAHUAN ALAM

DEPARTEMEN BIOLOGI
Gedung E Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam
Kampus UI Depok 16424
Telp. +62-21 727 0163, +62-21 7884 9009, Fax. +62-21 7884 9010
www.biologi.ui.ac.id

NOTA DINAS

Nomor : ND-1089/UN2.F3.11.1/PDP.04.02/2019

Yth : 1. Dr.Drs. Abinawanto, M.Si. (Ketua)
2. Dr. Ratna Yuniati, M.Si. (Penguji 1)
3. Dr. Retno Lestari, M.Si. (Penguji 2)
4. Dr. Nisyawati (Pembimbing 1)
5. Dr. Marina Silalahi (Pembimbing 2)
Dari : Ketua Departemen Biologi FMIPA UI
Perihal : Undangan Seminar Usulan Penelitian

Dengan ini kami sampaikan bahwa mahasiswa Program Magister (S2) Program Studi Pascasarjana Biologi FMIPA UI :

Nama : Nabela Fikriyya
NPM : 1806151392

Akan melaksanakan Seminar Usulan Penelitian dengan judul : Etnoekologi dan Pengelolaan Satuan Unit Lanskap Berbasis Kearifan Masyarakat Lereng Gunung Slamet di Kecamatan Paguyangan, Kabupaten Brebes, Jawa Tengah, sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, kami mohon kesediaan Bapak dan Ibu selaku penguji untuk hadir pada:

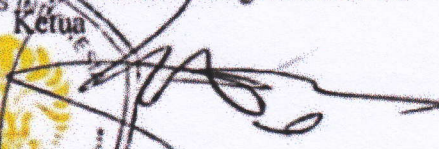
Hari / Tanggal : Jum'at, 29 November 2019
Waktu : 13.30 – 15.30 WIB
Tempat : Ruang Seminar Lt. 2 Gd. E FMIPA UI Depok.

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

22 November 2019

Departemen Biologi FMIPA UI

Ketua


Dr. rer. nat. Yasman, M.Sc.
NIP 197309121998021001



International Conference on
Biology, Science and Education

ICoBioSE 2019

Universitas Negeri Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia

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CERTIFICATE

This certificate is presented to

Khairissa Trisliani Asmara

for the participation as

Presenter

In International Conference on Biology, Science and Education (ICoBioSE) 2019

Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Auditorium FMIPA, Universitas Negeri Padang
October 17th-18th, 2019



Dr. Yuni Ahda, M.Si
General Chair of ICoBioSE 2019



Organized by Biology Department and
Biology Education Postgraduate Program

Ethnomedicinal Plants Used By Batak Angkola Subethnic Of Bulumario Village, Sipirok, South Tapanuli, North Sumatera

Khairissa Trisliani Asmara¹, Nisyawati¹, Marina Silalahi²

¹Program Studi Biologi FMIPA Universitas Indonesia, ²Program Studi Pendidikan Biologi FKIP Universitas Kristen Indonesia

Abstract. Ethnobotany is interdisciplinary study of human and plants practical use. The study was conducted in Bulu Mario Village in Sipirok District, South Tapanuli. Bulu Mario Village is directly contiguous to the Sibual-Buali wildlife sanctuary. It has an area of about 3000 ha inhabited by 53 householders with a population of 1,319 people. The study was conducted to examine the extent of inhabitants' knowledge toward medicinal use of the plants. The data collection was done by doing field surveys, interviews, and participatory observation under ethnobotany study approach. The data were analyzed by descriptive analysis. Majority People in Bulumario Village are prefer using traditional medicine from plants when it comes to medical treatment. The locals' tradition regarding to various medicinal plants, how to harvest and apply it are all inherited by their ancestors. The people of Bulumario village have been used 65 species of medicinal plants belonging to 37 family for treatment.

Keywords: Ethnomedicine, medicinal plants, local knowledge, Bulu Mario

Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelago consisting of approximately 17,000 islands. Geographical conditions are the reason for the creation of a rich biodiversity of flora and fauna on land and sea, so Indonesia is known as one of the 'Megabiodiversity' country ^[4]. In Indonesia there are 25,000-30,000 species of plants, more than 1,500 species of birds, 500-600 species of mammals, 8,500 species of fish and other animals in very large numbers ^[6] ^[13]. Various species of plants and wild animals like this are referred to as medicinal uses.

The utilization of plants for medication has been long known. As much as 80 percent of people in developing countries are relying on plants for their medication purpose ^[5]. The utilization of plants in Indonesia to preserve health has been long applied as civilization develops. One of the concrete evidences is the relief of medicinal plant in Borobudur Temple ^[10]. Every ethnicity in Indonesia has different perception on ethnomedicine, including about the utilization method of the plants as traditional medicine. This is influenced by the diversity of culture, tradition, and local wisdom of different ethnicities and regions ^[14].

There are many researchs about plant as traditional medicinal uses had been done in Indonesia, such as ethnomedicin study in the Kanum Tribe at Wasur Papua using 37 species of plants to treat 24 types of diseases ^[15], the Batak Phakpak Subethnic at Surung Mersada used 128 species of plants to treat 24 types of diseases ^[11], the Batak Simalungun Subethnic used 92 species of medicinal plants ^[12], and people at Sibanggor Julu Village, Mandailing Natal Regency are known to utilize 31 species of medicinal plants ^[7].

Bulumario Village is a village located in Sipirok District, South Tapanuli Regency, North Sumatra Province. Bulumario Village is a village directly adjacent to the Sibual buali Nature Reserve. The people in Bulumario Village still upholds local wisdom, but detailed information regarding local wisdom in



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Nabela Fikriyya

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**In International Conference on Biology, Science and Education (ICoBioSE) 2019
Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia**

Auditorium FMIPA, Universitas Negeri Padang
October 17th-18th, 2019



Yuni Ahda

Dr. Yuni Ahda, M.Si
General Chair of ICoBioSE 2019



Ethnoecology *Majegan (Tegalan)* Local Communities on the Slopes of Mount Slamet, Paguyangan District, Brebes Regency, Central Java

Nabela Fikriyya¹, Nisyawati¹, M. Silalahi², H. Helmanto^{1,3}, R.N. Zulkarnaen^{1,3}

¹Department Biology, Mathematic and Sciences Faculty, Universitas Indonesia

²Departement of Biology Education, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, Universitas Kristen Indonesia ³Research Center of Plants Conservation and Botanic Garden, Institute of Sciences

Email: nabela.fikriyya@ui.ac.id

Abstract. Indonesian communities have variety of local knowledge in managing natural resource that are formed form heredity. The threat of modernization that is not appropriate with local culture causes degradation of local knowledge, including the Jawa ethnic community on the slopes of Mount Slamet. The purpose of this study is to document the local knowledge of the slopes Mount Slamet Community in utilizing *majegan (tegalan or kebon)* unit landscape. The study was carried out in 3 villages namely, Ragatunjung, Cipetung and Pandansari, Paguyangan District. The method used is a semi-structured interview, observation and literature study. The number of key informants in this study is 8 people and respondents were 30 people. The result showed that the community of slopes of Mount Slamet recognize and utilize *majegan (tegalan or kebon)* as dry land that used to grow annual vegetable crops and perennial plant that are located separately from the house yard and its use is not moving. *Majegan (tegalan or kebon)* managed by tumpang sari (intercropped) and only relies on rains water. Some type of trees found around *majegan (tegalan or kebon)*, is jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), cloves (*Syzygium aromaticum*), waru (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) etc. and annual vegetable crops found include, kol (*Brassica juncea*), budin (*Manihot esculenta*), cayenne pepper (*Capsicum annum*), corn (*Zea mays*), potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum*) etc

Keyword: *Ethnoecology, Majegan, Paguyangan community, Slamet Mountain slope community.*

Introduction

Indonesia is an agrarian country because the majority of the population has a livelihood in agriculture. Dry land agriculture is one of the agricultural systems used by Indonesia community. This is supported by the dry land area which reaches 75% (143 million ha) of the total land area of Indonesia namely, 189.1 million ha, while the area of wetlands is only 46.1 million ha ^[1]. The practice of dry land farming cannot be separated from the knowledge of the community in managing natural resources. The system has been developed by Indonesian community for a long time and has become part of sustainable land management ^[2]. Each community has different knowledge in managing dry land agriculture. The majority of Jawa community refer to dry land agriculture as kebon or tegalan. Generally, there are several terms used by the community in referring to dry land agriculture or gardens such as, kebon talun



ICEFC 2019
International Conference
on Environment and
Forests Conservation

CERTIFICATE

Presented to

OZI FAKHRURROZI

as Oral presenter

The 2nd International Conference on Environment and Forest Conservation
"Ecosystem Research and Innovation to Achieve Sustainable Development Goals"

October 1 - 3, 2019 | IPB University, Bogor, Indonesia



Dean Faculty of Forestry
IPB University

Dr. Rinekso Soekmadi

Director of SEAMEO BIOTROP
Indonesia

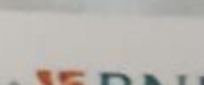
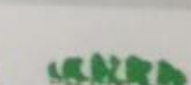
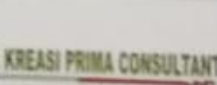
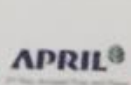
Dr. Irdika Mansur

Chairperson Faculty of Forestry
Kastamonu University

Prof. Dr. Ahmet Sivacioğlu

Chairperson Faculty of Forestry
Mindanao State University

Prof. Dr. Attorney Renato Pacaldo



PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

Ethnobotanical Study of Local Knowledge on Plant Used to Batten Materials Plants in Inner-Baduy Tribe, Indonesia

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View the [article online](#) for updates and enhancements.

Ethnobotanical Study of Local Knowledge on Plant Used to Batten Materials Plants in Inner-Baduy Tribe, Indonesia

O Fakhurrozi^{1*}, N Nisyawati¹, and M Silalahi²

¹ Department of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics and Sciences, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia

² Department of Biology Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: ozybiology@gmail.com

Abstract. A study investigated the knowledge and utilization of building material plants in Inner-Baduy community. Data was collected from July to August 2019 by using ethnobotany approach through semi-structured interviews. Respondents consisted key informants and general respondents were interviewed in the three village of Inner-Baduy. A total of 20 genus and 21 species of plants distributed in 13 families were identified as commonly used house materials plants by Inner Baduy community for indigenous house. Documenting the batten materials plants and associated local knowledge can be used to conserve and sustain the utilization of batten materials plants in Inner-Baduy community.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country that possess a great diversity of plant species. Indonesian people has been using plant for their daily needs. This has been explained by Walujo [1] who stated that natural resources, especially plants, are used by the community as clothing, food, and batten. One of the most important function of plants for society is as a batten material, particularly for indigenous peoples [2, 3, 4]. One of the indigenous people in Indonesia who use plants as batten material is Baduy tribe [5,6]. The Baduy community consist of three group namely *Tangtu* (Inner-Baduy), *Panamping* (Outer-Baduy), and *Dangka* (Baduy native who live outside the Kanekes Village) [7]. The Tangtu group is more consistent with the life guidelines (*pikukuh*) to maintain their indigenous role than the Outer-Baduy community [7,8,9]. The Inner-Baduy tribe community is very unique and close to nature, especially the direction and shape of their house, namely *nyulah-nyanda* facing north and south [10, 11, 12]. Wardah [13] reported that based on data from several Inner-Baduy communities and traditional leaders, the material of the Inner Baduy indigenous house are all composed of plants.

Research to document the knowledge of the Inner-Baduy community in the use of plants as batten material for indigenous houses need more studies. One effort to avoid the degradation of ethnobotany plant board knowledge can be done by documenting that knowledge. Moreover, ethnobotany plant vegetation survey can be a solution for documenting and studying the traditional knowledge. Thus, this study was conducted to investigate the knowledge and utilization of building material plants in Inner-Baduy community.





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CERTIFICATE

This certificate is presented to

Wika Mardhiyah

for the participation as

Presenter

In International Conference on Biology, Science and Education (ICoBioSE) 2019

Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Auditorium FMIPA, Universitas Negeri Padang

October 17th-18th, 2019



Organized by Biology Department and
Biology Education Postgraduate Program

Ethnobotanical Survey of Medicinal Plants in Nagari Tuo Pariangan, West Sumatera

W Mardhiyah¹, N Nisyawati¹, M Silalahi²

¹Biology Department, Faculty of Mathematics and Sciences, Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, ²Biology Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Indonesia

Abstract. An ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants was carried out among Minangkabau tribe in Nagari Tuo Pariangan, West Sumatera. The survey was carried out to gather information on the use of medicinal plants in order to learn about traditional knowledge of Nagari Tuo Pariangan community. Semi-structured interview was used to conduct this survey. Fifty three respondents consisting of 7 key informants and 47 general respondents were interviewed. A total of 47 species of plants distributed in 46 genera belonging to 28 families were identified as commonly used medicinal plants by Nagari Tuo Pariangan community for digestive disease. In this study, documenting the medicinal plants and associated traditional knowledge can be used to conserve and sustain the utilization of medicinal plants in Nagari Tuo Pariangan community. Extensive research on such medicinal plants are important to validate scientifically their ethnomedical knowledge.

Keywords: digestion, ethnobotany, medicinal plants, Pariangan

Introduction

The utilization of plants as medicine has started since 4000 – 5000 BC by the people of China^[1]. Until today, researches which study the knowledge of medicinal plants within the scope of ethnobotany among the traditional society of Indonesia are still focused on Java Island and only a few on Sumatera Island. A village in Sumatera Island that is occupied by traditional society is Nagari Tuo Pariangan. Nagari Tuo Pariangan is pretty close to the city center, which enables easy access for the people to obtain synthetic drug. Easy access makes the people tend to use synthetic drugs because it is more practical. The tendency to use synthetic drugs may cause degradation towards the traditional community's knowledge^[2].

Digestive disease is one of the most common diseases occurred to the people of Nagari Tuo Pariangan, according to the conducted initial survey. Digestive disease includes stomachache, gastroesophageal reflux disease, constipation, dysentery, diarrhea, and meteorismus. This symptom shows due to foods that are hard to digest, overeating or irregular eating, unbalanced diet, spicy food, and drinking water contamination^[3,4]. The research to record the knowledge of Nagari Tuo Pariangan community in the utilization of medicinal plants to cure digestive disease has never been conducted before. The non-existence of documentation may result in the degradation of the Nagari Tuo Pariangan community's knowledge on ethnobotany of medicinal plants from generation to generation.

Based on this problem, a survey on the ethnobotany of medicinal plants in Nagari Tuo Pariangan was necessary. This survey aimed to record and to study the knowledge of Nagari Tuo Pariangan



NOTA DINAS

Nomor : ND-766/UN2.F3.11.1/PDP.04.02/2019

Yth : 1. Dr. Drs. Abinawanto, M.Si. (Ketua)
2. Dr. Andi Salamah (Penguji 2)
3. Dr. Ratna Yuniati, M.Si. (Penguji 1)
4. Dr. Nisyawati, MS. (Pembimbing 1)
5. Dr. Marina Silalahi, M.Si. (Pembimbing 2)
Dari : Ketua Program Pascasarjana Biologi FMIPA UI
Perihal : Undangan Seminar Usulan Penelitian

Dengan ini kami sampaikan bahwa mahasiswa Program Magister (S2) Program Studi Pascasarjana Biologi FMIPA UI :

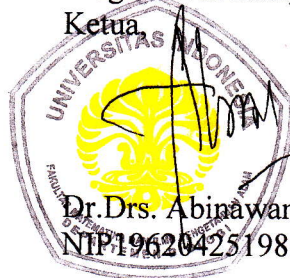
Nama : Khairissa Trisliani Asmara
NPM : 1706122113

Akan melaksanakan Seminar Usulan Penelitian dengan judul : Pengetahuan Etnobotani dan Perspektif Pengembangan *Arenga pinnata* oleh Masyarakat Desa Bulu Mario, Kecamatan Sipirok, Sumatera Utara , sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, kami mohon kesediaan Bapak dan Ibu selaku penilai untuk hadir pada:

Hari / Tanggal : Kamis, 15 Agustus 2019
Waktu : 10.00 – 12.00 WIB
Tempat : Ruang Seminar Lt. 2 Gd. E FMIPA UI Depok.

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

8 Agustus 2019
Program Pascasarjana Biologi FMIPA UI
Ketua,



Dr. Drs. Abinawanto, M.Si.
NIP.196204251987031004

USULAN PENELITIAN

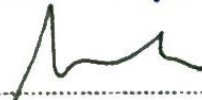
1. Judul Penelitian : Pengetahuan Etnobotani dan Perspektif Pengembangan *Arenga pinnata* oleh Masyarakat Desa Bulu Mario, Kecamatan Sipirok, Sumatera Utara
2. Ruang Lingkup : Biologi Konservasi
3. Pelaksana Penelitian
 - a. Nama Mahasiswa : Khairissa Trisliani Asmara
 - b. NPM : 1706122113
 - c. Jumlah Semester : III (Tiga)
4. Tempat Penelitian : Kawasan Hutan Batang Toru
5. Pembimbing Penelitian
 - a. Pembimbing I : Dr. Dra. Nisyawati, M.S.
 - b. Pembimbing II : Dr. Marina Silalahi, M.Si
6. Lama Penelitian : Juni-Desember
7. Sumber Dana : Hibah Publikasi Internasional Terindeks untuk Tugas Akhir (PITTA) Mahasiswa UI 2019
8. Jenjang : Pascasarjana (S2)

MENYETUJUI

Pembimbing I : Dr. Nisyawati, M.S.

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Pembimbing II : Dr. Marina Silalahi, M.Si.

()

Depok, Agustus 2019

Khairissa Trisliani Asmara



NOTA DINAS

Nomor:ND221/UN2.F3.11.1/PDP.02.00/2019

Yth. :

1. Dr. Abinawanto (Ketua)
2. Dr. Retno Lestari (Penguji 1)
3. Afiatry Putrika, S.Si.,M.Si. (Penguji 2)
4. Dr. Nisyawati (Pembimbing 1)
5. Dr. Marina Silalahi, M.Si. (Pembimbing 2)

Dari : Ketua Departemen Biologi FMIPA-UI

Perihal : Penguji Usulan Penelitian Mahasiswa Program Magister Biologi

Bersama ini kami sampaikan bahwa mahasiswa Program Magister Biologi FMIPA UI :

Nama : Wika Mardhiyah
NPM : 1706122145

akan mempresentasikan Usulan Penelitian dengan judul; Etnobotani Tumbuhan Obat dan Etnoekologi pada Masyarakat Nagari Tuo Pariangan, Kecamatan Pariangan, Kabupaten Tanah Datar, Sumatera Barat, sehubungan dengan itu, kami mohon kiranya Bapak/Ibu selaku penguji untuk hadir dalam Ujian Usulan Penelitian yang akan diselenggarakan pada:

Hari/ Tanggal : Rabu, 27 Maret 2019
Waktu : 10.00 - 12.00 WIB
Tempat : Ruang Seminar Lt. 2 Gd. E FMIPA UI

Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

19 Maret 2019

Departemen Biologi FMIPA UI
Ketua,



Dr.rer.nat. Yasman, M.Sc.
NIP197309121998021001

USULAN PENELITIAN

1. Judul Penelitian : Etnobotani Tumbuhan Obat dan Etnoekologi pada Masyarakat Nagari Tuo Pariangan, Kecamatan Pariangan, Kabupaten Tanah Datar, Sumatera Barat
2. Ruang Lingkup : Biologi Konservasi (Etnobotani)
3. Pelaksana Penelitian
 - a. Nama Mahasiswa : Wika Mardhiyah
 - b. NPM : 1706122145
 - c. Jumlah Semester : III (Tiga)
4. Tempat Penelitian : Nagari Tuo Pariangan, Kecamatan Pariangan, Kabupaten Tanah Datar, Sumatera Barat
5. Pembimbing Penelitian
 - a. Pembimbing I : Dr. Nisyawati, M.S.
 - b. Pembimbing II : Dr. Marina Silalahi, M.Si.
6. Lama Penelitian : 12 bulan (Januari—Desember 2019)
7. Sumber Dana : Hibah PITTA (Publikasi Terindeks Internasional untuk Tugas Akhir Mahasiswa UI)
8. Jenjang : S2 (Magister)

Menyetujui

- I. Dr. Nisyawati, M.S.
NIP. 195710051985032001
- II. Dr. Marina Silalahi, M.Si.
NIDN. 0326097202

(.....)
(.....)

Depok, 13 Maret 2019

Wika Mardhiyah

Public Knowledge about Refreshments Bajigur Efficacy and Bandrek in Pasir Angin, Cileungsi, Bogor Regency

Winnaria Rebeka Putri¹, Marina Silalahi²

¹Student at the Biology Education Department, Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Cawang, Jakarta. E-mail: winnariarebekap@gmail.com

²Lecturer at the Biology Education Department, Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Cawang, Jakarta

ABSTRACT

The traditional drink is a beverage made by the people of Indonesia to use the basic ingredients of natural herbs. Where today Indonesia is one country that is famous for its rich spices. The bandrek and bajigur the West Java traditional drink made from various mixtures of spices. As time went on and adjusted to the needs of the community. The aim of this study was to determine how much public knowledge about traditional drinks bandrek and bajigur. This study used quantitative analysis, with engineering research is a case study. Qualitative analysis was calculated using reduction and conclusions presentation of data, while the quantitative analysis is performed by calculating Informant consensus factor (ICF). In the discussion Bandrek Beverage described that Bandrek made of water, ginger, palm sugar and lemongrass. The manufacturing process was not complicated All the ingredients are mixed after it is heated disebuah pan until lightly brown color to the victimization of water and then added a little salt and white sugar. Then there bajigur that require materials water, palm sugar, coconut milk all the material was heated until cooked.

Keywords: Bandrek, Bajigur, Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), traditional drink



This

Certificate of Recognition

26/FL/JICSE/PPM.2.2/2019

is awarded to

Winnaria Rebeka Putri

as a presenter with a research paper titled

Public Knowledge About Refreshments Bajigur Efficacy And Bandrek
In Pasir Angin, Cileungsi, Bogor Regency
at

THE 1st JAKARTA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

with the theme:

"Natural Science, Social Science, and Education for 4.0 Era"

Discovery Hotel Ancol, Jakarta, Indonesia

16th-17th October 2019

Dean of FKIP UKI



Dr. Sunarto, M.Hum.

The 1st JICSE Chairperson

Laurencius Sihotang, S.Pd., M.Pd.



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<https://jicse.fkip-uki.com/>

Ethnobotany Studi of Public Knowledge of Food from Plants in the Java Ethnic

Yohana Rachelyna Siringoringo¹; Marina Silalahi²

¹Student at the Biology Education Department, Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Cawang, Jakarta. E-mail: winnariarebekap@gmail.com

²Lecturer at the Biology Education Department, Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Cawang, Jakarta

ABSTRACT

The study of plants as a food ingredient has been performed since the first until now and preserve the culture. Food plants are plants that can produce human nutrition. Indonesia is a country that is not only rich in culture, but also culinary as lotek, gado-gado and Karedok derived from the Javanese. The traditional food is defined by the people of a region's food consumed in the day-to-day. This study using semi-structured interviews. Data analysis technique used is purposive sampling study. Informants in this study as many as 50 people consisting of 50 general respondents and key informants 5. Of 20-70 year-old informant was determined by purposive snowball sampling. Informants in this study as many as 50 people consisting of 50 general respondents and key informants 5. Informants aged from 20-70 years. The data were processed with Microsoft Excel Software Quantitative and Qualitative. The Javanese least 20 species of plants utilizing the drug, which came from 11 families. A total of 30 food plants are used only from 3 families. Highest ICS successive score is *Arachis hypogaea*, *Flammulina Velutipes*, *Citrus amblycarpa*, *Allium sativum* with a value of 40, 40, 32, 32 and the highest UV *Flammulina Velutipes*, *Arachis hypogaea*, *Citrus amblycarpa*, *Brassica oleracea* with a value of 2:28, 1.66, 1:46, 1.38 respectively,

Keywords: Ethnobotany, Plant Food, Javanese.



This

Certificate of Recognition

26/F1.JICSE/PPM.2.2/2019

is awarded to

Yohana Rachelyna Siringoringo

as a presenter with a research paper titled

“Ethnobotany Study of Public Knowledge of Food From Food Plants In The Java Ethnic”

at

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with the theme:

“Natural Science, Social Science, and Education for 4.0 Era”

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16th-17th October 2019



Dr. Sunarto, M.Hum.

The 1st JICSE Chairperson



Laurencius Sihotang, S.Pd., M.Pd.



SCAN ME

<https://jicse.fkip-uki.com/>

USULAN PENELITIAN EKSPERIMENTAL

1. Judul Penelitian : Uji Kadar Total Flavonoid dan Aktivitas Antioksidan Ekstrak *n*-heksan, etil asetat, dan metanol dari Kulit Akar, Kulit Batang, dan Daun Cingkam (*Bischofia javanica* Blume)
2. KBI : *Botanical Science Group*
3. Riset Grup : *Plant Physiology and Natural Resources*
4. Pelaksana Penelitian
 - a. Nama Mahasiswa : Kartika Salam Juarna
 - b. NPM : 1106051540
 - c. Jumlah Semester : 8 (Delapan)
5. Tempat Penelitian : Laboratorium Fisiologi Tumbuhan Departemen Biologi FMIPA UI dan Laboratorium Fitokimia Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Indonesia
6. Pembimbing Penelitian : Dr. Dra. Nisyawati M.S & Dr. Marina Silalahi
7. Lama Penelitian : 5 bulan (Agustus – Desember 2015)
8. Sumber Dana : Dana Pribadi

Depok, September 2015

USULAN PENELITIAN EKSPERIMENTAL

1. Judul Penelitian : Uji Kadar Total Flavonoid dan Aktivitas Antioksidan Ekstrak *n*-heksan, etil asetat, dan metanol dari Kulit Akar, Kulit Batang, dan Daun Cingkam (*Bischofia javanica* Blume)
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7. Lama Penelitian : 5 bulan (Agustus – Desember 2015)
8. Sumber Dana : Dana Pribadi

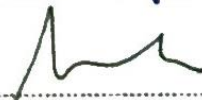
Depok, September 2015

MENYETUJUI

Pembimbing I : Dr. Nisyawati, M.S.

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Pembimbing II : Dr. Marina Silalahi, M.Si.

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