

ABSTRAK

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Pemanfaatan tanaman obat tradisional telah dikenal sejak lama oleh masyarakat di Kelurahan Harjosari. Pengetahuan tersebut diwariskan secara turun-temurun, tetapi hingga saat ini pengetahuan tersebut belum tercatat dan terdokumentasi. Pengetahuan mengenai kearifan lokal masyarakat Kelurahan Harjosari penting untuk digali demi memperkaya informasi mengenai tumbuhan obat yang bermanfaat bagi kesehatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui famili dan spesies tanaman apa saja yang digunakan, bagian organ apa saja yang dimanfaatkan, serta cara pengolahannya oleh masyarakat Kelurahan Harjosari. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah wawancara secara deskriptif observasional dengan responden. Responden dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 100 orang masyarakat Kelurahan Harjosari yang dianggap mengetahui penggunaan tanaman sebagai obat tradisional. Parameter yang diamati dalam penelitian ini adalah *Spesies Use Value (SUV)*, *Family Use Value (FUV)*, *Plant Part Use (PPU)* dan cara pengolahan tanaman. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan, terdapat 40 spesies tanaman yang dijadikan bahan obat dengan 29 famili yang berbeda. Spesies tanaman dengan nilai *SUV* paling tinggi adalah *Zingiber officinale* (0,51), nilai *FUV* paling tinggi ada pada famili Zingiberaceae (0,24%), nilai *PPU* yang paling banyak dimanfaatkan adalah daun (64%), dan cara pengolahan paling banyak yaitu di rebus (53%).

Kata Kunci: Etnobotani, Kelurahan Harjosari, Tanaman Obat Tradisional

ABSTRACT

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The use of traditional medicinal plants has been known for a long time by the people of Harjosari Village. This knowledge is passed down from generation to generation. But until now this knowledge has not been documented. Knowledge of the local wisdom of the people of Harjosari Village is important to explore in order to enrich information about medicinal plants that were beneficial to health. This study aimed to find out what families and species of plants were used, what parts of the organs were used, and how they were processed by the people of Harjosari Village. The method used in this research is descriptive observational interviews with respondents. Respondents in this study amounted to 100 people who were people who were considered to know the use of plants as traditional medicine. The parameters observed in this study were Species Use Value (SUV), Family Use Value (FUV) and Plant Part Use (PPU). Based on the research results, there were 40 species of medicinal plants with 29 different families. The plant species with the highest SUV value was *Zingiber officinale* (0.51), the highest FUV value was in the Zingiberaceae family (0.24%), the most widely used organ (PPU) was leaves (64%), and the method the most processing was boiled (53%).

Keywords: Ethnobotany, Harjosari Village, Traditional Medicinal Plants