

Abstrak

STUDI ETNOFARMAKOLOGI TANAMAN OBAT TRADISIONAL BERDASARKAN PENGETAHUAN LOKAL (*INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE*) MASYARAKAT KABUPATEN BANYUMAS

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Latar Belakang: Banyumas adalah salah satu kota yang menjadi sampel dalam Riset Tanaman Obat dan Jamu (RISTOJA), akan tetapi penggalian informasi mengenai penggunaan tanaman obat tradisional belum terlalu dalam. Tujuan penelitian yaitu untuk menggali informasi lebih mendalam dengan melakukan studi etnofarmakognosi penggunaan tanaman obat tradisional berdasarkan pengetahuan lokal masyarakat Banyumas, berikut dengan studi literatur.

Metodologi: Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi wawancara semi terstruktur, observasi pasif partisipatif dan dokumentasi. Informasi mengenai penggunaan tanaman obat tradisional dilakukan studi literatur terkait informasi dan bukti ilmiah yang mendukung .

Hasil Penelitian: Penggalian informasi terhadap 8 informan didapatkan informasi 32 tanaman obat tradisional. Berdasarkan studi literatur yang dilakukan, sebanyak 23 tanaman telah diketahui secara jelas kandungan fitokimia, mekanisme dan khasiat penggunaannya. Empat tanaman yakni brotowali, singkong, temulawak dan sidaguri khasiat penggunaannya juga telah diketahui, akan tetapi hubungan mengenai mekanisme dan kandungan fitokimia belum diketahui secara jelas. Lima tanaman sisanya yakni mangkokan, lamtoro, kecombrang, saga dan cakla cikli belum didukung oleh informasi dan bukti ilmiah.

Kesimpulan: Studi etnofarmakognosi penggunaan tanaman obat tradisional berdasarkan pengetahuan lokal masyarakat Banyumas diketahui terdapat 32 tanaman obat tradisional. Beberapa diantaranya penggunaannya didukung oleh informasi dan bukti ilmiah.

Kata Kunci: Etnofarmakognosi, Tanaman, Pengetahuan Lokal, Banyumas.

Abstract

ETHNOPHARMACOGNOSY STUDY THE USES OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINAL PLANTS BASED ON INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE OF THE BANYUMAS DISTRICT

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Background: Banyumas is one of the cities that became the sample in Herbal Medicine Research Plant (RISTOJA), but the exploration information about the use of traditional medicinal plants in the region is not too deep. The purpose of this study was to explore more in-depth information by ethnopharmacognosy study uses of traditional medicinal plants based on Indigenous knowledge of the Banyumas, supporting scientific evidence.

Methodology:. Data collection techniques uses semi-structured interviews, participatory passive observation and documentation. Information regarding the use of traditional medicinal plants was carried out by literature studies related to supporting information and scientific evidence.

Results: The results showed that there were 32 traditional medicinal plants explored information from 8 informants interviewed. Based on a literature study, 23 traditional medicinal plants have been known the phytochemical content, mechanism and efficacy of its uses. Then 4 traditional medicinal plants, namely brotowali, cassava, temulawak and sidaguri plants, the efficacy of their use has also been known, but the relationship between the mechanism and phytochemical content is not clearly known. The remaining 5 plants, namely mangkokan, lamtoro, kecombrang, saga and cakla cikli plants have not been supported by scientific information and evidence.

Conclusion: Ethnopharmacognosy study of the uses of traditional medicinal plants based on indigenous knowledge of the Banyumas District is known to have 32 traditional medicinal plants. Some of them are supported by scientific information and evidence.

Keywords: Ethnopharmacognosy, Plants, Indigenous Knowledge, Banyumas.