

ABSTRAK

STUDI ETNOBOTANI PEMANFAATAN KEANEKARAGAMAN HAYATI REPONG DAMAR DI KECAMATAN WAY KRUI KABUPATEN PESISIR BARAT, LAMPUNG

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Repong damar merupakan sistem agroforestri tradisional khas masyarakat Pesisir Barat, Lampung, yang berperan penting dalam konservasi keanekaragaman hayati serta pemenuhan kebutuhan sosial, ekonomi, dan budaya masyarakat lokal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis keanekaragaman jenis tumbuhan penyusun repong damar, mengidentifikasi bentuk-bentuk pemanfaatan keanekaragaman hayati secara etnobotani, serta mendokumentasikan pengetahuan tradisional masyarakat di Kecamatan Way Krui, Kabupaten Pesisir Barat, Lampung. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada September-November 2025 dengan pendekatan analisis vegetasi dan etnografi melalui pembuatan plot pengamatan, observasi lapangan, wawancara semi-terstruktur dengan informan kunci, serta kuesioner kepada masyarakat. Analisis data meliputi Indeks Nilai Penting (INP), indeks keanekaragaman *Shannon-Wiener* (H'), indeks kekayaan jenis *Margalef* (D_{mg}), indeks kemerataan (E), serta analisis etnobotani menggunakan Indeks Nilai Guna Spesies (*Use Value*/UVs), Nilai Bagian Tumbuhan (*Plant Part Value*/PPV), dan *Fidelity Level* (FL). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa repong damar di Kecamatan Way Krui memiliki tingkat keanekaragaman hayati sedang hingga tinggi dengan dominasi damar (*Anthoshorea javanica*), serta dimanfaatkan masyarakat untuk berbagai keperluan, antara lain pangan, obat tradisional, bahan bangunan, kerajinan, pakaian, dan ritual adat, dengan bagian tumbuhan yang paling banyak dimanfaatkan meliputi daun, buah, batang, dan kulit batang. Tingginya nilai guna dan tingkat keyakinan terhadap beberapa spesies menunjukkan kuatnya peran pengetahuan lokal dalam pengelolaan sumber daya alam secara berkelanjutan, namun keberlanjutan praktik etnobotani tersebut berpotensi terancam oleh modernisasi dan minimnya dokumentasi, sehingga

diperlukan upaya pelestarian pengetahuan tradisional sebagai bagian dari strategi konservasi keanekaragaman hayati dan peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat lokal.

Kata kunci: etnobotani, keanekaragaman hayati, repong damar, pengetahuan lokal, Way Krui

ABSTRACT

ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF BIODIVERSITY UTILIZATION IN REPONG DAMAR IN WAY KRUI SUB-DISTRICT, PESISIR BARAT REGENCY, LAMPUNG

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*Repong damar is a traditional agroforestry system characteristic of communities in Pesisir Barat Regency, Lampung, which plays an important role in biodiversity conservation while supporting the social, economic, and cultural needs of local communities. This study aimed to analyze the plant species diversity composing repong damar, identify forms of ethnobotanical utilization of biodiversity, and document traditional knowledge of local communities in Way Krui Sub-district, Pesisir Barat Regency, Lampung. The research was conducted from September to November 2025 using vegetation analysis and an ethnographic approach through plot establishment, field observations, semi-structured interviews with key informants, and questionnaires administered to local residents. Data analysis included the Important Value Index (IVI), Shannon–Wiener diversity index (H'), Margalef species richness index (D_{mg}), evenness index (E), as well as ethnobotanical analyses using the Use Value (UVs), Plant Part Value (PPV), and Fidelity Level (FL). The results showed that repong damar in Way Krui Sub-district exhibits moderate to high biodiversity, with *Anthoshorea javanica* as the dominant species, and that local communities utilize various plant species for food, traditional medicine, building materials, handicrafts, clothing, and ritual or spiritual purposes, with leaves, fruits, stems, and bark being the most frequently used plant parts. The high use values and fidelity levels of several species indicate the strong role of local knowledge in sustainable natural resource management; however, modernization and limited documentation pose potential threats to the continuity of ethnobotanical practices, highlighting the need for preserving traditional knowledge as part of biodiversity conservation strategies and efforts to improve local community welfare.*

Keywords: *ethnobotany, biodiversity, repong damar, local knowledge, Way Krui*