

ABSTRAK

STUDI ETNOBOTANI PEMANFAATAN KEANEKARAGAMAN HAYATI REPONG DAMAR DI KECAMATAN KRUI SELATAN KABUPATEN PESISIR BARAT PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Indonesia memiliki keanekaragaman tumbuhan yang tinggi yang tersebar pada berbagai tipe ekosistem, termasuk sistem agroforestri repong damar di Kecamatan Krui Selatan, Kabupaten Pesisir Barat, Lampung. Potensi tersebut belum dimanfaatkan secara optimal akibat dinamika sosial dan ekonomi yang memengaruhi pola pengelolaan serta praktik etnobotani masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis keanekaragaman vegetasi, mengidentifikasi bentuk pemanfaatan tumbuhan, serta mendokumentasikan praktik etnobotani pada sistem repong damar di Kecamatan Krui Selatan. Analisis vegetasi dilakukan menggunakan metode *cluster sampling* dengan petak bersarang, sedangkan data etnobotani dikumpulkan melalui pendekatan etnografi dengan teknik *snowball sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hasil Indeks Keanekaragaman (H') sebesar 3,27, Indeks Kekayaan Jenis (D_{mg}) sebesar 7,99, dan Indeks Kemerataan (E) sebesar 0,83, serta didominasi oleh damar mata kucing (*Anthoshorea javanica*) pada strata pohon. Pemanfaatan tumbuhan meliputi 27 spesies pangan, 24 spesies obat, 9 spesies ritual adat, 6 spesies kerajinan dan pakaian, serta 13 spesies bahan bangunan. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa repong damar memiliki peran penting dalam mendukung keberlanjutan sosial, budaya, dan ekologis masyarakat setempat.

Kata Kunci: analisis vegetasi, etnobotani, repong damar, keanekaragaman hayati, Krui Selatan.

ABSTRACT

ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF BIODIVERSITY UTILIZATION IN REPONG DAMAR IN KRUI SELATAN SUBDISTRICT, PESISIR BARAT REGENCY, LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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*Indonesia has a high diversity of plant species distributed across various ecosystem types, including the repong damar agroforestry system in Krui Selatan Subdistrict, Pesisir Barat Regency, Lampung Province. This potential has not been optimally utilized due to social and economic dynamics that influence management patterns and ethnobotanical practices within the community. This study aims to analyze vegetation diversity, identify forms of plant utilization, and document ethnobotanical practices within the repong damar system in Krui Selatan Subdistrict. Vegetation analysis was conducted using a cluster sampling method with nested plots, while ethnobotanical data were collected through an ethnographic approach using the snowball sampling technique. The results showed that indicated a Shannon–Wiener Diversity Index (H') of 3.27, a Species Richness Index (D_{mg}) of 7.99, and an Evenness Index (E) of 0.83, with damar mata kucing (*Anthoshorea javanica*) dominating the tree stratum. Plant utilization by the community includes 27 species used as food sources, 24 species as medicinal plants, 9 species for ritual and belief purposes, 6 species for handicrafts and clothing, and 13 species as building materials. These findings indicate that the repong damar system plays an important role in supporting the social, cultural, and ecological sustainability of the local community.*

Keywords: *vegetation analysis, ethnobotany, repong damar, biodiversity, Krui Selatan.*