ABSTRAK

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

Oleh

SALWA LATHIFA HANUN

Indonesia memiliki keanekaragaman hayati tinggi, namun dokumentasi pemanfaatan tumbuhan berbasis kearifan lokal masih terbatas. Repong damar di Bengkunat merupakan sistem agroforestri tradisional yang mengintegrasikan fungsi ekologis, sosial, dan ekonomi secara berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis komposisi dan tingkat keanekaragaman tumbuhan penyusun repong damar serta mengkaji pola pemanfaatannya melalui pendekatan etnobotani. Analisis vegetasi dilakukan menggunakan metode petak bersarang untuk menghitung Indeks Nilai Penting (INP), Indeks Keanekaragaman/*Shannon–Wiener* (H'), Indeks Kekayaan Jenis/*Margalef* (Dmg), dan Indeks Kemerataan (E). Data etnobotani diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi lapangan, dan dokumentasi dengan teknik *snowball sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa repong damar tersusun atas 53 spesies dengan nilai H' sebesar 3,45 (kategori tinggi), Dmg sebesar 8,29 (kekayaan jenis tinggi), dan E sebesar 0,86 yang menunjukkan distribusi individu relatif merata. Spesies dominan pada fase pohon adalah *Anthoshorea javanica* dengan INP sebesar 57,85%, menegaskan perannya sebagai komponen struktural utama ekosistem. Kajian etnobotani mengidentifikasi lima kategori pemanfaatan, yaitu pangan, obat tradisional, kepercayaan dan ritual adat, kerajinan, serta bahan bangunan. Pemanfaatan pangan didominasi buah-buahan (80,77%), obat tradisional terutama menggunakan daun (38,62%), dan *Acorus calamus* memiliki tingkat kesetiaan tertinggi pada kategori kepercayaan (FL 100%).Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa repong damar berperan sebagai lanskap sosial-ekologis yang mempertahankan keanekaragaman hayati sekaligus mendukung pelestarian pengetahuan lokal dan keberlanjutan penghidupan masyarakat.

Kata kunci: repong damar, etnobotani, keanekaragaman hayati, agroforestri, kearifan lokal, Bengkunat.

ABSTRACT

ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF BIODIVERSITY UTILIZATION IN THE REPONG DAMAR AGROFORESTRY SYSTEM IN BENGKUNAT SUBDISTRICT, PESISIR BARAT REGENCY, LAMPUNG

By

SALWA LATHIFA HANUN

Indonesia possesses high biodiversity; however, documentation of plant utilization based on local wisdom remains limited. The repong damar system in Bengkunat represents a traditional agroforestry practice integrating ecological, social, and economic functions in a sustainable manner. This study aimed to analyze the composition and diversity of plant species constituting repong damar and to examine community utilization patterns through an ethnobotanical approach. Vegetation analysis was conducted using nested plot methods to calculate the Important Value Index (IVI), Shannon–Wiener diversity index (H'), Margalef species richness index (Dmg), and Evenness index (E). Ethnobotanical data were collected through in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation employing a snowball sampling technique. The results recorded 53 plant species with an H' value of 3.45 (high category), Dmg of 8.29 (high richness), and E of 0.86, indicating a relatively even distribution of individuals. The dominant tree species was Anthoshorea javanica with an IVI of 57.85%, confirming its role as the primary structural component of the ecosystem. Five principal use categories were identified: food, traditional medicine, belief and ritual practices, handicrafts, and building materials. Food utilization was predominantly represented by fruits (80.77%), while traditional medicine mainly used leaves (38.62%). Acorus calamus showed the highest fidelity level in the belief category (FL 100%). These findings demonstrate that repong damar functions as a socio-ecological landscape that conserves biodiversity while sustaining local knowledge systems and supporting community livelihoods.

Keywords: *repong damar, ethnobotany, biodiversity, agroforestry, local wisdom, Bengkunat.*