

ABSTRAK

STUDI ETNOBOTANI PEMANFAATAN TUMBUHAN REPONG DAMAR DI ZONA TRADISIONAL RESOR BALAI KENCANA TAMAN NASIONAL BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN

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Damar mata kucing (*Anthoshorea javanica*) merupakan sistem agroforestri tradisional khas Lampung yang dikelola secara turun-temurun. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi keanekaragaman jenis tumbuhan penyusun vegetasi repong damar serta mendokumentasikan bentuk-bentuk pemanfaatan tumbuhan oleh masyarakat di Zona Tradisional Resor Balai Kencana, Taman Nasional Bukit Barisan Selatan (TNBBS). Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan analisis vegetasi dan etnobotani melalui metode petak bersarang, observasi lapangan, serta wawancara semi terstruktur dengan teknik *snowball sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa repong damar memiliki tingkat keanekaragaman jenis yang tergolong tinggi dengan nilai indeks keanekaragaman Shannon–Wiener (H') sebesar 1,364, indeks kekayaan jenis yang sedang, serta indeks pemerataan jenis (E) sebesar 0,78 yang menunjukkan sebaran individu antarspesies relatif merata dan dominansi spesies tertentu yang rendah. Vegetasi repong damar didominasi oleh damar mata kucing bersama berbagai jenis pohon hutan dan tanaman pangan. Kajian etnobotani menunjukkan bahwa tumbuhan di repong damar dimanfaatkan sebagai sumber pangan, obat-obatan tradisional, bahan kerajinan, dan keperluan ritual, dengan bagian tumbuhan yang paling banyak dimanfaatkan meliputi buah, daun, dan batang. Repong damar berperan penting dalam konservasi keanekaragaman hayati sekaligus pelestarian pengetahuan tradisional, sehingga berpotensi mendukung pengelolaan kawasan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat secara berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: etnobotani, repong damar, keanekaragaman hayati, agroforestri, TNBBS.

ABSTRACT

ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF PLANT UTILIZATION IN REPONG DAMAR IN THE TRADITIONAL ZONE OF THE BALAI KENCANA RESORT BUKIT BARISAN SELATAN NATIONAL PARK

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Damar mata kucing (Anthoshorea javanica) is a traditional agroforestry system unique to Lampung that has been managed by local communities for generations. This study aimed to identify the diversity of plant species composing repong damar vegetation and to document forms of plant utilization by local communities in the Traditional Zone of the Balai Kencana Resort, Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park (BBSNP). The study employed vegetation analysis and ethnobotanical approaches using nested plot methods, field observations, and semi-structured interviews with a snowball sampling technique. The results showed that repong damar exhibited a high level of species diversity, with a Shannon–Wiener diversity index (H') of 1,364, a current species richness index, and a species evenness index (E) of 0.78, indicating a relatively even distribution of individuals and low dominance of particular species. Repong damar vegetation was dominated by damar mata kucing along with various forest tree species and food plants. Ethnobotanical analysis revealed that plant species in repong damar are utilized as sources of food, traditional medicine, handicraft materials, and ritual purposes, with fruits, leaves, and stems being the most commonly used plant parts. Repong damar plays an important role in biodiversity conservation and the preservation of traditional knowledge, thereby supporting sustainable area management and community livelihoods.

Keywords: *ethnobotany, repong damar, biodiversity, agroforestry, Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park.*