

RINGKASAN

Berbagai jenis tumbuhan yang dimanfaatkan sebagai bahan dalam ramuan disebut dengan tumbuhan obat. Tumbuhan ini dapat digunakan dengan jumlah tunggal maupun terdapat campuran didalamnya yang mampu menyembuhkan penyakit atau dapat memberikan pengaruh terhadap kesehatan. Pengobatan tradisional banyak digunakan oleh masyarakat Suku Melayu, termasuk di Kelurahan Ulu Gedong, Seberang Kota Jambi yang dihuni oleh 24.684 jiwa Suku Melayu (BPS Jambi, 2010). Masyarakat setempat masih mempertahankan tradisi pengobatan herbal, salah satunya dikenal sebagai Betemas, namun belum banyak diketahui oleh generasi muda dan belum terdokumentasi secara baik. Beberapa tumbuhan obat juga semakin langka akibat banjir tahunan karena letak geografis di tepi Siungai Batanghari. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi jenis dan metode pengolahan tumbuhan obat, serta menghitung nilai *Index Cultural Significance* (ICS) dan *Plant Part Value* (PPV) tumbuhan obat di wilayah tersebut. Penelitian menggunakan teknik snowball sampling dan purposive sampling, dengan total 40 informan (4 kunci dan 36 umum). Ditemukan 80 spesies dari 44 famili tumbuhan yang dimanfaatkan sebagai obat. Terdapat 11 metode pengolahan, direbus, ditumbuk, diseduh, diblender, diparut, direndam, dikupas, dipotong, digulung, dibakar dan disangrai. Pengolahan yang paling umum digunakan yaitu direbus dan 8 cara pemakaian, seperti diminum, dimakan, dioles, ditempel, ditetes, dimandikan, disiram, diurut. Pemakaian yang umum digunakan adalah diminum. *Allium cepa* (bawang merah) memiliki nilai ICS tertinggi (72), sedangkan *Spermacoce ocymoides* (tapak kudo) memiliki nilai terendah (3). Bagian tumbuhan dengan nilai PPV tertinggi adalah daun (58%), sedangkan getah dan kulit batang masing-masing hanya 1%.

Kata Kunci: Etnobotani, Jambi, Kelurahan Ulu Gedong, Suku Melayu, Tumbuhan Obat.

SUMMARY

Various types of plants that are used as ingredients in herbal remedies are referred to as medicinal plants. These plants can be used individually or in combination to cure diseases or have a positive effect on health. Traditional medicine is widely used by the Malay community, including in the Ulu Gedong neighborhood of Seberang Kota Jambi, which is home to 24,684 Malay ethnic group members (BPS Jambi, 2010). The local community still preserves herbal medicine traditions, one of which is known as Betemas, but it is not widely known among the younger generation and has not been well documented. Some medicinal plants are becoming increasingly rare due to annual floods caused by the geographical location along the Batanghari River. This study aims to identify the types and processing methods of medicinal plants, as well as calculate processing methods of medicinal plants, as well as calculating the Cultural Significance Index (ICS) and Plant Part Value (PPV) of medicinal plants in the area. The study used snowball sampling and purposive sampling techniques, with a total of 40 informants (4 key informants and 36 general informants). A total of 80 species from 44 families plant species used as medicine. There were 11 processing methods: boiling, pounding, steeping, blending, grating, soaking, peeling, cutting, rolling, burning, and roasting. The most commonly used processing method was boiling, and there were 8 methods of use, such as drinking, eating, applying topically, applying as a poultice, dripping, bathed, sprayed, and massaged. The most commonly used method is drinking. *Allium cepa* (red onion) has the highest ICS value (72), while *Spermacoce ocymoides* (tapak kudo) has the lowest value (3). The plant part with the highest PPV value is the leaves (58%), while the sap and bark each only account for 1%.

Keywords: Ethnobotany, Jambi, Malay Tribe, Medicinal Plants, Ulu Gedong Village.