

Reading the Ethnobotanical Value of Plant Diversity in South Kalimantan

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Rissari Yayuk (s),

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (s).



INTRODUCTION

South Kalimantan has plants that are important to know by name and need to be preserved, both rare and not. This research is the first step for researchers to help document the names and uses of plants in South Kalimantan based on the local language and culture of the local community. Another thing that causes the importance of research in this era of development is that considering the loss of plants can eliminate the vocabulary and cultural description of a society. Language and culture will show one of the identities of the local people in particular and Indonesia in general.

LITERATURE REVIEW

(Suryadarma, 2008, pp. 11–14), states that knowledge in ethnobotanical studies includes ecology and ethnomidisin. Ecology is related to human knowledge of the natural environment consisting of various types of plants in all forms. Ethnomidisin deals with medicinal properties in plants. In addition, ethnobotany also includes elements of plant use based on other daily cultural needs, such as food, rituals, economics, even politics, and symbols.

The names of plants and their processing reflect the culture of the people. This causes language variations in each region related to lexicons in ethnobotanical studies (Annisa, 2019, p. i).

METHOD

The research method is descriptive qualitative.

This research was conducted among others in the districts of Hulu Sungai Selatan, Tabalong, Banjarmasin, and Banjar Regency.

Research methods are observation, interviews, documentation, and literature

The research steps are observation, data collection, data selection, presentation, analysis, and conclusions.

Data collection techniques are direct observation, interviews, and notes and documentation

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Lexicon of plant names in South Kalimantan

In this study there were 60 fruits with their respective characteristics, examples of lexicon plant names with characteristics of swamp (rumbia), wood producer (straight), fruit producer (layung), spices (sarai), ornamental plants (lukut), tuber producer (kaladi), fruit producers that are not directly consumed (hanau), and vegetables (genjer).



rumbia



lurus



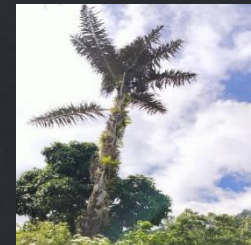
layung



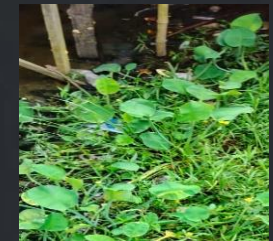
sarai



keladi



hanau



genjer

Ethnobotanical Value of South Kalimantan Plants Based on Aspects of Usefulness

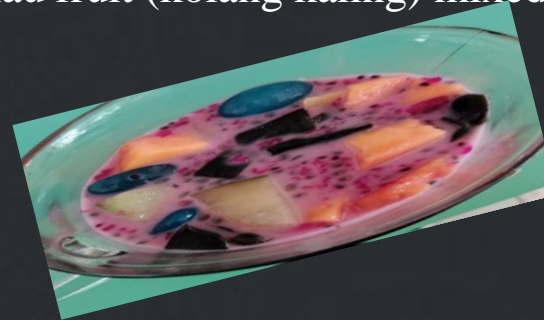
- a. Linguistic aspects . Conserving plant lexicon in Banjar language (recorded 60 plant names in Banjar language, including layung'lahung', hambawang'hambawang', ramania'gandaria', rumbia'sago tree'bamban'bamban', nipah'nipah', jingah'rengas', ulin'ulin', Lurus 'sungkai', janar'turmeric', sahang'pepper', kayu manis' cinnamon', lemongrass'serai', angrek bulan'angrek bulan', kananga'kenanga'lukut'lukut', gumbili kayu'cassava', gumbili layap'ubi lancar', kaladi'taro', hanau'aren', kalangkala'kalangkala', patikala'kecombrang')
- b Ethnomidisin Aspect. There is knowledge about plants that can be useful for maintaining health in the form of herbs, for example turmeric to cure stomach diseases

- c. Food supporting aspects. This part of the plant can be a source of food, such as fruit (hambawang'hambawang', layung'lahung'ramania'gandaria',). As a vegetable from leaf shoots (gumbili wood), basic culinary ingredients (gumbili lancar, gumbili kayu, and hanau fruit)

Garubi food, made from gumbili smoothly



Hanau fruit (kolang kaling) mixed fruit ice drink



- d. Clothing supporters. Become a supporter in dressing
Like a bag of woven swamp purun plants



d. Support Board. Examples of ironwood plant stems are traditional home building materials and straight 'sungkai' plants for cabinet materials

F. Decoration. This plant becomes an ornamental plant at home (lukut, orchid, and kenanga)

g. Supporters of tradition. This plant became part of traditional ceremonies, because it became symbols that were philosophical (Woven nipah leaves are made because they symbolize glory. Palm sugar is served so that someone looks sweet like palm sugar. Gumbili lancar 'ubi rambat' is presented so that when reading and understanding something becomes fast / fluent)

CONCLUSION

The results of the research findings show that there is a lexicon of plant names in South Kalimantan that have their own characteristics, namely swamp plants, wood producers, fruit producers, spices. Houseplants, tuber producers, fruit producers not directly consumed, and vegetables. The ethnobotanical value of South Kalimantan plants is related to their usefulness for cultural activities of the Banjar people that contain local wisdom, such as linguistic conservation, ethnomidisin, clothing, food, board, decoration, and tradition supporters.

a.

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