

Identification of Potential Medicinal Plants in Pawang Setinggi Daya, the Traditional Forest of Sambik Elen Village

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify medicinal plant species and analyze their utilization potential in the Pawang Setinggi Daya area of the Sambik Elen Customary Forest. The research was conducted using an exploratory census method, combined with direct field observation and in-depth interviews with selected local informants. A total of 104 medicinal plant species belonging to various plant families were recorded in the study area. The potential utilization of these plants was assessed using fidelity level and cultural significance indices, which indicate the intensity and importance of plant use in traditional medicine. The results show that the study area has high medicinal plant diversity and that several species play an important cultural and ecological role for the local community. These findings highlight the importance of conserving medicinal plant resources and traditional knowledge through sustainable management of customary forests to ensure their long-term ecological, cultural, and health benefits

INTRODUCTION

Customary forests, or *hutan adat*, are forests that are traditionally owned, managed, and governed by indigenous communities based on local wisdom and customs passed down through generations. These forests hold deep ecological, cultural, and economic value for the communities that manage them. In Indonesia, customary forests are not only crucial for preserving biodiversity but also for sustaining the livelihoods of local populations who rely on them for resources such as timber, non-timber forest products, and medicinal plants. The management of these forests is rooted in local traditions and knowledge systems that ensure the sustainable use of natural resources while fostering a harmonious relationship between humans and the environment.

The Sambik Elen Customary Forest, located in the northern part of Lombok, is one of the many areas in Indonesia that showcases the ecological and cultural significance of such forests. The forest is home to a variety of plant species, many of which are used by the indigenous community for traditional medicine. This is particularly true for the Pawang Setinggi Daya area, which is known for its rich diversity of medicinal plants. These plants are integral to the health and well-being of the local community, providing remedies for various ailments and contributing to the preservation of local traditions and practices.

Medicinal plants have long been an essential part of the healthcare system in many indigenous communities, particularly in rural areas with limited access to modern healthcare services. In the Sambik Elen Customary Forest, the use of medicinal plants is closely tied to the cultural practices of the indigenous people. The knowledge of these plants, including their identification, preparation, and application, is passed down orally through generations. However, this valuable knowledge and the plants themselves are under threat from environmental changes, overharvesting, and the erosion of traditional practices. Therefore, documenting and preserving both the plant species and the traditional knowledge surrounding their use is vital for safeguarding this heritage.

The purpose of this research is to identify and document the medicinal plants found in the Pawang Setinggi Daya area of the Sambik Elen Customary Forest. The study aims to catalog the species present, assess their medicinal uses, and evaluate their cultural significance. By documenting these plants, the research will contribute to the conservation of both the species and the traditional knowledge associated with them. Moreover, this study will provide important insights into how these plants can be sustainably managed and used, supporting the well-being of the local community while ensuring the long-term preservation of the forest's biodiversity.

This study also seeks to emphasize the importance of the conservation of medicinal plants within customary forests, which serve not only as vital sources of traditional medicine but also as repositories of cultural knowledge. By exploring the relationship between the local community and their natural environment, this research highlights the significance of preserving both the plants and the practices associated with them. The findings from this study will contribute to the broader conversation about sustainable forest management and the role of indigenous knowledge in conserving biodiversity.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Theory of Customary Forests

Customary forests are forests that are traditionally owned and managed by indigenous communities, based on their local wisdom passed down through generations. These forests serve not only as natural resource areas but also as integral parts of the community's life cycle, fulfilling their needs for food, shelter, and cultural preservation. The theory behind customary forests emphasizes the sustainable management of resources, where local knowledge plays a vital role in maintaining the ecosystem.

Several studies support this theory. (Ade, *et al.*, 2020) argue that communities' involvement in preserving medicinal plant diversity within customary forests shows a robust relationship between cultural preservation and ecological sustainability. In their study on the Talang Rencong Customary Forest, they found 39 species of medicinal plants used by local communities for various health-related purposes, demonstrating the forest's multifaceted value.

H1: Customary forests contribute significantly to community health resilience by maintaining plant diversity and traditional knowledge

The Theory of Medicinal Plants in Customary Forests

Medicinal plants are an essential aspect of indigenous health practices, particularly in remote areas where access to modern healthcare is limited. These plants are used by indigenous communities for treating various diseases and ailments. The theory of medicinal plants in customary forests suggests that the use of local plants is integral to traditional medicine and that the preservation of these plants is crucial for sustaining community health.

Previous research supports this theory by showing how medicinal plants play a vital role in indigenous health systems. (Albertus, 2015) documented the use of 33 medicinal plant species from 30 different families in the Gunung Semarong Customary Forest, Sanggau Regency. These plants are used to treat various diseases, demonstrating the significant role of medicinal plants in community healthcare. Similarly, (Ade, *et al.*, 2020) found that medicinal plants like ginger and temu lawak are widely used by local communities for healing purposes due to their bioactive properties.

H2: Medicinal plants in customary forests are essential for traditional healing practices, supporting community healthcare systems in areas with limited access to modern medicine.

METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted between June and October 2025 in the Pawang Setinggi Daya area of the Sambik Elen Customary Forest, located in Lombok Utara. The research adopted an exploratory census method, which involved direct field observations and in-depth interviews with local informants, including traditional healers (tabib), community elders, and other knowledgeable members of the Sambik Elen community. These interviews were purposively selected to include individuals who had extensive knowledge of medicinal plants and their uses in traditional health practices. The plants were identified using field guides, and the medicinal uses were documented based on local knowledge. To ensure the accuracy of plant identification, a herbarium collection was made, and each specimen was preserved and labeled appropriately.

The study focused on the inventory and analysis of the plant species present in the area. Vegetation indices such as the Importance Value Index (IVI), which considers species density, frequency, and dominance, were used to assess the significance of each species in the ecosystem. Fidelity Level (FL) and Species Use Value (SUV) were also calculated to understand the frequency and cultural importance of each plant for medicinal purposes. Additionally, GPS tools were used to map the exact locations of the medicinal plants within the study area, providing valuable spatial data. This combination of qualitative and quantitative methods allowed for a comprehensive understanding of the biodiversity in the forest and the cultural significance of the medicinal plants.

The data collected from the fieldwork were then analyzed using descriptive statistics, with results presented in tables and figures. This analysis aimed to determine the diversity of medicinal plant species in the area, as well as their cultural and ecological significance, thus contributing to the sustainable management of both the forest and the local traditional knowledge surrounding its medicinal plants.

RESEARCH RESULT

Table 1. All Plants

No	Name	Latin name	Family
1	Bunga Landak	<i>Barleria Prionitis</i>	<i>Acanthaceae</i>
2	Daun Muje	<i>Dicliptera Chinensis</i>	<i>Acanthaceae</i>
3	Jarong	<i>Achyranthes Aspera</i>	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>
4	Bayam Hutan	<i>Cyathula Prostrata</i>	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>
5	Dao	<i>Dracontomelon Dao</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>
6	Mangga	<i>Mangifera Indica</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>
7	Pulai/ Mitak	<i>Alstonia Scholaris</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>
8	Daun Lencung	<i>Marsdenia Volubilis</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>
9	Semak Kincir Angin	<i>Tabernaemontana Pandacaqui</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>
10	Suweg	<i>Amorphophallus Paeoniifolius</i>	<i>Araceae</i>
11	Kelapa	<i>Cocos Nucifera L</i>	<i>Arecaceae</i>
12	Silver Leaf	<i>Argophyllum Yunnanense</i>	<i>Argophyllaceae</i>
13	Bandotan	<i>Ageratum Conyzoides L.</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>
14	Rumput Minjangan	<i>Chromolaena Odorata</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>
15	Tempuh Wiyang	<i>Emilia Sonchifolia</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>
16	Sintrong /Gegaok	<i>Erechtites Valerianifolia</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>
17	Jalantir	<i>Erigeron Sumatrensis</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>
18	Daun PKI	<i>Chromolaena Odorata</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>
19	Jotang Kuda	<i>Synedrella Nodiflora</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>
20	Gletang	<i>Tridax Procumbens</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>
21	Stepanot Ungu	<i>Mansoa Alliacea</i>	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>
22	Bunga Fajar Biru	<i>Ipomoea Indica</i>	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>
23	Mentimun Merambat	<i>Melothria Pendula</i>	<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>
24	Pare	<i>Momordica Charantia</i>	<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>
25	Teteki	<i>Cyperus Brevifolius Rottb.</i>	<i>Cyperaceae</i>
26	Paku Rane	<i>Microlepia Speluncae</i>	<i>Dennstaedtiaceae</i>
27	Kate Mas	<i>Euphorbia Heterophylla</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>
28	Patikan Kebo/ Rebu Gagak	<i>Euphorbia Hirta L.</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>
29	Jarak Pagar	<i>Jatropha Curcas L.</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>
30	Mara	<i>Macaranga Tanarius</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>
31	Kamala	<i>Mallotus Philippensis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>
32	Kayu Along	<i>Melanolepis Multiglandulosa</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>
33	Pohon Tung	<i>Vernicia Fordii</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>
34	Terisi	<i>Albizia Lebbeck</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>
35	Kacang Sentro	<i>Centrosema Pubescens</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>
36	Bunga Telang	<i>Clitoria Ternatea</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>
37	Asam Jawa Liar	<i>Cojoba Arborea</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>
38	Daun Pincah	<i>Desmodium Gangeticum</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>
39	Pohon Belalang Madu	<i>Gleditsia Triacanthos</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>
40	Gamal	<i>Gliricidia Sepium</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>
41	-	<i>Hylodesmum Podocarpum</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>

No	Name	Latin name	Family
42	Lamtoro	<i>Leucaena Leucocephala</i>	Fabaceae
43	Putri Malu	<i>Mimosa Pudica L.</i>	Fabaceae
44	Ketepeng	<i>Senna Hebecarpa</i>	Fabaceae
45	Johar	<i>Senna Siamea</i>	Fabaceae
46	Pohon Pagoda Jepang	<i>Styphnolobium Japonicum</i>	Fabaceae
47	Asam Jawa	<i>Tamarindus Indica</i>	Fabaceae
48	Trembesi	<i>Samanea Saman</i>	Fabaceae
49	Hoya Kerrii	<i>Pittosporopsis Kerrii</i>	Icacinaceae
50	-	<i>Clerodendrum Bungei</i>	Lamiaceae
51	Bunga Pagoda	<i>Clerodendrum Paniculatum</i>	Lamiaceae
52	Jati Putih	<i>Gmelina Arborea</i>	Lamiaceae
53	Lilin Natal, Klip Dagga, Atau Telinga Singa.	<i>Leonotis Nepetifolia</i>	Lamiaceae
54	Selasih Mekah	<i>Ocimum Gratissimum</i>	Lamiaceae
55	Bangun-Bangun	<i>Plectranthus Barbatus</i>	Lamiaceae
56	-	<i>Salvia Misella</i>	Lamiaceae
57	Adem Ati	<i>Litsea Glutinosa</i>	Lauraceae
58	-	<i>Burretiodendron Hsienmu</i>	Malvaceae
59	Drewak	<i>Microcos Paniculata L</i>	Malvaceae
60	Pulutan /Tempulut	<i>Urena Lobata L</i>	Malvaceae
61	Imba	<i>Azadirachta Indica Juss</i>	Meliaceae
62	Kohekoe	<i>Dysoxylum Spectabile</i>	Meliaceae
63	Mahoni	<i>Swietenia Mahagoni</i>	Meliaceae
64	Sidaguri/ Tenggasing	<i>Sida Rhombifolia L</i>	Menispermaceae
65	Akar Langkap	<i>Tinomisium Petiolare</i>	Menispermaceae
66	Brotowali	<i>Tinospora Crispa</i>	Menispermaceae
67	Nangka	<i>Artocarpus Heterophyllus</i>	Moraceae
68	Ara Pencekik Florida	<i>Ficus Aurea</i>	Moraceae
69	Beringin	<i>Ficus Benjamina</i>	Moraceae
70	Goak	<i>Ficus Fistulosa Reinw</i>	Moraceae
71	Bisoro	<i>Ficus Hispida</i>	Moraceae
72	Awar-Awar	<i>Ficus Septica</i>	Moraceae
73	Serut	<i>Streblus Asper</i>	Moraceae
74	-	<i>Trophis Scandens Subsp. Scandens</i>	Moraceae
75	Paku Pedang	<i>Nephrolepis Spp</i>	Nephrolepidaceae
76	Vanili	<i>Vanilla Planifolia</i>	Orchidaceae
77	Markisa	<i>Passiflora Edulis</i>	Passifloraceae
78	Sembung Rambat	<i>Synostemon Glaucus</i>	Phyllanthaceae
79	Getih-Getihan	<i>Rivina Humili</i>	Phytolaccaceae
80	Lada Jepang	<i>Piper Kadsura</i>	Piperaceae
81	Lada Hutan	<i>Piper Nigrum L.</i>	Piperaceae
82	Sirih Hutan	<i>Piper Sarmentosum</i>	Piperaceae
83	Daun Encok	<i>Plumbago Zeylanica</i>	Plumbaginaceae

No	Name	Latin name	Family
84	Rumput Belulang	<i>Eluusine Indica</i>	Poaceae
85	Alang-Alang	<i>Imperata Cylindrica</i>	Poaceae
86	Paku Ular	<i>Phymatosorus Scolopendria</i>	Polypodiaceae.
87	Pakis	<i>Pteridophyta</i>	Pteridaceae
88	Pakis Rem Cina	<i>Pteris Vittata</i>	Pteridaceae
89	Bintungan	<i>Gouania Javanica</i>	Rhamnaceae
90	Rumput Kancing Palsu	<i>Spermacoce Verticillata</i>	Rubiaceae
91	Kayu Semidra	<i>Acronychia Pedunculata</i>	Rutaceae
92	Kastanye Tanjung	<i>Calodendrum Capense</i>	Rutaceae
93	Rukam	<i>Flacourtia Indica</i>	Salicaceae
94	Kalalayu	<i>Lepisanthes Rubiginosa</i>	Sapindaceae
95	Matoa	<i>Pometia Pinnata</i>	Sapindaceae
96	Sodot	<i>Sapindus Saponaria</i>	Sapindaceae
97	Sawo Duren	<i>Chrysophyllum Cainito</i>	Sapotaceae
98	Tangunan	<i>Gomphandra Tetrandra</i>	Stemonuraceae
99	Tectaria	<i>Tectaria Phaeocaulis</i>	Tectariaceae
100	Tembelekan	<i>Lantana Camara Linn</i>	Verbenaceae
101	Pecut Kuda	<i>Stachytarpheta Jamaicensis</i>	Verbenaceae
102	Girang	<i>Leea Indica</i>	Vitaceae
103	Kapulaga	<i>Amomum Villosum</i>	Zingiberaceae
104	Lempuyang	<i>Zingiber Zerumbet</i>	Zingiberaceae

Based on the results of identification in the Pawang Setinggi Daya area, Sambik Elen Village Customary Forest, 104 types of medicinal plants from various families were found. These types were found in various types of vegetation such as trees, shrubs, bushes, and herbs. Data on the local names, Latin names, and families of the medicinal plants found can be seen in Table 1.

Table 2. INP Score for Each Class

No	Name	Latin name	Famili	n	KR (%)	FR (%)	DR (%)	INP (%)
Seedlings								
1	Pulai / Mitak	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	46	30.87	30.87	61.74	61.74
2	Johar	<i>Senna siamea</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	18	12.08	12.08	24.16	24.16
3	Kamala	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	12	8.05	8.05	16.1	16.1
Saplings								
No	Name	Latin name	Famili	n	KR (%)	FR (%)	DR (%)	INP (%)
1	Pulai / Mitak	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	36	33.03	33.03	66.06	66.06
2	Tanggung	<i>Gomphandra tetrandra</i>	<i>Stemonuraceae</i>	15	13.76	13.76	27.52	27.52
3	Asam Jawa	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	12	11.01	11.01	22.02	22.02
Poles								
No	Name	Nama Latin	Famili	n	KR (%)	FR (%)	DR (%)	INP (%)
1	Johar	<i>Senna Siamea</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	30	20.1	17.96	58.17	58.17
2	Tanggung	<i>Gomphandra tetrandra</i>	<i>Stemonuraceae</i>	14	9.29	8.38	26.96	26.96
3	Imba	<i>Azadirachta indica Juss</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	11	8.47	6.59	23.53	23.53
Trees								
No	Nama	Latin name	Famili	n	KR (%)	FR (%)	DR (%)	INP (%)
1	Beringin	<i>Ficus Benjamina</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	20	5.45	23.58	34.48	23.58
2	Johar	<i>Senna Siamea</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	29	7.9	13.4	29.21	29.21
3	Pulai / Mitak	<i>Alstonia Scholaris</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	30	8.17	9.46	25.81	25.81
Understory Plants								
No	Nama	Latin name	Famili	n	KR (%)	FR (%)	DR (%)	INP (%)
1	Bandotan	<i>Ageratum Conyzoides L.</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	10 4	26	10.15	20.3	20.3
2	Sintrong / Gegaok	<i>Erechtites Valerianifolia</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	43	10.75	4.2	8.39	8.39
3	Pecut Kuda	<i>Stachytarpheta Jamaicensis</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	37	9.25	3.61	7.22	7.22

In this section, the following table presents a summary of the plants categorized by their growth stages: Semai (Seedling), Pancang (Sapling), Tiang (Pole), Pohon (Tree), and Tumbuhan Bawah (Ground Cover). For each stage, the following ecological indicators are provided: KR (%) (Keragaman Rata-rata), FR (%) (Frekuensi Rata-rata), DR (%) (Distribusi Rata-rata), and INP (%).

Table 3. Diversity of Species

No	Name	Latin name	Famili	n	Pi(ni/N)	Ln Pi	Pi.Ln Pi
1	Bunga Landak	<i>Barleria Prionitis</i>	<i>Acanthaceae</i>	9	0.0044	-5.422	-0.024

No	Name	Latin name	Famili	n	Pi(ni/N)	Ln Pi	Pi.Ln Pi
2	Daun Muje	<i>Dicliptera Chinensis</i>	<i>Acanthaceae</i>	31	0.0152	-4.185	-0.064
3	Jarong	<i>Achyranthes Aspera</i>	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	26	0.0128	-4.361	-0.056
4	Bayam Hutan	<i>Cyathula Prostrata</i>	<i>Amaranthaceae</i>	8	0.0039	-5.539	-0.022
5	Dao	<i>Dracontomelon Dao</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	24	0.0118	-4.441	-0.052
6	Mangga	<i>Mangifera Indica</i>	<i>Anacardiaceae</i>	8	0.0039	-5.539	-0.022
7	Pulai/ Mitak	<i>Alstonia Scholaris</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	112	0.0550	-2.900	-0.160
8	Daun Lencung Semak Kincir	<i>Marsdenia Volubilis</i> <i>Tabernaemontana</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	3	0.0015	-6.520	-0.010
9	Angin	<i>Pandacaqui</i> <i>Amorphophallus</i>	<i>Apocynaceae</i>	13	0.0064	-5.054	-0.032
10	Suweg	<i>Paeoniifolius</i>	<i>Araceae</i>	8	0.0039	-5.539	-0.022
11	Kelapa	<i>Cocos Nucifera L</i> <i>Argophyllum</i>	<i>Areaceae</i>	14	0.0069	-4.980	-0.034
12	Silver Leaf	<i>Yunnanense</i> <i>Ageratum Conyzoides</i>	<i>Argophyllaceae</i>	1	0.0005	-7.619	-0.004
13	Bandotan Rumput	<i>L.</i> <i>Chromolaena Odorata</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	104	0.0511	-2.974	-0.152
14	Minjangan	<i>Chromolaena Odorata</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	76	0.0373	-3.288	-0.123
15	Tempuh Wiyang Sintrong	<i>Emilia Sonchifolia</i> <i>Erechtites</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	22	0.0108	-4.528	-0.049
16	/Gegaok	<i>Valerianifolia</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	43	0.0211	-3.858	-0.081
17	Jalantir	<i>Erigeron Sumatrensis</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	8	0.0039	-5.539	-0.022
18	Daun PKI	<i>Chromolaena Odorata</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	71	0.0349	-3.356	-0.117
19	Jotang Kuda	<i>Synedrella Nodiflora</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	6	0.0029	-5.827	-0.017
20	Gletang	<i>Tridax Procumbens</i>	<i>Asteraceae</i>	11	0.0054	-5.221	-0.028
21	Stepanot Ungu	<i>Mansoa Alliacea</i>	<i>Bignoniaceae</i>	4	0.0020	-6.232	-0.012
22	Bunga Fajar Biru Mentimun	<i>Ipomoea Indica</i>	<i>Convolvulaceae</i>	5	0.0025	-6.009	-0.015
23	Merambat	<i>Melothria Pendula</i>	<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	15	0.0074	-4.911	-0.036
24	Pare	<i>Momordica Charantia</i> <i>Cyperus Brevifolius</i>	<i>Cucurbitaceae</i>	11	0.0054	-5.221	-0.028
25	Teteki	<i>Rottb.</i>	<i>Cyperaceae</i>	45	0.0221	-3.812	-0.084
26	Paku Rane	<i>Microlepiea Speluncae</i> <i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>Dennstaedtiaceae</i>	3	0.0015	-6.520	-0.010
27	Kate Mas Patikan Kebo/	<i>Heterophylla</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	34	0.0167	-4.092	-0.068
28	Rebu Gagak	<i>Euphorbia Hirta L.</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	7	0.0034	-5.673	-0.020
29	Jarak Pagar	<i>Jatropha Curcas L.</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	36	0.0177	-4.035	-0.071
30	Mara	<i>Macaranga Tanarius</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	19	0.0093	-4.674	-0.044
31	Kamala	<i>Mallotus Philippensis</i> <i>Melanolepis</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	21	0.0103	-4.574	-0.047
32	Kayu Along	<i>Multiglandulosa</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	32	0.0157	-4.153	-0.065
33	Pohon Tung	<i>Vernicia Fordii</i>	<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>	16	0.0079	-4.846	-0.038
34	Terisi	<i>Albizia Lebbeck</i> <i>Centrosema</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	6	0.0029	-5.827	-0.017
35	Kacang Sentro	<i>Pubescens</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	7	0.0034	-5.673	-0.020
36	Bunga Telang	<i>Clitoria Ternatea</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	45	0.0221	-3.812	-0.084
37	Asam Jawa Liar	<i>Cojoba Arborea</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	7	0.0034	-5.673	-0.020

No	Name	Latin name	Famili	n	Pi(ni/N)	Ln Pi	Pi.Ln Pi
		<i>Desmodium</i>					
38	Daun Pincah Pohon Belalang	<i>Gangeticum</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	24	0.0118	-4.441	-0.052
39	Madu	<i>Gleditsia Triacanthos</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	5	0.0025	-6.009	-0.015
40	Gamal	<i>Gliricidia Sepium</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	22	0.0108	-4.528	-0.049
		<i>Hylodesmum</i>					
41		<i>Podocarpum</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	5	0.0025	-6.009	-0.015
		<i>Leucaena</i>					
42	Lamtoro	<i>Leucocephala</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	10	0.0049	-5.316	-0.026
43	Putri Malu	<i>Mimosa Pudica L.</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	7	0.0034	-5.673	-0.020
44	Ketepeng	<i>Senna Hebecarpa</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	5	0.0025	-6.009	-0.015
45	Johar	<i>Senna Siamea</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	89	0.0437	-3.130	-0.137
	Pohon Pagoda	<i>Styphnolobium</i>					
46	Jepang	<i>Japonicum</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	15	0.0074	-4.911	-0.036
47	Asam Jawa	<i>Tamarindus Indica</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	43	0.0211	-3.858	-0.081
48	Hoya Kerrii	<i>Pittosporopsis Kerrii</i>	<i>Icacinaceae</i>	29	0.0142	-4.251	-0.061
49		<i>Clerodendrum Bungei</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	14	0.0069	-4.980	-0.034
		<i>Clerodendrum</i>					
50	Bunga Pagoda	<i>Paniculatum</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	14	0.0069	-4.980	-0.034
51	Jati Putih	<i>Gmelina Arborea</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	10	0.0049	-5.316	-0.026
	Lilin Natal, Klip Dagga, Atau	<i>Leonotis Nepetifolia</i>					
52	Telinga Singa.		<i>Lamiaceae</i>	14	0.0069	-4.980	-0.034
		<i>Ocimum</i>					
53	Selasih Mekah	<i>Gratissimum</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	22	0.0108	-4.528	-0.049
		<i>Plectranthus</i>					
54	Bangun-Bangun	<i>Barbatus</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	11	0.0054	-5.221	-0.028
55		<i>Salvia Misella</i>	<i>Lamiaceae</i>	23	0.0113	-4.483	-0.051
56	Adem Ati	<i>Litsea Glutinosa</i>	<i>Lauraceae</i>	9	0.0044	-5.422	-0.024
		<i>Burretiodendron</i>					
57		<i>Hsienmu</i>	<i>Malvaceae</i>	7	0.0034	-5.673	-0.020
		<i>Microcos Paniculata</i>					
58	Drewak	<i>L</i>	<i>Malvaceae</i>	11	0.0054	-5.221	-0.028
	Pulutan	<i>Urena Lobata L</i>					
59	/Tempulut		<i>Malvaceae</i>	2	0.0010	-6.926	-0.007
		<i>Azadirachta</i>					
60	Imba	<i>Indica Juss</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	58	0.0285	-3.558	-0.101
61	Kohekoe	<i>Dysoxylum Spectabile</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	8	0.0039	-5.539	-0.022
62	Mahoni	<i>Swietenia Mahagoni</i>	<i>Meliaceae</i>	7	0.0034	-5.673	-0.020
	Sidaguri/	<i>Sida Rhombifolia L</i>					
63	Tenggasing		<i>Menispermaceae</i>	51	0.0250	-3.687	-0.092
		<i>Tinomiscium</i>					
64	Akar Langkap	<i>Petiolare</i>	<i>Menispermaceae</i>	3	0.0015	-6.520	-0.010
65	Brotowali	<i>Tinospora Crispa</i>	<i>Menispermaceae</i>	2	0.0010	-6.926	-0.007
		<i>Artocarpus</i>					
66	Nangka	<i>Heterophyllus</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	15	0.0074	-4.911	-0.036
	Ara Pencekik						
67	Florida	<i>Ficus Aurea</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	2	0.0010	-6.926	-0.007
68	Beringin	<i>Ficus Benjamina</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	20	0.0098	-4.623	-0.045
69	Goak	<i>Ficus Fistulosa Reinw</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	36	0.0177	-4.035	-0.071
70	Bisoro	<i>Ficus Hispida</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	26	0.0128	-4.361	-0.056
71	Awar-Awar	<i>Ficus Septica</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	15	0.0074	-4.911	-0.036

No	Name	Latin name	Famili	n	Pi(ni/N)	Ln Pi	Pi.Ln Pi
72	Serut	<i>Streblus Asper</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	32	0.0157	-4.153	-0.065
		<i>Trophis Scandens</i>					
73		<i>Subsp. Scandens</i>	<i>Moraceae</i>	4	0.0020	-6.232	-0.012
74	Paku Pedang	<i>Nephrolepis Spp</i>	<i>Nephrolepidaceae</i>	3	0.0015	-6.520	-0.010
75	Vanili	<i>Vanilla Planifolia</i>	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	4	0.0020	-6.232	-0.012
76	Markisa	<i>Passiflora Edulis</i>	<i>Passifloraceae</i>	3	0.0015	-6.520	-0.010
	Sembung						
77	Rambat	<i>Synostemon Glaucus</i>	<i>Phyllanthaceae</i>	13	0.0064	-5.054	-0.032
78	Getih-Getihan	<i>Rivina Humili</i>	<i>Phytolaccaceae</i>	1	0.0005	-7.619	-0.004
79	Lada Jepang	<i>Piper Kadsura</i>	<i>Piperaceae</i>	9	0.0044	-5.422	-0.024
80	Lada Hutan	<i>Piper Nigrum L.</i>	<i>Piperaceae</i>	2	0.0010	-6.926	-0.007
81	Sirih Hutan	<i>Piper Sarmentosum</i>	<i>Piperaceae</i>	19	0.0093	-4.674	-0.044
82	Daun Encok	<i>Plumbago Zeylanica</i>	<i>Plumbaginaceae</i>	20	0.0098	-4.623	-0.045
	Rumput	<i>Eluusine Indica</i>					
83	Belulang		<i>Poaceae</i>	12	0.0059	-5.134	-0.030
84	Alang-Alang	<i>Imperata Cylindrica</i>	<i>Poaceae</i>	46	0.0226	-3.790	-0.086
		<i>Phymatosorus</i>					
85	Paku Ular	<i>Scolopendria</i>	<i>Polypodiaceae.</i>	2	0.0010	-6.926	-0.007
86	Pakis	<i>Pteridophyta</i>	<i>Pteridaceae</i>	35	0.0172	-4.063	-0.070
87	Pakis Rem Cina	<i>Pteris Vittata</i>	<i>Pteridaceae</i>	1	0.0005	-7.619	-0.004
88	Bintungan	<i>Gouania Javanica</i>	<i>Rhamnaceae</i>	19	0.0093	-4.674	-0.044
	Rumput Kancing	<i>Spermacoce</i>					
89	Palsu	<i>Verticillata</i>	<i>Rubiaceae</i>	13	0.0064	-5.054	-0.032
		<i>Acronychia</i>					
90	Kayu Semidra	<i>Pedunculata</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	8	0.0039	-5.539	-0.022
	Kastanye	<i>Calodendrum</i>					
91	Tanjung	<i>Capense</i>	<i>Rutaceae</i>	5	0.0025	-6.009	-0.015
92	Rukam	<i>Flacourtia Indica</i>	<i>Salicaceae</i>	2	0.0010	-6.926	-0.007
		<i>Lepisanthes</i>					
93	Kalalayu	<i>Rubiginosa</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	8	0.0039	-5.539	-0.022
94	Matoa	<i>Pometia Pinnata</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	3	0.0015	-6.520	-0.010
95	Sodot	<i>Sapindus Saponaria</i>	<i>Sapindaceae</i>	7	0.0034	-5.673	-0.020
		<i>Chrysophyllum</i>					
96	Sawo Duren	<i>Cainito</i>	<i>Sapotaceae</i>	7	0.0034	-5.673	-0.020
		<i>Gomphandra</i>					
97	Tangunan	<i>Tetrandra</i>	<i>Stemonuraceae</i>	62	0.0305	-3.492	-0.106
98	Tectaria	<i>Tectaria Phaeocaulis</i>	<i>Tectariaceae</i>	7	0.0034	-5.673	-0.020
99	Tembelekan	<i>Lantana Camara Linn</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	29	0.0142	-4.251	-0.061
		<i>Stachytarpheta</i>					
100	Pecut Kuda	<i>Jamaicensis</i>	<i>Verbenaceae</i>	37	0.0182	-4.008	-0.073
101	Girang	<i>Leea Indica</i>	<i>Vitaceae</i>	23	0.0113	-4.483	-0.051
102	Kapulaga	<i>Amomum Villosum</i>	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	25	0.0123	-4.400	-0.054
103	Lempuyang	<i>Zingiber Zerumbet</i>	<i>Zingiberaceae</i>	20	0.0098	-4.623	-0.045
104	Trembesi	<i>Samanea Saman</i>	<i>Fabaceae</i>	10	0.0049	-5.316	-0.026
Total				2036			4.199

Based on the results of plant species diversity analysis conducted in the research area, the Shannon-Wiener diversity index (H') value obtained was 4.199. This value indicates that the level of plant species diversity at the research site is in the high category ($H' > 3$), which indicates a stable and balanced plant community.

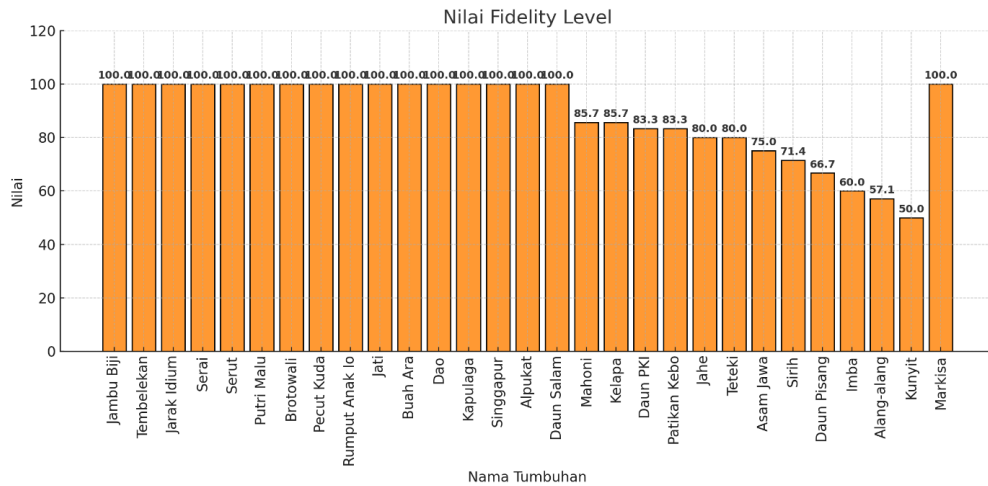


Figure 1. Fidelity level

The Fidelity Level (FL) is a value obtained by comparing the number of respondents who use a particular plant species to treat a specific illness with the total number of respondents using the plant for various illnesses, then multiplying it by 100. This value indicates the level of trust the community has in the effectiveness of a plant species in treating a specific illness. The higher the FL, the greater the community's confidence in the plant's medicinal properties as a traditional remedy.

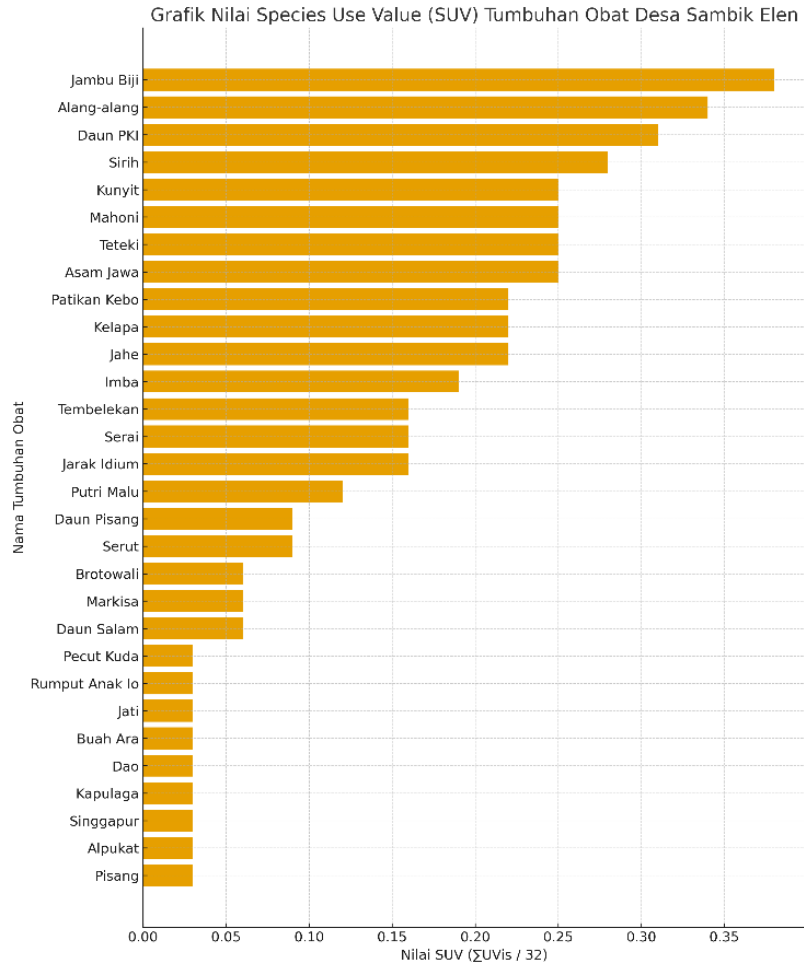


Figure 2. Species Use Value (SUV)

The Species Use Value (SUV) is a value that represents the usefulness of a species in treating a specific category of diseases based on the provided disease categories (Riska, *et al.*, 2021). This SUV value indicates how useful a particular plant species is to the community. Below are the plant species with the highest species use value:

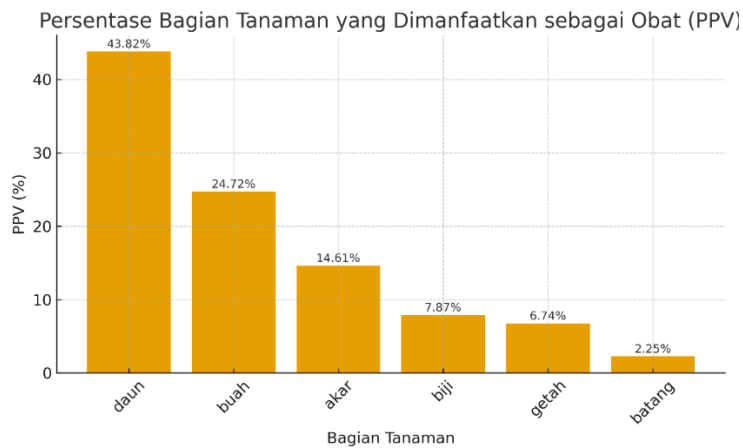


Figure 3. Plant Part Value (PPV)

The Plant Part Value (PPV) is a measure used to determine the proportion of a specific plant part utilized by the community for traditional medicine. This value is calculated by comparing the usage of a particular plant part to the total usage of all plant parts, then multiplying by 100 percent. Through the PPV calculation, it can be determined which plant part is most frequently used and considered most effective by the community in treating specific diseases (Rambey et al., 2024). This analysis is important for illustrating patterns of medicinal plant use and identifying plant parts with high pharmacological potential in traditional healing.

Table 4. Index of Cultural Significance

Plants	Penyakit	ICS
Jambu biji	Diare	12
Jambu biji	Sakit perut	6
Tembelekan	Luka luar	6
Jarak idium	Luka luar	6
Serai	Radang tenggorokan	4
Serut	Sakit gigi	12
Putri malu	Meriang	6
Brotowali	Rambut rontok	4
Pecut kuda	Batuk	2
Rumput anak io	Meriang	2
Jati	Gatal-gatal	2
Buah ara	Sakit perut	4
Dao	Diare	4
Kapulaga	Melancarkan pencernaan	4
Singgapur/Kersen	Batuk	2
Alpukat	Hipertensi	4
Daun salam	Asam urat	4
Mahoni	Malaria	9
Kelapa	Sakit perut	6
Daun PKI	Maag / Mual-mual	6
Patikan kebo	Sakit perut	6
Jahe	Kembung / Mual	6
Teteki	Bisul / Campak	6
Asam jawa	Diare / Demam / Batuk	6
Sirih	Menguatkan gigi	6
Imba	Hipertensi	6
Alang-alang	Sakit perut / Mimsan / Tipes / Malaria	6
Kunyit	Bisul / Gangguan pencernaan	6
Markisa	GERD / Batuk	2

The Cultural Importance Index (ICS) is a quantitative method used to measure the level of importance of a plant species in the culture of a community, particularly in the context of traditional uses, such as medicine.

DISCUSSION

Based on the data presented in the tables for each plant group (Semai, Pancang, Tiang, Pohon, and Tumbuhan Bawah), the Relative Importance Index (INP) was calculated for each species across different categories, reflecting their ecological and medicinal significance to the local community.

Seedlings

In the Semai category, Pulai / Mitak (*Alstonia scholaris*) from the Apocynaceae family exhibited the highest INP value of 61.74%, indicating its predominant use and significance in local medicinal practices. This species also showed the highest Frequency of Use (FR) and Dominance (DR), suggesting that it plays a key role in addressing specific health concerns. In contrast, Johar (*Senna siamea*) and Kamala (*Mallotus philippensis*) showed lower INP values of 24.16% and 16.1%, respectively, indicating their secondary importance in medicinal use within the community.

Saplings

In the Pancang category, Pulai / Mitak (*Alstonia scholaris*) again showed the highest INP of 66.06%, reinforcing its critical role in traditional medicine. It was followed by Tanggung (*Gomphandra tetrandra*) with an INP of 27.52%, and Asam Jawa (*Tamarindus indica*) with an INP of 22.02%. This data suggests that Pulai / Mitak remains the most trusted species, while Tanggung and Asam Jawa are used to a lesser extent.

Poles

In the Tiang category, Johar (*Senna siamea*) emerged as the most important species with an INP of 58.17%, marking it as highly valued by the community for medicinal purposes. Other species such as Tanggung (*Gomphandra tetrandra*) and Imba (*Azadirachta indica*) had lower INP values of 26.96% and 23.53%, respectively. This suggests that Johar is the most frequently used species among the three in traditional healing practices.

Trees

For the Pohon (tree) category, Beringin (*Ficus benjamina*) from the Moraceae family had the highest INP of 23.58%, while Johar (*Senna siamea*) and Pulai / Mitak (*Alstonia scholaris*) followed with INP values of 29.21% and 25.81%, respectively. Although Beringin has a high Dominance (DR) value, Johar remains the most significant in terms of frequency of use. This could suggest that Johar is more widely used by the community despite Beringin's ecological dominance.

Understory Plants

In the Tumbuhan Bawah category, Bandotan (*Ageratum conyzoides* L.) stands out with the highest INP of 20.3%, indicating its substantial use for medicinal purposes, followed by Sintrong / Gegaok (*Erechtites valerianifolia*) and Pecut Kuda (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*) with lower INP values of 8.39% and 7.22%, respectively. This suggests that Bandotan is considered the most effective and commonly used species among understory plants.

Diversity of Species

Based on the Shannon-Wiener diversity index, a value of $H' = 4.199$ indicates high plant diversity in the Pawang Setinggi Daya area of the Hutan Adat Sambik Elen, with an even distribution of species. This suggests a stable and resilient ecosystem, as high diversity provides greater resistance to environmental disturbances (Soendjoto et al., 2023). Species like Pulai/Mitak (*Alstonia scholaris*) and Bandotan (*Ageratum conyzoides*) contribute significantly to this diversity due to their high $P_i \cdot \ln P_i$ values, reflecting their abundant and even distribution. Dominant species such as Pulai/Mitak play a crucial role in maintaining ecosystem stability, as balanced distribution supports interspecies equilibrium (Irwanto et al., 2024). The high diversity also reflects the ecological complexity and dynamic species interactions, supported by the adat-based management practices in the region, such as conservation area zoning and protection of sacred plant species. Species with lower $P_i \cdot \ln P_i$ values, like Silver Leaf (*Argophyllum yunnanense*), still play important roles in nutrient cycling and micro-shading (Sihombing et al., 2025). Overall, the high H' value highlights the effectiveness of traditional forest management in preserving biodiversity and maintaining ecological balance.

Fidelity Level

Fidelity Level (FL) is a measure of how consistently a plant species is used by the community to treat a specific illness. A high FL value indicates strong community trust in the plant's effectiveness. In this study, most plant species, such as *Psidium guajava* (guava), *Lantana camara* (tembelekan), and *Jatropha curcas* (jarak idium), had an FL of 100%, reflecting their widespread and trusted use in treating specific ailments. However, species like *Imperata cylindrica* (alang-alang) had a lower FL (57.1%), likely due to its use for multiple diseases or lower community trust in its efficacy for one particular condition. This phenomenon of high FL values aligns with findings from other studies, such as Suryani et al, (2024)(Hafizah & Fitmawati, 2024), which also highlighted the strong cultural integration of medicinal plants in traditional healing practices. Overall, the high FL values in this study underscore the importance of preserving traditional knowledge for the future development of evidence-based phytotherapy.

Species use Value

Species Use Value (SUV) measures the importance of plant species in treating specific diseases. A higher SUV indicates more frequent use and greater recognition within the community (Riska, *et al.*, 2021). In Desa Sambik Elen, Jambu Biji (*Psidium guajava*) had the highest SUV (0.38), followed by Alang-alang (*Imperata cylindrica*) (0.34) and Daun PKI (*Chromolaena odorata*) (0.31), highlighting their significant role in treating digestive issues and other ailments. Plants like Sirih (*Piper betle*), Kunyit (*Curcuma longa*), and Mahoni (*Swietenia mahagoni*) also have high SUV values and are used for conditions like sore throats, fever, and diabetes, supporting their medicinal properties found in studies (Biswas *et al.*, 2022). Plants with low SUV values (≤ 0.09), such as Rumput Anak Io and Dao, are less commonly used, potentially due to limited local knowledge or competition from more accessible species (Daeli, 2023). Overall, the varied SUV values reflect the community's diverse ethnobotanical knowledge, and plants with high SUV values could be further studied for their pharmacological and phytochemical properties.

Plant Part Value (PPV)

Plant Part Value (PPV) measures the proportion of each plant part used in traditional medicine, with leaves being the most commonly used part at 43.82%, followed by fruits (24.72%) and roots/rhizomes (14.61%). The preference for leaves can be explained by their availability without harming the plant, their high content of bioactive compounds like flavonoids, tannins, and essential oils, and the simplicity of processing methods such as boiling or grinding (Swastini *et al.*, 2025) and (Daeli, 2023). This finding aligns with other studies in Indonesia, where leaves typically account for 30% to 50% of plant part usage (Dwi, *et al.*, 2023). Although leaves dominate, the use of fruits and roots, which account for ~25% and ~15% respectively, remains significant. Future research, such as phytochemical screening or pharmacological testing, should prioritize species with commonly used leaves and high Fidelity Levels (FL). However, the study's limitations, such as the lack of specificity in the "whole part" category and small sample sizes for roots and fruits, should be considered, and future studies could incorporate metrics like Use Value or Informant Consensus Factor to validate the findings.

Index of Cultural Significance (ICS)

Index of Cultural Significance (ICS) measures the importance of plant species in a community based on their usage frequency, parts used, and functions in daily life. In this study, Jambu Biji (*Psidium guajava*) and Serut (*Streblus asper*) had the highest ICS values (12), indicating strong community consensus on their use for diarrhea, stomachaches, and toothaches, supported by ethnobotanical findings on their effectiveness. Mahoni (*Swietenia mahagoni*) also had a high ICS (9) for malaria treatment. Plants with medium ICS values (6), such as Tembelekan (*Lantana camara*) and Kunyit (*Curcuma longa*), are commonly used for everyday ailments like wounds, fever, and digestive issues, reflecting their medicinal properties. Conversely, plants with low ICS values (2-4), like Rumput Anak Io

(*Spermacoce verticillata*) and Markisa (*Passiflora edulis*), are known by fewer informants, likely due to limited distribution or local knowledge. Overall, the variation in ICS reflects the hierarchy of traditional knowledge, highlighting the importance of both high- and low-ICS plants, emphasizing the need for further documentation and research on these species.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study identified 104 medicinal plant species in the Pawang Setinggi Daya area of the Sambik Elen Customary Forest, demonstrating a high level of species diversity and utilization. The potential use of these medicinal plants was quantitatively analyzed using fidelity level and cultural significance indices. The results show that several species, including *Ficus benjamina* and *Azadirachta indica*, exhibited high fidelity levels, indicating strong community agreement regarding their effectiveness in treating specific ailments. This finding suggests that these species play a central role in local traditional healthcare systems. In addition, plants with high cultural significance values reflect their importance not only for medicinal purposes but also for cultural and spiritual practices within the indigenous community. Overall, the analysis confirms that the medicinal plants in the study area have substantial utilization potential and cultural relevance, supporting the research objectives of identifying medicinal plant diversity and evaluating their traditional use. These results emphasize the need for sustainable management strategies that integrate local knowledge to maintain the availability of key medicinal species and preserve traditional ethnobotanical practices.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Future research should focus on the phytochemical analysis of key medicinal plants identified in this study, particularly those with high Fidelity Level and Species Use Value, to validate their medicinal properties. Additionally, long-term ecological studies are needed to monitor the sustainability of these plant populations under environmental pressures. Research on the transmission of traditional knowledge across generations would also provide valuable insights. Integrating traditional knowledge with modern conservation practices could enhance the sustainable management of medicinal plants in the Sambik Elen Customary Forest.

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