BIOPENDIX
JURNAL BIOLOGI PENDIDIKAN DAN TERAPAN

IDENTIFICATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS AND BENEFITS IN THE VILLAGE OF NEGERI LIMA, MALUKU DISTRICT

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Abstract

Backgraound: Medicinal plants are the biodiversity that exists around us, both those that grow wild and those that are deliberately cultivated. For generations, plants have been used as medicinal plants. The largest part of medicinal raw materials derived from plants is still not cultivated, while opportunities for agribusiness have the potential to increase the opportunities and possibilities open for medicinal products.
Methods: The aim of the research is to find out the types of medicinal plants and find out how the community perceives the benefits of medicinal plants in the village of Negeri Lima. Maluku. The material used in this research is a questionnaire or questionnaire. The research uses the Guttman scale by distributing questionnaires to respondents which are used to find scores, percent scores, total scores, and percent ideal scores, the results of which are converted into score interpretation criteria.
Results: The research results showed that the criteria distributed to respondents were very good with the highest total score being 90% and the lowest being 10%.
Conclusion: As a result of the identification carried out, 20 types of medicinal plants were identified which were spread across Negeri Lima Village, Central Maluku. Analysis of questionnaires distributed to the public to measure public perceptions by distributing questionnaires used the Guttman scale from question no. 1 - 5, it is known that the highest percentage is 90% and the lowest percentage is 10%. Meanwhile, the results of the analysis of attitude question items to measure public perception from question no. 6 - 10 has the highest percentage, namely 80% and the lowest percentage, namely 20%.

Keywords: Identification, medicinal plants, perception.

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Tumbuhan obat merupakan keanekaragaman hayati yang ada disekitar kita, baik yang tumbuh secara liar maupun yang sengaja dibudidayakan. Secara turun-temurun tanaman telah dimanfaatkan sebagai tanaman obat. Bahan baku obat yang berasal dari tumbuhan sebagian besar masih belum dibudidayakan, sedangkan peluang agrobisnis berpotensi meningkatkan peluang dan peluang yang terbuka terhadap produk obat.
Metode: Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis tanaman obat dan mengetahui bagaimana persepsi masyarakat terhadap manfaat tanaman obat di Desa Negeri Lima. maluku. Bahan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah angket atau angket. Penelitian menggunakan skala Guttman dengan menyebarkan kuesioner kepada responden yang digunakan untuk mencari skor, persen skor, jumlah skor, dan persen skor ideal, yang hasilnya diubah menjadi kriteria interpretasi skor.
Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kriteria yang dibagikan kepada responden adalah sangat baik dengan jumlah skor tertinggi sebesar 90% dan terendah sebesar 10%.
Kesimpulan: Dari hasil identifikasi yang dilakukan, teridentifikasi 20 jenis tanaman obat yang tersebar di Desa Negeri Lima, Maluku Tengah. Analisis kuesioner yang dibagikan kepada masyarakat untuk mengukur persepsi masyarakat dengan menyebarkan kuesioner menggunakan skala Guttman dari pertanyaan no. 1 - 5 diketahui persentase tertinggi sebesar 90% dan persentase terendah sebesar 10%. Sedangkan hasil

analisis item pertanyaan sikap untuk mengukur persepsi masyarakat dari pertanyaan no. 6 – 10 mempunyai persentase tertinggi yaitu 80% dan persentase terendah yaitu 20%.

Kata Kunci: Identifikasi, tanaman obat, persepsi.

INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants are the biodiversity that exists around us, both those that grow wild and those that are deliberately cultivated. For generations, plants have been used as medicinal plants (Bangun, 2023). The largest part of medicinal raw materials derived from plants is still not cultivated, while opportunities for agribusiness have the potential to increase the opportunities and possibilities open for medicinal products. To support environmental sustainability and guarantee the supply of raw materials for the needs of the medicinal industry, it is necessary to develop a medicinal plant cultivation system in accordance with the agroecosystem in cultivation, it is also necessary to pay attention to the quality of the raw material products produced and the authenticity of the varieties (Supriadi, 2023).

The health department has made quite a lot of efforts to equalize health, but there are still groups who have not been reached, especially people in remote areas or communities with low economic levels. The people's income which is still very low is the main reason why they cannot get adequate health services. Thus, the role of knowledge of treatment using medicinal plants is very important to know (Hamzari, 2023). The development of medicinal plants sourced from forests and gardens deserves greater attention, not only because the potential for development continues to increase (Siwabessy, 2023). Negeri Lima Village is a village located in Leihitu District, with a very large population, consisting of 5000 heads of families and having different jobs, incomes and levels of education, some of whom have professions as farmers, fishermen, livestock breeders, traders. , builders, priests, civil servants and retired civil servants (Nima Lima Village Statistical Data, 2020). Human response to the environment depends on how the individual perceives the environment. (Sarwono, 2023).

In Negeri Lima Village, there are various types of medicinal plants which are used by the community to cure various types of diseases, some of which are already known to the public and some whose benefits and processing are not yet known. Some of these medicinal plants are planted in the yard, some grow by themselves and some grow wild. Based on the background above, this matter really attracts our attention in carrying out community service in the village. This activity is carried out by giving lectures to the community about the benefits of plants that can be used as alternative medicine in the community of Negeri Lima village, Leihitu District, Central Maluku.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This type of research is descriptive analytic. Analytics is research that tries to explore how and why medicinal phenomena occur. This research is an observational research method used a cross sectional approach, which is a method of data collection that is carried out at a moment's time or one measurement. This method aims to obtain complete data in a relatively fast time. The study was conducted in Negeri Lima Village, Leihitu District, Maluku Province, from October- November 2023.

The population in this study were people Negeri Lima Village. Sampling was selected by means of quota sampling, namely sampling based on a specified number of 50 respondents. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. Data analysis using correlation was carried out to state the strength of the relationship between the two variables, namely the independent and dependent variables. The data obtained will be analyzed used the Guttman scale. By used the Guttman scale, a questionnaire in the form of questions that respondents need to answer can be expressed with the support of attitudes expressed in words that are given a value:

Yes: the value is 1

No: the value is 0

After obtaining data from respondents, the number of suspensions, percent of suspensions, total suspensions, and percent of ideal suspensions are searched for, using the formula:

Score = Number of respondents' answers x respondent value

Percent score = $\frac{\text{Number of respondents answers}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100\%$

Total score = Total score

Percent ideal score = $\frac{\text{Total score}}{\text{Highest score total}} \times 100\%$

Criteria interpretation score

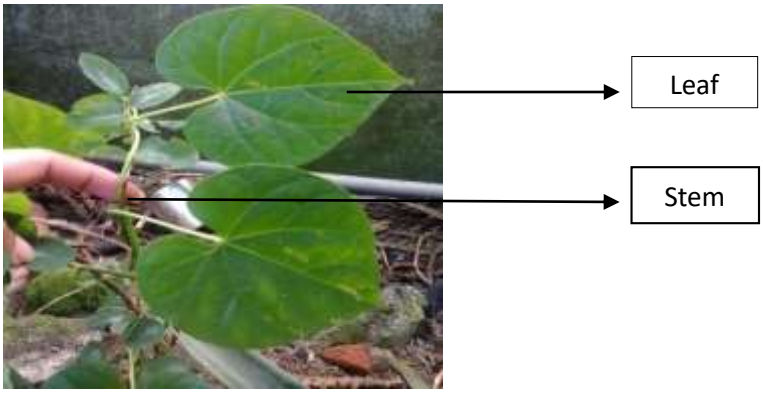
0% - 20% = Very weak
21% - 40% = Weak
41% - 60% = Enough
61% - 80% = Good
81% - 100% = Very good

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Identification of medicinal plants

The results of a survey conducted in Negeri Lima Village, Leihitu District, Central Maluku, identified around 20 types of medicinal plants which were distributed, including the following:

A. Antawali (*Tinospora crispa*)

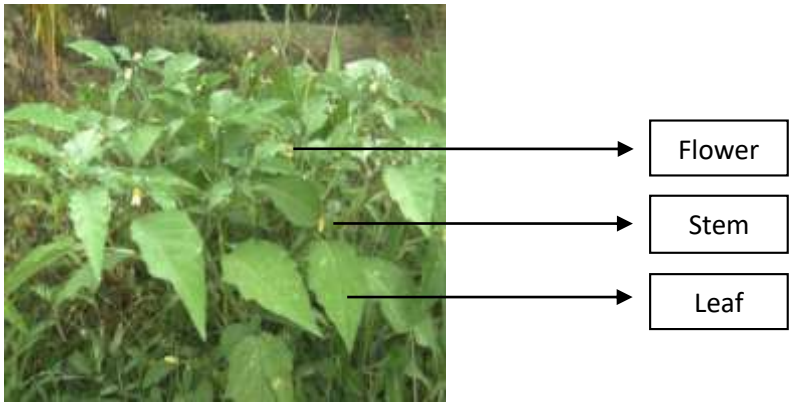


The antawali plant is a wild plant that grows in many places in Indonesia, especially in Java, Bali and Ambon. Can grow in forests, gardens, or yards near fences. This plant grows at an altitude of 1,000 meters above sea level (Bangun, 2020). The antawali plant is used as an alternative medicine to treat several diseases, including rheumatism, yellow fever, diabetes, wounds and body itching.

B. Meniran *(Phylanthus niruri)*

This plant is a plant that thrives in damp and rocky places among the grass. The plant stem is not gummy, wet, round in shape, the plant reaches a height of 50 cm, is branched and light green in color (Siwabessy, 2020). The meniran plant is used as an alternative medicine to treat several diseases, including inflammation of the kidneys, difficulty urinating, painful urination, kidney stones, dysentery, hepatitis, night blindness, boils on the eyelids, rheumatism, being bitten by a mad dog, and epilepsy.

C. Ciplukan *(Physalis angulata)*



Ciplukan is an annual shrub plant. The places where it often grows are usually empty land that is not too muddy, such as the edges of ditches, the edges of gardens, cliff slopes and river banks. Usually grows well at an altitude of 0 - 1,800 meters above sea level. Ciplukan is a plant with a height of approximately 1 meter, stem shape: hairy, slightly watery, leaves; single oval, pointed tip, flat edge, hairy surface, stalk 9 cm, green. Seeds are round, flat, small yellow. The taproot is white (Rehena, 2020). This plant is useful for treating various diseases including influenza, sore throat, whooping cough, bronchitis, mumps (parotitis), swelling of the testicles (orchitis), boils, ulcers, diabetes, lung disease, epilepsy, and prostate swelling.

D. Sambung Nyawa *(Gynura procumbens)*

This plant is an upright shrub when it is young and can propagate once it is old enough. When you crush the leaf, it'll create an aromantic smell. The stem is rectangular with segments, the length of the segments from base to tip is getting shorter, the segments are green with purple spots. The life-saving plant can be used as an alternative medicine for several diseases, namely to treat high blood pressure, throat inflammation, sinusitis, tumors, diabetes, liver disease, hemorrhoids, high cholesterol, ulcers, and infestation with caterpillars or black ants (Bangun, 2020).

E. Mengkudu/Pace *(Morinda citrifolia)*

This plant grows in lowland areas up to areas at an altitude of 1500 meters above sea level. The tree can reach 3-8 meters in height. Has white hump flowers. It is believed that the noni plant can be used as an alternative medicine to treat several diseases, including: dysentery, intestinal inflammation, urination, coughing due to colds, tonsillitis, diphtheria, swollen lymph and lymphatic pain, bloody tongue, liver disease, stomach medicine, canker sores, wounds, eczema, roundworms, diabetes, hypertension/high blood pressure, beriberi, obesity, cleansing the blood, rough skin on the feet, skin softener, chicken pox, dandruff, and constipation.

F. Alang-alang *(Imperata cylindira)*

This plant is a perennial herb, and can reach a height of 180 cm. As for the morphology of the reed plant, the stem is solid, the leaves are ribbon-shaped, green in color, the surface of the leaves is visible. Rhizome stem, creeping underground, stem erect, forms one inflorescence, dense. Single leaf, bases close together, ribbon-shaped leaves, sharp pointed tip, erect, rough. Compound flowers, compound spikes, slightly tapered. The stigma is shaped like a chicken feather. Rice type fruit. The flowers are in the form of spikelets, white, at the top the flowers are perfect and at the bottom the flowers are barren. Flowers are easily blown by the wind. Seeds are oblong in shape (Arisandi, 2008). This reed plant is used to cure diseases including: Blood vomiting, nosebleeds, bloody urine, gonorrhea, acute infectious hepatitis, thirst in measles, and acute inflammation of the kidneys.

G. Jarak Pagar *(Jatropha curcas)*

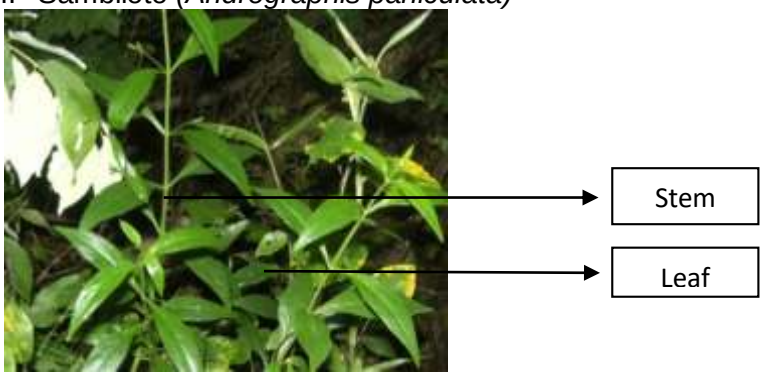
This plant is a shrub or tree that is resistant to drought so it can survive in areas with low rainfall. This plant generally grows naturally. Characteristics of Jatropha, 2 - 5 meters high, smooth skin, stems have protrusions from fallen leaves, slightly cloudy white gum, single leaf, pale abaxial surface, oval-shaped with long leaf blades forming a heart, pointed tip, bony the main leaves are fingered with 5 - 7 lines, the length of the leaf stalk is 3 - 15 cm, the flowers are yellowish green, unisexual, monoecious, the male and female flowers are each arranged in a series in the form of a cup, with a diameter of 3 - 4

cm, when ripe they are colored yellow which is divided into 3 rooms, when dry it will crack. Jatropha growth is very fast (Siwabessy, 2020). All parts of the plant are used in traditional medicine. The oil is used to cleanse the stomach, treat skin diseases and treat rheumatic diseases. The essence of boiled leaves is used as a cough medicine and antiseptic after giving birth. Apart from that, this plant is also used to treat diseases including: Swelling, sprains, broken bones, bleeding wounds. Itching, eczema, fungus on the feet, leprosy, non-healing ulcers, hair loss, and rheumatism.

H. *Patikan Kebo* (Euphorbia hirta)

This plant grows wild in tropical areas. This plant can be found among the grass on roadsides, rivers, gardens, or unkempt home gardens. Usually, this patikan kebo lives at altitudes at low land elevations up to 1,400 meters above sea level. This plant is able to survive for 1 year and reproduces through seeds (Bangun, 2020). This shrub has a brownish and gummy color. The trunk has branches with a small diameter. The leaves of Patikan Kebo are round and elongated with spurs. Place the leaves facing each other. Meanwhile, the flowers emerge from the leaf axils. Make sure the live wildflowers are creeping (creeping) on the ground. This plant is known by regional names, such as bean seed leaves, milk bracelet, nagkaan, Javanese patikan, kak sekakan, and sosononga. This plant can also cure various diseases including dysentery, improving urination, kidney inflammation, asthma, inflammation of the mammary glands, and swollen breasts. In Chinese pharmacology and other traditional medicine, this plant is said to have a slightly bitter and sour taste, cool, slightly toxic (poisonous). The side effect of this plant is that if there are symptoms of poisoning, the sufferer will suffer from loose stools, so the treatment uses a concoction of 9 grams of cinnamon *(Glycyrrizha uralensis)*, added 12 grams of *Lonicera macrantha* and 2 bowls of water, all boiled into 1 bowl, then drunk.

I. Sambiloto *(Andrographis paniculata)*

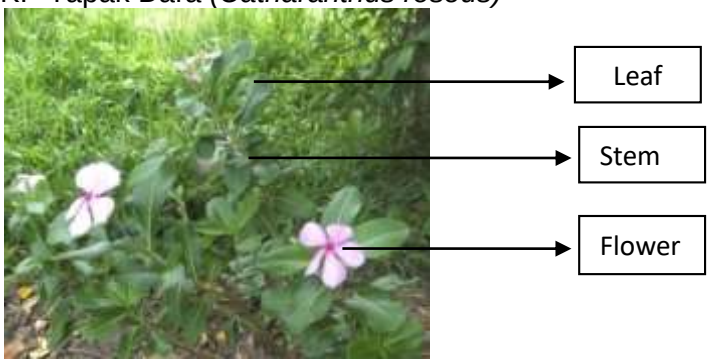


The bitter plant is classified as a herb or annual herb. This plant is a plant that grows wild in the open. Such as in gardens, rivers, slightly damp empty land or yards. This plant reaches a height of 50 cm - 1 meter (Siwabessy, 2020). This plant can be used as an alternative medicine to treat several diseases including: Flu, headaches, fever, pneumonia, high blood pressure and diabetes.

J. Sidaguri/ Sapu-Sapu Ternate *(Sida rhombifolia)*

Sidaguri grows wild on roadsides, grassy yards, forests, fields, and places with bright sunlight or little shelter. This plant is distributed in tropical areas throughout the world from the lowlands to 1,450 meters above sea level. This upright, branching shrub can reach 2 meters in height with small branches. Single leaf, serrated, pointed tip, pinnate spine. The bright yellow flowers emerge from the leaf axils, bloom around 12 noon and wilt about three hours later. Fruit with 8 - 10 endaga, diameter 6 - 7 mm (Dalimarta, 2020). Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia in 1995, the chemical contents contained in the Sida clan include alkaloids, leukoanthocyadins, flavonoids, tannins, steroids and triterpenoids. The efficacy of sidagiru in curing various diseases is related to the chemical compounds it contains. Several diseases that can be cured by consuming all parts of the plant include pain in the waist, back, shoulders, hands and feet/high uric acid, overcoming rheumatism, bee stings, itchy skin, boils, toothache and scabies.

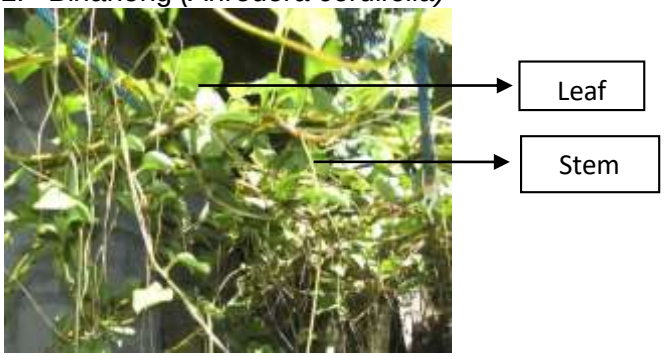
K. Tapak Dara *(Catharanthus roseus)*



Tapak dara has a height of between 80 cm to 120 cm and grows upright. This plant sometimes grows in clusters with other plants. The stem is round, woody at the base and has fine hairs. The color of the stem is red and has many branches. The leaves are single, rather thick with short stalks opposite each other. The leaves are thin with tapered

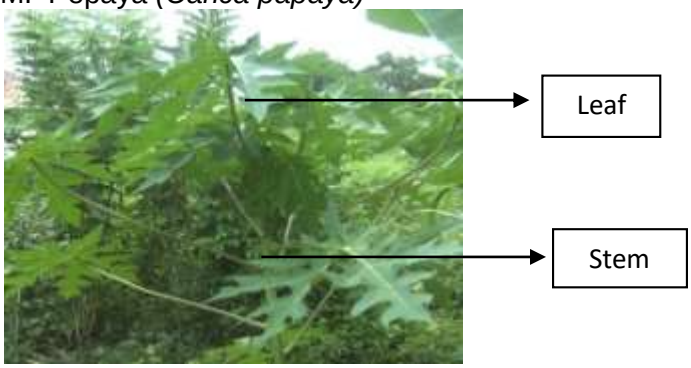
tips. The leaves are pinnate. This plant lives in the yard as an ornamental plant. Apart from being an ornamental plant, this plant is also used as a medicinal plant. The diseases that can be cured with the periwinkle plant are: hypertension, diabetes and bleeding due to a decrease in the number of platelets.

L. Binahong *(Anredera cordifolia)*



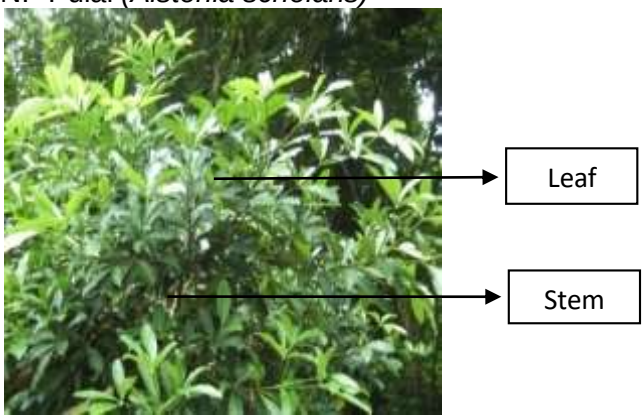
The binahong plant is a creeping plant that has soft, cylindrical, twisted stems, the stems are red, have a smooth surface, have tubers located in the armpits of the leaves with an irregular shape and a rough texture. The roots are rhizome-shaped and have soft flesh. This plant is easy to maintain and is suitable for Indonesia's tropical climate and is often used as an ornamental plant that can circle over garden paths. Local people use this plant to treat broken bones, to treat acne and to soften facial skin.

M. Pepaya *(Carica papaya)*



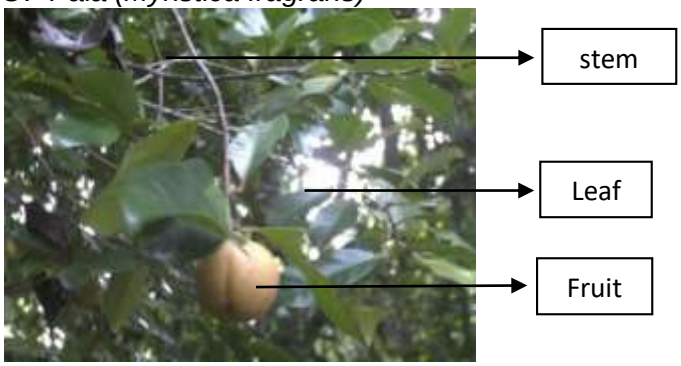
This plant is also cultivated in large gardens because its fruit is fresh and nutritious. The chemical content in ripe papaya fruit is vitamin A, vitamin B1, vitamin C, calcium, charcoal hydrate, phosphorus, iron. Besides that, papaya fruit also contains antibiotic elements, which can be used for treatment without any side effects. This plant is consumed by local people as food. The fruit and leaves are often consumed as vegetables. Apart from that, the papaya plant also has properties for treating diseases including diarrhea and malaria.

N. Pulai *(Alstonia scholaris)*



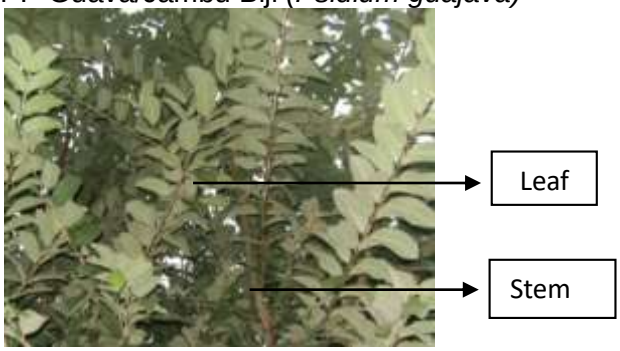
This pulai plant, especially the skin, has no smell and tastes bitter. This plant is found in India, especially in the forest areas of the West Coast, Sri Lanka, Australia and the Salomon Islands. In Indonesia, islands are spread throughout the archipelago. In Java, pulai grows in teak forests, mixed forests and small forests in rural areas. This plant can also grow in the yard of the house. The place where it grows is at an altitude of between 0.5 meters to 1,050 meters above sea level. The nutritious parts of the pulai plant are the wood and leaves. Pulai is efficacious for treating fever and toothache.

O. Pala *(Myristica fragrans)*



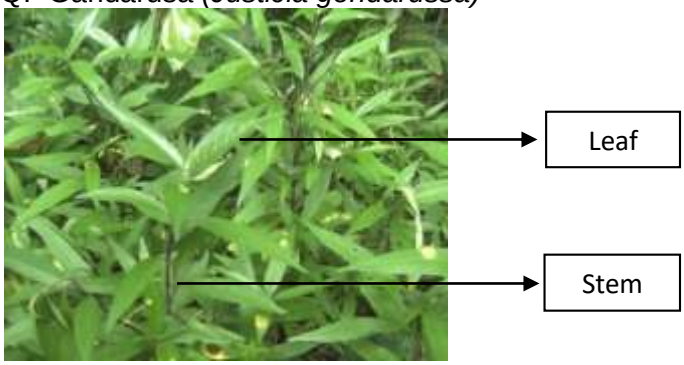
Pala/Nutmeg is a tree that reaches 10 meters in height. The stem is woody and upright. The color of the stem is dirty white. The leaves are single leaves. The leaf shape is oval with a pointed tip and base. The color of the leaves is shiny green. The flowers are panicle-shaped. Flowers emerge from the leaf axils. The color of the flowers, especially the male flowers, is yellow. The seeds are small and oval in shape. The seeds are brownish black covered in red. The smell of nutmeg, especially the fruit skin, seeds and flowers, is quite aromatic, while the taste is slightly spicy and creates a thick taste on the tongue. The largest substance contained in this plant is essential oil. The center for growing nutmeg trees in the Banda Islands. However, nutmeg is also found in the Sangir Islands, Talaud, Sumatra and Bengkulu. Nutmeg grows well in humus-rich and loose soil (Nooryani, 2020). The nutmeg plant parts that are nutritious are the seeds, seed coat (fruit) and fruit skin. The benefits of the nutmeg plant are as a medicine for diarrhea, stomach ulcers, stomach ache, vomiting, insomnia in rheumatic children, and hoarseness. Nutmeg plants are generally cultivated in the Maluku islands, especially Ambon and Banda. The largest substance contained in the nutmeg plant itself is essential oil.

P. Guava/Jambu Biji *(Psidium guajava)*



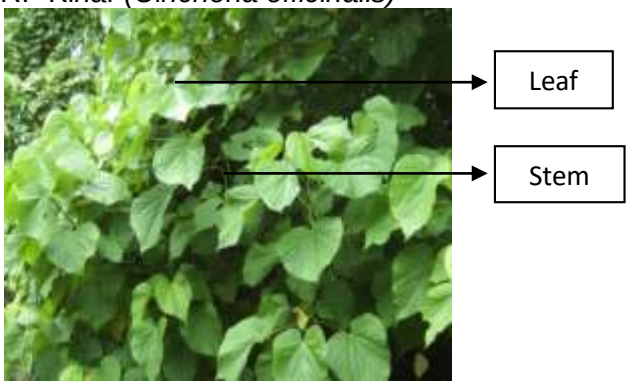
Guava is a tropical plant originating from Brazil. Guava has green fruit with white or red flesh and a sweet and sour taste. The morphology of the guava plant contains a lot of vitamin C. Guava is a shrub and has many branches and twigs; the tree trunk is hard. The surface of the tree bark is brown and smooth. The shape of the leaves is generally oval in shape with a rather large size. The flowers are small white flowers that emerge from the leaf axils. This plant can grow in lowland areas up to an altitude of 1200 meters above sea level. There are many seeds and they are found in the inner flesh of the fruit. The chemical content of the fruit, leaves and bark of the guava tree contains tannin, while the flowers do not contain much tannin. Guava leaves also contain other substances except tannin, such as essential oils, ursolic acid, psidiolic acid, kratogolic acid, oleonolic acid, guajaverin acid and vitamins. The nutritious guava plants include the leaves, seed coat and fruit. The people of this village often use guava plants to treat diseases. The benefits of guava are to treat diseases including diarrhea and skin diseases.

Q. Gandarusa *(Justicia gendarussa)*



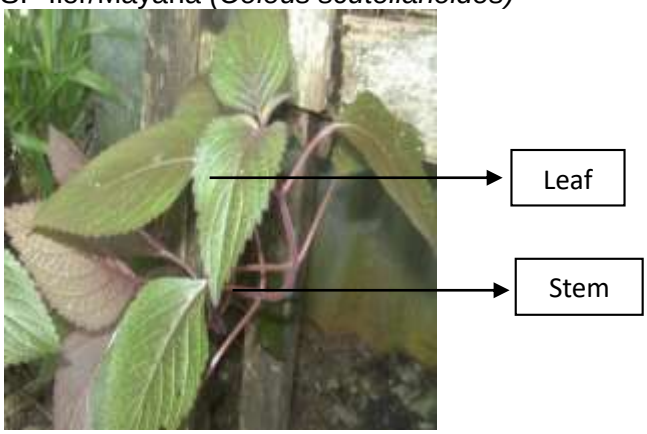
This plant can be used as a medicinal plant because it has spicy, slightly acidic, neutral properties and can improve blood circulation. Based on Chinese pharmacology, it is stated that these healing properties are obtained from the use of leaves, either fresh or dried. This plant is used by people as an ornamental plant and planted as a fence. This plant is also effective in healing broken bones, boils, rheumatism, bruises or sprains, irregular menstruation, nausea and headaches.

R. Kinar *(Cinchona officinalis)*



Kinar is a medium-sized tree plant with a height of 8 - 16 cm, sometimes reaching 30 meters. The thick bark is light brown to dark brown. The leaves are oblong in shape. The flowers are pink or yellowish. The fruit measures 1 - 3 cm containing 40 - 50 seeds. Kinar grows well in rainfall areas between 2500 - 3800 mm. has high air humidity, at an altitude of between 800 - 2000 meters above sea level (Sutedjo, 2021). This plant is used as an alternative medicine for malaria.

S. Iler/Mayana *(Coleus scutellarioides)*



This plant is a herbaceous plant, usually growing around rivers, home gardens, or growing wild. Iler stems are upright and creeping with a height ranging from 30 - 150 cm, have rectangular stems and are included in the category of wet plants whose stems break easily. Meanwhile, the leaves are heart-shaped and each edge is decorated with ovaries or thin curves that are continuous and supported by leaf stalks. They come in a variety of colors. The flowers of the sludge plant are in the form of arranged flower strands, the flowers appear at the top of the stem. This herb can grow abundantly in lowland areas up to 1,500 meters above sea level. The parts of the plant used to cure disease are the leaves and roots. This plant is also useful for curing diseases including hemorrhoids, boils, late menstruation, vaginal discharge, and stomach aches.

T. Tapak Liman (Elephantopus scaber)

This plant is an annual herb, erect, hairy, with large roots, 10-80 cm high, stiff stems with long and dense hair, branched and grooved. This plant lives wild in grass fields, roadsides and is sometimes found in large numbers and is found in lowland areas up to an altitude of 1,200 meters above sea level. The single leaves are gathered at the bottom in a rosette shape, hairy, oblong in shape, elongated egg-shaped, curved edges, and bluntly serrated. Leaf length 10 - 18 cm and leaf width 3 - 5 cm. The flowers are tuber-shaped, numerous, purple and in the form of longkah fruit (Bangun, 2020). This tapak liman plant has properties that can be used to treat diseases including hepatitis, beriberi, flatulence, diarrhea and influenza.

2. Results of analysis of respondents knowledge the use of medicinal plants.

Analysis for Question no. 1. Respondents' perceptions of question no. 1 is very high where 18 respondents answered yes (90%) with a score = 18, while 2 respondents (10%) answered no with a score = 0 while the result of calculating the total score percentage was 90%. Analysis for Question no. 2. Respondents' perceptions of question no. 2 is high where 15 respondents answered yes (75%) with a score = 15, while 5 respondents (25%) answered no with a score = 0. Meanwhile, the total score calculation result = 75%. Analysis for Question no. 3. Respondents' perceptions of question no. 3 is high where 14 respondents answered yes (70%) with a score = 14, while 6 respondents (30%) answered no with a score = 0. Meanwhile, the total score calculation result = 70%. Analysis for Question no. 4. Respondents' perceptions of question no. 4 is high where 14 respondents who answered yes (70%) had a score = 14, while 6 respondents (30%) who answered no had a score = 0. Meanwhile, the total score calculation result = 70%. Analysis for Question no. 5. Respondents' perceptions of question no. 5 is high where 15 respondents answered yes (75%) with a score = 15, while 5 respondents (25%) answered no with a score = 0. Meanwhile, the total score calculation result = 75%. Analysis for Question no. 6. Respondents' perceptions of question no. 6 is high where 13 respondents who answered yes (65%) had a score = 13, while 7 respondents who answered no (35%) had a score = 0. Meanwhile the total score calculation result = 65%. Analysis for Question no.7. Respondents' perceptions of question no. 7 is moderate where 11 respondents who answered yes (55%) had a score = 11, while 9 respondents who answered no (45%) had a score = 0. Meanwhile, the total score calculation result = 55%. Analysis for Question no. 8. Respondents' perceptions of question no. 8 is high where 16 respondents who answered yes (80%) had a score = 16, while 4 respondents (20%) who answered no had a score = 0. Meanwhile, the total score calculation result = 80%. Analysis for Question no. 9. Respondents' perceptions of question no. 9 is high where 13 respondents

who answered yes (65%) had a score = 13, while 7 respondents who answered no (35%) had a score = 0. Meanwhile, the total score calculation result = 65%. Analysis for Question no. 10. Respondents' perceptions of question no. 10 is moderate where 11 respondents answered yes (55%) the score = 11, and 9 respondents answered no (45%) the score = 0. Meanwhile the total score calculation result = 55%.

The results of data analysis on questionnaires distributed to respondents regarding knowledge about medicinal plants showed that 90% of respondents knew about medicinal plants. The processing of plants as alternative medicine that must be considered is washing, drying, water, boiling, drinking, and the containers used by the community. From the research results, it can be seen that some methods of processing medicinal plants only involve mixing them with water, and others use or add other types of plants. This is supported by the opinion of Supriadi (2001), that the use of medicinal plant types is "single" meaning that the type of plant is used without a mixture of other types of plants or raw materials and is only mixed with water. Meanwhile, "mixed" means that the type of medicinal plant is processed or used in the form of a concoction or mixture with other types of plants or ingredients.

CONCLUSION

1. As a result of the identification carried out, 20 types of medicinal plants were identified which were spread across Negeri Lima Village, Central Maluku.
2. Analysis of questionnaires distributed to the public to measure public perceptions by distributing questionnaires used the Guttman scale from question no. 1 - 5, it is known that the highest percentage is 90% and the lowest percentage is 10%. Meanwhile, the results of the analysis of attitude question items to measure public perception from question no. 6 - 10 has the highest percentage, namely 80% and the lowest percentage, namely 20%.

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