

Etnoekologi dan etnobotani masyarakat melayu di Dusun Mengkadai Sarolangun, Jambi = Ethnoecology and ethnobotany of malay society in Dusun Mengkadai Sarolangun, Jambi

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Penelitian etnoekologi dan etnobotani Masyarakat Melayu dilakukan di Dusun Mengkadai Sarolangun, Jambi. Penelitian ini sangat penting dilakukan mengingat lokasi dusun yang dekat dengan ibukota kabupaten sehingga memengaruhi gaya hidup masyarakat. Tujuan penelitian ini ialah untuk memahami hubungan antara masyarakat Dusun Mengkadai dengan lanskap mereka, juga pengetahuan dan pemanfaatan tumbuhan. Penelitian ini mencakup persepsi, pemanfaatan, dan sistem pengelolaan lanskap oleh masyarakat Melayu, juga dinamika lanskap di Dusun Mengkadai. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menggambarkan adaptasi lingkungan masyarakat Melayu, dinamika lanskap, pengetahuan tentang tumbuhan, dan valuasi pemanfaatan tumbuhan. Metode penelitian diadaptasi dari Multidisiplinary Landscape Assessment (MLA). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan klasifikasi lokal atas lanskap dan keanekaragaman tumbuhan di dalamnya. Masyarakat mengklasifikasikan lanskap ke dalam 12 satuan lanskap, yaitu dusun/laman (66 spesies), umo, sawah (35 spesies), kebun para (33 spesies), kebun kelapa sawit (35 spesies), kebun tanaman mudo (14 spesies), jerami (49 spesies), beluka (46 spesies), beluka tuo (65 spesies), batang ayik (17 spesies), imbo inum (64 spesies), dan imbo larangan (131 spesies). Dinamika lanskap di Dusun Mengkadai berkaitan dengan aktivitas manusia dalam mengekstraksi spesies-spesies penting dan perluasan perkebunan karet dan kelapa sawit. Terkait dengan pengetahuan dan pemanfaatan tumbuhan, ada 80 spesies penting dari 295 spesies tumbuhan yang ditemukan di Dusun Mengkadai, yang digunakan untuk bahan makanan (LUVI = 6%), bahan konstruksi berat (LUVI = 6,5%), bahan konstruksi ringan (LUVI = 5%), bahan obat-obatan (LUVI = 5,5%), bahan teknologi lokal dan seni (LUVI = 5,5%), tali-temali (LUVI = 3%), bahan hiasan/ritual/adat (LUVI = 5,5%), sumber penghasilan (LUVI = 8%), bahan pewarna (LUVI = 3%), dan kayu bakar (LUVI = 3,5%). Bagaimanapun, perluasan perkebunan monokultur telah menurunkan keanekaragaman tumbuhan, serta pengetahuan dan pemanfaatannya.

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ABSTRACT

Ethnoecology and Ethnobotany of Malay Society are studied in Dusun Mengkadai Sarolangun, Jambi. This study is very important because the easier access to the urban that influence people's lifestyles. The objectives of this study is to understand the relationship between Dusun Mengkadai society and their landscape, and also their knowledge and utilization of plant. This study covers perception, utilization and management system of landscape by Malay society, also dynamics of landscape in Dusun Mengkadai. This study is expected to describe the environmental adaptation of Malay society, dynamics of landscape, knowledge of plant, and valuation of plant utilization. The methods of this study is adapted from Multidisiplinary Landscape Assessment (MLA). The result of this study showed the local classification of the landscape and plant diversity in Dusun Mengkadai. The society have classified the landscape in twelve units, included dusun/laman (66 species), umo, sawah (35 species), kebun para (33 species), kebun kelapa

sawit (35 species), kebun tanaman mudo (14 species), jerami (49 species), beluka (46 species), beluka tuo (65 species), batang ayik (17 species), imbo inum (64 species), and imbo larangan (131 species). Landscape dynamics in Dusun Mengkadai is related to human activities in harvested important species and expansion of rubber and palm oil plantations. Related to the knowledge and utilization of plant, there are 80 significant species from 295 species of plants acquired in Dusun Mengkadai, which are used for foods (LUVI= 6%), heavy construction (LUVI= 6.5%), lightweight construction (LUVI= 5%), medicinal plant (LUVI= 5.5%), local technology and art (LUVI= 5.5%), rigging (LUVI= 3%), ornament/ritual/tradition (LUVI= 5.5%), revenue (LUVI= 8%), dyes (LUVI= 3%), and firewood (LUVI= 3.5%). After all, expansion of monoculture plantation has reduced plant diversity and also plant knowledge and utilization.