

Ekologi dan etnobotani pekarangan di Kecamatan Pariangan, Kabupaten Tanah Datar, Sumatra Barat = Ecology and ethnobotany of homegardens in Pariangan Subdistrict, Tanah Datar District, West Sumatra

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Abstrak

Telah dilakukan penelitian tentang struktur dan komposisi vegetasi lanskap pekarangan dan pemanfaatan tanaman pekarangan di Kecamatan Pariangan, Kabupaten Tanah Datar, Sumatra Barat pada bulan Oktober-Desember 2018. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengkaji struktur dan komposisi vegetasi lanskap pekarangan dan pengetahuan lokal dalam memanfaatkan tanaman pekarangan. Tipe pekarangan yang dijadikan objek penelitian ditentukan secara stratified random sampling berdasarkan lokasi yang berbeda-beda yaitu pekarangan yang berlokasi di dekat hutan, dekat jalan raya dan dekat sungai. Setiap tipe pekarangan dikelompokkan ke dalam dua kelas luasan yaitu kecil dan besar. Masing-masing kelas luasan dicuplik sebanyak 15 pekarangan. Data struktur dan komposisi vegetasi lanskap pekarangan dikumpulkan dengan mencatat nama lokal tanaman, menghitung jumlah individu tanaman dan mengukur diameter batang tanaman sedangkan data pemanfaatan tanaman pekarangan dengan pendekatan etnobotani melalui wawancara semi terstruktur, terbuka dan FGD (Focus Group Discussion). Wawancara dilakukan pada pemilik pekarangan atau anggota keluarga pemilik pekarangan. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara kualitatif dengan statistika deskriptif untuk menggambarkan pengetahuan lokal masyarakat. Analisis secara kuantitatif dilakukan dengan menghitung indeks nilai penting, indeks keanekaragaman menurut Shannon-Wiener (H), indeks kesamaan Jaccard (Ji), indeks nilai kepentingan lokal (Local Users Value Index, LUVI) dan indeks kepentingan budaya (Index of Cultural Significance, ICS). Hasil pencuplikan sebanyak 90 pekarangan teridentifikasi sebanyak 300 spesies terdiri atas 236 genus dan 85 famili. Indeks keanekaragaman di tiap pekarangan tergolong tinggi yaitu 3,97-4,6. Indeks kesamaan tertinggi terdapat di pekarangan dekat sungai ukuran besar dengan pekarangan dekat sungai ukuran kecil. Indeks nilai penting tiap perawakan tanaman di setiap kategori pekarangan memiliki spesies yang berbeda-beda. Stratifikasi tanaman pekarangan lebih menyerupai stratifikasi hutan dengan lapisan tajuk yang rapat. Nilai LUVI di tiga tipe pekarangan menunjukkan adanya perbedaan persepsi mengenai spesies yang disukai pada beberapa kategori pemanfaatan. Nilai ICS tertinggi dimiliki oleh karambia (*Cocos nucifera* L.) sebesar 68.

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Research about the structure and composition of vegetation of homegardens landscape and utilization of plants in the homegardens of Pariangan Subdistrict, Tanah Datar district, West Sumatra was conducted on October-December 2018. The purposes of this research were to investigate the structure and composition of vegetation homegardens landscape and the local knowledge in utilizing homegardens plants. The type of homegardens used as the object of research is determined by stratified random sampling based on different locations, namely the homegardens near the forest, near the highway and near the river. Furthermore, each type of homegardens is grouped into two broad classes, namely small and large. Each broad class is sampled as many as 15 homegardens. Data of the structure and composition of vegetation homegardens landscape were collected by recording as local names, calculating individual numbers and measuring in stem diameter

while data of utilizing homegardens plants were collected using ethnobotanical approach through semi structured interview, open ended and FGD (Focus Group Discussion). Interview were conducted with the homegardens owner or the family members of the homegardens owner. Data were analyzed qualitatively using descriptive statistics to describe the local knowledge. Quantitative analysis was conducted by calculate the important value index, the diversity index according to the Shannon-Wiener index (HE), the similarity index according to the Jaccard index (Ji), Local Users Value Index (LUVI) and Index of Cultural Significance (ICS). Sampling results as many as 90 homegardens identified 300 species consisting of 236 genera and 85 families. The diversity index in each homegardens is classified as high, namely 3.97-4.6. The highest similarity index was in the homegardens near the river with a large size with a homegardens near the river with a small size. The important value index for each plant stature in each homegardens category have different species. Stratification of homegardens plants is more like stratification of forests with a dense canopy layer. LUVI in three type of homegardens show the different perception of the preferred species in several utilization categories. The highest ICS has karambia (*Cocos nucifera* L.) (68).