

Study Ethnobotany Andong Plants of the Genus *Cordyline* in the Dayaknese of Meratus Lok Lahung Village, Loksado, South Borneo

Gunawan

Biology Departmen, Matematic and Natural Science Faculty, Unlam, Banjarbaru, Indonesia
gunawan_unlam@yahoo.com

Abstract

This research aims to inform about use plants of th egenus cordyline in the Dayaknese of Meratus, Lok Lahung village, South Borneo and documented the local cultural in the use of genus Cordyline plant. The method used is purposive sampling with a sampling intensity of 10% +3. The data was collected by surveys and interviews with semi-structural techniques. The results of this study showing plants of the genus Cordyline is a Lok Lahung village, Loksado South Borneo is red andong (Cordyline fruticosa L.) and green andong (Cordyline terminalis P.). In the Lok Lahung village have major role in their lives that is widely used in religious, rituals and beliefs, medicine.. Andong red plant parts most widely used are the leaves and stems. Leaves and stems are widely used in traditional ceremonies and rituals.

Keywords: *benefits of andong, ethnoanthropology, The Dayaknese of Meratus*

Introduction

Ethnobotany is a science of botany on the use of plants for day by day and indigenou tribes. Ethnobotany study not only about the data botanical taxonomists, but also about the knowledge that is regional botany, in the form of reviews interpretations and associations who study the interrelationship between humans and plants, as well asregarding the use of these plants for the preservation of cultural and natural resources ^[1].

South Kalimantan region is dominated by mountains Meratus the length and breadth of South Kalimantan controlled almost the entire north to south, from Kotabaru District, Upper Middle River, Upper South River, Upper North River, Tabalong to East Kalimantan. In these mountains live Dayak tribe known by the public as the Dayak Kalimantan Meratus (dayak hill) ^[2].

Meratus the Dayak tribe is one of Indonesia's right to conduct a study ethnobotany, given the traditional customs and community relations with the surrounding nature. The Dayak Meratus District Rural Lok Lahung Loksado enjoy the surrounding plants for the needs of food, clothing, shelter, or for ceremonial purposes. One of a plant used by the Dayak community Meratus is a plant of the genus *Cordyline* carriage.

Method

The method use d is purposive sampling with a sampling intensity of 10% +3. Data is collected by surveys and interviews with semi-structural techniques.

Results and Discussion

Based on the picture above, Andong plants most used by residents of the village of Lok Lahung of leaves at 100%. This is happen because the leaf Andong by locals is widely used in traditional ritual means. For the root of the locals use it as a drug, used for trunk facilities as well as traditional rituals of the leaf. For men rarely used only 16.66% of the population that utilizes the carriage of fruit, this is because people rarely find fruiting plants such carriage. One respondent (Mr. Undan as headman in the village Manutui) said that "red and green andong rarely fruitful. For the andong of fruit red fruit called the original (which is used) and for fruit green buggy called false fruit (not used) ".

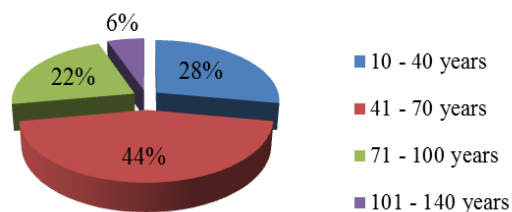


Figure 1. Age of respondent

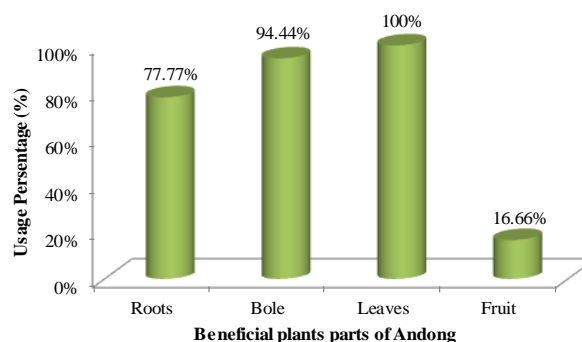


Figure 2. Parts of the plant are used

Ethnoantropology Study

Ethnoantropology study is a study on the use of plants in religious ritual, beliefs, and myths that are believed by locals that the special character ^[1]. Andong in terms of plant research community in the village ethnobotany in Lok Lahung used as a repellent reinforcements, funerals, ceremonial planting rice, bathing bungas (beautiful), virtual war, penglaris, heal and purify himself possessed.

a. Repellent reinforcements

Andong red or green by the locals usually planted in the yard or around their homes. It is aimed to have carriage can serve as repellent reinforcements means that the dangers came from outside (from another realm) that can harm them blocked by plants.

b. Ceremony death

At the funeral, leaves Andong of red plant parts are used. For how to use it itself is drawn carriage leaves of red and then soaked in water. Once it leaves that have been soaked sprinkled to people who are still alive who follow the funeral. The function of this, to make that spirits of the dead do not bother people who are still alive, it might works so that the devil does not interfere.

c. Rice planting ceremony

Parts used in ceremonies beginning of the rice stem red Andong. The trick stems from the andong planted near them. According to their beliefs, which Andong agricultural planted near the point that rice planted grew well, avoid illness, avoid colored rice habang (red) and get abundance.

Etnofarmakology Study

Etnofarmakology is the study of the functional use of plants as medicine or produced ingredients for the treatment of the local population ^[3]. Results obtained are red Andong plants used as medicine, used the roots and seeds. This plant is used by local residents as a drug drop, cough medicine, and cures poison. According Hariana ^[4] and the chemical content of plants Andong pharmacologic effects of having a sweet, bland, and be cool. Use of the carriage was a little-known plants, among which cools the blood, stop bleeding and eliminate swelling due to contusion (antisingling). Andong plant part used flowers, leaves and roots that can be done in fresh or dried used ^[5]. Plants Andong contain saponins, tannins, flavonoids, polyphenols, steroids, polysaccharides, calcium oxalate and iron ^[6].

Drugs surf local residents use as a drug drop red Andong (quote from local resident), which is to cleanser for the exhausted women to give birth. Parth used namely roots, means: first application Andong root cleaned with water from waste that stick to the ground, then the roots are soaked in a cotainer or cup filled with water and became silent about 2 to 3 hours, then water drik 1 day 2 times exhausted women to give birth. Consumer way that is taken seeds from the carriage, and then soaked in container or cup filled with water and then silenced drinking water, part used in poison antidote to this root red carriage is hump. Consumer way that is taken root andong is hump, then cleaned with water from waste remedy by way of Andong poison red crushed and put into small bottle with cooking oil and then stored cotton. Based on one of the respondent said that this poison antidote used for all types of poison.

Ethnolinguistic Study

Ethnolinguistic studied the plant naming system by the local ^[1]. Based on the results of interviews conducted with residents Dayak tribe village Meratus Lok Lahung about naming plants halinjuang named derived from their ancestral beliefs which in the local language halinjuang removed. For the red color of halinjuang caused because, according to an earlier ancestral beliefs origins mother Eve then had her uterus or blood falling from the sky later on halinjuang leaves until red. Halinjuang function as pihalat or pusher halinjuang the army because they are red like hell until the demon or demons afraid of the red halinjuang leaves.

Utilization of Plants of the Genus Cordyline

In the village of Lok lahung plants carriage in daily life by people Lok Lahung village are used as repellent reinforcements, funerals, ceremonies rice, toiletries (gorgeous), cyber warfare, loss leader, trance healing, purify themselves and for drugs. Lodging in land plants carriage used as a barrier soil. For the Sundanese (West Java) have a tradition of planting red carriage as a hedge and horse red "trusted" as a host plant or repellent repel evil spirit. In addition, in its own interest Sunda carriage plant used to wrap beans.

Conclusions

Andong plant in the Lok Lahung village have a big role in people's lives. Andong plant carriage much used in religious such as rites of death, custody and medicine. In religious used are the leaves and stems, while for the medication used are the root and seeds.

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