

## ABSTRAK

**Norita Siagian, NIM 4171220012 (2017). Inventarisasi dan Skrining Fitokimia Tumbuhan Obat Suku Batak Toba di Desa Meranti Barat Kecamatan Silaen Kabupaten Toba.**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis, organ, habitus, cara pengolahan, khasiat dan kandungan senyawa metabolit sekunder yang terkandung di dalam tumbuhan obat yang dimanfaatkan oleh masyarakat di Desa Meranti Barat Kecamatan Silaen Kabupaten Toba. Metode penelitian ini merupakan survey deskriptif kualitatif dengan wawancara semiterstruktur, dan skrining fitokimia. Tumbuhan yang dimanfaatkan sebagai obat oleh suku Batak Toba di Desa Meranti Barat berjumlah 38 spesies yang tergolong kedalam 28 famili dengan habitus terna 24%, herba 21%, pohon 21%, perdu 18%, liana 11% dan semak 5%. Persentase bagian tumbuhan yang digunakan yaitu daun 82%, buah 8%, rimpang 8%, umbi 5%, dan batang 3%. Cara pengolahan tumbuhan obat yaitu dikeringkan tanpa sinar matahari, dihaluskan, direbus, teksturnya dilembekkan diatas api, dikunyah dan tanpa dikelola. Khasiat tumbuhan obat yang digunakan yaitu untuk mengobati penyakit luka luar, asam lambung, sakit perut, gatal-gatal, pegal-pegal, terkilir, darah tinggi, demam berdarah, cacar air, demam, sakit gigi, sakit mata, masuk angin, angin duduk, diabetes, lever, digigit serangga, darah rendah dan kekeringan setelah lahiran. Dari hasil uji skrining fitokimia terhadap 40 sampel organ tumbuhan terdapat 36 sampel yang mengandung saponin, 35 sampel mengandung alkaloid dan flavonoid, 31 sampel yang mengandung steroid (6 sampel mengandung terpenoid) dan 28 sampel mengandung tanin.

**Kata Kunci :** *Morfologi, Skrining Fitokimia, Tumbuhan Obat, Suku Batak Toba*

## ABSTRACT

**Norita Siagian, NIM 4171220012 (2017). Inventory and Phytochemical Screening of Medicinal Plants of the Batak Toba Tribe in Meranti Barat Village, Silaen District, Toba Regency.**

This study aims to determine the type, organ, habitus, processing method, efficacy and content of secondary metabolites contained in medicinal plants used by the community in Meranti Barat Village, Silaen District, Toba Regency. This research method is a qualitative descriptive survey with semi-structured interviews, and phytochemical screening. The plants used as medicine by the Batak Toba tribe in Meranti Barat Village are 38 species belonging to 28 families with 24% herb habitus, 21% herbs, 21% trees, 18% shrubs, 11% lianas and 5% shrubs. The percentage of plant parts used are 82% leaves, 8% fruit, 8% rhizomes, 5% tubers, and 3% stems. Methods of processing medicinal plants are dried without sunlight, mashed, boiled, the texture is softened over a fire, chewed and without being managed. . The efficacy of medicinal plants used is to treat external wounds, stomach acid, stomach pain, itching, aches, sprains, high blood pressure, bloody fever, chicken pox, fever, toothache, eye pain, colds, wind sitting, diabetes, liver, insect bites, low blood pressure and dryness after birth. From the results of phytochemical screening tests on 40 samples of plant organs, there were 36 samples containing saponins, 35 samples containing alkaloids and flavonoids, 31 samples containing steroids (6 samples containing terpenoids) and 28 samples containing tannins.

**Keywords:** *Morphology, Phytochemical Screening, Medicinal Plants, Batak Toba Tribe*

