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Ethnomedicinal plants used by the community of Dayak Kanayatn tribe in the Tonang Village West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Fathul Yusro*, Yeni Mariani, Rika Purnama Sari
Forestry Faculty, Tanjungpura University, Pontianak, Indonesia

Abstract

The Dayak tribe is known as a tribe that lives in remote areas, close to the forest and often interacts with plants. They are divided into various sub-tribes, one of which is the Dayak Kanayatn tribe. This study aims to analyze the use of plants, especially as ingredients for traditional medicine by the people of the Dayak Kanayatn tribe in Tonang Village, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. This study uses a survey method by conducting interviews with people from the Dayak Kanayatn tribe (293 respondents). Data were analyzed for use value (UV), Family Importance Value (FIV), informant consensus factor (ICF) and Fidelity level (FL). The results showed that the people of Tonang village still use 118 species of medicinal plants. The plants with the highest use value (UV) were jambu karas (*P. guajava* L) (0.2901), carone (*C. odorata*) (0.2662), lingkodok (*M. candidum* D. Don) (0.2116), and unyit (*C. domestica*) (0.2013). The plant family that is widely used by the community as medicine comes from the Asteraceae family (14.55%). Informant Consensus Factor (ICF) showed that the highest ICF value (1) was obtained in 5 categories of use, namely in the categories: nail infections, blisters, removing scars, nosebleeds, and jaundice. The highest FL value (100) was obtained as many as 34 types of medicinal plants with 23 categories of use. Several categories of diseases with the highest FL value (100), among others, to treat anemia using ubi (*M. utilisima* Pohl) and **Paku' lamidikng** (*S. palustris* Burm), treating asthma using tarekng (*Bambusa sp*.) and bunga kanceng (*G. globosa*), treating fever using bunga jam sambilan (*P. grandiflora*), and treating diabetes using jarikng (*A. pauciflorum*), tabu bajantok (*S. spontaneum* Var), and tabu kuning (*S. officinarum* L). The use of medicinal plants by the Dayak Kanayatn tribe needs to be preserved and developed as part of a culture of maintaining family health based on local wisdom.

Key words: Dayak Kanayant tribe, ethnomedicinal plants, local wisdom, West Kalimantan

INTRODUCTION

West Kalimantan is one of the provinces in Indonesia which has a large variety of cultures and ethnicities. Several tribes in West Kalimantan such as Dayak, Malay, Javanese, Madurese, Batak and several other tribes live side by side peacefully. Specifically regarding the Dayak tribe, this tribe is a native of the island of Kalimantan and in West Kalimantan itself, the Dayak tribe is distributed into 151 sub-tribes with 168 different languages (Alloy 2008) and lives spread across almost all areas of West Kalimantan.

The Dayak people live very close to nature, and many of them still live in the forest. Their existence close to nature makes them very dependent on nature to meet various kinds of needs, one of which is the need for health. Forests provide various types of plants that can be used as ingredients in the process of traditional medicine, and until now the Dayak community in West Kalimantan still maintains this traditional medicine tradition. This can be seen in several research results such as the Dayak Seberuang tribe (Takoy et al. 2015), Dayak Iban (Yusro et al. 2019), Dayak Paus (Pradita et al. 2021), Dayak Desa' (Yusro et al. 2020), Dayak Mahap (Maharani et al. 2021), Dayak Muara (Yusro et al. 2021), Dayak Kantuk (Liliyanti et al. 2021) and Dayak Kanayatn (Riadi et al. 2019; Sari et al. 2021).

The Dayak Kanayatn are one of the largest Dayak sub-

*Correspondence. E-mail: fathulyusro@gmail.com

tribes. The majority of this tribe lives in the districts of Kubu Raya, Mempawah, Bengkayang and Landak (Alloy 2008). In Landak District, studies on the use of plants as ingredients for traditional medicine have been carried out in several villages, including in Kayu Tanam village (Efremila et al., 2015), Mamek village (Riadi et al., 2019), and Tonang village (Sari et al., al., 2021).

In Tonang village, preliminary research related to the use of medicinal plants has been carried out especially on traditional healers (battra), and it is known that traditional healers (battra) still practice traditional medicine and they use 60 types of medicinal plants (Sari et al., 2021). The knowledge possessed by these battras is inherited from their ancestors, and not everyone knows the methods of treatment carried out by them.

In addition to battra, the general public who do not work as battras also sometimes take advantage of medicinal plants in their environment even though their knowledge and methods of treatment are not as much as that of battra. However, in the Tonang village, it is not known whether the general public, especially the Dayak Kanayatn tribe who are there still use plants for traditional medicine, whether the types of plants used are the same as those used by Battra and what types of medicinal plants are chosen for treatment in each category of disease they suffer from. This study aims to analyze the medicinal plants used traditionally by the Dayak Kanayant people in Tonang village, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

METHODS

This research was conducted in the Tonang village, West Kalimantan, Indonesia (Fig. 1). The study was conducted in March-May 2020. This study used a survey method with a purposive sampling technique with the number of respondents determined based on the Slovin formula with 5% degrees of freedom. Tonang village consists of 5 sub-villages namely Tonang, Runut, Beres, Pak Tinjun and Segadik. The number of respondents for each sub-village and the total respondents can be seen in Table 1, while the characteristics of the respondents can be seen in Table 2.

The criteria for the respondents in this study were the Dayak Kanayatn community, indigenous people of Tonang village or have lived for at least 5 years, good condition in physically and mentally, at least 17 years old, are in a family household, and willingly to provide information about medicinal plants.

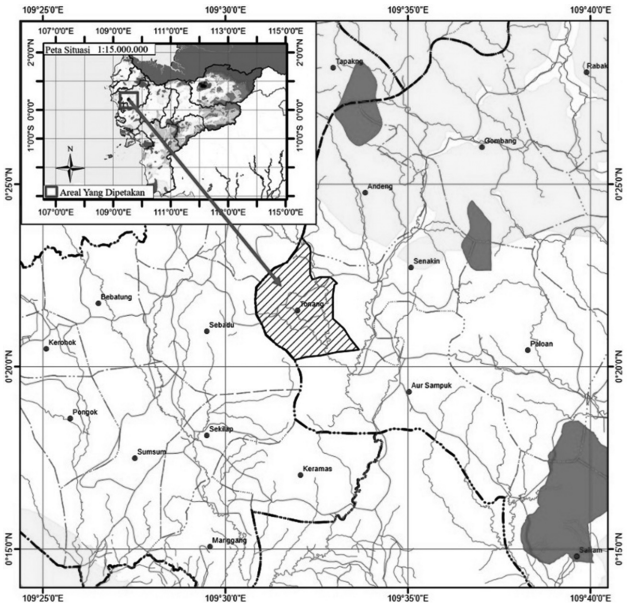

Fig. 1. Research location in Tonang village, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Table 1. Number of households and respondents in each sub-village.

No	Sub- Village	Number of Households	Respondents
1	Tonang	213	57
2	Runut	427	114
3	Beres	205	55
4	Pak Tinjun	96	26
5	Segadik	155	41
	Total	**1.096**	**293**

Table 2. Respondents characteristics of the Dayak Kanayatn tribe in Tonang Village, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

No	Respondent Characteristics	Total	Persentage
1	**Religion**		
	Chatolic	192	65,53
	Protestan	101	34,47
2	**Gender**		
	Male	75	25,6
	Female	218	74,4
3	**Number of family member**		
	<3 people	52	17,75
	3-4 people	139	47,44
	>4 people	102	34,81
4	**Occupation**		
	Farmer	168	57,33
	Civil servant	2	0,68
	Student	2	0,68
	Trader	4	4,78
	Enterpreneur	25	8,53
	Housewives	82	28
5	**Montly income**		
	Rp.<1.000.000	247	84,3
	Rp. 1.000.000-2.000.000	40	13,65
	Rp.>2.000.000	6	2,05
6	**Marital status**		
	Married	286	97,61
	Not married	7	2,39
7	**Knowledge sources**		
	Friend	15	5,1
	Ancestor /parents	273	93,2
	Don't have the knowledge	5	1,7
8	**Age**		
	<30 years old	32	10,92
	30-50 years old	170	58,02
	>50 years old	91	31,06

The data obtained in the field were analyzed using the ethnobotanical index using the formula use value (UV), family importance value (FIV), informant consensus factor (ICF), and fidelity level (FL).

1. Use Value (UV)

Use value (UV) indicates the relative importance of locally known plant species and is determined by the number of use reports described by each informant for each species (Tangjitman et al., 2015) .

$$\mathbf{UV = \Sigma\ U/n}$$

where:

UV : *Use Value* use value of a plant species

U : Number of species mentioned by each interviewed.

n : Total number of respondents

2. Family Importance Value (FIV)

Family impotance value (FIV) to find out the most widely used plant families, it was calculated using the following formula (Napagoda et al., 2018).

$$\mathbf{FIV}=\frac{\mathbf{(FC\ (}\boldsymbol{famili}\mathbf{)}}{\mathbf{N}}\times\mathbf{100}$$

where:

FIV : Family Importance Value

FC : Number of respondents who mentioned (family)

N : Total number of respondents

3. Informan Consensus Factor (ICF)

Calculated for each disease category to identify community agreement regarding the types of plants used to treat certain diseases (Abebe & Chane Teferi, 2021).

$$\mathbf{ICF = (\ Nur\text{-}Nt\ )\ /\ (\ Nur - 1\ )}$$

Where:

ICF : *Informan Consensus Factor*

Nur : Number of plant species used for each disease category

Nt : Number of taxa used or certain categories by all respondents

4. *Fidelity level* (FL)

Fidelity level (FL) is useful for identifying the most preferred plants used to cure certain diseases by respondents (Abebe & Chane Teferi, 2021).

FL (%)= (Np/N) x 100

Where:

FL : Nilai *Fidelity level*

Np : Number of plant species used for each disease category

N : Total number of respondents who mentioned the same plant for any species.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Types of medicinal plants and their benefits

The utilization of medicinal plant species by the Dayak Kanayatn tribe in Tonang Village is 118 species. This amount is higher than that used by battra (60 species) (Sari et al., 2021). This difference is caused by the openness of the public in conveying information because the general public does not have certain limitations or conditions that must be met to convey information, while battra is limited by certain prohibitions or requirements (in Dayak language called pengkeras) to convey information so that not all knowledge what they have can be passed on to others outside their lineage. The same thing was also found in other Dayak tribes in West Kalimantan such as the Dayak Paus (Pradita et al., 2021) and the Dayak Muara (Yusro et al., 2021).

A total of 43 types of medicinal plants used by battra are also used by the community, such as jamu karas (*P. guajava* L), carone (*C. odorata*), lingkodok (*M. candidum* D. Don), and unyit (*C. domestica*). The existence of similarity in knowledge between battra and the community shows that the transmission of knowledge between battra and the community has been going well, although not all of the knowledge possessed by battra has been conveyed to the community in the environment where they live.

The plant species with the highest use value (UV) (> 0.2) by the Tonang village community were jamu karas (*P. guajava* L) (0.2901), carone (*C. odorata*) (0.2662), lingkodok (*M. candidum* D. Don) (0.2116), and unyit (*C. domestica*) (0.2013). Jamu karas (*P. guajava* L) by the Dayak Kanayatn people in Tonang Village is used to treat canker sores, diarrhea, dysentery, bloating, malaria, stomach pain, and facial treatments. Of the several uses, the most use is for the treatment of diarrhea. According to Naseer et al., (2018) *P. guajava* has been shown to treat several categories of diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery, gastroenteritis, hypertension, diabetes, caries and pain relief. This is because the *P. guajava* plant contains several bioactive components such as p-selinene, caryophyllene oxide, terpenes, phenol and quercetin.

Carone (*C. odorata*) is used by the community for the treatment of flatulence, diarrhea, fever, and abdominal pain. This plant is known to contain phenols, saponins, and flanavoids (Eze & Jayeoye, 2021). In addition, this plant also contains odoratenin, isosakuranetin and subscandenin compounds which are very potential as antioxidants (Putri & Fatmawati, 2019).

Lingkodok (*M. candidum* D. Don) is used by the public to treat external wounds, diarrhea, stomach pain, cough, and eliminate toxins in the body. This plant has been scientifically proven as an antioxidant, cytotoxic, anti-inflammatory, antinociceptive, wound healing and antidiarrheal (Joffry et al., 2012). The bioactive compounds contained in this plant are alkaloids, tannins, saponins, steroids, phenols and flavonoids (Joffry et al., 2012).

Unyit (*C. domestica*) is used for the treatment of ulcers, eliminating body odor, appendicitis, internal wounds, dysentery, jaundice, treatment during menstruation, vaginal discharge, bloating, increasing appetite, increasing stamina, coughing, abdominal pain, facial treatment, lice water, diarrhea, external wounds, nail infections, lip care, postpartum care, and scabs. This plant is known to contain bioactive components such as alkaloids, tannins, saponins, phenols and flavonoids and has the potential to treat dengue fever (Susilowati et al., 2021).

Several types of plants that have the highest use value (UV) indicate that these types of plants are quite abundant in Tonang village. In addition, community knowledge regarding the use of these plants is also high. The high utilization of these plants must be balanced with the cultivation that must be done, because if only rely on plants that grow wild in nature, it will have an impact on the decreasing number of these plants or will make it difficult for people to get these plants. The types of plants that have high UV need to be studied more deeply related to the bioactive components contained in these plants and prove scientifically related to their bioactivity in the treatment of certain diseases.

Table 3. Types of medicinal plants used by the Dayak Kanayatn tribe in Tonang Village, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

No	Local name	Scientific name	Family	Utilization	Plant Parts	∑U	UV
1	Abuatn	*Dillenia indica* L	Dilleniaceae	Swelling, dental care, external wounds, and cholesterol	Leaves	23	0,0784
2	Antidur	*Phyllanthus urinaria* L	Euphorbiaceae	Smooth urine, gout, and deafness.	Leaves and whole parts	3	0,0102
3	Antimun	*Cucumis sativus*	Cucurbitaceae	Burns and hypertension	Fruit and rind	4	0,0136
4	Asam jawa	*Tamarindus indica* L	Fabaceae	Hepatitis, postpartum care, and cough	Fruit	5	0,0170
5	Ati-ati	*Plectranthus scutellarioides*	Lamiaceae	Gastritis and fever	Leaves	7	0,0238
6	Babuas	*Prema cordiflora*	Verbenaceae	Body odor	Leaves	11	0,0375
7	Bangun-bangun	*Coleus amboinicus* L	Lamiaceae	Hair care and postnatal care	Leaves	1	0,0034
8	Barinang	*Averrhoa bilimbi* L	Oxalidaceae	Cholesterol, cough, ulcers, fever, smallpox, and scabs.	Fruit and leaves.	13	0,0443
9	Bati'	*Carica papaya* L	Caricaceae	Dental care, ulcers, malaria, natural family planning, postpartum care, hypertension, constipation	Roots, leaves and fruit	30	0,1023
10	Bawang bombai	*Crynum asiatum* L	Amaryllidaceae	Sprain	Bulbs	1	0,0034
11	Bawang lama	*Eleutherine americana* Merr	Liliaceae	Tonsils, diabetes, hypertension, enhance urine, and cancer.	Bulbs	5	0,0170
12	Bawang merah	*Allium cepa*	Liliaceae	Colds, coughs, aches and pains, dizziness, abdominal pain, flatulence, and fever	Bulbs	12	0,0409
13	Bawang putih	*Allium sativum* L	Alliaceae	Hypertension, cholesterol, clean the lungs, and external wounds	Bulbs	15	0,0511
14	Be'a	*Colocasia esculenta*	Aracaceae	External wound	Tuber, leaves and stems.	26	0,0887
15	Bingir	*Vaccinium varingiaefolium*	Ericaceae	Hair care	Leaves	1	0,0034
16	Bling	*Sericocalyx crispus*	Acanthaceae	Enhance urine and back pain.	Leaves	3	0,0102
17	Bunga jam sambilan	*Portulaca grandiflora*	Portulacaceae	Fever	Leaves	1	0,0034
18	Bunga kanceng	*Gomphrena globosa*	Amaranthaceae	Asthma	Leaves	1	0,0034
19	Cabe rawit	*Capsicum frustescens* L	Solanaceae	Gastritis	Leaves	1	0,0034
20	Cakur	*Kaempferia galanga* L	Zingiberaceae	Flatulence, abdominal pain, cough, postpartum care, increase stamina, shortness of breath, dysentery, increase appetite.	Leaves and rhizomes.	39	0,1331
21	Carone	*Chromolaena odorata*	Asteraceae	Flatulence, diarrhea, fever, and abdominal pain	Leaves	78	0,2662
22	Cermai	*Phyllanthus acidus* L	Euphorbiaceae	Smallpox and scabs	Leaves	1	0,0034
23	Dadap	*Erythrina variegata* L	Fabaceae	Deep heat, fever	Leaves	5	0,0170
24	Dautn ginjal	*Mentha piperita* L	Lamiaceae	Kidney	Roots and leaves.	1	0,0034
25	Dautn lumut	*Drymoglossum heterophyllum*	Polypodiaceae	Boils and fever	Leaves	1	0,0034
26	Guminting	*Aleurites moluccana* L	Euphorbiaceae	Hair care	Fruit	2	0,0068
27	Jam teo	*Elephantopus scaber* L	Asteraceae	Diarrhea, abdominal pain, dysentery, heartburn, and fever	Leaves	23	0,0784
28	Jamu karas	*Psidium guajava* L.	Myrtaceae	Thrush, diarrhea, dysentery, bloating, malaria, stomach ache, facial treatment	Fruit and leaves.	85	0,2901
29	Jamu monyet	*Bellucia axinanthera*	Melastomataceae	Diarrhea and ringworm	Leaves	2	0,0068
30	Jarikng	*Archidendron pauciflorum*	Fabaceae	Diabetes	Bark	1	0,0034
31	Jarum-jarum	*Scoparia dulcis*	Plantaginaceae	Allergies, dizziness, fever, dental care, launching urine, and eyes.	Leaves, roots, and whole parts.	10	0,0341
32	Jilah tikuyung	*Centella asiatica* L	Apiaceae	External wounds, eyes, and cough	Leaves and whole parts	3	0,0102
33	Kakantut	*Paederia scandens*	Rubiaceae	Stomach pain and bloating	Leaves	9	0,0307
34	Kaladi sayur	*Colocasia esculenta* L	Aracaceae	Hypertension	All parts of the plant	1	0,0034
35	Kaladi tikus	*Typhonium flagelliforme* L	Aracaceae	Mumps, cancer and tumors	Leaves	1	0,0034
36	Kalapa	*Cocos nucifera* L	Palmaceae	Water fleas, external wounds, hair care, ulcers, treatment during menstruation, heartburn, and postpartum care	Oil, root and fruit	7	0,0238
37	Kalapa sawit	*Elaeis guineensis*	Arecaceae	Thorn stab wound	Fruit	1	0,0034
38	Kambang mangkok	*Polyscias scutellaria*	Araliaceae	goiter	Leaves	1	0,0034
39	Kangkong	*Ipomea reptan* Poir	Convolvulaceae	Boils, hair care, and difficult bowel movements	Leaves	3	0,0102
40	Kanis	*Garcinia xanthochymus*	Clusiaceae	Cancer	Rind	1	0,0034
41	Karake'	*Piper betle*	Piperaceae	Hypertension, post-natal care, rheumatism, aches and pains, tightening female muscles, ulcers, treatment during menstruation, internal fever, coughing, vaginal discharge, eliminating body odor, fever, eyes, nosebleeds, dental care, bruises, allergies, and bloating.	Leaves	54	0,1843
42	Karake' angin	*Piper sarmentosum*	Piperaceae	Bloated	Leaves	1	0,0034
43	Karake' merah	*Piper decumanum* L	Piperaceae	Fractures, hypertension, bad breath, vaginal discharge, and eyes	Leaves	5	0,0170
44	Karimibit	*Ipomea obscura*	Convolvulaceae	Boils, swelling, and external wounds	Leaves	18	0,0614
45	Katumbar	*Coriandrum sativum*	Apiaceae	Hypertension and cholesterol	Fruit	13	0,0443

Ethnomedicinal plants used by the community of Dayak Kanayatn tribe in the Tonang Village

No	Local name	Scientific name	Family	Utilization	Plant Parts	∑U	UV
46	Kembang sepatu	*Hibiscus rosa-sinesis* L	Malvaceae	Swelling, ulcers, dental care, tonsils, flatulence, burns, fever, ulcers.	Leaves and flowers	29	0,0989
47	Ketok nenek	*Peperomia pellucida* L.	Piperaceae	Burns, boils and facial treatments	Leaves	2	0,0068
48	Kimabo	*Blumea balsamifera*	Asteraceae	Malaria, postpartum care, tightening female muscles, eliminating body odor, ringworm, and gout	Roots, leaves, and all parts.	7	0,0238
49	Kirabun	*Lycopodium cernuum* L	Lycopodiaceae	Fractures, tumors, and coughs.	Leaves	1	0,0034
50	Kopi	*Coffea arabica* L	Rubiaceae	Malaria, cholesterol, and external wounds.	Seeds and leaves.	3	0,0102
51	Korouncit	*Scurrula atropurpurea*	Loranthaceae	Goiter, dizziness, and hypertension	Roots and leaves	1	0,0034
52	Kudengkang	-	-	Facial treatment, backache, heartburn, canker sores	Leaves	8	0,0273
53	Kumis kucing	*Orthosiphon stamineus*	Lamiaceae	Back pain, kidney, diabetes, launching urine	Roots, leaves, and all parts.	32	0,1092
54	Kuria	*Momordica charantia*	Cucurbitaceae	Hair care, diabetes	Leaves and fruit	9	0,0307
55	Laban	*Vitex pinnata*	Verbenaceae	Ulcer, postpartum care, and smallpox.	Roots and leaves	5	0,0170
56	Laban tonsan	*Vitex negundo* L	Verbenaceae	Fever, dizziness, flatulence, heartburn, and canker sores.	Roots and leaves.	19	0,0648
57	Lahia' merah	*Zingiber officinale* L	Zingiberaceae	Increases appetite, sore throat, cough, stomachache, increases stamina, aches and pains, vaginal discharge, rheumatism, postpartum care, treatment during menstruation, warms the body, gout, clears lungs, sprains, swelling, bruises, and bloating .	Rhizome	56	0,1911
58	Lahia' putih	*Zingiber sp.*	Zingiberaceae	Increase stamina, shortness of breath, warm the body, flatulence, increase appetite, sore throat, treatment during menstruation, postpartum care, cough, and abdominal pain	Rhizome	16	0,0546
59	Lalatup	*Physalis angulata* L.	Solanaceae	Cancer, malaria, dental care, ulcers, gout, typhoid, fever, hypertension, colds, aches and pains, stroke.	Fruits, roots, leaves and all parts	22	0,0750
60	Lidah buaya	*Aloe vera* L	Liliaceae	Deep heat and hair care	Leaves	2	0,0068
61	Limo karis	*Citrus limon*	Rutaceae	Hair care	Fruit	1	0,0034
62	Limo sambal	*Citrus amblycarpa*	Rutaceae	Cough, fever, canker sores, malaria, fever, cancer, and dental care.	Fruits and leaves	25	0,0853
63	Limpe'et	*Macaranga sp.*	Euphorbiaceae	Scabs, ringworm and hair care	Leaves	13	0,0443
64	Linggam	*Cassia alata* L	Fabaceae	Ringworm, tinea versicolor	Leaves	29	0,0989
65	Lingkodok	*Melastoma candidum* D. Don	Melastomataceae	External wounds, diarrhea, abdominal pain, cough, and eliminate toxins in the body.	Leaves	62	0,2116
66	Lingkong	*Alpinia galanga* L	Zingiberaceae	Ringworm, tinea versicolor	rhizome	12	0,0409
67	Lingkuding	*Graptophylum pictum* L. Griff	Acanthaceae	Postpartum care and care during menstruation	Leaves	31	0,1058
68	Lingkudu	*Morinda citriffolia* L	Rubiaceae	Swelling, flatulence, abdominal pain, ulcers, postpartum care, and hypertension	Leaves, fruit and roots	31	0,1058
69	Manggis	*Garcinia mangostana*	Clussiaceae	Diarrhea, abdominal pain, dysentery, bloody stools	Bark	7	0,0238
70	Marajakng	*Solanum torvum*	Solanaceae	annoyance	Fruit	1	0,0034
71	Matso	*Laportea*	Urticaceae	External wounds, flatulence, and fever	Leaves	7	0,0238
72	Mulukng	*Metroxylon sagu*	Arecaceae	Defecation, ulcers, and dysentery	Root	2	0,0068
73	Nanas	*Ananas comosus* L	Bromeliaceae	Tonsils and cholesterol	Fruit pith and fruit	5	0,0170
74	Nangka' balanda	*Annona mucirata*	Annonaceae	Cancer, cholesterol, gout, ulcers, stomach pain, heartburn, hypertension, hemorrhoids, dizziness, fever	Leaves	48	0,1638
75	Padakng	*Imperata cylindrica* L	Poaceae	Enhance urine, diabetes, kidneys, ulcers, fertility, asthma, and fever	Roots and leaves.	18	0,0614
76	Padingin	*Kalanchoe pinnata*	Crassulaceae	Fever, hemorrhoids	Leaves	12	0,0409
77	Paku' lamidikng	*Stenochlaena palustris* Burm	Blechnaceae	Anemia	Shoots	1	0,0034
78	Paku' mamuraja	*Blechum orientale*	Blechnaceae	Facial treatment, boils, and remove scars	Shoots	14	0,0477
79	Paku' uban	*Nephrolepis biserrata*	Lomariopsidacea e	Face treatment	Shoots	2	0,0068
80	Pandan	*Pandanus amaryllifolius* R.	Pandanaceae	Postpartum care and weight loss.	Leaves	2	0,0068
81	Pandewa	*Phaleria macrocarpa*	Thymelaeaceae	Hypertension	Fruit, leaves, and rind.	9	0,0307
82	Panyambung nyawa	*Gymnanthemum amygdalinum*	Asteraceae	Hypertension, fever, cough, dizziness, heartburn, cholesterol, runny nose, and bloating	Leaves	50	0,1706
83	Paranggi	*Cucurbita sp.*	Cucurbitaceae	External wound	Fruit	1	0,0034
84	Pasak bumi	*Eurycoma longifolia* J	Simaroubaceae	Diarrhea, ulcers, hypertension, postpartum care, fever, typhoid, aches and pains, malaria, and abdominal pain	Bark, stems, roots and leaves	16	0,0546
85	Pate cina	*Leucaena leucocephala*	Fabaceae	Face treatment	Leaves	1	0,0034
86	Payak babi	*Pseudelephantopus spicatus*	Asteraceae	Cough, dysentery, diarrhea, fever, external sores, blisters, and abdominal pain	Leaves	10	0,0341
87	Pinang	*Areca catachu* L	Arecaceae	Dental and gastric care	Fruit	3	0,0102
88	Pinang merah	*Cyrtostachys lakka* Becc	Arecaceae	Fracture	Root	1	0,0034
89	Pisang	*Musa sp.*	Musaceae	difficult bowel movements and postnatal care	Fruits and flowers	7	0,0238

No	Local name	Scientific name	Family	Utilization	Plant Parts	∑U	UV
90	Pisang mas	*Musa sp.*	Musaceae	Polyps	Leaves	1	0,0034
91	Pisang nipah	*Musa paradisiaca* L	Musaceae	Smallpox and scabs	Leaves	1	0,0034
92	Pulaik	*Alstonia scholaris* R	Apocynaceae	Dental care	Sap	3	0,0102
93	Putarwali	*Tinospora crispa* L	Menispermaceae	Back pain, external wounds, diarrhea, hypertension, ulcers, stomach pain, and malaria	Roots and stems.	28	0,0955
94	Rinyuakng	*Cordyline fruticosa* L	Agavaceae	Cough and fever	Leaves	5	0,0170
95	Sahang	*Piper nigrum* L	Piperaceae	Warm up	Fruit	1	0,0034
96	Sake'	*Pandanus tectorius*	Pandanaceae	Perawatan gigi	Root	1	0,0034
97	Salam	*Syzygium polyanthum*	Myrtaceae	Diarrhea, ulcers, cancer, kidney, canker sores, gout, weight loss, heartburn, stomach pain, hypertension, cholesterol, cough, eliminating body odor, hair care, and dental care.	Leaves	47	0,1604
98	Salasih	*Ocimum basilicum*	Lamiaceae	Demam dan panas dalam.	Seeds and leaves	3	0,0102
99	Sangki kambing	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Asteraceae	Fever, ulcers, stomach pain, ulcers, external wounds, internal heat, flatulence, and cholesterol.	Leaves, roots, and all parts.	39	0,1331
100	Sare	*Cymbopogon citratus*	Poaceae	Lose weight, gout, vaginal discharge, increase stamina, cholesterol, cough, abdominal pain, heartburn, bloating, postpartum care, treatment during menstruation, shortness of breath, eliminate body odor, bruises, aches and pains, and swelling	Stem	27	0,0921
101	Sare rabun	*Cymbopogon nardus* L	Poaceae	Sciatica and rheumatism	Stem	1	0,0034
102	Sarikan	*Lansium domesticum* Corr	Meliaceae	Defecation, diarrhea, malaria, dysentery, fever, and abdominal pain	Bark	11	0,0375
103	Seledri	*Apium graveolens* L	Apiaceae	Hair care and cholesterol	Leaves and all parts.	2	0,0068
104	Sukun	*Artocarpus altitis*	Moraceae	Cholesterol	Leaves	1	0,0034
105	Tabu bajantok	*Saccharum spontaneum* Var	Poaceae	Diabetes	Root	1	0,0034
106	Tabu kuning	*Saccharum officinarum* L	Poaceae	Diabetes	Root	1	0,0034
107	Tabu merah	*Saccharum officinarum* L	Poaceae	Eyes and deaf	Stem	1	0,0034
108	Tantabe	*Mimosa pudica* L	Mimosaceae	Asthma, intestinal worms, and hypertension	Roots and leaves	2	0,0068
109	Tapak dara	*Catharanthus roseus*	Apocynaceae	Menstrual care, postpartum care	Leaves	1	0,0034
110	Tarekng	*Bambusa sp.*	Poaceae	Athsma	Root	1	0,0034
111	Temu kunci	*Boesenbergia pandurata*	Zingiberaceae	Sprain	Rhizome	1	0,0034
112	Temulawak	*Curcuma zanthorrhiza* R.	Zingiberaceae	Heart diseases, shortness of breath, increase stamina, increase appetite, hepatitis, eliminate toxins in the body, vaginal discharge, cancer, ulcers, smallpox, and ulcers	Rhizome	9	0,0307
113	Tiba'ang	-	-	Stomach pain, dental treatment, and diarrhea	Leaves	6	0,0204
114	Tuba lonyeng	*Ruellia simplex* C.Wright	Acanthaceae	Treatment during pregnancy fertility, fever, and polyps	Roots and leaves	3	0,0102
115	Ubi	*Manihot utilisima* Pohl	Euphorbiaceae	Anemia	Leaves	1	0,0034
116	Unyit	*Curcuma domestica*	Zingiberaceae	Ulcer or gastritis, eliminate body odor, appendicitis, internal sores, dysentery, jaundice, treatment during menstruation, vaginal discharge, bloating, increase appetite, increase stamina, cough, stomach ache, facial treatment, water fleas, diarrhea, external wounds, nail infection , lip care, postpartum care, and scabs.	Rhizome	59	0,2013
117	Unyit putih	*Curcuma alba* L	Zingiberaceae	Gout, cancer and postpartum care	Rhizome	3	0,0102
118	Wortel	*Daucus carota* L	Apiaceae	Eyes	Fruit	1	0,0034

Family importance value (FIV)

Family Importance Value (FIV) is used to find out which plant families are widely used or of important value to the community (Napagoda et al., 2018). Based on the results of the study (Figure 2), it shows that as many as 52 plant families are used by the community, but there are still 2 plant species that have not been identified.

The plant family that is widely used by the community as medicine comes from the Asteraceae family (14.55%). People use the Asteraceae family because the plant species from this family are easy to obtain, the plant species are abundant in the yard of the house, and the plant species from this family are proven to be efficacious as drugs to treat diarrhea, dysentery, flatulence, abdominal pain, postpartum care, external wounds, hypertension, fever, and so on. The high utilization of the Asteraceae family was also reported by Syah et al., (2014) in the Dayak Kanayatn tribe in Nekbare sub-village, Bengkayang

Regency. Plants from this family contain terpenoids and flavonoids which have the potential as anti-inflammatory, anti-cancer and anti-parasitic (Sülsen et al., 2017).

In addition to the Asteraceae family which is the most widely used by the community, the Zingiberaceae and Myrtaceae families also have the highest use value. The Zingiberaceae family (13.70%) is also widely used by people in West Kalimantan such as the Dayak community in the Kayu Tanam village (Efremila et al., 2015), the Dayak Iban tribe (Yusro et al., 2019) and the Dayak Muara (Yusro et al., 2021). Plants from this family contain bioactive compounds in the form of alkaloids, tannins, saponins, phenols and flavonoids (Irayanti & Putra, 2020). The Zingiberaceae family is widely used as medicine because it has a main function as a cooking spice so it is always available at home and for its cultivation it is very easy for the community to do, especially in planting in the yard of the house.

The Myrtaceae family (9.28%) is widely used by the Dayak Kanayatn community in Tonang village to treat diarrhea. The Myrtaceae family contains secondary metabolites that act as antibacterials such as flavonoids, tannins, alkaloids, steroids, phenols, and saponins (Ashfahanyet al., 2020).

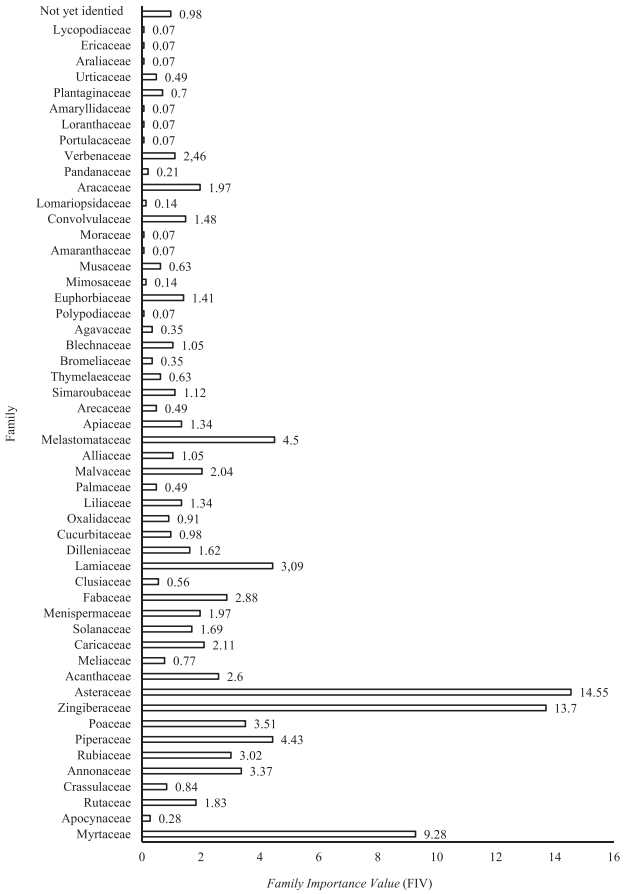

Fig. 2. Family of medicinal plants used by the Dayak Kanayatn tribe.

Informan consensus factor (ICF) and fidelity level (FL)

Informant Consensus Factor (ICF) show agreement on the use of a plant to treat certain diseases by the community (Tounekti et al., 2019). A high ICF value (close to 1) indicates that the informants are most dependent on the same taxa to treat certain diseases, while a lower ICF value (close to zero) indicates that the informants do not agree to treat certain diseases (Abebe & Chane Teferi, 2021).

The results of the Informant Consensus Factor (ICF) calculation show that the highest ICF value (1) is obtained in 5 categories of use, namely in the category of treating nail infections, blisters, removing scars, nosebleeds, and jaundice. The high ICF values in several categories of this disease indicate that this disease is often suffered by the community and they share information related to how to treat the disease using medicinal plants (Abebe & Chane Teferi, 2021)

The lowest ICF value (0.00) was in the category of tonsillitis, hemorrhoids, anemia, asthma, bad breath, defecation, intestinal worms, goiter, hepatitis, heart, natural family planning, aggravation, water fleas, burns, internal wounds, stab wounds thorns, clean the lungs, tighten the female muscles, eliminate body toxins, lose weight, fractures, fertility, lip care, colds, polyps, rheumatism, shortness of breath, stroke, typhoid, deafness, tumors, and appendicitis. This indicates that the disease is not widely experienced by the community so that information related to it is less developed in the community.

The highest FL value (100) was obtained as many as 34 types of medicinal plants with 23 categories of use. The highest FL value (100) is to treat anemia: ubi (*M. utilisima* Pohl) and Paku' lamidikng (*S. palustris* Burm), treat asthma: Tarekng (*Bambusa* sp.) and bunga kanceng (*G. globosa*), treat fever: bunga jam sembilan (*P. grandiflora*), treat diabetes: jarikng (*A. pauciflorum*), tabu bajantok (*S. spontaneum* Var), and tabu kuning (*S. officinarum* L), treat kidney: daun ginjal (*M. piperita* L), treat goiter: kambang mangkok (*P. scutellaria*), treat hypertension: pandewa (*P. macrocarpa*) and kaladi sayur (*C. esculenta.*).

Treatment and prevention of cancer using kanis (*G. xanthochymus*), overcoming lumps: marajakng (*S. torvum*), treating sprains: bawang bombai (*C. asiatum* L) and temu kunci (*B. pandurata*), overcoming cholesterol: sukun (*A. altitis*).), treats external wounds: be' a (*C. esculenta*) and paranggi (*Cucurbita sp*), treats thorns punctured wounds: kalapa sawit (*E. guineensis*), treats ulcers: cabe rawit (*C. frustescens* L), treats eye disorders: wortel (*D. carota* L), warms the body: sahang (*P. nigrum* L), eliminates body odor: babuas(*P. cordiflora*), treats broken bones: pinang merah (*C. lakka* Becc), dental care: pulaik (*A. scholaris* R) and sake' (*P. tectorius*), hair care: bingir (*V. varingiaefolium*), guminting (*A.*

moluccana L), and limo karis (*C. limon*), facial care: pate china (*L. leucocephala*) and paku' uban (*N. biserrata*), treat flatulence: karake' angin (*P. sarmentosum*), treat polyps: pisang mas (*Musa sp*).

Plants that have a high FL value can be a good indicator of healing potential in this region (Abebe & Chane Teferi, 2021). Plant species that have high ICF and FL values need further research to determine their bioactivity or to determine the bioactive components that play a role in treatment (Tangjitman et al., 2015).

Table 4. Informant consensus factor (ICF) and fidelity level (FL) for each type of medicinal plant used by the Dayak Kanayatn tribe in Tonang Village, West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

No	Utilization Categories	ICF	Fidelity Level (%)
1.	Allergy	0,67	*Piper betle* (4,23), *Scoparia dulcis* (9,09).
2.	Tonsililitis	0,00	*Eleutherine americana* (12,5), *Hibiscus rosa-sinesis* (2,7), *Ananas comosus* (16,67).
3.	Hemorrhoids	0,00	*Kalanchoe pinnata* (8,33), *Annona mucirata* (1,45).
4.	Anemia	0,00	*Manihot utilisima* (100), *Stenochlaena palustris* (100).
5.	Gout	0,13	*Syzygium polyanthum* (2,7), *Annona mucirata* (1,45), *Cymbopogon citratus* (3,03), *Zingiber officinale* (1,43), *Physalis angulata* (3,45), *Phyllanthus urinaria* (33,33), *Curcuma alba* (25), *Blumea balsamifera* (10).
6.	Asthma	0,00	*Imperata cylindrica* (5,88), *Mimosa pudica* (33,33), *Bambusa sp* (100), *Gomphrena globose* (100).
7.	Cough	0,68	*Syzygium polyanthum* (1,35), *Citrus aurantifolia* (64,29), *Piper betle* (5,63), *Cymbopogon citratus* (6,06), *Gymnanthemum amygdalinum* (1,69), *Kaempferia galanga* (6,38), *Zingiber officinale* (4,29), *Curcuma domestica* (1,2), *Averrhoa bilimbi* (5,26), *Pseudelephantopus spicatus* (7,69), *Centella asiatica* (75), *Melastoma candidum* (1,37), *Zingiber officinale* (23,8), *Tamarindus indica* (60), *Allium cepa* (13,33), *Cordyline fruticosa* (20), *Lycopodium cernuum* (33,33).
8.	Mouth odor	0,00	*Piper decumanum* (16,67)
9.	Bloated	0,61	*Cymbopogon citratus* (3,03), *Zingiber officinale* (1,43), *Morinda citriffolia* (3,03), *Dillenia indica* (3,7), *Hibiscus rosa-sinesis* (24,32), *Scurrula atropurpurea* (4,76).
10.	Ulcerative colitis	0,00	*Lansium domesticum* (7,69), *Garcinia mangostana* (10), *Elephantopus scaber* (3,45), *Metroxylon Metroxylon sagu* (33,33).
11.	Carbuncle	0,75	*Peperomia pellucida* (25), *Averrhoa bilimbi* (5,26), *Ipomea reptan* (33,33), *Hibiscus rosa-sinesis* (43,24), *Scurrula atropurpurea* (14,29), *Blechum orientale* (11,11), *Drymoglossum heterophyllum* (50).
12.	Small fox	0,56	*Vitex pinnata* (20), *Averrhoa bilimbi* (31,58), *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* (8,33), *Phyllanthus acidu* (50), *Musa paradisiaca* (50).
13.	Wormy	0,00	*Mimosa pudica* (33,33)
14.	Fever	0,71	*Citrus aurantifolia* (3,57), *Kalanchoe pinnata* (91,67), *Annona mucirata* (18,84), *Piper betle* (4,23), *Gymnanthemum amygdalinum* (1,69), *Physalis angulata* (3,45), *Lansium domesticum* (7,69), *Erythrina variegata* (80), *Chromolaena odorata* (1,06), *Ageratum conyzoides* (2), *Averrhoa bilimbi* (15,79), *Pseudelephantopus spicatus* (30,77), *Laportea sp* (57,14), *Hibiscus rosa-sinesis* (18,92), *Ocimum sp* (33,33), *Justicia gendarussa* (25), *Scoparia dulcis* (9,09), *Allium cepa* (6,67), *Vitex negundo* (63,16), *Drymoglossum heterophyllum* (50), *Plectranthus scutellarioides* (14,29), *Elephantopus scaber* (17,24), *Imperata cylindrica* (5,88), *Eurycoma longifolia* (11,11), *Cordyline fruticosa* (80), *Portulaca grandiflora* (100).
15.	Diabetic	0,45	*Boesenbergia pandurata* (100), *Archidendron pauciflorum* (100), *Orthosiphon stamineus* (15,15), *Imperata cylindrica* (11,76), *Momordica charantia* (11,11), *Eleutherine americana* (12,5), *Saccharum officinarum* (100).
16.	Diarrhea	0,92	*Syzygium polyanthum* (4,05), *Psidium guajava* (74,76), *Curcuma domestica* (3,61), *Lansium domesticum* (30,77), *Tinospora crispa* (8,82), *Garcinia mangostana* (20), *Chromolaena odorata* (3,19), *Pseudelephantopus spicatus* (7,69), *Elephantopus scabe*r (24,14), *Melastoma candidum* (72,6), tiba'ang (71,42), *Eurycoma longifolia* (5,56), *Bellucia axinanthera* (50).
17.	Reduce body fat	0,00	*Syzygium polyanthum* (1,35), *Cymbopogon citratus* (3,03), *Pandanus amaryllifolius* (50).
18.	Dysentery	0,67	*Kaempferia galanga* (2,13), *Lansium domesticum*(7,69), *Garcinia mangostana* (30), *Metroxylon sagu* (33,33), *Psidium guajava* (1,94), *Curcuma domestica* (8,43), *Pseudelephantopus spicatus* (7,69), *Elephantopus scaber* (20,69).
19.	Kidney problems	0,25	*Syzygium polyanthum* (1,35), *Orthosiphon stamineus* (6,06), *Imperata cylindrica* (5,88), *Mentha piperita* (100).
20.	Mumps	0,00	*Polyscias scutellaria* (100), *Typhonium flagelliforme* (33,33), *Scurrula atropurpurea* (33,33).
21.	Hepatitis	0,00	*Tamarindus indica* (20), *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* (8,33).
22.	Hypertension	0,88	*Syzygium polyanthum* (20,27), *Annona mucirata* (24,64), *Piper betle* (1,41), *Gymnanthemum amygdalinum* (79,66), *Physalis angulata* (24,14), *Carica papaya* (2,7), *Tinospora crispa* (5,88), *Garcinia mangostana* (10), *Morinda citriffolia* (51,51), *Eleutherine americana* (50), *Allium sativum* (77,78), *Phaleria macrocarpa* (100), *Piper decumanum*(33,33), *Cucumis sativus* (75), *Colocasia esculenta* (100), *Scurrula atropurpurea* (33,33), *Mimosa pudica* (33,33).
23.	Nail infection	1,00	*Curcuma domestica* (2,41)
24.	Heart disease	0,00	*Curcuma xanthorrhiza* (8,33)
25.	Cancer	0,20	*Syzygium polyanthum* (1,35), *Curcuma alba*(50), *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* (8,33), *Garcinia xanthochymus* (100), *Citrus aurantifolia* (3,57), *Annona mucirata* (2,9), *Physalis angulat*a (3,45), *Eleutherine americana* (12,5), *Typhonium flagelliforme* (33,33).
26.	Natural birth control	0,00	*Carica papaya* (2,7)
27.	Food poisoning	0,00	*Solanum torvum* (100)
28.	Leucorrhea	0,88	*Piper betle* (29,58), *Cymbopogon citratus* (3,03), *Zingiber officinale* (2,86), *Curcuma domestic*a (13,25), *Zingiber officinale* Var (4,76), *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* (8,33), *Piper decumanum*(16,67).
29.	Sprain	0,78	*Zingiber officinale* (11,43), *Crynum asiatum* (100), *Boesenbergia pandurata* (100).

Ethnomedicinal plants used by the community of Dayak Kanayatn tribe in the Tonang Village

No	Utilization Categories	ICF	Fidelity Level (%)
30.	Cholesterol	0,85	*Syzygium polyanthum* (47,3), *Annona mucirata* (26,09), *Coffea arabica* (33,33), *Cymbopogon citratus* (6,06), *Gymnanthemum amygdalinum* (5,08), *Dillenia indica* (3,7), *Ageratum conyzoides* (4), *Averrhoa bilimbi* (5,26), *Allium sativum* (11,11), *Artocarpus altitis* (100), *Coriandrum sativum* (78,57), *Apium graveolens* (50), *Ananas comosus* (83,33).
31.	Scabies	0,60	*Curcuma domestica* (1,2), *Macaranga sp*. (28,57), *Ageratum conyzoides* (2), *Averrhoa bilimbi* (36,84), *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* (8,33), *Phyllanthus acidus* (50), *Musa paradisiaca* (50).
32.	Ringworm	0,88	*Macaranga sp.* (7,14), *Alpinia galanga* (43,75), *Cassia alata* (76,47), *Bellucia axinanthera* (50), *Gymnanthemum amygdalinum* (10).
33.	Tinea pedis	0,00	*Curcuma domestica* (1,2), *Cocos nucifera* (12,5).
34.	Burnt wound	0,00	*Peperomia pellucida*(25), *Hibiscus rosa-sinesis* (2,7), *Cucumis sativus* (25).
35.	Vulnus perforatum	0,00	*Curcuma domestica* (1,2)
36.	Vulnus insivum	0,86	*Coffea arabica* (33,33), *Colocasia esculenta* (100), *Tinospora crispa* (2,94), *Dillenia indica* (88,89), *Curcuma domestica* (7,23), *Cocos nucifera* (12,5), *Ageratum conyzoides* (26), *Pseudelephantopus spicatus* (23,08), *Laportea sp* (28,57), *Allium sativum* (5,56), *Centella asiatica* (25), *Melastoma candidum* (1,37), *Ipomea obscura*(80,95), *Cucurbita sp* (100).
37.	Blister	1,00	*Pseudelephantopus spicatus* (15,38)
38.	Vulnus puctum	0,00	*Elaeis guineensis*(100)
39.	Gastric	0,66	*Syzygium polyanthum* (8,11), *Annona mucirata* (4,35), *Piper betle* (2,82), *Tinospora crispa* (2,94), *Ageratum conyzoides* (2), *Curcuma domestica* (10,84), *Physalis angulata* (37,93), *Carica papaya* (5,41), *Morinda citriffolia* (3,03), *Vitex pinnata* (60), *Cocos nucifera* (12,5), *Plectranthus scutellarioides* (85,71), *Areca catachu* (33,33), *Eurycoma longifolia* (5,56), *Hibiscus rosa-sinesis* (2,7), *Imperata cylindrica* (5,88), *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* (8,33), *Metroxylon sagu* (33,33), *Capsicum frustescens* (100).
40.	Malaria	0,85	*Psidium guajava* (0,97), *Citrus aurantifolia* (3,57), *Coffea arabica* (33,33), *Physalis angulat*a (3,45), *Lansium domesticum* (7,69), *Carica papaya* (67,57), *Tinospora crispa* (50), *Gymnanthemum amygdalinum* (10), *Eurycoma longifolia* (33,33).
41.	Eye ache	0,56	*Piper betle* (7,04), *Piper decumanum*(16,67), *Saccharum officinarum* (50), *Scoparia dulcis* (18,18), *Daucus carota* (100).
42.	Diuretic	0,87	*Orthosiphon stamineus* (72,72), *Eleutherine americana* (12,5), *Sericocalyx crispus* (66,67), *Scoparia dul*cis (9,09), *Imperata cylindrica* (58,82), *Phyllanthus urinaria* (33,33).
43.	Bruises	0,33	*Piper betle* (1,41), *Cymbopogon citratus* (3,03), *Zingiber officinale* (2,86).
44.	Clear the lungs	0,00	*Zingiber officinale* (1,43), *Allium sativum* (5,56).
45.	Pelvic treatments	0,00	*Piper betle* (1,41), *Gymnanthemum amygdalinum*(10).
46.	Colds	0,82	*Zingiber officinale* (12,86), *Zingiber officinale* (9,52), *Piper nigrum* (100).
47.	Remove body odor	0,88	*Syzygium polyanthum* (1,35), *Piper betle* (25,35), *Cymbopogon citratus* (18,18), *Curcuma domestica* (6,02), *Prema cordiflora* (100), *Gymnanthemum amygdalinum* (30).
48.	Remove scars	1,00	*Blechum orientale* (61,11)
49.	Detox	0,00	*Melastoma candidum* (1,37), *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* (8,33).
50.	Increase appetite	0,80	*Kaempferia galanga* (17,02), *Zingiber officinale* (7,14), *Curcuma domestica* (6,02), *Zingiber officinale* (4,76), *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* (16,67).
51.	Increase body stamina	0,62	*Cymbopogon citratus* (6,06), *Kaempferia galanga* (4,25), *Zingiber officinale* (4,29), *Curcuma domestica* (4,82), *Zingiber officinale* (9,52), *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* (8,33).
52.	Nosebleed	1,00	*Piper betle* (4,23).
53.	Sore throat	0,50	*Syzygium polyanthum* (2,7), *Citrus aurantifolia* (17,86), *Annona mucirata* (11,59), *Piper betle* (1,41), *Cymbopogon citratus* (3,03), *Gymnanthemum amygdalinum* (1,69), kudengkang (10), *Erythrina variegata* (20), *Ageratum conyzoides* (2), *Cocos nucifera* (12,5), *Ocimum sp* (66,67), *Elephantopus scaber* (3,44), *Vitex negundo* (5,26), *Aloe vera* (50).
54.	Tinea versicolor	0,94	*Alpinia galanga* (56,25), *Cassia alata* (23,53).
55.	Bone fracture	0,00	*Piper decumanum*(16,67), *Lycopodium cernuum* (33,33), *Cyrtostachys lakka*(100).
56.	Body stiff	0,30	*Piper betle* (1,41), *Zingiber officinale* (2,86), *Cymbopogon citratus* (9,09), *Physalis angulata* (3,45), *Cocos nucifera* (12,5), *Eurycoma longifolia* (5,56), *Allium cepa* (6,67), *Cymbopogon nardus*(50).
57.	Jaundice	1,00	*Curcuma domestica* (2,41)
58.	Fertility	0,00	*Justicia gendarussa* (25), *Imperata cylindrica* (5,88).
59.	Lips treatment	0,00	*Curcuma domestica* (1,2)
60.	Tooth treatment	0,45	*Syzygium polyanthum* (1,35), *Citrus aurantifolia* (3,57), *Piper betle* (1,41), *Areca catachu* (66,67), *Alstonia scholaris* (100), *Physalis angulata* (10,34), *Carica papaya* (2,7), *Dillenia indica* (3,7), *Hibiscus rosa-sinesis* (2,7), tiba'ang (14,29), *Scoparia dulcis* (45,45), *Pandanus tectorius* (100).
61.	Post partum treatment	0,82	*Catharanthus roseus* (50), *Graptophylum pictum* (73,17), *Curcuma domestica* (20,48), *Cymbopogon citratu*s (12,12), *Zingiber officinale* (31,43), *Curcuma alba*(25), *Zingiber officinale* (19,05), *Kaempferia galanga* (14,89), *Tamarindus indica* (20), *Pandanus amaryllifolius* (50), *Vitex pinnata* (20), *Gymnanthemum amygdalinum* (30), *Morinda citriffolia* (3,03), *Eurycoma longifolia* (5,56), *Musa sp* (37,5), *Carica papaya* (2,7), *Coleus amboinicus* (50), *Piper betle* (1,41), *Cocos nucifera* (12,5).
62.	Hair treatment	0,62	*Macaranga sp.* (64,29), *Cocos nucifera* (12,5), *Aleurites moluccana* (100), *Apium graveolens* (50), *Aloe vera* (50), *Syzygium polyanthum* (1,35), *Momordica charantia* (88,89), *Coleus amboinicus* (50), *Ipomea reptan* (33,33), *Vaccinium varingiaefolium*(100*), Citrus limon* (100).
63.	Menstruation treatment	0,58	*Piper betle* (1,41), *Cymbopogon citratus* (3,03), *Zingiber officina*le (1,43), *Curcuma domestic*a (2,41), *Zingiber officinale* (4,76), *Graptophylum pictum* (26,83), *Cocos nucifer*a (12,5), *Catharanthus roseus* (50), *Justicia gendarussa* (25).
64.	Face treatment	0,77	*Peperomia pellucida*(50), *Curcuma domestica* (1,2), *Leucaena leucocephala* (100), *Psidium guajava* (8,74), *kudengkang* (70), *Blechum orientale* (27,78), *Nephrolepis biserrata* (100).
65.	Flatulence	0,88	*Piper betle* (4,23), *Cymbopogon citratus* (12,12), *Kaempferia galanga* (34,04), *Zingiber officinale* (5,71), *Gymnanthemum amygdalinum* (1,69), *Laportea sp* (14,29), *Hibiscus rosa-sinesis* (2,7), *Zingiber officinale* (9,52), *Piper sarmentosum*(100), *Curcuma domestica* (1,2), *Morinda citriffo*lia (27,27), *Chromolaena odorata* (61,7), *Ageratum conyzoides* (34), *Allium cepa* (46,67), *Paederia scandens* (87,5), *Vitex negundo* (10,53).

No	Utilization Categories	ICF	Fidelity Level (%)
66.	Selesma	0,00	*Gymnanthemum amygdalinum* (1,69), *Physalis angulata* (3,45), *Allium cepa* (6,67).
67.	Sinusitis	0,00	*Justicia gendarussa* (25), *musa spp (*100).
68.	Headache	0,50	*Annona mucirata* (1,45), *Gymnanthemum amygdalinum* (6,78), *Scoparia dulcis* (9,09), *Allium cepa* (6,67), *Vitex negundo* (15,79), *Scurrula atropurpurea* (33,33).
69.	Rheumatism	0,00	*Piper betle* (1,41), *Cymbopogon nardus* (50), *Zingiber officinale* (1,43).
70.	Stomachache	0,84	*Syzygium polyanthum* (2,7), *Annona mucirata* (7,25), *Cymbopogon citratus* (6,06), *Kaempferia galanga* (19,15), *Zingiber officinale* (2,86), *Psidium guajava* (11,65), *Curcuma domestica* (2,41), *Lansium domesticum* (38,46), *Tinospora crispa* (2,94), *Garcinia mangostana* (30), *Morinda citriffolia* (12,12), *Chromolaena odorata* (34,04), *Ageratum conyzoides* (28), *Pseudelephantopus spicatus* (7,69), *Elephantopus scaber* (31,03), *Melastoma candidum* (23,29), *tiba'ang* (14,29), *Zingiber officinale* Var (4,76),*Eurycoma longifolia* (5,56), *Allium cepa* (13,33), *Paederia scandens* (12,5).
71.	Lumbago	0,75	*Tinospora crispa* (26,47), *Orthosiphon stamineus* (6,06), kudengkang (10), *Sericocalyx crispus* (33,33).
72.	Esofagitis	0,67	*Zingiber officinale* (4,29), *Zingiber officinale* Var (4,76).
73.	Mouth sprue	0,50	*Syzygium polyanthum* (2,7), *Citrus aurantifolia* (3,57), kudengkang (10), *Vitex negundo* (5,26), *Psidium guajava* (1,94).
74.	Dyspnea	0,00	*Cymbopogon citratus* (3,03), *Kaempferia galanga* (2,13), *Zingiber officinale* (4,77), *Curcuma xanthorrhiza* (8,33).
75.	Stroke	0,00	*Physalis angulata* (3,45)
76.	Constipation	0,82	*Carica papaya* (16,22), *Ipomea reptan* (33,33), *Musa sp* (62,5).
77.	Typhus	0,00	*Physalis angulata* (3,45), *Eurycoma longifolia* (5,56).
78.	Deaf	0,00	*Saccharum officinarum* (50), *Phyllanthus urinaria* (33,33).
79.	Tumor	0,00	*Typhonium flagelliforme* (33,33), *Lycopodium cernuum* (33,33).
80.	Appendicitis	0,00	*Curcuma domestica* (1,2)

CONCLUSION

The Dayak Kanayatn community in Tonang village used 118 species of medicinal plants. The plants with the highest use value (UV) were jamu karas (*P. guajava*) (0.2901), carone (*C. odorata*) (0.2662), lingkodok (*M. candidum*) and unyit (*C. domestica*) (0.2116). The plant family that is widely used by the community as medicine comes from the Asteraceae (14. 55%), Zingiberaceae (13.70%) and Myrtaceae (9.28%).

Informant Consensus Factor (ICF) showed that the highest ICF value (1) was obtained in 5 categories of use, namely: nail infections, blisters, removing scars, nosebleeds, and jaundice. The highest FL value (100) was obtained as many as 34 species of medicinal plants with 23 categories of use. Several categories of diseases with the highest FL value (100), among others, to treat anemia using ubi (*M. utilisima*) and paku' lamidikng (*S. palustris*), treating asthma using tarekng (*Bambusa sp*.) and bunga kanceng (*G. globosa*), treating fever using bunga jam sambilan (*P. grandiflora*), and treating diabetes using jarikng (*A. pauciflorum*), tabu bajantok (*S. spontaneum* Var), and tabu kuning (*S. officinarum* L). The use of medicinal plants by the Dayak Kanayantn tribe needs to be preserved and developed as part of a culture of maintaining family health based on local wisdom.

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