

**ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF *Dusun Tobilung* MEDICINAL
PLANT AT NORTHERN PARTS OF KOTA BELUD**

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ABSTRACT

ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF MEDICINAL PLANT AMONG THE DUSUN TOBILUNG AT NORTHERN PARTS OF KOTA BELUD, SABAH

This study considerable information on medicinal traditional of plant species by ethnics of Dusun Tobilung at Northern parts area of Kota Belud, Sabah. This research study is conducted at five villages that lived by Dusun Tobilung that are Kg. Timbang, Kg. Sarang, Kg. Kukut, Kg. Dudar and Kg. Taburan. This study focused on identifying medicinal plants, diseases treated, parts of plant used, method of preparations, route of administrations that used by Dusun Tobilung and also classification of plants based on dichotomous key. The ethnobotanical data was analyzed using semi structure interviews and Relative Frequency Citation (RFC) used to determine the most well known and useful plant in that area. This study is successfully collected 64 species of plants which categorized into 37 families were documented along with ethnomedicinal uses. *Carica papaya* L., *Cheilocostus speciosus* (J. Koenig) C. D. Specht, *Curcuma longa* L., *Jasminum sambac* (L.) Aiton, *Lygodium longifolium* (Willd.) Sw., *Melastoma malabathricum* L., *Morinda citrifolia* L., *Phyllanthus niruri*, *Psidium guajava* L., *Pandanus amaryllifolius* Roxb., *Helminthostachys zeylanica* (L.) Hook, and *Antidesma alexiiteria* L. were the most utilized plant species with highest value of RFC that closed to 1. The reported ailments are classified into 22 categorized that used to treat disease. The life form of medicinal plants was shrub with 31 (48%) species. The route of administration was oral administration about 46 (66.7%) species. The most dominant plant was leaves 40% and most common method of preparation was boiling about 55%. This research study recommended for more research on ethno botanical study for this ethnics with using different types of quantitative analysis.