

**ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF MEDICINAL PLANT USED BY
DUSUN LIWAN COMMUNITY ALONG BUKIT MANGGIS ROAD
PAPAR, SABAH**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	viii
ABSTRACT	ix
ABSTRAK	x
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the study	1
1.2 Problem statement	3
1.3 Significance of study	4
1.4 Objectives of study	5
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plant	6
2.1.1 Historical development of ethnobotanical study	6
2.1.2 Medicinal plants	8
2.1.3 Indigenous knowledge of medicinal plants	9
2.1.4 Poor knowledge and medicinal plant documentation	10
2.1.5 Dusun Liwan community background	11
2.2 Identification and classification of medicinal plant	12
2.2.1 Identification	11
2.2.2 Dichotomous key	13
2.2.3 Classification	14
2.3 Quantitative ethnobotanical technique	14
2.3.1 Development of quantitative ethnobotanical techniques	14
2.3.2 Use Value (UVs)	16
CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Materials	18
3.1.1 Raw materials	18
3.1.2 Chemicals	18
3.1.3 Apparatus	18
3.2 Method	19
3.2.1 Medicinal plant data collection	19
3.2.2 Medicinal plants preparation before identification and classification	22

ABSTRACT

ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF MEDICINAL PLANT USED BY DUSUN LIWAN COMMUNITY ALONG BUKIT MANGGIS ROAD PAPAR, SABAH

Ethnobotany is the study of plants related to its uses by people in a community. This study emphasizes more on the medicinal plants used by Dusun Liwan community along Bukit Manggis road Papar, Sabah. There are seven informants with 63 species of medicinal plants cited and documented through interview session and semi structured questionnaire. Medicinal plants data are documented for their life form, part used, preparation method, tradition used and mode of administration. Each medicinal plants are classified based on their phylum, class, sub-class, order, family, genus and species. Major ethnobotanical techniques are used in this study which involved the field investigation, interview, collecting samples, pressing, drying, mounting, identification, classification, constructing dichotomous key and calculating medicinal plant's use value index. The samples that collected can treat 21 types of ailments: skin infection, stomach's problem, blood's problem, cancer, fever, jaundice, pyretic, cough, sore throat, diabetes, afterbirth, flatulence, anti-aging, lumbago, headache, asthma, small pox, mouth infection, sore eyes, heart attack, tooth pain, acne, migraine, and osteoporosis. The plants are classified into Kingdom of Plantae, 2 Phylum, 3 Class, 10 Sub-class, 27 Order, 36 Family, 56 Genus and 62 Species. The use value index was employed to determine the relative importance of all medicinal plants with its other use category such as for construction, food and ornamental purpose. In this study, there were 16 species in the medium range of 0.5 to 1 while 47 species were in high range which was higher than 1. Therefore, this study will serve as a reference for the future. The indigenous knowledge of these medicinal plants used by Dusun Liwan community along the Bukit Manggis road Papar, Sabah also was preserved through this study of ethnobotany.