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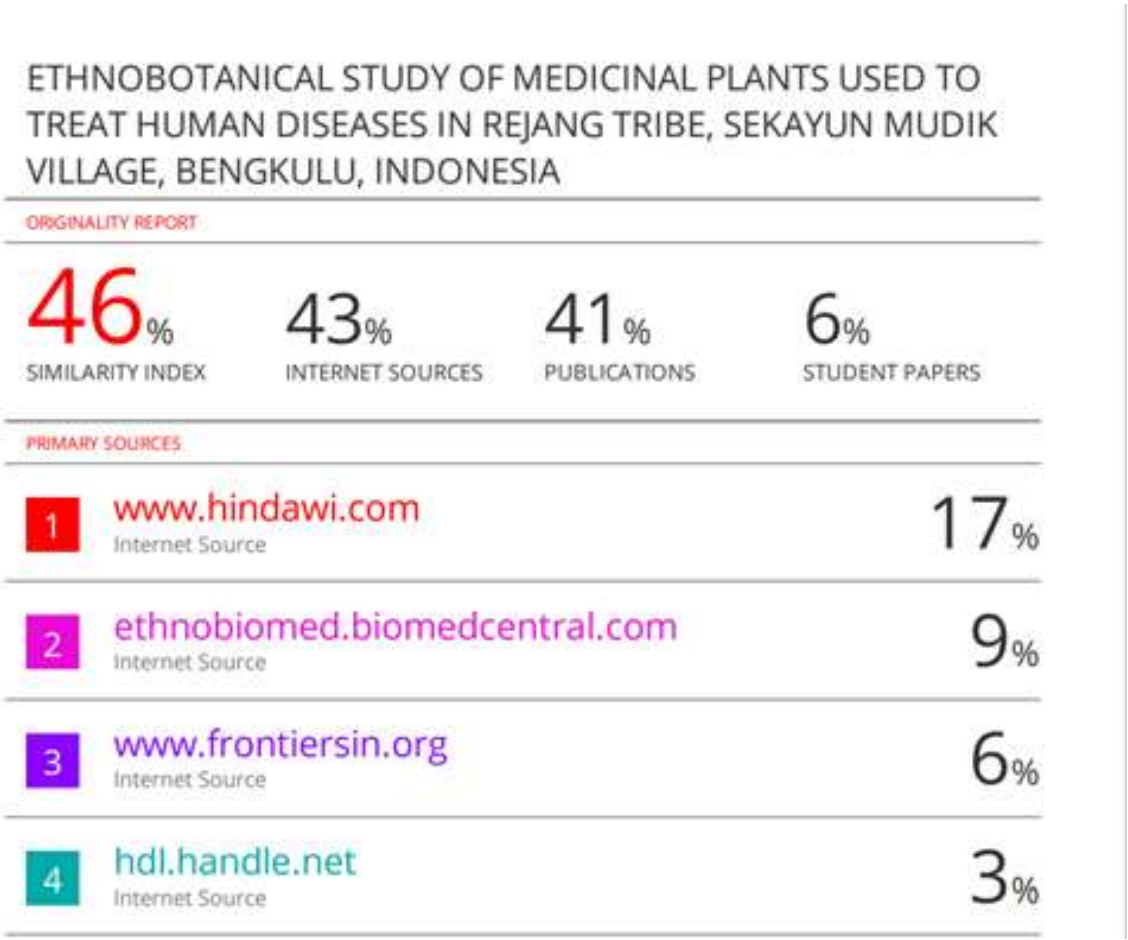

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by Sri Endarti

Submission date: 29-Jun-2021 05:46PM (UTC+0700)
Submission ID: 1613709419
File name: ETHNOBOTANICAL.pdf (1.56M)
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ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED TO TREAT HUMAN DISEASES IN REJANG TRIBE, SEKAYUN MUDIK VILLAGE, BENGKULU, INDONESIA

Sri Endarti Rahayu, Verina Trianita Nurhadi, Imran SL Tobing
Faculty of Biology, Universitas Nasional Jakarta, Indonesia
Jl. Sawo Manila No. 61, Pejaten, Pasar Minggu, jakarta Selatan 12520

Corresspondence email : endarti@civitas.unas.ac.id

Abstract

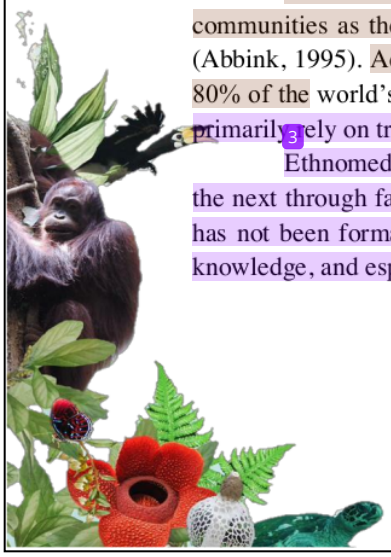
This study documents information on significant ethnomedicinal plants, which was collected from traditional healers of Rejang tribe in Sekayun Mudik village of Bengkulu. The study focused on documentation of medicinal plants used to treat various human diseases in the study area. The information was obtained through open-ended, semi strucutral questionnaires and guided field walks. A total of 32 ethnomedicinal plants species, which were distributed in 25 families used to treat 32 human diseases in the commu. Of these, 18 species were obtained from the wild ecosystem, and 14 plants were cultivated. Of a majority of documented species, herbs and leaves were the most utilized plant parts for the preparation of ethnomedicinal (60%). Concerning the traditional method of drug preparation, the decoction was the most community utilized. Among the documented species, the dominant families were Acanthaceae, Arecaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Lamiaceae, Poaceae, Rutaceae and Zingiberaceae with 2 species respectively. The plant that presented a major relative importance were *Murraya paniculata*,*Curcuma longa*,*Jatropha curcas*, *Orthosiphon stamineus, Piper b*e and *Zingiber officinale* . Effort to conserve and cultivate medicinal plants is non existent. To save medicinal plants from further loss, involving local communities in cultivation of the most utilized medicinal plants is recommended.

***Keywords** : Bengkulu, medicinal plants, rejang tribe, Sekayun Mudik village, traditional knowledge*

I. INTRODUCTION

Medicinal plants have important contributions in the healthcare system of local communities as the main source of medicinal for the majority of the rural population (Abbink, 1995). According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), about 80% of the world's population, especially the rural people of developing countries, still primarily rely on traditional medicine (Islam, 2006).

Ethnomedicinal knowledge is usually passed verbally from one generation to the next through family members (Nadembega et al, 2011) and most of this knowledge has not been formally documented (Asase et al, 2008). Adequate information of such knowledge, and especially of traditional ethnomedicinal practices is important because



ethnomedicinal healers have a long association with herbs and their medical properties (Kabir et al, 2014). The knowledge and use of plants is an integral part of many ethnic rural cultures, such as Rejang tribe in Bengkulu District, the extent of which has not yet been studied in depth (Pei et al, 2009).

On a world wide scale, due to the globalization trend, the traditional knowledge including that regarding the medicinal plants, vanishes and get lost even more. The use of synthetic and artificial products is on the rise and at the same time indigenous plant species are replaced with introduced ones which push out the plant use traditionally (Koleva et al, 2015). More over, in recent years there has been a continous decline in traditional medicinal practices, because of reduced intertest in the younger generation toward traditional treatment system. These factors have contributed to the rapid loss of this rich knowledge (Kader et al, 2013). It is, therefore necessary tp preserve this indigenous knowledge on traditional medicine by proper documentation, identification of plant species used and herbal preparation. To save medicinal plants from further loss, involving local communities in cultivation of the most utilized medicinal plants is recommended.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

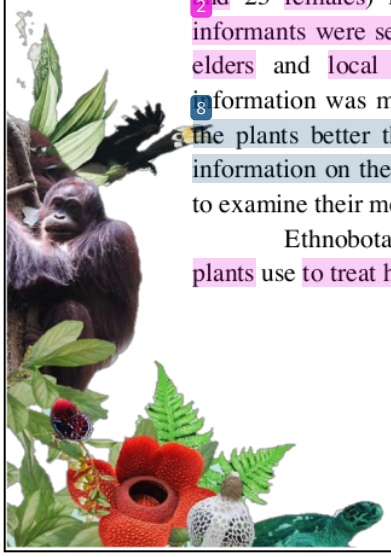
A. StudyArea

The study was carried out in Rejang community located in Sekayun Mudik Village, Bengkulu District. The village is about 32 km far from Bengkulu. Bengkulu is a lowland district with an area of 70.71 km sq. km, between 102°11'24" - 102°37'12" East longitude and 3°28'48" - 3° 5'36" South Latitude. The economy of this village is predominantly agricultural and plantation. Climate within the village is typically wet climate, the average annual rainfall is 3.394 mm.

B. Field Study and Data Collection

The field survey was carried out from December 2018 to January 2019 at Rejang community in Sekayun Mudik village, Bengkulu District. A total of 32 (9 males and 23 females) informant were interviewed in the study area, in which all thge informants were selected purposively based on the recommendation of knowledgeable elders and local authorities. All of the informants were local inhabitants. The information was mostly provided by adult woman (72%) because thgey usually know the plants better than men and younger people. They provided useful and firsthand information on the popular use of medicinal plants. Males (28%) were also interviewd to examine their medicinalknowledge.

Ethnobotanical investigation were carried out to collect data on medicinal plants use to treat human ailment. The methodological approaches weresemi-structured



interview, field observation and guided field walks. Interviews and discussion based on a checklist of questionnare. Information was carefully recorded during interviews with each informant. Field observations were performed with traditional healers guided on the morphological features and habitats of each medicinal plant species. The information obtained was cross-checked with other informants. The information such as local name, habit, wild/cultivation, availability of medicinal plants and traditional medicinal usesof plants wererecorded.

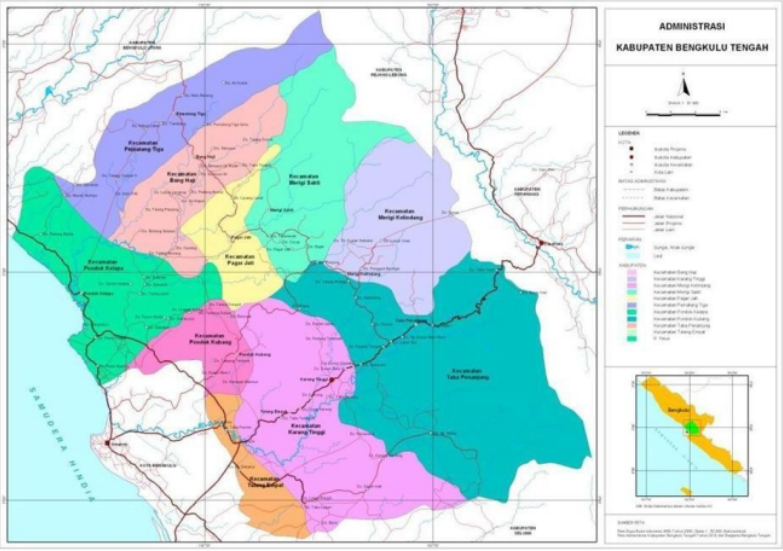


Figure 1. A map of the study area

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

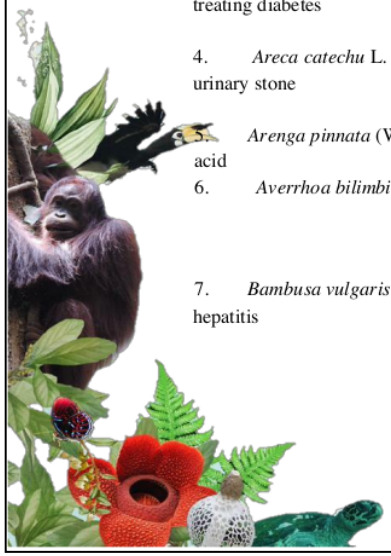
A. Medicinal plants of the study Area

The results showed that the people of Rejang tribe in Sekayun Mudik village have used 32 medicinal plants belong to 32 genera and 24 families to treat 32 human ailment (Table 1.). Of these 32 species of medicinbal plants collected from the study area, most of them 18 (56,3%) were obtained from the wild habitats whereas 14 (43,7%) werte from home garden. The majority of plants used as medicine were freely harvesteds by traditional healers from natural environment. Generally fresh part were wild harvest. The plant family are dominated by Lamiaceae, Acanthaceae, Arecaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Poaceae and Zingiberaceae with 2 species (6,25%) respectively (Figure1.). Similar results were reported by other ethnobotanist, Silalahi andNisyawati(2018).SilalahiandNisyawati(2018)reportedthatthetopfivelargest

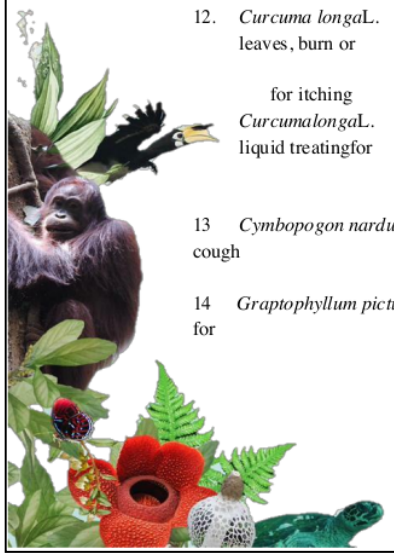
families in the home garden of Batak Karo in North Sumatra, Indonesia are the Zingiberacea, Poaceae, Fabaceae, Arecaceae and Acanthaceae. Similar results wee reported by other ethnobotanist (Khastini *et al*, 2019). Khastini *et al* (2019) according to them, that Lamiaceae, Acanthaceae, Arecaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Poaceae and Zingiberaceae were the dominant families. The dominance of Lamiaceae species in treating ailments may be due to the richness in essential oil (Nieto, 2017) that have both diuretic and vasodilator effect (Adam *et al,* 2009). It was found that, *Murraya paniculata*, *Curcuma longa*, *Jatropha curcas*, *Orthosiphon stamineus, Piper betle* and *Zingiber officinale* were the most commonly used species (Table 1).

Table 1. Inventory of Medicinal Plants Traditionally Used by People in Rejang tribe of Sekayun Mudik Village, Bengkulu

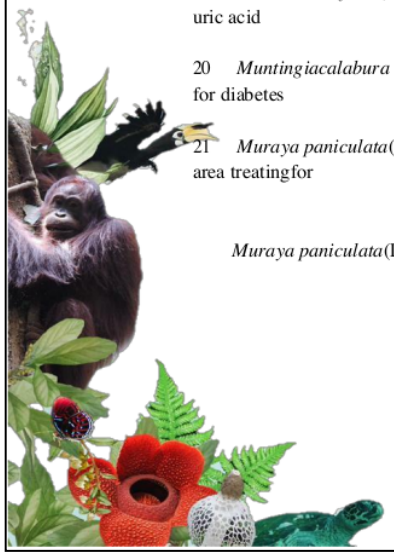
No.	Scientific name	Local name	Family	Life form	Part used	Preparation and uses
1	*Aloe vera* (L.) Burm and	Lidah buaya	Asphodelaceae	Herb	Leaves	Mucus from inside of leaves. add a little salt, applied on affected treating for ulcer
	Aloe vera (L.) Burm.f	Lidah buaya	Asphodelaceae	Herb	Leaves	Mucus from inside of leaves, and applied on affected are treating for burn wound
2.	*Andrographis paniculata* Nees	Sambiloto	Acanthaceae	Herb	Leaves	Boiled with water and drunk he liquid for treating typhus
	Andrographis paniculata Nees	Sambiloto	Acanthaceae	Herb	Leaves	Squeezed the fresh part, drunk the liquid for treating fever
3.	*Annona muricata* L.	Srikayo	Annonaceae	Herb	Leaves	Boiled with water and drunk the liquid for treating diabetes
4.	*Areca catechu* L.	Punbakeak	Arecaceae	Tree	Youngstem	Boiled with water, taken orally treatingfor urinary stone
5.	*Arenga pinnata* (Wurmb.)Merr.	Beluluk	Arecaceae	Tree	Fruit	Boiled with water, taken orally treating for uric acid
6.	*Averrhoa bilimbi* L.	Belimbing	Oxalidaceae	Tree	Fruit	Boiled with water and drunk the liquid for treating hypertension
7.	*Bambusa vulgaris* Schrad.	Hawur kuning	Poaceae	Tree	Bud	Boiled with water, taken orally for treating hepatitis



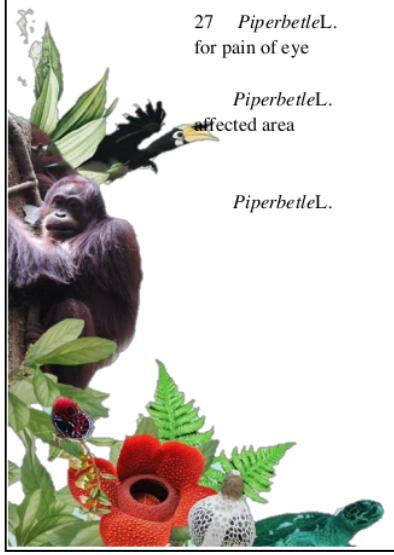
8. *Caricapapaya*L. theliquid	Sangsilo	Caricaceae	Tree	Leaves	Squeeze the fresh part, add alittle salt and duink for treatingmalaria
*Caricapapaya*l. treatingintestinal	Sangsilo	Caricaceae	Tree	Seeds	Grinding, decoction,drunk the liquid for worms
9 *Catharathus roseus*(L.)G.Don treatingfor	Tapakdara	Apocynaceae	Herb	Leaves	Pound fresh part, applied on the affected area Burn wound
10. *Citrusaurantifolia*Swingle cough	Jeruknipis	Rutaceae	Tree	Fruit	Squeezed, and drunk the liquid for ttreating
*Citrusaurantifolia*Swingle betel applied reducing body	Jeruknipis	Rutaceae	Tree	Fruit	Squeezed the fresh part, the liquid mix with lime on the armpit and clean with water treating for odor
11. *Colocasia esculenta* (L.)Schott. for cut wound	Keladi	Araceae	Herb	Petiole	Sap of petipole, applied on affected area treating
12. *Curcuma longa*L. leaves, burn or for itching	Beikunik	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Shredded the fresh part, enveloped by banana set on fire, applied on the affected area treating
*Curcumalonga*L. liquid treatingfor	Beikunik	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Shredded the fresh part. Squeezed, drunk the gastricism
13 *Cymbopogon nardus*(L.)Rendle cough	Serai	Poaceae	Herb	Leaves	Boiled with water, drunk the liquid treating for
14 *Graptophyllum pictum*(L.)Griff. for	Daunungu	Acanthaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Boiled with water and drunk the liquid treating



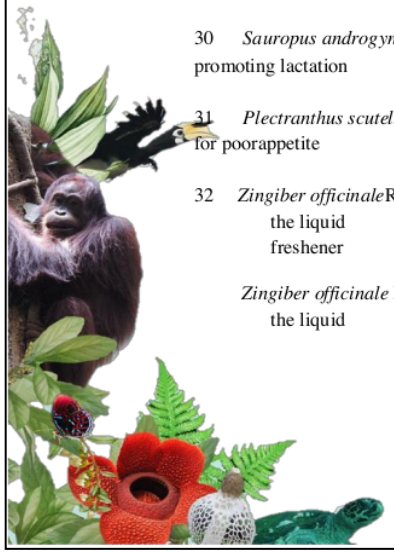
						promoting menstruation after birth.
15	*Hibiscusrosa-sinensis*L.	Kembangrayo	Malvaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Boiled with water and drunk the liquid treating for excessive bleeding during menstruation dan childbirth.
16	*Impatiensbalsamina*L.	Pacarair	Balsaminaceae	Herb	Leaves	Pound the fresh part, applied on the affected area treatingfor burn wound
17	*Jatrophacurcas*L.	Jarakpagar	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Smeared with vegetable oil, withered until warm appliedon abdomen treating for intestinal worm
	*Jatrophacurcas*L.	Jarakpagar	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Petiole	Sap of petiole applied on the affectedarea treating for sprue
18	*Leucaena leucocephala* (Lamk,) deWit	Petaicina	Fabaceae	Shrub	Seed	Fresh seeds consume daily treating for intestinal worms
19	*Limnocharis flava*(L.)Buchenau	Selayau	Limnocharitaceae	Herb	Leaves	Boiled with water and taken orally for treating uric acid
20	*Muntingiacalabura* L.	Seris	Muntingiaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Boiled with water and drunk the liquid treating for diabetes
21	*Muraya paniculata*(l.)Jack	Kemuning	Rutaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Pound the fresh part, applied on the affected area treatingfor sprain
	Muraya paniculata(L.)Jack	Kemuning	Rutaceae	Shrub	Leaves	Grinding, drunk the liquid treating forasthma



22	*Musabrachycarpa*Backer	Manakpisang	Musaceae	Herb	Flower	Boiled with water and taken orally for promoting lactation
23	*Myrmecodia pendens*Merr.&Perry	Sa'ang semut	Rubiaceae	Epiphyt	Bulb	Boiled with water and drunk the liquid treating fortumor
24	*Orthosiphonstamineus* Benth.	Kumis kucing	Lamiaceae	Herb	Leaves	Boiled with water and drunk the liquid treating for urinarystone
	*Orthosiphonstamineus*Benth.	Kumis kucing	Lamiaceae	Herb	Leaves	Boiled with water and drunk the liquid treating forhypertension
25	*Perseaamericana* Mill.	Jambeu mentega	Lauraceae	Tree	Leaves	Boiled with water and drunk the liquid twice a day treatingfor hypertension
26	*Phaleria macrocarpa*(Scheff.)Boerl.	Cempaka dewa	Thymelaeceae	Tree	Fruit	Flesh of fruit boiled with water, drunk the liquit treatingfor diabetes
27	*Piperbetle*L.	Daun iben	Piperaceae	Liana	Leaves	Fresh leaves soaked with warm water, treating for pain of eye
	*Piperbetle*L.	Daun iben	Piperaceae	Liana	Leaves	Boiled with water, and the liquid spashed on affected area treating for itching
	*Piperbetle*L.	Dauniben	Piperaceae	Liana	Leaves	Boiled with water, and drunk some othe liquid and other part used on affected area treating for vaginal discharge



Piper betle L.	Daun iben	Piperaceae	Liana	Leaves	Pound the fresh part, applied on the affected area treating for toothache
Piper betle L.	Daun iben	Piperaceae	Liana	Leaves	Frsh leaves chewed together with seed of betel nut, treating for strengthening teeth
28. *Pithecellobiumlobatum* Benth.	Jeing	Fabaceae	Tree	Leaves	Pound tghe fresh part applied on theaffected area, treating for ulcer,
29 Psidium guajava L.	Janmeutelung	Myrtaceae	Shrub	fruit	Pound the rind of young fruit, squeezed,drunk theliquid, treating for malaria
Psidium guajava L.	Janmeutelung	Myrtaceae	Shrub	leaves	Pounding the fresh part, squeezed, drunk the liquid treating for hemorrhoid
Psidium guajava L.	Janmeutelung	Myrtaceae	Shrub	leaves	Pounding the young leaves, squeezed, drunk the liquid treating for diarrhea
30 *Sauropus androgynus* (L.)Merr.	Katuk	Euphorbiaceae	Shrub	Leves	Boiled with water, taken orally treating for promoting lactation
31 *Plectranthus scutellaroides*(L.)R.Br.	Piung	Lamiaceae	Herb	Leaves	Boiled with water and drunk the liquid treating for poorappetite
32 *Zingiber officinale*Roscoe	Jahe	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Boiledwithwater,mixwithpalmsugar,drunk the liquid treating forbody freshener
Zingiber officinale Roscoe	Jahe	Zingiberaceae	Herb	Rhizome	Boiled with water, mix with palm sugar, drunk the liquid treating for relieve menstrual pain and



B. Growth Form of Medicinal Plants

The result of life frowth analysis of medicinal plants showed that herbaceous plants constituted the highest propportion represented by 12 (37,5%), while there were 10 (31,2%) tree species, 8 (25%) shrub spcesies, 1 (3,1%) liana and 1 (3,1%) epiphyte species (Figure 2). This finding shows that the most represented life forms of medicinal plants in the study area were herbs followed by tree. Similar result reported with analogous studies conducted elsewhere (Jima and Megersa 2018 : Kasrina et al, 2015). For instance, Juma and Megersa (2018) identified 48,6% herbs and 24,3% trees from Bale Zone of Oromia Regiene State in Berberic District, South East Ethiopia, while Kasrina et al (2015) documented 43,6% herbs and 25,6% trees from Mukomuko regency, Bengkulu province, Indonesia.

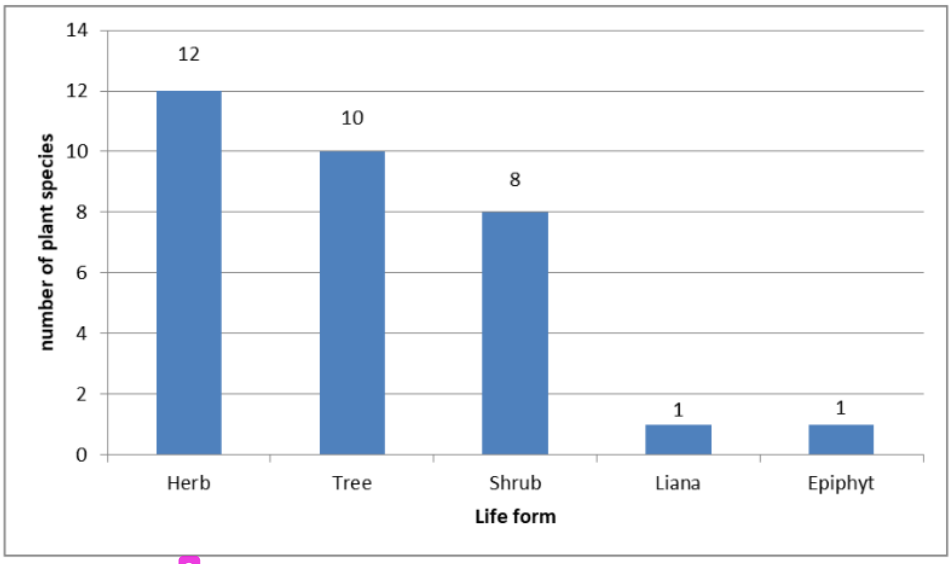


Figure 2. Life form of medicinal plants in the study area

C. Plant Part Used to Treat Human Diseases

People of the study area harvest different plant part for tge preparation of traditional remedies (e.g leaves, fruits, petiole, rhizome, young stem, bud, seeds and bulb). In the study area, 21 species (60%) were harvested for their leaves (Figure 3). This is because it is believed that leaves contain the highest medicinal properties and part of olant that most easily harvested. The finding of leaves as the contributorof

higher number of plant species used for medicinal purpose than other plant part is in line with similar study conducted by Malini *et al* (2017) in which leaves (51,8%) were reported as the most widely used plant part followed by stem (22,9%). The study conducted by Khan et al (2018) showed that leaves 41% as a major plant part used in the treatment of humanailment.

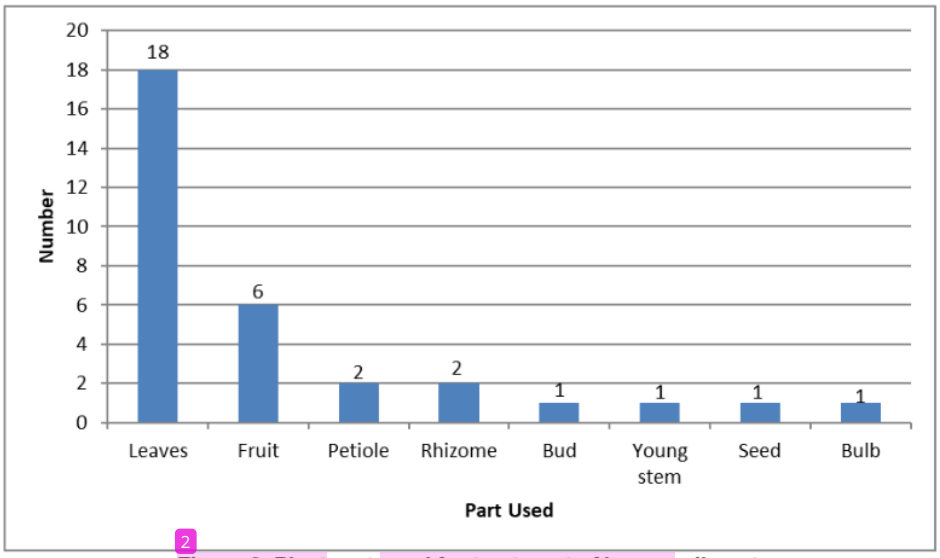


Figure 3. Plant part used for treatment of human ailment

D. Method of Preparation and Administration

In the collection of data concerning the preparation of medicine, Informants reported various skills associated with herbal preparation. The result showed that all remedies were prepared from a single plant. Similarly, various research findings reported the use of single plant species or parts for traditional remedy preparation (Nahdi et al. 2016 ; Zenebe et al. 2012) Most of the medicinal plant preparations involved the use of single plant species or a single plant part while thosemixing different plant parts were less encountered in the study area. The dependency of local people on fresh material is mostly due to the effectiveness of fresh medicinal plant in treatment as the content are not lost before use compared to the driedforms.

The local communities employ various method of preparation of traditional medicines for different type of diseases. The preparation vary based on the type and actual site of diseases treated. The principal methods of remedy preparation were reported to be through decoction for 21 preparations (65,7%) powdering accounted for 6 preparation (18,7%) and squeezing accounted for 5 preparation (15,6%). Decoction asthemostcommonmodeofpreparationisinagreementwiththefindingsof Pacifica

et al (2018) and Taek et al (2019) who noted that the principal method of remwdy preparation was through decoction.

Medicinal plants were applied through different routes of administration (Table 1). In the study area, the substantial proportion of prescription were administered orally (67,4%), followed by external application (30,2%) and chewing (2,3%). This result is in line with the findings of Malini et.al. (2017) and Khan et al, (2018). Internal aliment were commonly tretaed b y making the patient drink herbal preparations; tooth infection was treated by pounding and applies on the affected area on the tooth surface; skin infections such as ulcer werte treated by creaming herbal preparation on an infected skin.

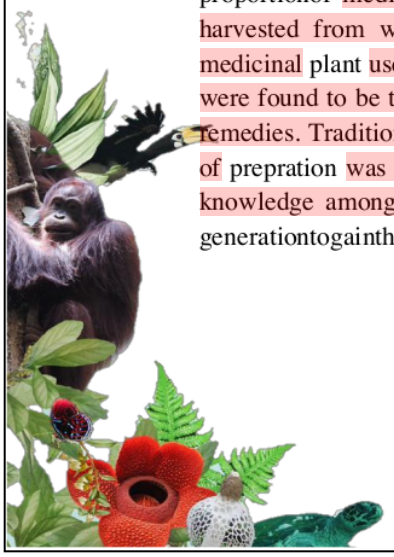
E. Diseases Treated in the Study Area

The medicinal plants were used to treat 32 human ailments in the study area. With regard to human diseases, Diabetes, intestinal worms, hypertension and burns wound were diseases wich a higher number of medicinal plants (3 species) were prescribeds, follow by cough, ulcer, urinary stone, uric acid, malaria, itching, promoting lactation Bone problem were treated with one species, *Murayya paniculata*. Skin problem with 7 species (21,9%) used for treatment, and respiratory problem were treated with one species, *Murraya paniculata* (Table1).

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

A study on medicinal plant utilization in area revealed that Rejang communities of Sekayun Mudik village use the medicinal plants for maintaning their primary healthcare, The study resulted in documenting 32 medicinal plants species where some families, e,g Acanthaceae, Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Lamiaceae, Poaceae and Zingioberaceae are the leading family with the highest proportionof medicinal plants. Most of (18) medicinal plants in the study area were harvested from wild habitats. Herbs were found to be dominant growth from of medicinal plant used for preparation traditional remedies and followed by trees. Leaves were found to be the most frequently used plant parts for the preparation of traditional remedies. Traditional medicinal preparation mostly involves a single plant and method of prepration was mainly decoction, foolowed by powdering. Depletion of indigenous knowledge among the people of study area was serious due to disinterest of young generationtogaintheknowledge.Efforttoconservetheplantsandassociated



indigenous knowledge was observed to be very poor. Conservation of medicinal plants by local communities is vital to avoidloss.

B. Recommendation

Medicinal plants played a significant role in healing human disorder in Rejang community of Sekayun Mudik village, Bengkulu. However, agricultural expansion and disinterest of young generation resulted in the reduction or loss both medicinal plants and associated indigenous knowledge. It is, therefore, necessary to preserve indigenous knowlwdge on traditional medicines by proper documentation, identification of plant used and herbal preparation. To safe medicinal plants for further loss, involving local communities in cultivation of the most utilized medicinal plants is recommended.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thankfully acknowledge the Faculty of Biology, Universitas Nasional for support of this research and for providing facilities for analyzing data. The authors also thank the local people of the study area for providing relevant information about medicinal plants usage.

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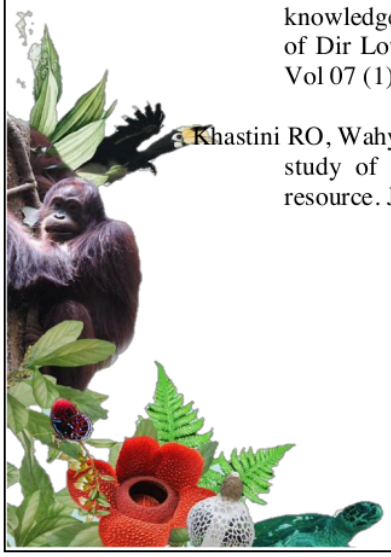

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