Ethnobotany in Traditional Ceremony at Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur Subdistrict, Pasaman District

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Abstract. Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak has two distinct customary cultures namely Minang and Mandailing customs. Each custom has a sequence of processions performed on the customs of marriage, birth, coronation of community elders, the events of new society, salvation and death. In the implementation of the community using plants in the ceremonial procession of the ceremony. To know the types, meanings and ways of using plants in this traditional ceremony, conduct ethnobotany research on traditional ceremonies of marriage, birth, and death. Research conducted in May - June 2016 in Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur Subdistrict, Pasaman District, West Sumatra, Indonesia. Sampling using descriptive survey method, by interviewing village elders and the community. The sample identification was done in the botanical laboratory of Universitas Negeri Padang and STKIP PGRI West Sumatra. The results obtained 30 species from 19 family. In the Minang tribe ceremony found 16 species of 10 family, while in the Mandailing tribe 26 species of 18 family. Utilization of plants that eventually found in species Oryza sativa L. with a benefit value of 0.56. The meaning of plants in traditional ceremonies, relationships kinship, related social relations, related prayers and related aesthetics. The use of plants in traditional ceremonies is used in a raw state and some are processed before use.

1. Introduction
Indonesia has a high level of cultural diversity, and is contained in the motto of Bhineka Tunggal Ika. The slogan depicts the existence of 336 cultural tribes and 250 local languages [1]. One element of regional culture that is universal is an element related to traditional ceremonies in an area. Each region has various events or rituals in their respective cultures.

Traditional ceremony is a ceremony which carried out a related hereditary, in particular rules on the basis of customs. Traditional culture that is allegedly many have the wisdom of the environment has experienced a terrible erosion, so most of the younger generation now have no idea and do not care anymore with the ancestral heritage. Therefore it is necessary to dig the cultural and cultural practices to strengthen the community base in maintaining their culture [2].

People usually use some kind of plant as material in carrying out certain ceremony. Utilization of this plant is called Ethnobotany. Ethnobotany is a science that studies the traditional use of plants by primitive tribes or human relationships with plants and the environment [3]. Ethnobotany derives the word "ethno" studies about society and "botany" studies of plants. Ethnobotany is defined as the study
of the direct linkage between humans and plants. Thus ethnobotany recognizes the reciprocal and dynamic nature of human and plant relations [4].

Ethnobotany is a science that studies plants traditionally by primitive tribes. The term Etnobotany was first coined by an American botanist named Jhon W. Harshberger in 1895 [5]. Ethnobotany as a science that studies about nature or traditional relationships between humans and plants around them. Ethnobotany includes all the material, cultural, medical and religious relationships of people with plants in an ecosystem. Includes crops for food, medicine, timber, animal feed, fiber, bamboo and other materials in need, and beliefs related to the type of individual with the local ecosystem [6].

The Minangkabau people perform a variety of Minang ceremonial such as birth ceremonies, deaths, weddings, religious ceremonies consisting of circumcision ceremony (Sunat Rasul), akikah, Khatam Qur’an, and commemorate the big days of Islam, repelling ceremonies, angry ceremony is a ceremony of tradition that is held during down the rice field to sow seeds, during outbreaks of disease, when experiencing drought and so on. With the aim of asking God to be saved and kept away from all sorts of disasters [7]. Minangkabau wedding ceremony is not known dowry, which there is money pickup from the side of the female family to the family of men. Minangkabau traditional wedding procession consists of jopuik manjopuik, betang maninang, batuka tando, akad nikah, baralek gadang, jalang manjalang and so on. Each traditional ceremony in Minangkabau usually uses customs and speeches. There are five customary ceremonies that commonly use an addition, namely inaugurating the appointment of penghulu, marriage ceremony, death ceremony, house building ceremony and birth ceremony [8].

Mandailing tribe originated from North Sumatera area that is Mandailing area. Mandailing tribe include Batak Toba culture. Almost the whole community is religious mandailing are Islam, as well as custom ceremony is patterned of Islam. The ceremony is started from manulak sere, mangalehen mangan, makobar, mangalab boru, mangolat boru, manyantani, and indahan pasai boru. The traditional ceremony of mangupa or mangupa dohot tondi badan is done to restore and strengthen the spirit and the body. While the ceremonies of death on the mandailing custom is called silulution, the procession of death and the release of the corpse is more religiously dominated than the customs.

The results of research conducted by Maulidiah, in 2015 [9] the marriage ceremony of Horja Haroan Boru society Batak Angkola tribe in Padangsidempuan obtained 28 species of plants in 14 family used. The research results Suswita [10] with title Etnobotani Studies and Forms of Plant Conservation Efficiency used in Kenduri Traditional Ceremony in Several Districts In Kerinci District, Jambi, found 37 species of plants in 22 family.

Kenagarian Sontang Cubadak is one of the Kanagarian are located in Padang Gelugur Subdistrict, Pasaman District, West Sumatra, Indonesia. Until now, people still use plants in the procession of traditional ceremonies. Based on the observation, in Kenagarian Sontang Cubadak there are two customary cultures namely, Minang and Mandailing. Some people use the original custom and some also use a mixture between the two customs.

In order to obtain ethnobotany data in traditional ceremony in Kenagari Sontang Cubadak, Padang Gelugur subdistrict, Pasaman District has been conducted research to know the species of plants are used in traditional ceremonial procession, the meaning of each species and how the use of plants in the procession of the ceremony.

2. Research Method
This research was conducted in May 2016, on 4 Jorong existing in Kanagaria Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur Subdistrict, Pasaman District. The tool used is interview guide, field book, ruler, pencil, digital camera, hanging label, herbarium label, duct tape, plastic bag size 50 kg, plastic bag size 50 kg, machetes, scissors, thick cardboard, newsprint, tracing paper, monting paper, sewing needles, and materials for making plant specimens used in ceremonies and alcohol 96%.

The research method used is survey method, interview and collection of plants in the field. Further observation and recording of data in the field. The data were collected using interview technique using closed questionnaire and open questionnaire.
Determination of respondents is done by using purposive sampling method. The criteria of respondents interviewed were ninik mamak, hatobangon, community, and people who took part in the ceremony.

From the collected data, the collecting of plant species, for the making of herbarium and done shooting. Identification is done in the Botany Laboratory of Universitas Negeri Padang and STKIP West Sumatra. The data analysis used is qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative data include type types of plants are used, how to use herbs and meaning of the plant species are used, while the data is quantitative, include the use/benefits of herbs used. To determine the use value/value of benefits a species used method of informant consensus. This analysis uses the formula Cunningham [11] which has been modified, as follows:

\[ U_{vis} = \frac{\sum U_{is}}{N_{is}} \]  

where:

\( U_{vis} \) : value for a species in traditional ceremonies  
\( U_{is} \) : the use of a plant species in a series of events in a traditional ceremonial procession  
\( N_{is} \) : Total series of events in the procession of traditional ceremonies

3. Results and Discussion

Based on the research that has been done, there are found 30 species in 19 family of plants used in traditional ceremony in Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur, Pasaman District as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Species of plants used in traditional ceremonies in Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur subdistrict of Pasaman District

| No | Species | Local Name | Familia | Habitus | Status   | Md | Mn |
|----|---------|------------|---------|---------|----------|----|----|
| 1  | Justicia gendarussa | Sipilin | 1. Achantaceae | Shrubs | Cultivation | √ | _ |
| 2  | Ruellia tuberosa L. | Bunga terompet | 2. Amaranthaceae | Shrubs | Cultivation | _ | _ |
| 3  | Celosia argentea Linn | Bunga pasir | 3. Arecaceae | Tree | Cultivation | √ | √ |
| 4  | Areca catechu L. | Pining/pinang | 4. Crassulaceae | Tree | Cultivation | _ | _ |
| 5  | Arenga pinnata (Wurmb) | Bargot/anau | Tree | Illegal | _ | _ |
| 6  | Cocos nucifera L. | Arambir/karambia | 5. Graminae | Grass | Cultivation | √ | √ |
| 7  | Kalanchee luciadiata (L.) | Dingin/dingin/sidingin | 6. Lamiaceae | Terna | Cultivation | _ | _ |
| 8  | Saccharum officinarum L. | Tabu merah | 7. Liliaceae | Grass | Cultivation | _ | _ |
| 9  | Oryza sativa L. | Dahanon/bareh | 8. Lythraceae | Grass | Cultivation | _ | _ |
| 10 | Oryza sativa L./f. Glutinosa | Sipulut/puluik | 9. Malvaceae | Tree | Illegal | _ | _ |
| 11 | Dendrocalamus asper | Bulu | 10. Moraceae | Tree | Illegal | _ | _ |
| 12 | Themeda gigantea (Cav.) Backer | Sanggar/pimpiang | 11. Musaceae | Grass | Cultivation | _ | _ |
| 13 | Ocimum sanctum L. | Sanggul | 6. Lamiaceae | Terna | Cultivation | _ | _ |
| 14 | Cordyline fruticosa (L.) A. Chev | Hatunggal | 7. Liliaceae | Shrubs | Illegal | _ | _ |
| 15 | Lawsonia inermis L. | Inai | 8. Lythraceae | Shrubs | Cultivation | _ | _ |
| 16 | Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L. | Bunga raya | 9. Malvaceae | Shrubs | Cultivation | _ | _ |
| 17 | Artocarpus elasticus Reinw. ex Blume | Torop | 10. Moraceae | Tree | Illegal | _ | _ |
| 18 | Ficus benjaminavar. variegata. | Haruaya | 11. Musaceae | Terna | Cultivation | _ | _ |
| 19 | Musa balbisiana Colla | Pisang sitambatu/pisang sambantu | 12. Musaceae | Terna | Cultivation | _ | _ |
| 20 | Musa sp. | Pisang ratus | | Terna | Cultivation | _ | _ |
Table 1. Species of plants used in traditional ceremonies in *Kenagarian Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur* subdistrict of *Pasaman* District (continue)

| No | Species | Local Name | Familia | Habitus | Status | Md | Mn |
|----|---------|------------|---------|---------|--------|----|----|
| 21 | *Bougainvillea spectabilis* Willd. | *Bungo kertas/bungo karateh* | 12. Nyctaginaceae | Shrubs | Cultivation | √ | √ |
| 22 | *Pandanus tektorius* Parkinson ex Du Roi | *Pandan duri* | 13. Pandanaceae | Shrubs | Illegal | | |
| 23 | *Piper betle* L. | *Burangir/siriah* | 14. Piperaceae | Liana | Cultivation | √ | |
| 24 | *Rosa centifolia* L. | *Bunga ros* | 15. Rosaceae | Shrubs | Cultivation | | √ |
| 25 | *Uncaria gambir* (Hunter) Roxb | *Gambir/gambia* | 16. Rubiaceae | Shrubs | Illegal | √ | |
| 26 | *Ixora cocsinia* L. | *Asoka* | | | | | |
| 27 | *Citrus hystrix* DC. | *Utte mungkur* | 17. Rutaceae | Tree | Cultivation | | |
| 28 | *Citrus aurantifolia* (Cristm. & penz.) Swingle | *Limaau kapeh* | | Tree | Cultivation | | |
| 29 | *Nicottiana tabacum* L. | *Timbako/timbakaau* | 18. Solanaceae | Shrubs | Cultivation | √ | |
| 30 | *Curcuma longa* L. | *Unik* | 19.Zingiberaceae | Terna | Cultivation | | |

Explanation:
- Md : Mandailing Customs
- Mn : Minang Customs

In Table 1 looks familia Gramineae most widely used consisting of 5 species. In *Mandailing* Customs there are 18 family with 26 species, while in *Minang* 10 family with 16 species. Plants are more widely used in traditional ceremonies obtained from the cultivation of the community, which is 23 species, while the wild plants 7 species. All species used in traditional ceremonies in *Kenagarian Sontang Cubadak* have meaning for the ceremony. To see the meaning of plants used in traditional ceremonies and the number of plants used per procession of traditional ceremonies can be seen in Table 2.

In Table 2 shows the meaning of plant species used in traditional ceremonies of *Mandailing* and *Minang* teribe. Utilization of the most plants in the procession of this ceremony is *Oryza sativa* (*dahanon/bareh*) and *Piper betle* (*burangir/siriah*). In *Mandailing* traditional wedding ceremony, *Oryza sativa* is used 4 times and at birth ceremony used once, while at *Minang* wedding ceremony is not used. *Oryza sativa* is only used in the ceremony as much as 2 times and the death of 1 time. *Piper betle* in *Mandailing* traditional wedding ceremony used 4 times and 1 birth. While at the traditional wedding ceremony of *Minang*, *Piper betle* only used as much as 2 times and at the ceremony of water used as much as 1 times.

Every use of plants has meaning in the procession stage of traditional ceremony and there is also how to use it. How to use the plants and what parts are used in the stages of wedding ceremonies procession can be seen in Table 3.

Table 2. The meaning contained in the use of plants in traditional ceremonies in *Kenagarian Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur, Pasaman District*

| Species         | Mandailing | Minang | TPS |
|-----------------|------------|--------|-----|
|                 | P | T | KL | P | T | KL | T | KM | TP |
| 1 *Oryza sativa* L. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Provide safety and health | 4 | Sense of sharing | 2 | - | A sense of wanting to share happiness | 2 | Give alms | 1 | 9 |
| 2 *Piper betle* L. | 4 | Love | 1 | Humans have strong blood and kinship | 2 | Humans have strong blood and kinship | 1 | - | 8 |
|      | 1  | 2                  | 3                  | 4                  | 5               | 6                  | 7               | 8                  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|------|----|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----|----|----|----|
| **Areca catechu L.** | 1  | Community representatives | 2  | Community representatives | 3  | Completeness of human life in society and civilized | 4  | Completeness of custom | 5  | Completeness of human life in society and civilized | 6  | Completeness of custom |
| **Nicotiana tabacum L.** | 3  | Completeness of custom | 2  | Completeness of custom | 1  | Completeness of custom | 2  | Completeness of custom | 1  | Completeness of custom | 7  | - |
| **Uncaria gambir (Hunter) Roxb.** | 3  | Completeness of custom | 1  | Completeness of custom | 2  | Completeness of custom | 2  | Complete ness of custom | 1  | - | 7  | - |
| **Cocos nucifera L.** | 3  | Spent his youth | 1  | - | 2 | Added ingredients of rice porridge | 1  | Added ingredients of rice chips and rendang pulut | 6  | 5  | 4  | 3 |
| **Musa balbisiana Colla** | 4  | Away from distress | 1  | - | 2  | Provides comfort | 1  | - | 3  | - | 2  | - |
| **Arenga pinnata** (Wurmb) Merr | 2  | Sweeteners food | 1  | - | 2 | Sweeteners food | 1  | Sweeteners food | 5  | 5  | 5  | 5 |
| **Bougainvillea spectabilis** | 2  | Sign of the girl | 1  | - | 2  | - | 1  | - | 3  | - | 2  | - |
| **Kalanchoe luciniata** (L.) DC. | 2  | Gives coolness | 1  | - | 2  | - | 1  | - | 3  | - | 2  | - |
| **Oriza sativa** | 2  | Gratitude | 1  | - | 2  | - | 1  | - | 3  | - | 2  | - |
| **Themeda gigantea** (Cav.) Hack. ex Dutie | 2  | For the household to last | 1  | - | 2  | - | 1  | - | 3  | - | 2  | - |
| **Curcuma longa L.** | 2  | Rice dye | 1  | - | 2  | - | 1  | - | 3  | - | 2  | - |
| **Ficus benjaminia var. variegata.** | 2  | In order to have many offspring | 1  | - | 2  | - | 1  | - | 3  | - | 2  | - |
| **Artocarpus elasticus** Reinw. ex Blume | 1  | In order for the bonds of brotherhood between the two sides to be close | 1  | - | 2  | - | 1  | - | 3  | - | 2  | - |
| **Celosia argentea** Linn | 1  | As an ornament | 1  | - | 2  | - | 1  | - | 3  | - | 2  | - |
Table 2. The meaning contained in the use of plants in traditional ceremonies in *Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur*, Pasaman District (continue)

|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| **Citrus aurantifolia** (Cristm. & penz.) Swingle | - | - | - | Fragrance of henna | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Citrus hystrix DC.** | Fragrance of pangir | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Cordyline fruticosa (L.) A. Chev** | All customary rules must be enforced | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Dendrocalamus asper** (Schult)Backer | Told the party | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.** | In order for life to be great | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Ixora coccinia L.** | Stems, leaves, flowers tied at the end of rice wrap (tappurobu sprouts) as jagar-jagar. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| **Justicia gendarussa** Burm. f. | Materials for pangir | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Lawsonia inermis L.** | Expressing family affection | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| **Musa sp.** | - | - | - | Indicates a hundred day | 1 | 1 |
| **Ocimum sanctum L.** | Materials for pangir | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Pandanus tectorias** Parkinson ex Du Roi | Custom mat materials | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Rosa centifolia L.** | As a jagar-jagar decoration | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Ruellia tuberosa L.** | As an ornament | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **Saccharum officinarum** L. | - | As souvenirs are brought back home | 1 | 1 |

Traditional ceremonies: P (Wedding), KL (Birth), KM (Dead),
Use of plants: TP (Total use of plant species in traditional ceremonies), TPS (Total use of plant species in traditional ceremonies)
Table 3. How to use and parts of plants used in the procession of wedding ceremony in Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur, Pasaman District

| Species          | Part used | Procession sequence | Procession sequence |
|------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| **Oriza sativa L.** | Seed      | Procession sequence | Minangkabau Customs (B) |
|                  | 1A        | 2A                  | 3A                  | 4A                  | 5A      | 6A      | 7A      | 8A      | 9B      | 10B     | 11B     |
|                  | 2         | 3                   | 4                   | 5                   | 6       | Made yellow rice | 7       | Rice banquet | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      |
|                  | 1         | Cooked for rice wrap (tappurobu sprouts), and made rice flour sagun-sagun | Made yellow rice, rice flour for it pohul-pohul | Tied in the middle of custom mats as decoration | Arranged on plate to show to ninik mamak as opening event | Arranged on plate as opening event |
| **Piper betle L.** | Leaf      | Arranged on plate as burangir na hombang (opening event) | Arranged on a plate to give to the hatobangon | Arranged on plate to show to ninik mamak as opening event | Arranged on plate as opening event |
| **Areca catechu L.** | Seed      | Arranged on plate as burangir na hombang (opening event) | Arranged on the plate as the opening act | Arranged on plate as opening event |
|                  | 2         | 3                   | 4                   | 5                   | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      |
| **Nicotiana tabacum L.** | Leaf      | Arranged on plate as burangir na hombang (opening event) | Arranged on plate to give to the hatobangon | Arranged on plate as opening event |
| **Uncaria gambir (Hunter) Roxb.** | Leaf      | Arranged on plate as burangir na hombang (opening event) | Arranged on plate to give to the hatobangon | Arranged on plate as opening event |
| **Cocos nucifera L.** | Flesh of fruit, leaves | In the grater then cooked it core nuts and sagun-sagun | Shredded then cooked it pohul-pohul | Young leaves are decorated into bamboo-like gates | Arranged on plate as opening event |
| **Musa balbisiana Colla** | Leaves, stems | Dumped bone leaves and wrapped into rice from the base to the tip of the leaf | The banana tree skin is placed along the door of the house | The bark of the stem is taken as wide as the palm of the hand for a watering device to the bridal head (pamispis) | Parrot cover |
### Table 3. How to use and parts of plants used in the procession of wedding ceremony in Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur, Pasaman District (continue)

|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| Arenga pinnata (Wurmb) Merr | Exu date | Cooked into the core and sugar for the sagun-sagun | Sugar cooked makes itak pohul-pohul | Tied in all parts of the bamboo gate as decoration and adornment of custom mats partially sliced for pangir and partly tied together for pamispis |
| Bougainvillea spectabilis Wild. | Ste ms, leaves, flow ers | tied at the end of rice wrap (tappurobu sprouts) as jagar-jagar. | | |
| Kalanchoe laciniata (L.) DC. | Ste ms, leaves | Put on the banana tree skin to be trampled before entering the men's house. | Made in powdery flour makes itak pohul-pohul | |
| Oryza sativa L./f. Glutinosa Auct | Seed | Cooked into a core pulp | | |
| Themeda gigantea (Cav.) Hack. ex Dutie | Ste ms, leaves, seed s, flow ers | tied at the end of rice wrap (tappurobu sprouts) as jagar-jagar. | Tied to be distributed to female invited guests as a sign of a woman |
| Curcuma longa L. | Tub ers | In the puree then smeared into rice (yellow rice) | Refined and smeared as a yellow dye | |
| Ficus benjamina var. variegata. | Ste ms, leaves | tied at the end of rice wrap (tappurobu sprouts) as jagar-jagar. | Tied to be distributed to female invited guests as a sign of a woman |
| Artocarpus elasticus Reinw. ex Blume | Leaf | tied at the end of rice wrap (tappurobu sprouts) as jagar-jagar | | |
| Celosia argentea Linn | Ste ms, leaves, flow ers | | Tied in the middle of a custom mat as an ornament |
| Citrus aurantiifolia (Cristm. & penz.) Swingle | Fruit | | Squeezed and extracted | |
Table 3. How to use and parts of plants used in the procession of wedding ceremony in *Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur, Pasaman District* (continue)

|     | 1  | 2        | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----|----|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
|     |    | *Citrus hystrix* DC. |    |    |    |    | Cut into 3 parts and put together with other pangir ingredients |    |    |    |    |
|     |    | *Cordyline fruticosa (L)* A. Chev | Ste ms, leav es | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |    |
|     |    | *Dendrocalamus asper* (Schult.) Backer | Ste m | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |    |
|     |    | *Hibiscus rosasinensis* L. | Ste ms, leav es, flow ers | tied at the end of rice wrapped as jagar-jagar | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|     |    | *Ixora coccinia* L. | Ste ms, leav es, flow ers | tied at the end of rice wrap (tappurobu sprouts) as jagar-jagar | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|     |    | *Justicia gendarussa* Burm. f. | Ste ms, leav es | Partially sliced for pangir and partly tied together for pamispis | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|     |    | *Lawsonia inermis* L. | Leaf | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Finely ground to color the bridal nails |
|     |    | *Ocimum sanctum* L. | Ste ms, leav es | partially sliced for pangir and partly tied together for pamispis spread across at the front gate as a custom mat for banners of congratulations and horas to the bride | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|     |    | *Pandanus tectorius* Parkinson ex Du Roi | Leaf | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |    |
|     |    | *Rosa centifolia* L. | Ste ms, leav es, flow ers | tied at the end of rice wrap (tappurobu sprouts) as jagar-jagar | - | - | - | - | - | - |
Table 3. How to use and parts of plants used in the procession of wedding ceremony in Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur, Pasaman District (continue)

| Spesies                  | Parts used | Mandailing (A) Procession sequence | Minang (B) Procession sequence |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| *Ruellia tuberosa* L.    | Stem, leaves, flowers | 1A Made rice flour for sagun-sagun | 2B Cooked to a porridge for distribution to neighbors |
| *Pandanus tectorius* Parkinson ex Du Roi | Leaf | 2A Indahan manjamu | 3B Arranged on plate as opening event |
| *Rosa centifolia* L.    | Stem, leaves, flowers | 3A Cooked into rice | 4B – |

Explanation:
Custom used: Mandailing (A), Minang (B)
Custom wedding procession mandailing: 1A (Manjugubkon Hatobangon), 2A (Maebat), 3A (Manyantan Boru), 4A (Margondang), 5A (Patuaekkon), 6A (Parjamuan)
Traditional wedding procession Minang: 1B (Batimbang Tando), 2B (Duduak Ninjak Mamak), 3B (Malam Ba Ianai)

In Table 3 shows how the use of plants in a series of ceremonial procession Mandailings wedding and Minang wedding and parts of plants used. In Mandailing custom there are 6 processes performed, namely manjugubkon hatobangon, maebat, manyantan boru, margobdang, patuaekkon, and parjamuan with 26 species. While in Minang custom consists of 3 procession that is batimbang tando, duduak ninjak mamak, and malam ba ianai with 6 species. The way to use plants not only exist at the wedding ceremony, but also in the birth ceremony. How to use plants in the birth ceremony, and see parts of the plants used in Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. The way to use and parts of plants used in the procession of birth ceremonies in Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur, Pasaman District

| Spesies                  | Parts used | Mandailing (A) Procession sequence | Minang (B) Procession sequence |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| *Oriza sativa* L.        | Seed       | 1A Made rice flour for sagun-sagun | 2B Cooked to a porridge for distribution to neighbors |
| *Piper betle* L.         | Leaf       | 2A Indahan manjamu | 3B Arranged on plate as opening event |
| *Areca catechu* L.       | Seed       | 3A Cooked into rice | 4B – |

In Table 4 shows how the use of plants in a series of ceremonial procession Mandailings wedding and Minang wedding and parts of plants used.
Table 4. The way to use and parts of plants used in the procession of birth ceremonies in Kanagarian sontang cubadak Padang Gelugur, Pasaman District (continue)

|   | 1   | 2                  | 3                  | 4 | 5 | 6                  | 7 | 8                  |
|---|-----|--------------------|--------------------|---|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1 | Nicotiana tabacum L. | Leaf | Burangir custom | – | – | Arranged on plate as opening event | – | – |
|   | Uncaria gambir (Hunter) Roxb | Leaf | Burangir custom and given to the children, mothers, and fathers who held the event | – | – | Arranged on plate as opening event | – | – |
|   | Cocos nucifera L. | Flesh of fruit | Shredded for sagun-sagun | – | – | Added slurry ingredients for distribution to neighbors | – | – |
|   | Musa balbisiana Colla | Leaves, stems | – | – | Wrapped into ojong-ojong rice | – | – | Leather bark rod when bathed |
|   | Arenga pinnata (Wurmb) Merr | Exudate | Sugar for the sagun-sagun | – | – | sweetener porridge to be distributed to neighbors | – | – |
|   | Bougainvillaea spectabilis Wild. | Stems, leaves, flowers | – | – | Tied to the edge of ojong-ojong rice | – | – | – |
|   | Kalanchoe laciniata (L.) DC. | Stems, leaves | – | – | – | – | Inserted into baby shower water |
|   | Themeda gigantea (Cav.) Hack. ex Dutie | Stems, leaves, seeds, flowers | – | – | Tied to the edge of ojong-ojong rice | – | – | – |

Explanation: Custom used: Mandailing (A), Minang (B)

The procession of indigenous birth mandailing: 1A (Parjamuan Hatobangon), 2A (Manjamu Tondi Dohot Badan).

The procession of Minang customary birth: 1B (7 Bulanan), 2B (Duduak Niniak Mamak), 3B (Mambubur), 4B (Turun Mandi)

In Table 4 can be seen how the use of plants at the birth ceremony and bangian used. There are 11 species of plants used in ceremonial skills. Seven species are used in Mandailing traditional birth ceremonies and 10 species are used in traditional Minang birth ceremonies. In addition to the procedures for the use of plants in the ceremony of marriage and birth, there is the procedure of the use of plants in the ceremony of death. Mortuary rites in Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak can be seen in Table 5.

In Table 5 can be seen how the use of plants in custom ceremonies of death and parts of plants used. The ceremony of death is only done on Minang customs that is at the ceremony of 100 days. There are 6 species that are used with parts used from stems, seeds, and fruit.

Every plant used in traditional ceremonies has a value in the traditional ceremony. There are the most important plants that always exist in traditional ceremonies and there is also a plant that only sebahagai additional to add aesthetic value in traditional ceremonies. The benefit of value of the plants used in traditional ceremonies in Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak can be seen in Table 6.
Table 5. How to use plants in the procession of death ceremony in Kenagarian Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur, Pasaman District.

| No | Species                       | Parts used          | Mandailing                                      | Minang                                      |
|----|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1  | Saccharum officinarum L.      | Stem                | -                                              | Prosesi 100 hari (ceremony of 100 days)     |
| 2  | Oriza sativa L.               | Seed                | -                                              | Cut along 10 cm, wrapped with banana and chips |
| 3  | Oriza sativa L./F. Glutinosa  | Seed                | -                                              | Rice roasted, crushed, banana with leather for chips |
|    | Auct                          | Exudate             | -                                              | In roaster for rendang pulut                |
| 4  | Arenga pinnata (Wurmb) Merr   | Exudate             | -                                              | Red sugar as a sweetener                    |
| 5  | Cocos nucifera L.             | Flesh of fruit      | -                                              | Rased and made coconut milk                 |
| 6  | Musa sp.                      | Fruit               | -                                              | Banana 1 seed wrapped with sugar cane and chips |

Table 6. Value of the benefit plants used in traditional ceremonies at Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak Padang Gelugur, Pasaman District.

| No | Species                             | Use Value |
|----|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1  | Oryza sativa L.                     | 0.56      |
| 2  | Piper betle L.                      | 0.5       |
| 3  | Areca catechu L.                    | 0.44      |
| 4  | Nicotiana tabacum L.                | 0.44      |
| 5  | Uncaria gambir (Hunter) Roxb        | 0.44      |
| 6  | Cocos nucifera L.                   | 0.38      |
| 7  | Musa balbisiana Colla               | 0.38      |
| 8  | Arenga pinnata (Wurmb) Merr         | 0.31      |
| 9  | Bougainvillea spectabilis Wild.     | 0.19      |
| 10 | Kalanchoe laciniata (L.) DC.        | 0.19      |
| 11 | Oryza sativa L./F. Glutinosa A uct  | 0.19      |
| 12 | Themeda gigantea (Cav.) Hack. ex Dutie | 0.19 | |
| 13 | Curcuma longa L.                    | 0.13      |
| 14 | Ficus benjanina var variegata.      | 0.13      |
| 15 | Artocarpus elasticus Reinw. ex Blume | 0.06    |
| 16 | Celosia argentea Linn               | 0.06      |
| 17 | Citrus aurantifolia (Cristm. & penz.) Swingle | 0.06 |
| 18 | Citrus hystrix DC.                  | 0.06      |
| 19 | Cordyline fruticosa (L.) A. Chev    | 0.06      |
| 20 | Dendrocalamus asper (Schult.) Backer | 0.06    |
| 21 | Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.           | 0.06      |
| 22 | Isora cocsinia L.                   | 0.06      |
| 23 | Justicia gendarussa Burm. f.        | 0.06      |
| 24 | Lawsonia inermis L.                 | 0.06      |
| 25 | Musa sp.                            | 0.06      |
| 26 | Ocimum sanctum L.                   | 0.06      |
| 27 | Pandanus tektorius Parkinson ex Du Roi | 0.06    |
| 28 | Rosa centifolia L.                  | 0.06      |
| 29 | Ruella tuberosa L.                  | 0.06      |
| 30 | Saccharum officinarum L.            | 0.06      |

In Table 6 shows that the value of plant benefits used in the procession of traditional ceremony in Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak there are 7 groups with a range of values 0.06-0.56. Species that have the highest value (Use Value) is Oryza sativa, with a value of 0.56. This indicates that the species is used in nine custom ceremonial processions of 24 total entire ritual ceremonies in Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak. Then followed by Piper betle 0.5, and Areca catechu, Nicotiana tabacum, and Uncaria gambir each with a UV value of 0.44.

4. Conclusion
In the ethnobotany of traditional ceremonies in Kanagarian Sontang Cubadak, it can be concluded:
1. Kanagaraian Sontang Cubadak society utilize 30 species of plants with 19 family that still survive to this day. The highest plant utilization in *Oryza sativa* L. species with a benefit value of 0.56.

2. The meaning of plants used in traditional ceremonies is the meaning related to familial relationships, to social relations, to prayer and to aesthetics.

3. To use plants in traditional ceremonies depends on the customs and processions performed. The use of this plant is used in the raw state and some are processed or cooked first.

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