

Available online at [GSC Online Press Directory](https://www.gsconlinepress.com/)

GSC Biological and Pharmaceutical Sciences

e-ISSN: 2581-3250, CODEN (USA): GBPSC2

Journal homepage: <https://www.gsconlinepress.com/journals/gscbps>

(RESEARCH ARTICLE)



## Ethnobotany of “Pandap”: Traditional cuisine from Saibatin community in West Pesisir Regency, Lampung, Indonesia

Wakhidah Anisatu Z. <sup>1,\*</sup> and Silalahi Marina <sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup> Postgraduated Plant Biology Program, Graduated School, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor<sup>2</sup> Departement of Biology Education, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Jakarta.

Publication history: Received on 06 November 2019; revised on 20 November 2019; accepted on 24 November 2019

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30574/gscbps.2019.9.2.0210>

### Abstract

*Pandap* is traditional food owned by lampung saibatin community made from a mixture of grated coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) and various typical lampung spices coated with taro leaves (*Colocasia esculenta*) then wrapped in banana leaves (*Musa* sp.) and boiled. There has been no ethnobotanical research regarding this unique lampung food. The purpose of this study is to explain how many species of plants used in cooking *pandap*, plants utilization patterns, and how it is processed so it can be consumed. Secondly, to describe the nutritional content and secondary metabolite in used plants. And the last, to report the various uses of *pandap* by saibatin community in West Pesisir Regency and the source of used plants acquisition. Data collection was conducted using interview questionnaires and participant observation methods. The results showed that there were 16 species of plants belonging to 11 families used in *pandap* cooking process. The plants are divided into 4 utilization patterns, there are main ingredients, spices, fragrances, and wrappers. Each plant has nutrients, such as fat content, fiber, proteins, mineral, and various secondary metabolite content that enriches the taste of *pandap*. The lampung saibatin community uses *pandap* as a dish during weddings, customary title ceremony, and also daily food sold on the traditional market. The largest source of used plants in cooking *pandap* comes from the homegarden, which is 69% (11 species).

**Keywords:** Ethnobotany; Lampung saibatin; Traditional food; *Pandap*; West Pesisir

### 1. Introduction

It has become Indonesia's superiority when talking about traditional cuisine diversity. Indonesia is pluralistic nation consisting of thousands tribes, it is not surprising that the traditional cuisines from various ethnic groups in Indonesia become so rich. For example, the traditional foods which come from Batak tribe are very diverse and differ to another. Here, a special food owned by Batak Toba tribe called Naniura fish which made from uncooked fish processed by only fermented acid and then seasoned. The dishes are usually served during marriage, funeral, welcoming new house, and childbirth [1]. There is also Riau tribe's traditional food from named *Anyang Pucuk Botiek* and *Anyang Paik Pangkuk Pangkek* made from mixture stew vegetable and coconut milk which is also served during traditional events [2].

Saibatin lampung tribe is one of indigenous community in Indonesia that still holds their customs rules strongly. This community resides in along mountainous and coastal area of Lampung Province, such as Krui, Ranau, Komering, to Kayu Agung [3]. The saibatin lampung community has a special food called *pandap*, it's similar to Javanese food named *bothok*. Main ingredient used by both is grated coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) mixed with various spices. The difference, *pandap* is wrapped first with taro leaves and then boiled, but *bothok* is only wrapped in banana leaves and then steamed [4].

The ethnobotany studies on *pandap* has not yet been implemented so far, though this food is very well known in Pesisir Barat region. As time goes by, not many people know a detailed recipes in making this traditional food. It would be unfortunate if none documentation and study about this authentic food from Pesisir Barat community. Therefore, a

\* Corresponding author

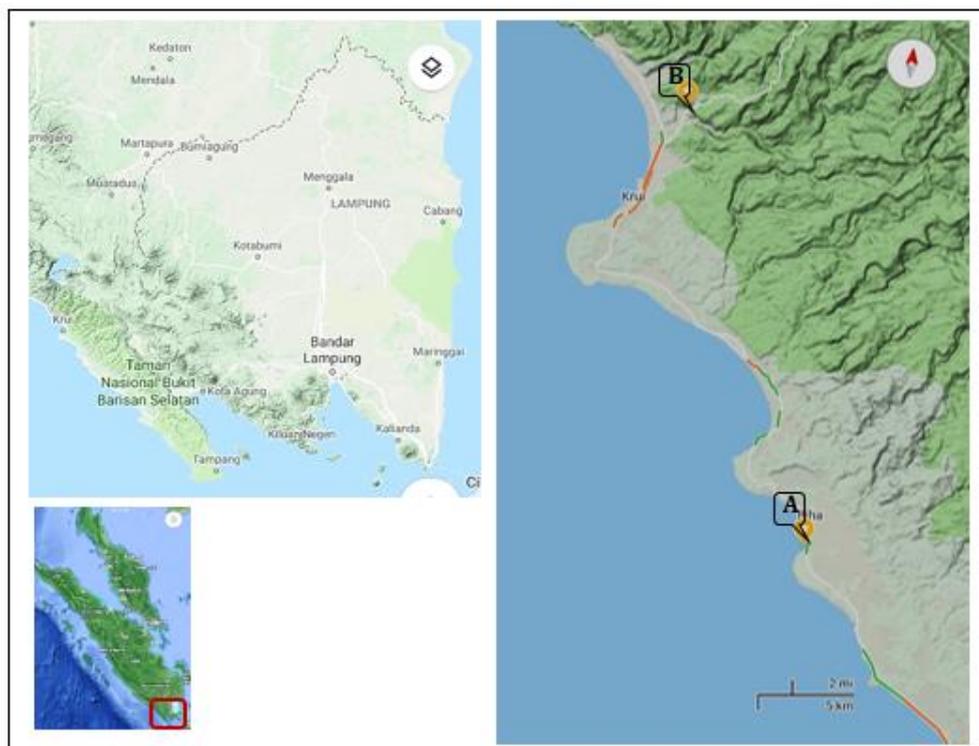
E-mail address: [khistia.nisa@gmail.com](mailto:khistia.nisa@gmail.com)

research is needed to explain used ingredients, nutritional content, how to make it, cultural use of *pandap*, and sources of plant acquisition which used in *pandap*. The purposes of this study are, first to explain plants species used in *pandap*, its utilization patterns and how to process till can be consumed. Second, to describe the nutritional content and active substances in used plants based on previous research studies. Third, to describe cultural use of *pandap* by lampung saibatin community in West Persisir Regency and sources of used plant acquisition.

## 2. Material and methods

### 2.1. Study area

This research was conducted in two villages (*pekon*), Labuhan Mandi and Way Jambu, in West Persisir Regency, Lampung Province during October - November 2018 (Figure 1). Both villages have very different geographical landscapes, Labuhan Mandi is located at highland and directly adjacent to South Bukit Barisan National Park (TNBBS), meanwhile Way Jambu is located in coastal area directly adjacent to the Indian Ocean. Even though the both separated in different geographical area, they have same kind traditional food called *pandap*, which its ingredients and cooking process are similar.



**Figure 1** Data collection site for study ethnobotany of *pandap*: traditional food owned by saibatin community at West Persisir Regency, Lampung Province; Way Jambu Village (A) dan Labuhan Mandi Village (B). Source: Google Maps 2019

Labuhan Mandi village is included to Way Kruai Subdistrict, while Way Jambu village belongs to Pesisir Barat Subdistrict. The distance from Labuhan Mandi village to capital district, Kruai, is 6 km. While the distance from Way Jambu village to Kruai is further about 35 km. The majority of residents' livelihoods in both villages are farmers, farming in fields or farming in policulture garden. There are differences in plant commodities between Labuhan Mandi and Way Jambu. Labuhan Mandi community gardens are policulture gardens which usually called *repong*. That garden type contains variety plant species, such as damar (*Shorea javanica*) and annual fruit plants. Whereas Way Jambu community gardens is biculture garden dominated by only coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) and melinjo (*Gnetum gnemon*). This brief description is enough to show the landscape difference between two villages (Figure 2).



**Figure 2** The appearance of Labuhan Mandi Village which is surrounded by fruits plants (left); Way Jambu village's area which is dominated by coconut trees (right). Source: Personal Documentation

## 2.2. Data collection and analysis

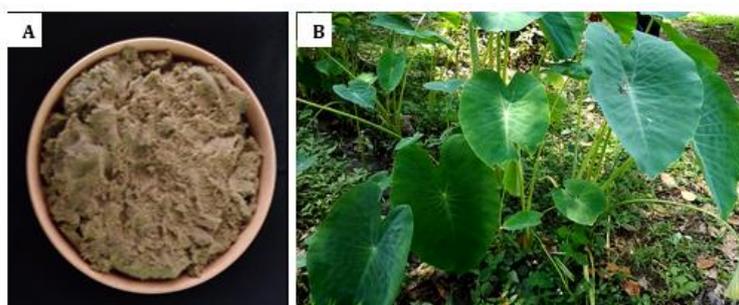
Data were collected using interview questionnaire method [5] and participant observation [6]. Respondents consisted of 35 general respondents in each village [7] and key respondents, that is *pandap* maker and seller found at Labuhan Mandi and Way Jambu. Collected data is the form of used plant species in making *pandap*, parts of used plants, source of its acquisition, how to make *pandap*, efficacy of used plants, and culture use of *pandap* by local people at both villages. Data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative approach, presented using tables, then compared with another literature which discuss similar matter originating from various Indonesia regions.

## 3. Results and discussion

### 3.1. Used plants species in cooking *Pandap*

Based on the results reported as many as 16 plants species belonging to 11 families are used in cooking *pandap*. Zingiberaceae is the most widely used plant family (4 species), followed by Amaryllidaceae and Areaceae which contains 2 plant species. The other plant families is only composed of 1 species (Table 1). The most widely used part is fruit (8 species), followed by rhizomes (4 species), leaves (3 species), and stems (1 species). Every plant species has a specific used pattern in cooking *pandap*. There are 4 pattern, as main ingredient, spices, fragrance, and wrapping.

Plant species from Zingiberaceae and Amallidaceae have function as spice to create special *pandap* flavor, they are, *Cucurma longa*, *Alpinia galanga*, *Kaempferia galanga*, *Zingiber officinale* (Zingiberaceae), *Allium cepa*, and *Allium sativum* (Amaryllidaceae). Those plants have been very popularly used as spice in many regions of Indonesia [8; 9; 10; 11; 2]. Even though the way of utilization is different among region, in example utilization *Alpinia galanga* in Javanese cuisine is enough by crushed its rhizome and then put in or sauteed with the dish [12]. While the way use by saibatin lampung community is finely mashed with other herbs then mixture together, called *bumbu lampung*.



**Figure 3** Grated coconut that has been mixed with various Lampung spices (3A) and then wrapped using young bebat leaves (*Colocasia esculenta*) (3B), then boiled  $\pm$  8 hours until the cooking water runs out. Source: Personal documentation

The other plants used for seasoning, namely *Coriandrum sativum* (Apiaceae), *Aleurites moluccanus* (Ephorbiaceae), and *Capsicum frutescens* (Solanaceae). Those plants are also mashed and mixed with grated and roasted coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) (Figure 3A). The dough of grated coconut and spices are taken as much as 3--5 spoons, then wrapped using *bebat* leaves (*Colocasia esculenta*). The number of wrapping leaf is as many as 7 strands for young leaves and 20 strands

for younger leaves (Figure 3B). Utilization of *bebat* leaves is intended to compact the coconut dough and to keep it not broken during boiling process. In addition, *bebat* leaves are special unique of *pandap*, when it's done cooked it also eaten together with the dough. Similar dough is also found in Javanese cuisine called *bothok*. The difference is *bothok* not wrapped by *bebat* leaves but directly wrapped by banana leaves [4].

**Table 1** Used plant species in cooking *pandap* by local community in West Pesisir Regency, Lampung, here also included local name, habitus, part of used, utilization pattern and acquisition source

Latin Name	Local name	Habitus	Part of Used	Utilization Pattern	Acquisition Source
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b>					
<i>Allium cepa</i>	Bawang merah	herb	tuber	spice	market
<i>Allium sativum</i>	Bawang putih	herb	tuber	spice	market
<b>Apiaceae</b>					
<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Ketumbar	herb	tuber	spice	market
<b>Araceae</b>					
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Talas bebat	herb	leaves	main ingredient	homegarden
<b>Arecaceae</b>					
<i>Areca catechu</i>	Pinang	tree	fruit	fragrance	homegarden
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Kelapa	tree	fruit	main ingredient	homegarden
<b>Clusiaceae</b>					
<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i>	Asam kandis	tree	fruit	fragrance	market
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>					
<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	Kemiri	tree	fruit	spice	market
<b>Musaceae</b>					
<i>Musa sp.</i>	Pisang	herb	leaves	pembungkus	homegarden
<b>Myrtaceae</b>					
<i>Syzygium polyanthum</i>	Daun salam	tree	leaves	fragrance	homegarden
<b>Poaceae</b>					
<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Serai	herb	stem	spice	homegarden
<b>Solanaceae</b>					
<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Cabe burung	shurbs	fruit	spice	homegarden
<b>Zingiberaceae</b>					
<i>Cucurma longa</i>	Kunyikh	herb	rhizome	spice	homegarden
<i>Alpinia galanga</i>	Lawas	herb	rhizome	spice	homegarden
<i>Kaempferia galanga</i>	Cekur	herb	rhizome	spice	homegarden
<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Jahi	herb	rhizome	spice	homegarden

After wrapped by *bebat* leaves, *pandap* is wrapped using banana leaves (*Musa sp.*). For wrapper, local people in Pesisir Barat prefer use banana leaves from cultivar ambon (*Musa acuminata* cv. Ambon). This is probably due to the scent which produced by *Musa acuminata* cv. Ambon's leaves more fragrant and gives more pleasant taste to *pandap* compared to other cultivar banana leaves. The content of flavor compounds in ambon banana leaves is more abundant (7 compounds) compared to other banana leaf which used in that study [13].



**Figure 4** *Pandap* is wrapped using banan leaves, rectangular in shape and tried to prevent the dough broken during the cooking process (4A); Inside the *Pandap* after opened and ready to be served (4B). Source: Personal documentation

After wrapped using banana leaves (*Musa sp.*), *Pandap* is boiled mixed with kandis acid (*Garcinia xanthochymus*), bay leaf (*Syzygium polyanthum*), turmeric (*Cucurma longa*), pinang (*Areca catechu*), salt, and various spices that have been mashed before. Addition of those various plants is intended as a fragrance during boiling process. It takes  $\pm$  8 hours, until it is fully cooked and ready to be served (Figure 4 A & B). *Pandap* cooking process requires longer time compared to *bothok* which is only  $\pm$  30 minutes [4]. That is because *pandap* is coated with *bebat* leaves (*Colocasia esculenta*) in layers, the long boiling time aims to ripen the leaves of the *bebat*. Beside it that treat helps the cooking spice more pervasive so that the *pandap* taste more delicious. When tasted, *pandap*'s taste was salty mixed with a strong flavor of spice, while its aroma was combination from banana leaves and various seasoning stew during the cooking process.

### 3.2. Nutrition in *pandap*

There are 4 plants used patterns in cooking *pandap* namely, plants as main ingredients, spices, fragrances, and wrappers (Table 1). Those plant which used as the main ingredient are, grated coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) and *bebat* leaves (*Colocasia esculenta*). Based on the analysis of nutritional content, roasted grated coconut contains quite high fat which is 18.29 g per serving as much as 1 ounce. That amount is the highest among other nutritional content in grated coconut. Besides fat, 1 ounce of grated coconut also contains protein (1.95 g), carbohydrate (6.7 g), sodium (10 mg), and potassium (154 mg) (Table 2). Thus the calories contained in *pandap* are quite high, considering the fat content of the main ingredients is also quite high.

**Table 2** Nutrition information contained in roasted grated coconut with serving size as much as 1 ounce [14]

Serving size	1 ounce roasted granted coconut
Calories	187 kcal
Fat	18,29 g
<i>Saturated fat</i>	16,221 g
<i>Polyunsaturated fat</i>	0,2 g
<i>Monounsaturated fat</i>	0,778 g
<i>Cholesterol</i>	0 mg
Protein	1,95 g
Carbohydrate	6,7 g
<i>Fiber</i>	4,6 g
<i>Sugar</i>	2,08 g
Sodium	10 mg
Potassium	154 mg

*Colocasia esculenta* leaves contain more medicinal properties [15], for instance the contents of effective mucus for tranquilizers. The leaf also acts as a stimulant, expectorant thinner, appetizer enhancer, tissue contracting agent to reduce the secretion glands in the skin (*astringent*) to maintain skin moisture. The content of other substances include, minerals (calcium oxalate, calcium phosphorus), fiber, starch, flavonoids, anthocyanins and vitamins A, B, C. The anthocyanin content in *bebat* leaves serves to protect the skin and stimulates hair growth [15]. Other uses of *bebat* leaves are used as a wound medicine by people of West Kalimantan [16]. Several studies have shown that the leaf has an active compound that acts as an antibacterial and anti-inflammatory [17].

There are 10 species have been used as spice of *pandap*, that most belonging to Zingiberaceae (4 species). Those spices are also often used in many regions in Indonesia, such as coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*) used by Osing community, Banyuwangi for spices regional cuisine [8]. Coriander contains essential oils which can be a stimulus to strengthen digestive organs and increase appetite [18]. Candlenut (*Aleurites moluccana*) have been used by the people of Empoto Village, West Kalimantan as spices [19]. Candlenut seed has potential as antitumor, it seed contains the saponins, flavonoids, polyphenols, tannins, and fatty oils [19]. The cayenne pepper (*Capsicum frutescens*) becomes important spice in many Indonesian dishes as well as for typical Saibatin Lampung cuisine. It's proved by many Indonesian people, especially Lampung Saibatin community, like the spicy taste produced from capsaicin in chili. Cayenne pepper contains more vitamin than other species of chili [8], which is good for eye health and cure sore throat [20].

There are 3 species that are used as fragrances in the process of cooking *pandap*. These three plants, namely areca nut (*Areca catechu*), kandis acid (*Garcinia xanthochymus*), and bay leaf (*Syzygium polyanthum*). The *Areca catechu* seed gives a sense of bitter when chewed due to its sap content. The content of substances in areca nuts, such as phenols and tannins, has antifungal effects [21] specifically inhibiting the growth of fungi of the *Candida* spp. and antibacterial [22]. The flesh of kandis acid (*Garcinia xanthochymus*) contains organic acids such as hydroxy citric acid which can inhibit the formation of fat in the body [23] so that the potential for weight loss. Meanwhile, bay leaf (*Syzygium polyanthum*) is widely used as a flavoring because it produces a fragrant aroma when mixed in cooking [24]. The fragrance is produced from the essential oil content composed of citral compounds, eugenol, tannins and flavonoids. These compounds are thought to reduce excess blood sugar levels so that it has the potential as a diabetes drug [25].

Banana leaves (*Musa* sp.) are wrapper that is well known throughout Indonesia. A thick cuticle layer on the surface of its leaf, allows the leaf to accommodate various types of food to thick soupy food. It also gives a natural taste and special aroma to the food. Before used to wrap, the banana leaves are roasted or dried in the sun first by the users. The goal purpose is to make the banana leaf stronger and more elastic when used for wrapping [26]. The distinctive taste and fragrance of banana leaf comes from the content of flavor compounds commonly found on banana leaves. These flavor compounds such as 2-Methoxy-4-vinylphenol, Phytol, 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis (2-ethylhexyl) ester, Vanillin, and E-15-Heptadecenal. Of the six compounds that play an important role in producing taste and aroma are vanillin compounds [13].

### 3.3. Utilization of *pandap* by saibatin community

It is well known that *pandap* is a unique food of Lampung Saibatin community in West Pesisir region, precisely in Way Jambu and Labuhan Mandi Village. The community consumes *pandap* as daily food. Thus, the business of cooking and selling *pandap* at market is one of sources of income for Saibatin community at West Pesisir Regency. Many *pandap* sellers can be found in Friday or Sunday market at Labuhan Mandi Village (Figure 5). While in Way Jambu Village, *pandap* sellers usually go around the village to peddle this special foods. In addition, the *pandap* is also a typical dish during marriage feast, and granting ceremony of traditional title for Saibatin community. Usually the owner of event will order *pandap* from cookers (traditional food businessman) who are well known in each village in West Pesisir.



**Figure 5** *Pandap* is also sold in the market as daily food (given an arrow indicating *pandap*). Source: Personal documentation

Most of plant acquisition sources used in cooking of *pandap* are from the residents' homegarden, 11 of 16 plant species (Table 1). The people of Labuhan Mandi and Way Jambu Village are quite good in managing their yard to fulfill their daily food needs. Besides that, since the markets at villages in West Pesisir are not open every day, communities plant food crops and spices at their homegarden to support their daily food needs. Plants used as spices such as *Capsicum frutescens*, *Cucurma longa*, *Alpinia galanga*, *Kaempferia galanga*, and *Zingiber officinale* are almost always found in residents' yards. Likewise, the main ingredient plants for cooking *pandap* namely *bebat* (*Colocasia esculenta*) and coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) are easily found in the yard of local community.

A total 4 species used in cooking *pandap* are obtained from the market, two of them are onion (*Allium cepa*) and garlic (*Allium sativum*). Communities in both village rarely plant both plant species. This was suspected due to the geographical condition of West Pesisir region. Since these both regions condition more supportive the growth of coconut, resin, and fruit plants, thus not many residents grow the vegetable crops. Moreover, the supply of vegetables including shallots and garlic has been fulfilled by villages' plantations in West Lampung Regency, which is a hugest vegetable supplier in Lampung. Therefore, the West Pesisir people prefer to buy shallots and garlic rather than planting them in the yard.

---

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on research has been done it showed, there are as many as 16 plant species used in cooking *pandap*. Plants from Zingiberaceae family are most widely used they are 4 species. There are 4 utilization patterns of plants in cooking *pandap*, as the main ingredients, spices, fragrances, and wrappers. Each plant as *pandap* raw material for has good nutrition for the body, such as coconut which contains high fat and taro leaves that contain lots of fiber. As a daily food, *pandap* is also consumed as a special dish on the wedding feat and on the granting ceremony of traditional title. Sources of plants acquisition that are used in cooking *pandap* mostly come from homegarden of West Pesisir community, as many as 69% (11 species).

---

#### Compliance with ethical standards

##### Acknowledgments

This article would never have existed without assistance from the saibatin community in West Pesisir Regency, especially the Way Jambu Village and Labuhan Mandi Village who were willing to share their knowledge with the author. And also thank you for advice from the supervisor.

##### Disclosure of conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

---

#### References

- [1] Hasairin A. (2014). Variasi, keunikan dan ragam makanan adat etnis batak toba suatu kajian prospek etnobotani. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 20, 21–26.
- [2] Tribudiarti M, Syamsuardi, Nurainas. (2018). Studi etnobotani jenis rempah yang digunakan dalam bumbu masakan tradisional adat di Kerajaan Rokan Kabupaten Rokan Hulu, Riau. *Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Hayati – Berita Biologi*, 17(2), 175–182.
- [3] Putri YY, Gunawan A, Arifin NHS. (2013). Kajian lanskap pemukiman tradisional masyarakat lampung saibatin di Pekon Kenali, Lampung Barat, *Jurnal Permukiman* 8(3), 153–167.
- [4] Jalil M. (2019). Keanekaragaman dan asas manfaat keluarga zingiberaceae di Dusun Jambean Kabupaten Grobogan. *Life Science*, 8(1), 64–74.
- [5] Martin GJ. (1995). *Ethnobotany – a methods manual*, Chapman & Hall, Kew, UK, 108–111.
- [6] Gómez-Beloz A. (2002). Plants use knowledge of the Winikina Warao: The case for questionnaires in ethnobotany. *Economy Botany*. 56, 231-241.
- [7] Hoffman B, Gallaher T. (2007). Importance indices in ethnobotany. *Ethnobotany Research & Application*, 5, 201-218.
- [8] Hakim L, Batoro J, Sukenti K. (2015). Etnobotani rempah-rempah di Dusun Kopen Dukuh, Kabupaten Banyuwangi. *Jurnal Pembangunan dan Alam Lestari*, 6(2), 133–142.

- [9] Iskandar J, Iskandar BS. (2015). Studi etnobotani keanekaragaman tanaman pangan pada “Sistem Huma” dalam menunjang keamanan pangan Orang Baduy. Prosiding Seminar Nasional Masyarakat Biodiversitas Indonesia, 1265–1272.
- [10] Rahayu M, Prawiroatmodjo S. (2005). Keanekaragaman tanaman pekarangan dan pemanfaatannya di Desa Lampeapi, Pulau Wawoni – Sulawesi Tenggara. *Jurnal Teknologi Lingkungan BPPT*, 6(2), 360–364.
- [11] Robi Y, Kartikawati SM, Muflihati. (2019). Etnobotani rempah tradisional di Desa Empoto Kabupaten Sanggau Kalimantan Barat. *Jurnal Hutan lestari*, 7(1), 130–142.
- [12] Apriliani A, Sukarsa S, Hidayah HA. (2016). Kajian etnobotani tumbuhan sebagai bahan tambahan pangan secara tradisional oleh masyarakat di Kecamatan Pekuncen Kabupaten Banyumas. *Scr. Biol.* 1(1), 78.
- [13] Mastuti TS, Handayani R. (2014). Senyawa kimia penyusun ekstrak ethyl asetat dari daun pisang batu dan ambon hasil distilasi air. *Prosiding SNST Fakultas Teknik UNWAHAS*, 1(1), 60–64.
- [14] Fatsecret Indonesia. (2019). Kandungan gizi kelapa parut 1 ons. Available at <https://fatsecret.co.id/kalori-gizi/umum/kelapa-kering>, Accessed on Monday, 6 May 2019, 14:08 WIB.
- [15] Prajapati R, Kalariya M, Umbarkar R, Parmar S, Sheth N. (2011). *Colocasia esculenta*: A potent indigenous plant. *International Journal Nutrition, Pharmacology, Neurological Diseases*, 1(2), 90--96.
- [16] Khairany N, Idiawati N, Wibowo MA. (2015). Analisis sifat fisik dan kimia gel ekstrak etanol daun talas (*Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott). *Jurnal Kimia Khatulistiwa*, 4(2), 81–88.
- [17] Biren NS, BS Nayak, SP Bhatt, SS Jalalpure, AK Seth. (2007). The anti-inflamatory of the leaves of *Colocasia esculenta*. *Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal*, 15, 228-232.
- [18] Duke JA, Bogenschutz-Godwin MJ, Du Ceillier JD, Duke P. (2002). *Handbook of medial spices*. CRC Press
- [19] Sembiring BS, Winarti C, Baringbing B. (2003). Identifikasi komponen kimia minyak daun salam (*Eugenia polyantha*) dari Sukabumi dan Bogor. *Buletin Peneliti Tanaman Rempah Dan Obat*, 14(2), 9–16.
- [20] Yuwono, SS. (2015). Cabai Rawit (*Capsicum frutescens* L.) Available at <http://darsatop.lecture.ub.ac.id/2015/10/cabai-rawit-capsicum-frutescens-l/>. Accessed on Friday, 14 June 2019 15.10 WIB.
- [21] Putriningrum R, Khoiriyah A. (2014). Kajian efek sinergistik anti jamur ekstrak biji pinang (*Areccathechu* L.) dan daun sirih merah (*Piper betle* L.) untuk pencegahan kandididiasis vulvovaginal. *Jurnal Kesehatan Kusuma Husada*, 5(1), 42–49.
- [22] Nursidika P, Saptarini O, Rafiqua N. (2014). Aktivitas antimikrob fraksi ekstrak etanol buah pinang (*Areca catechu* L) pada bakteri Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Majalah Kedokteran Bandung*, 46(2), 94–99.
- [23] Jena BS, Jayaprakasha GK, Sakariah KK. (2002). Organic acid from leaves, fruits and rinds of *garcinia cowa*. *Journal Agricultural Food Chemistry*. 50, 3431-3434.
- [24] Romadhon, AF. (2014). Kemiri (*Aleurites moluccana*). Available at [https://ccrc.farmasi.ugm.ac.id/?page\\_id=121](https://ccrc.farmasi.ugm.ac.id/?page_id=121), Accessed on Wednesday, 15 May 2019, 13.00 WIB.
- [25] Studiawan H, Santosa MH. (2005). Uji aktivitas penurunan kadar glukosa darah ekstrak daun *Eugenia polyantha* pada mencit yang diinduksi aloksan. *Media Kedokteran Hewan*, 21(2), 62–65.
- [26] Rini R, Fakhurrozi Y, Akbarini D. (2018). pemanfaatan daun sebagai pembungkus makanan tradisional oleh masyarakat Bangka (studi kasus di Kecamatan Merawang). *Ekotonia Jurnal Penelitian Biologi Botani Zoologi Dan Mikrobiologi*, 2(1), 20–32.

---

### How to cite this article

Wakhidah AZ. & Silalahi M. (2019). Ethnobotany of “Pandap”: Traditional cuisine from Saibatin community in West Pesisir Regency, Lampung, Indonesia. *GSC Biological and Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 9(2), 126-133.

---