An Ethnobiological Study in Two Aboriginal Villages in Hulu Selangor

Azliza, M.A.*, Ong, H. C., Noorlidah, A., Vikineswary, S. and Haron, N. W.

1Institute of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Malaya, 50603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

*Corresponding author: azliza_mad_anuar@yahoo.com

Two Temuan aboriginal villages in Hulu Selangor district, Selangor namely the Sungai Jang Aboriginal Village and Kolam Air Aboriginal Village were surveyed for ethnobotanical study conducted from December 2009 until March 2010. A total of 34 plants, 15 animals, and 2 mushrooms accessions were recorded in Sungai Jang Aboriginal Village of which 28 plants species from 23 families, 13 animal species from 8 families, and 2 mushroom species from 1 family have been identified. In Kolam Air Aboriginal Village, 16 plants, 7 animals, and 4 mushrooms accessions were recorded where 15 species from 13 families, 6 species from 6 families, and 2 species from one family have been identified. The objective of this study is to compare the plants, animals, and mushrooms used for medicinal purposes by the two villages, which originally came from one village namely the Tun Abdul Razak Aboriginal Village in Hulu Selangor district, Selangor. The result shows a large difference in the utilization of biological species with only six plants, three animals, and two mushrooms in total were used in both villages for medical purpose. From these, four plant species were used to treat boils, vermifuge, for fertility, and postpartum; one animal species was used to treat wound; and one mushroom species was used for postpartum in both villages.