

Plant Identification in Traditional Ceremony of Siraman Pengantin in Jombang Regency

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to identify the types of plants used in the Siraman Pengantin in the Jombang Regency. The method used is interviews, direct observation, and literature study. Interviews were conducted with three resource persons who have expertise in the field of Siraman Pengantin in Jombang Regency, to find out the types of plants used in the traditional ceremony. Direct observations were made to identify the morphological structure and classification of each plant species used in the traditional ceremony. The results of identification through direct observation are then compared with a literature study to ensure the classification of plants. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively. The results showed that there were 41 types of plants used in the Siraman Pengantin ceremony in the Jombang Regency. All of these plant species belong to the Angiosperms group. A total of 26 species are dicotyledonous plants and the other 15 species are monocotyledonous plants. The identified dicotyledonous plant families are Achariaceae, Annonaceae, Apiaceae, Clusiaceae, Convolvulaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Magnoliaceae, Moraceae, Myrtaceae, Oleaceae, Piperaceae, Rosaceae, Sapotaceae, and Solanaceae. The monocotyledonous plant families identified were Arecaceae, Bromeliaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Liliaceae, Musaceae, Pandanaceae, Poaceae, and Zingiberaceae.

Keywords: Plant identification; Traditional ceremony; Siraman Pengantin; Jombang regency.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a very high cultural diversity and local wisdom. Local wisdom carried out by local people tends to be environmentally friendly. The community utilizes natural resources in the surrounding environment to meet the needs of life which is reflected in the form of local wisdom. One form of local wisdom is a traditional ceremony, which is carried out to mark an important event in people's lives. The form of traditional ceremonies in each region has its own characteristics that show the identity of the region (Herdiyanti & Cholilah, 2017).

One example of a traditional ceremony that is still preserved by the Javanese community is the Bridal Siraman. This traditional ceremony is in the form of bathing the bride and groom with flower water as a symbol of self-purification before stepping into a new level of life (Iskandar, 2016). There are various components used in the traditional ceremony of Siraman Pengantin, one of which is a plant. The types of plants used in each traditional ceremonial procession may differ from one region to another. Research on the identification of plant species in Javanese wedding ceremonies has been carried out by Anggraini et al. (2018), however, research on the types of plants in the traditional Traditional ceremony of Siraman Pengantin in Jombang Regency has never been carried out. Therefore, this study was conducted with the aim of identifying the types of plants used in the traditional ceremony of Siraman Pengantin in Jombang Regency.

METHOD

This research is a descriptive research that uses data collection techniques in the form of interviews, direct observation, and literature study. Interviews were conducted with three resource persons who have expertise in the Traditional ceremony of Siraman Pengantin in Jombang Regency, using an interview guide. Interviews were conducted to determine the types of plants used in the traditional ceremony. Direct observations were made to observe the morphological structure and plant

parts obtained from the interviews. The results of direct observations are used to determine the morphological description and classification of plant species. Literature study was conducted to ensure plant classification based on plant taxonomy reference books. The data obtained were then analyzed descriptively (Ami & Candra, 2019).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of the interviews showed that the Traditional ceremony of Siraman Pengantin carried out by the community in Jombang Regency used 41 plant species, all of which were from the Angiosperms group (Table 1). A total of 15 plant species are in the Monocot class and 26 other plant species are in the Dicotyledonous class. There are eight families identified in the Monocot class, namely Arecaceae, Bromeliaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Liliaceae, Musaceae, Pandanaceae, Poaceae, and Zingiberaceae. There are 16 families identified in the Dicot class, namely: Achariaceae, Annonaceae, Apiaceae, Clusiaceae, Convulvulaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Magnoliaceae, Moraceae, Myrtaceae, Oleaceae, Piperaceae, Rosaceae, Sapotaceae, and Solanaceae.

Result

Table 1. Types of Plants Used in the Traditional Ceremony of Siraman Pengantin in Jombang Regency

No.	Regional Name	Scientific Name	Family Name	Class
1.	Kluwak	<i>Pangium edule</i>	Achariaceae	
2.	Kenanga	<i>Cananga odorata</i>	Annonaceae	Dicot
3.	Ketumbar	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Apiaceae	
4.	Kelapa	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>		
5.	Pinang	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Areaceae	Monocot
6.	Nanas	<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Bromeliaceae	
7.	Manggis	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>	Clusiaceae	
8.	Kangkung	<i>Ipomoea reptans</i>	Convulvulaceae	Dicot
9.	Mentimun	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Cucurbitaceae	
10.	Uwi	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>		
11.	Gembili	<i>Dioscorea esculenta</i>	Dioscoreaceae	Monocot
12.	Singkong	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>		
13.	Kemiri	<i>Aleurites moluccana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	
14.	Kacang hijau	<i>Vigna radiata</i>		
15.	Kacang panjang	<i>Vigna sinensis</i>		
16.	Kacang tolo	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>		Dicot
17.	Kedelai	<i>Glycine max</i>	Fabaceae	
18.	Opo-opo	<i>Desmodium pulchellum</i>		
19.	Bengkuang	<i>Aphyrhizus erosus</i>		
20.	Dadap srep	<i>Erythrina lithosperma</i>		
21.	Bawang merah	<i>Allium ascalonicum</i>	Liliaceae	Monocot
22.	Kanthal	<i>Michelia champaca</i>	Magnoliaceae	
23.	Nangka	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>		Dicot
24.	Keluwih	<i>Artocarpus camansi</i>	Moraceae	
25.	Pisang raja	<i>Musa acuminata x Musa balbisina</i>	Musaceae	Monocot
26.	Pisang pulut	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>		
27.	Jambu kluthuk	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae	Dicot
28.	Melati	<i>Jasminum sambac</i>	Oleaceae	
29.	Pandan wangi	<i>Pandanus amaryllifolius</i>	Pandanaceae	Monocot
30.	Sirih	<i>Piper betle</i>	Piperaceae	Dicot
31.	Alang-alang	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>		
32.	Padi	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Poaceae	Monocot
33.	Padi ketan	<i>Oryza sativa var. glutinosa</i>		
34.	Mawar	<i>Rosa sp.</i>	Rosaceae	
35.	Sawo	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>	Sapotaceae	
36.	Cabai merah	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>		Dicot
37.	Terong	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Solanaceae	

No.	Regional Name	Scientific Name	Family Name	Class
38.	Tembakau	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>		
39.	Kencur	<i>Kaempferia galanga</i>		
40.	Kunyit	<i>Curcuma domestica</i>	Zingiberaceae	Monocot
41.	Lengkuas	<i>Alpinia galanga</i>		

Discussion

At the bridal shower ceremony in Jombang Regency, there are many plants used. Like kluwak, kluwak fruit is used as a component of the cringe offering. Kluwak tree has a height of ± 40 m with a trunk diameter of 100 cm and sometimes buttresses as high as ± 2.5 m. The main stem is large, young twigs are hairy (hairy), gray. The bark is reddish or gray-brown in color and is sometimes leathery with many hardened fissures. single leaf, gathered at the end of the twig and long-stemmed. The leaf blades of young trees are triangular, while in older trees the leaf blades are oval in shape, wide at the base, heart-shaped and the tips of the leaves are tapered. The upper surface of the smooth leaves is glossy green, the lower surface is brown hair, tightly packed. Leaf bones on the underside protrude. The skin of the fruit is reddish brown with a rough surface containing lenticels. (Sari & Suhartati, 2015).

Cananga has a height that can reach 40 m, trunk diameter of about 45 cm. The bark is smooth, pale gray to silvery. Alternately arranged green leaves, wavy leaf margins and whitish lateral veins on both sides. The petiole is slender with a length of 1-2 cm (Wulandari & Nurhayani, 2019). Ylang flower is used as a component of telon flowers for water spray, and as a component of servings.

Coriander is a component of grilled chicken for serving sprinkles. Has characteristics morphology, namely stems are not woody but grooved and hollow cross section, dichotomous branching, compound flowers shaped like an umbrella, jagged leaf edges, round fruit, taproot, has fingered leaves, green color, green stem color, white flower color, small round seed shape, (Hadipoentyanti & Wahyuni, 2004).

Coconut has a philosophical meaning, namely advice that the bride and groom must both be focused, steady, and serious (cengkir: kencenging thought) in living married life. (Jazeri, 2020) has many functions at traditional siraman ceremonies, including: as a component of siraman offerings, components of tumpeng rombyong, components of jenang, components of crunchy offerings, shell sugar (for sweetener in dawet), (for coloring in diamonds), coconut milk (for dawet), component of jadah (serving siraman). Parts used: sap, fruit, embryo, and leaf bones. Coconut has fibrous roots, cylindrical stems, nucifera, grayish brown, unbranched; pinnate compound leaves, growing in a rosette of stems, the leaflets are ribbon-shaped with the mother stalk on the leaflets protruding, the tip of the leaf is pointed, the base is tapered, the spine is pinnate; compound flowers, growing in leaf axils, male and female flowers are separate but still in one tree; fruit is ovate to oval, seeds are round, located inside the endocarp of the fruit. (Prosperous, 2021)

Single trunked areca nut with a height of up to 25 meters. The stems are cylindrical, with clear nodular marks, generally ranging from 15–25 cm. The leaves are arranged in a rosette of stems, each individual with 8 to 12 leaf blades. Green midrib tube which is wider in the middle. The type of single pinnate compound leaf blade with the length of the middle leaflet tends to be larger. Inflorescences appear from under the leaves, branching with short stalks, male and female flowers separate on the flower branches. Female flowers only at the base ranging from 2 to 3, flanked by male flowers and towards the tip branches entirely with only male flowers. The fruit is ovoid to oblong in shape and measuring $5-7 \times 2-4$ cm. (Marina, 2020)

Pineapple roots are attached to the base of the stem and include fibrous roots. The stem is the place where roots, leaves, flowers, shoots and fruit are attached. The stem of the pineapple plant is 20-25 cm long, thick with a diameter of 2.0-3.5 cm, 4 short segments. Pineapple leaves have a length of 130-150 cm, a width between 3-5 cm, sharp thorny leaves although some are not thorny and do not have leaf bones. (Sundari, 2020). Pineapple leaves are used in the components of the bride's seat at the creaking ceremony.

Mangosteen fruit is one of the components of the crunchy offering. Mangosteen has gilig stems with monopodial branches, pyramidal, elliptical and oval-shaped crowns. The mangosteen fruit is covered by a thick skin when viewed from the inside it is purple. The flesh of the mangosteen fruit is white, has a smooth texture and tastes sweet and sour, giving it a distinctive and fresh taste. (Nidyasari et al., 2018)

Kangkung is one of the components of tumpeng rombyong. Taproot, cylindrical stem with hollow segments, smooth surface, branched. Single leaf lanceolate to lanceolate, pointed tip, blunt base, flat edge, pinnate bone, smooth surface; trumpet-shaped flowers, growing in the axils of the leaves, the crown is

white to pink, has stamens and pistils on one flower. The fruit is oval in shape. Seeds are round, slightly angular, brown when ripe. The parts used are stems and leaves. (Ami & Candra, 2019)

Cucumber fruit is a component of crunchy offerings. The morphological characteristics are taproot and root hairs. Stems soft, juicy, cylindrical in shape. Its surface, branched, has tendrils. The single leaf is round, curved to scalloped, pointed tip, grooved base, serrated edge, has fine hairs on its surface. Trumpet-shaped flowers, grow in leaf axils, yellow crown, have stamens and pistils in one flower. Fruit green oval in shape, there are prominent spots when young and gradually disappear when old; Oval-shaped seeds, white, covered with mucus, attached to the seed chambers. (Ami & Candra, 2019)

Uwi is whitish green, the number of leaves for each plant is 5, the leaves are oval, the color of the upper leaves is dark green, the lower part is light green, the skin of the tuber is brownish, the flesh of the tuber is white-yellow, the texture of the flesh of the tuber is not fluffier. (Latifah & Prahardini, 2020). The tubers are used as a component of the siraman offering, as well as the crunchy offering.

Gembili grows to ± 15 m, stems are purple, leaf shape is heart, the color of the upper surface of the leaves is light green, the color of the lower surface of the leaves is light green, gembili can be harvested at the age of 8-9 months after planting, and produces a brownish to purple tuber skin, tuber flesh is white to purple, tuber flesh has a texture that is not fluffier (Latifah & Prahardini, 2020). The tuber is a component of the siraman offering, as well as the crunchy offering.

Cassava is one of Indonesia's local sources of carbohydrates which ranks third largest after rice and corn (Agricultural Research and Development Agency, 2011) has a taproot system, cassava stems are round with a diameter of 2.5-4 cm, woody in segments, and long. Its height can reach 1-4 meters. The color of the stem varies depending on the outer bark, but the young stems are generally green and when they are old they turn whitish, gray, green-grey or gray-brown. The pith of the stem is white, soft, and the structure is soft like a cork.

Candlenut has a plant height of about 15-25 meters. Its leaves are pale green. The nut has a diameter of about 4-6 cm, the seeds contained in it have a very hard protective layer and contain quite a lot of oil. Candlenut fruit is commonly used in traditional ceremonies (Adiputra, 2017). In the bridal shower is a component of creak offerings. Green beans Taproot, root branches forming nodules; stems are square to round, have fine hairs on the surface, branched; compound leaves with 3 leaflets, asymmetrical oval-shaped leaves, pointed tip, pointed base, pinnate leaf veins; butterfly-shaped flowers, yellow, grows in the axils of leaves, has stamens and pistils in one flower; fruit pods with a length of 6-15 cm, green when young and black when old; Seeds are oval in shape, green in color, ± 3 mm in diameter, totaling 6-16 grains in each pod. The seeds are a component of the crunchy offering (Ami & Candra, 2019).

Long bean Tap root is light brown, the stem structure is upright, cylindrical, has a green color, is soft and the surface of the stem tends to be slippery. The shape of the leaves of this plant resembles a heart, with a tapered tip, and branched leaf segments. The fruit is a component of tumpeng rombyong. (Ami & Candra, 2019)

Beans tolo, cowpea stems consist of several books, each book produces one leaf stalk. Flowers are found on the main stem or on the branches. The leaves are green, oval (ovate) or lanceolate (lanceolate) with leaf lengths ranging from 6.5-16 cm and leaf widths of 4-10 cm, with petiole lengths (ptiole) between 5-15 cm. The seeds have a high protein content, which is a component of crunchy offerings. (Fadillah et al., 2020).

Soybean, taproot, has root nodules. Shrub stems, erect, branched, purple or dark green. Leaf shape oval and pointed, yellowish green. The color of the seed coat is brownish yellow. The seeds are a component of the cringe offering, meaning that the bride and groom have sufficient food (Jazeri, 2020)

Opo-opo, upright shrub or shrub, 0.8-1.80 m high. Leaves are green round or oval from an oblique base, young leaves have trichomes. The opo-opo leaf is a component of the bride's seat at the creaking ceremony. This leaf symbol means that in life there is nothing/problem. (Jazeri, 2020)

Jicama, Bengkoang contain relatively high vitamin C, vitamin B1, protein, and crude fiber (Asben et al., 2018). The stems spread and twist, with fine hairs pointing downwards. Pinnate compound leaves with 3 leaflets, stemmed, oval leaflets widened, with a pointed tip and large teeth, hairy on both sides; the tip of the largest leaflet, rhombus shape. Root tubers are round or rounded like a top. The skin of the tuber is thin, pale yellow and the inside is white with a slightly sweet fresh liquid. Yam tubers are a component of the siraman offering and the crunchy serving component.

Dadap srep, stems erect, woody, smooth and green with white spots. The shape of the leaves is compound and green with pinnate leaf bones. The form of interest is compound interest. The fruit is a

light green pod. Dadap srep leaves are a component of the bride's seat at the creaking ceremony. The word serep in Javanese means cold. The bride and groom are expected to be able to build a calm and peaceful family (Jazeri, 2020)

Shallots: Fibrous roots; disc-shaped stems, overgrown with leaf midribs to form pseudo stems in the form of tubers; single leaf cylindrical, pointed tip, green, attached to the pseudo stem; compound flowers with stamens and pistils on one flower; round fruit with 2-3 flat seeds in it. The tuber is a component of the grilled chicken offering siraman, and the component of tumpeng rombyong. The onion layered tuber contains nutrients and bioactive compounds that are beneficial for health. Nutrients in 100 grams of fresh red onion bulbs include: 1.2% protein; 0.1% fat, 0.4% fiber; 0.6% minerals, 47 mg calcium; 50 mg phosphorus; 0.7 mg of iron; and 11 mg of vitamin C (Ami & Candra, 2019)

Kanthal, yellow kanthal stems have a round shape, straight, smooth bark grayish brown, stem diameter up to 180 cm. Arranged leaves spiral, slightly widened lanceolate shape, medium size and on the underside has fine hairs. The flowers smell good and are orange or yellow in color, the size is rather large, the flower strands are arranged in many strands. Kanthal flower is a component of boreh flower. This flower has a meaning so that the bride and groom are always together (kumantil) in joy and sorrow, get along in harmony, pay attention to each other. (Jazeri, 2020)

Jackfruit; taproot: The sap is white, very sticky, and is present in almost all parts of the plant, including the skin of the fruit; The stems and branches are finely fibrous and ivory yellow, the skin of the fruit is green, the flesh is yellow. Jackfruit is a food ingredient and at the same time an ingredient of traditional medicine. (Silalahi et al., 2021) In addition, the fruit is a component of the siraman offering, and the crunchy serving component.

Breadfruit tree; The tree height is $\pm 10-15$ m, stem diameter is ± 1 m, the leaves are $\pm 40-60$ cm long and are green, there are white or reddish-white trichomes on the upper and lower leaf veins, and leaf stalks. Breadfruit. oval shaped $\pm 13-20$ cm, fruit skin light green / yellowish green when ripe with a thorny texture, whitish yellow flesh. Keluwih leaves are a component of the bride's seat at the creaking ceremony. It means that the bride and groom have advantages (kaluwihan), namely kindness, creativity, taste, and intention to serve in the family. (Jazeri, 2020)

Plantains have the meaning of hope so that they can live honorably in society and have offspring that are in accordance with expectations (Jazeri, 2020). The pseudo stem is reddish green, spots on the pseudo stem are red, the stem hump circle is 75 cm, the leaves are medium erect, the color of the edge of the leaf midrib is black, the edge of the leaf midrib is winged and does not pinch the stem, the shape of the leaf base is pointed on both sides, the edges are closed, small spots on the stem. the base of the leaf midrib, the color of the leaf spots is dark brown. The fruit is a component of the siraman and crunchy offerings. Pulut bananas are commonly used in wedding ceremonies (Pratama & Wahyuningsih, 2018) Pseudo stem is greenish yellow, spots on pseudo-brown stem, stem hump circle is 70 cm, leaves are medium erect, leaf midrib color is purplish pink, leaf midrib is winged and not pinning the stem, the shape of the leaf base is pointed on both sides, straight with the edge upright, large spots at the base of the leaf midrib, the color of the leaf spots is blackish brown. The fruit is a component of the siraman and crunchy offerings.

Guava kluthuk is a horticultural commodity that can bear fruit all the time continuously (Karamina et al., 2018); Shrub or small tree, 2 m to 10 m high, many branches. The stem is woody, hard, smooth bark, greenish brown, light green fruit skin, white flesh. The fruit is a component of the siraman and crunchy offerings.

Jasmine; Trumpet-shaped jasmine flowers, white color, jasmine flowers grow at the end of the plant. The arrangement of single or double flower crowns (stacked), fragrant. Jasmine leaves are short-stemmed with oval-shaped strands. The leaf tip is pointed, the base is rounded, the leaf edge is flat, the leaf bone is pinnate, protruding on the lower surface and the leaf surface is glossy green. The stems are brown, woody, round to rectangular, with many branches. The flowers are a component of telon flowers for water splashes, splash offerings, boreh flowers. Jasmine has a pleasant meaning and makes the family good name. (Jazeri, 2020)

fragrant pandan; In the form of trees or shrubs, broadly branched and sometimes many trunks with a height of 3-7 m. The stems are round, branched and brown. The leaves are single, ribbon-shaped with pointed ends and flat edges. The leaves are ± 2 m long and ± 10 cm wide, smooth and green. The leaves are the basic ingredient for klosong (Rahayu, 2017), green dye for dawet (dodol dawet). betel; creeping and leaning on the trunk of another tree, which is 5-15 meters high. Single leaves are alternately located with varying shapes ranging from oval or oval egg round, heart-shaped base or slightly rounded,

slightly curved, pointed leaf tip, flat leaf edge slightly rolled down, 5-18 cm long, 3-12 cm wide. The betel stem is greenish brown, round, wrinkled, and segmented which is where the roots come out. The morphology of the betel leaf is heart-shaped, has a pointed tip, grows alternately, stems, has a slightly rough texture when touched, and emits a distinctive aromatic odor when squeezed. The leaves are 6-17.5 cm long and 3.5-10 cm wide. The leaves are components of the kinang wrapper, symbolizing that the two different brides can forge togetherness in taste, taste, intention, and work towards a happy and prosperous family (Jazeri, 2010). 2020)

reeds; Stem height reaches 60-100 cm, leaves are slightly erect and leaf midrib is soft, main leaf bone is whitish, upper leaves are shorter than lower leaves, strong regenerative rhizomes can penetrate 15-40 cm, while roots can be vertical to about 10 cm. -15 cm. Rhizomes are white, sweet-tasting succulents, short segmented with lateral branches forming compact webs in the soil. The root is a component of the bride's seat at the creaking ceremony. Symbolizes prayer so that the bride and groom both in living family life do not get hindered (Jazeri, 2020)

Paddy; Fibrous roots, stems with an empty middle segment are round, long leaves, in the middle there is a leaf bone, leaves are covered with trichomes, leaves are green when young, yellow when old, rice fruit is green, when old is yellow. The pulp of the fruit becomes tumpeng rice, also mashed into dawet components at the dodol dawet stage. Rice has the meaning of getting smarter, people getting calmer/not showing off, being able to be honest. Also has the intention that they always do not lack food.(Jazeri, 2020)

glutinous rice; Fibrous roots, the middle segmented stem is empty, round, long leaves, in the middle there is a leaf bone, leaves covered with trichomes, leaves are green when young, yellow when old, no hair at the end of the grain, blackish color at the end of the grain. parallel veins. The pulp of the fruit is processed into components of jadah offerings siraman, components of diamonds offerings siraman. It means that the bride and groom will always love each other, be loyal to each other, be together, and always stick together like sticky rice.

Rose; shrub up to \pm 2 meters high, has a round stem, woody and thorny and has oval-shaped leaves, 5-10 cm long, 1.5-2.5 cm wide, pointed ends and pinnate bones. Roses have bell-shaped petals with a length of \pm 2.5 cm, stamens with a stem length of \pm 0.7 cm with yellow anthers, round pistils with a length of \pm 0.5 cm, fragrant and red. The flowers are components of telon flowers for water splashes, components of offerings, and components of boreh flowers. Has the meaning of hope and prayer that the bride and groom will always live in love (Jazeri, 2020)

Sawo; The stems are rough and blackish gray to dark brown. All parts of the plant contain thick milky white sap. Single leaves are located alternately, often clustered at the ends of twigs. The leaves are flat-edged and slightly hairy, glossy dark green, oval to slightly lanceolate in shape, wedge-shaped at the base and ends, stemmed, the main leaf bone protruding on the lower side. The size of the sapodilla fruit is positively correlated with the number of seeds, so the larger the sapodilla fruit, the more seeds are produced (Wulandari & Nurhayani, 2019). The fruit is a component of the siraman offering.

Red chili pepper; Tap root; stems are round to square, forming branching; single leaf ovate to lanceolate, pointed tip, flat edge, pointed base, green, pinnate bone, stalk attached to branch with scattered location; a single star-shaped flower, grows in the axils of the leaves, the white crown has stamens and pistils in one flower; elongated cylindrical fruit, pointed tip, position hanging from the stem, dark green when young and bright red when old, has a less spicy taste; yellowish white seeds, flat (Ami & Candra, 2019). The fruit is a component of tumpeng rombyong.

Eggplant; Taproot, main stem angularis, greenish-purple when young when dark purple-black, petiole cylindrical with slightly flattened sides and thickened at the base, leaf shape rhombus to oval, leaf tip blunt, leaf base tapering, and side incised . The flowers are androgynous, the fruit is true and the flesh is thick, soft. Eggplant has a fairly high nutritional content, every 100 grams of raw eggplant contains 4.0 SI vitamin A, 5.0 mg vitamin C, 0.04 mg vitamin BI, 24.0 calories of energy, 1.1 grams of protein, 0, 2 grams of fat, 5.5 grams of carbohydrates, 15.0 mg of calcium, 37.5 mg of phosphorus, 0.4 mg of iron and 92.7 grams of water (Wiwin, 2021) The fruit is a component of tumpeng rombyong.

Tobacco; Taproot with a length between 50-70 cm. The stem of the tobacco plant is slightly rounded, soft but strong, getting smaller at the tip. The stem segments are thickened with leaves, and the plant stems are unbranched or slightly branched. In each segment of the stem, apart from being overgrown with leaves, axillary buds also grow, with a stem diameter of 5 cm. Tobacco leaves are oval

round, tapered ends, pinnate leaf bones, the edges of the leaves are slightly wavy and slippery. The leaves are a component of quinang. (Siamtuti et al., 2017)

Aromatic ginger; Fibrous roots; stems in the form of rhizomes, brown surface with white insides, has a distinctive aroma when peeled, with nodes; single leaf oval in shape, grows horizontally on the soil surface, pointed tip, rounded base, wavy edges, parallel bone; flowers grow between the leaves, the crown is white, has stamens and pistils in one flower. (Ami & Candra, 2019). The rhizome is a component of the crunchy offering.

Turmeric is a medicinal plant that is much needed by the traditional medicine industry (Mahagiri et al., 2021), besides that The rhizome is a component of the cringe offering. Height \pm 70 cm, pseudo stem, erect, round, forming a rhizome and yellowish green. Single leaf, elongated lanceolate and has three to eight number of leaves. The tip and base of the leaves are pointed, flat-edged, \pm 20-40 cm long, \pm 8-12 cm wide, pinnate leaf veins, pale green leaf color. Branched rhizomes are clumps, round and long.

Galangal; Pseudo-stems that are \pm 2 meters high with leaves that are quite thick and long. The stem grows upright which is composed of several leaf midribs that form a pseudo stem, light green to dark green. These young stems will come out with new shoots from the bottom to the top. The leaves of this plant are green, short-stemmed arranged alternately and the fruit is round and hard, while still young it is green and dark red when it is old. The rhizome is a component of the crunchy offering. Galangal contains phytochemical compounds in the form of saponins, tannins, flavonoids, essential oils, active ingredients of basonin, eugenol, galangal, and galangol. Phytochemical compounds found in temulawak are curcuminoids and essential oils. Curcumin has properties as a strong antioxidant and anti-inflammatory (ANGGRAINI et al., 2018)

CONCLUSIONS

The Traditional ceremony of Siraman Pengantin in Jombang Regency is known to use 41 plant species, all of which belong to the Angiosperms group, including 15 plant species including the Monocot class and 26 plant species including the Dicotyledonous class. There are eight families identified in the Monocot class, namely Arecaceae, Bromeliaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Liliaceae, Musaceae, Pandanaceae, Poaceae, and Zingiberaceae. There are 16 families identified in the Dicot class, namely: Achariaceae, Annonaceae, Apiaceae, Clusiaceae, Convolvulaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Magnoliaceae, Moraceae, Myrtaceae, Oleaceae, Piperaceae, Rosaceae, Sapotaceae, and Solanaceae.

Similar research needs to be done to identify the types of plants used in other traditional ceremonies, so that scientific information related to this can be increased. The results of this study can be developed as a source of learning biology, for example to teach material on plant taxonomy and plant morphology.

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