

<b>Title</b>	Biodiversity of edible and medicinal plants for utilization in Ban bi tu ke, Omkoi district, Chiangmai province
<b>Author</b>	Miss Donnapat Kuntalee
<b>Degree of</b>	Master of Science in Sustainable Development
<b>Advisory Committee Chairperson</b>	Dr. Tipsuda Tangtragoon

### ABSTRACT

Biodiversity of edible and medicinal plants for utilization in Ban bi tu ke, Omkoi District, Chiangmai province was conducted to record and compare the traditional usage of plants traditionally consumed in their daily life with constantly survey in their usages, method of preparing, properties, and local names collecting by interview, taking photos, and collecting some examples in order to classify the illustration and compare them with those in the Herbarium of the Royal Forest Development and Queen Sirikit Botanical Garden. Areas of field studied of Karen are Ban bi tu ke, District Omkoi, Chiangmai province. The research took place during June 2012 –August 2013.

The result has indicated that there are only 94 species used in daily life; 83 species able to identify while 11 species unable to identify (all of them are herbs). In these 94 species, 56 species are vegetables, while 68 are used as herbal medicine. Fourteen of them are consumed as food only, whereas 42 species are consumed as food and herbal medicine. Furthermore, only 27 species are used as herbal medicine. The most species used by Karen are *Plantago major* L., *Rumex crispus* L., *Curcuma zedoaria* (Christm.) Roscoe., *Mimosa pudica* L. and *Ageratum conyzoides* L. Moreover, it was found that people in the neighbourhood can search for those plants for food and medical treatment through out the year. There are 64 species found in the community forestry, 54 found in the village, and 43 species found in the agricultural areas. In different seasons, the number of plants found in forests varies; rainy, winter and summer respectively. Interestingly, four effective medical herbs to cure some diseases are found (though unidentified); Se Sa Be Long, Se Nu Tee, Bae Ke Lee and Kor koh. The information gathered from the Karen people is useful for further researchers in the field of studies.