

Traditional Knowledge on Malaria of Gayo People in Central Aceh, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT Medicinal plants are used by eighty percent of the people from the developing countries to fulfill their primary health needs, occupying a key position on plant research and medicine. Taking into account that besides their pharmaceutical importance, these plants contribute greatly to the ecosystems' stability, a continuous documentation and preservation of the traditional knowledge is a priority. 5 medical plants from Central Aceh, Indonesia have the potential for controlling malaria disease among the Gayo people. This study confirmed that *Andrographis paniculata*, *Carica papaya*, *Momordica charantia*, *Curcuma xanthorrhiza*, and *Tinospora crispa* have been proven as medicinal plants for controlling malaria disease among the Gayo people, Central Aceh, Indonesia. These plants have been used for decades and have not been documented. The aim of this study was to organize a database of these medicinal plants including their applications and associated procedures by the Gayo people, of Central Aceh, in Indonesia.