
Abstract
Lambusango Wildlife Reserve is one of the lowland rain forest ecosystem on the Buton Island, Southeast Sulawesi. Lambusango Wildlife Reserve has the potential of endemic flora and fauna is quite high due to an isolated location by the sea and located in the Wallacea region. Among the many plants found in the forest areas, there are many species which have potency as medicinal plant. The purpose of this research was to inventory the medicinal plants that found in Lambusango Wildlife Reserve. The method of this research is explorative. The results showed that about 101 species from 56 families which found in this area have potency as medicinal plant. Almost all of the plants found growing wild in the forest. They consist of shrubs, climbers and trees. Families with the most species are Apocynaceae (5 species), Caesalpiniaeaceae (5 species), Euphorbiaceae (6 species), Sapindaceae (5 species), and Verbenaceae (4 species). The people around the area do not tend to use these species as medicine in their daily lives.