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Feasibility Test of a Monograph as a Reference for an Ethnobiology Course (Case Study on the Production of the Traditional Food *Ie Bu Peudah*)

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Abstrak :

The Ethnobiology course requires a broad understanding from ethnobotany to local wisdom; however, the lack of references on Acehnese local wisdom causes students to miss out on contextual learning sources that connect local culture with biodiversity. The *Ie Bu Peudah* tradition holds ethnobotanical wealth consisting of 44 types of plants that have not been documented in verified learning sources. This research aims to develop a monographic book on the utilization of plants in *Ie Bu Peudah* as a reference for the Ethnobiology course and to assess its feasibility. The research uses a 3D R&D model (Define, Design, Develop), including needs analysis and data collection on ethnobotany through observation and interviews with the community involved in the *Ie Bu Peudah* tradition in Lhoknga District, Aceh Besar, drafting the book, and validation by subject matter and media experts. The resulting monographic book contains the history, 44 types of plants, the process of making, as well as the ecological and socio-spiritual values of *Ie Bu Peudah*. Expert validation results recommend improvements in the clarity of learning outcomes, completeness of data and image descriptions, writing of foreign/Latin terms, correction of typos, revision of the cover design, and addition of a plant classification table. The validation scores from subject matter experts were 86% and from media experts 83% (an average of 84%, very feasible). It is concluded that the *Ie Bu Peudah* monographic book is highly suitable as a teaching material for Ethnobiology and relevant in connecting Acehnese local wisdom with the learning outcomes of ethnobotany, ethnoecology, and the utilization of biodiversity.



INTRODUCTION

Aceh Besar is a regency located in the province of Aceh, Indonesia. Geographically, Aceh Besar is situated in the northern part of Sumatra Island and borders the Strait of Malacca to the north. Aceh Besar possesses a rich cultural diversity and historical heritage. For example, in terms of culture, the people of Aceh Besar are known for their strong traditional customs, such as marriage customs, traditional ceremonies, and religious traditions that have retained their authenticity to this day. This cultural diversity is also reflected in the dance, music, and cuisine unique to Aceh Besar, which serve as distinct attractions and unique features (Nilda dkk., 2020). At the higher education level, the Ethnobiology course examines the interrelationship between humans and the natural world in various regions through a cultural approach. This course plays a crucial role in shaping students' ecological awareness and fostering openness toward local wisdom, which is increasingly being eroded by the tide of modernization and globalization (Mualimin dkk., 2025).

The Merdeka Curriculum supports the integration of local wisdom into learning, and a tradition-based ethnobiology approach has proven effective in enhancing students' knowledge, critical thinking skills, and concern for environmental issues (Raihandhany & Purnomo, 2025). Based on the Semester Learning Plan (SLP) for the Ethnobiology course, the learning outcomes of this course require students to be able to understand a very broad scope, ranging from the history and scope of ethnobiology, ethnobotany, ethnozoology, ethnoecology, ethnofermentation, and ethnoagronomy to the local wisdom of communities.

The scarcity of references specifically addressing Acehnese local wisdom has caused students to lack the contextual references that should link Acehnese local cultural wisdom with biodiversity as a subject of study. The lack of specific, contextual learning resources that are closely aligned with students' cultural backgrounds makes it difficult to optimally achieve learning outcomes in ethnobiology (Sotero dkk., 2020). This issue was further confirmed through preliminary interviews conducted by the researcher with the course instructor and students who had taken the Ethnobiology

course. The course instructor stated that the course syllabus specifically includes material on ethnobotany as well as the use of plants as food, medicine, dyes, and in traditional ceremonies; thus, a study of the utilization of local plants in community traditions is strongly linked to the course's learning outcomes.

Information gathered from interviews with instructors and students indicates that, so far, they have tended to understand ethnobotany and local knowledge only in terms of definitions; therefore, concrete examples relevant to students' daily lives are needed to make learning more contextual and easier to understand. Based on the interviews, the students interviewed acknowledged that the material provided by the faculty alone was not sufficiently in-depth and stated that they needed additional learning resources that discuss a subject of study more comprehensively, especially to support assignments and understanding of the material. These initial interview results reinforce indications of a gap between the breadth of learning outcomes required by the Course Syllabus and the availability of learning resources that are contextual to Aceh's local wisdom.

This is particularly evident in the *Ethnobotany* module (Session 3), which covers the use of plants as food, medicine, dyes, and in traditional ceremonies, as well as the Local Wisdom module (Sessions 11–15), which requires students to understand the forms of local wisdom in their respective regions. Both of these topics in the RPS are still presented in general terms and refer to case studies from other regions such as Kerinci, Gorontalo, and Bali; thus, they do not yet provide concrete examples contextualized to Aceh's local wisdom, particularly regarding the utilization of traditional plants as seen in the *Ie Bu Peudah* tradition, which is still practiced in the Aceh Besar community.

Ie Bu Peudah represents the richness of Aceh Besar's traditional cuisine, which is rich in ethnobiological content. *Ie Bu Peudah*, which literally means "spicy rice water," is a legacy of the Sultanate of Aceh Darussalam and has been passed down from generation to generation as a signature dish of the local community (Manan dkk., 2022). The uniqueness of *Ie Bu Peudah* lies in the

complexity of its ingredient composition, which includes 44 types of plants ranging from common spices such as turmeric, pepper, galangal, ginger, and shallots to rare forest leaves such as *Oen Tapa* Rahim/Mali-mali, *Oen Oe*/Kenitu, *Oen Tahe*/Sitahe, and *Oen Baruh*/Bacupari), which are endemic flora of Aceh's forests.

Based on information from Gampong Lambunot Paya, Kuta Baro Subdistrict, there have been reports of difficulties in sourcing traditional leaves, a decline in interest among the younger generation, and rising production costs that threaten the sustainability of *Ie Bu Peudah*; thus, without systematic preservation, this tradition risks losing the authenticity of its ingredients, production methods, and even its symbolic meaning (Jamil dkk., 2025). Previous research has identified various plant species in *Ie Bu Peudah* and their connection to Ramadan culture. However, to date, no educational materials based on these findings have been developed (Manan dkk., 2022). This gap is precisely why there is a need for learning resources on *Ie Bu Peudah*. Not only should the tradition be documented, but its validity should also be validated one way being through a monograph. With a monograph, a single topic can be explored in depth, even analyzing the relationship between the community and local biodiversity (Ismawati & Mustika, 2021).

Monographs offer greater value than scientific articles. In a monograph, a single topic is explored in depth, based on original research unlike textbooks or modules, which typically provide only a general overview. Monographs provide space to present descriptive data in greater depth. Therefore, a monograph on the use of plants in *Ie Bu Peudah* can serve as an important reference for ethnobiology students. Furthermore, this book functions as a medium for preserving local knowledge that is becoming increasingly scarce, especially given the lack of successors among the younger generation (I Wayan Suanda dkk., 2024).

The compilation of the monograph was carried out in stages, beginning with a preliminary study consisting of field observations and interviews with informants to collect basic data on the subject of study. The collected data was then analyzed and organized into a preliminary draft of

the monograph, encompassing the structuring of the chapter outline, writing the content, preparing illustrations, and designing the layout. This preliminary draft could not yet be used as a learning resource before undergoing a feasibility test, as the quality of a development product can only be guaranteed if it has undergone a clear and reliable validation process.

This feasibility testing or validation stage of the monograph is a crucial component and the primary focus of the research (Rahmawati dkk., 2023). A monograph that aligns with the RPS and is deemed feasible has the potential to support CPMK, particularly in the areas of local wisdom, ethnobotany, and plant utilization. Given the scarcity of scientific documentation on *Ie Bu Peudah* and contextual learning materials based on Acehnese local wisdom, the need for a monograph that has undergone a feasibility test is urgent both as an academic reference and as a medium for preserving local knowledge. Therefore, this study aims to describe the stages of developing a monograph on the use of plants in the production of *Ie Bu Peudah* as a reference for the Ethnobiology course and to assess its suitability based on the findings of validation tests conducted by subject matter experts, media experts, and informants/students.

RESEARCH METHODS

1. Type and Research Approach

The study employed the R&D (*Research and Development*) method using the 3D model (*Define, Design, Develop*) along with a *Mixed Methods* approach featuring a *Sequential Exploratory* design. A qualitative approach was applied in the initial stage to explore the *Ie Bu Peudah* tradition in depth, including the identification of plant species used, local knowledge regarding their functions and benefits, and methods of processing the materials. Subsequently, a descriptive quantitative approach was used to assess the feasibility of the developed product a monograph through a validation process involving *expert judgment*.

The research subjects include local plants used in the production of *Ie Bu Peudah*, community knowledge regarding the utilization of these plants, and

an ethnobiology monograph based on *Ie Bu Peudah* as a development product. The research participants consist of exploratory subjects namely community leaders, *Ie Bu Peudah* makers, and community members knowledgeable about the use of local plants as well as validation subjects, which include subject matter experts and media experts. The research was conducted from June 19 to July 10, 2026, and was focused in Lhoknga Subdistrict, Aceh Besar Regency, which is one of the areas that still actively preserves the tradition of making *Ie Bu Peudah*. The geographical conditions of this region, which is located near mountains, are rich in forest plants that serve as the main ingredients for *Ie Bu Peudah*. Observations were made in several villages, including Lamgirek Village, Meunasah Moncut Village, Seubun Ayon Village, Lampaya Village, Weu Raya Village, and Meunasah Lambaro Village. The field data was compiled into a monograph, and the development of the monograph was carried out in the following three stages:

- 1) *Define* (Definition): Identifying ethnobiology learning needs through an analysis of learning outcomes, the need for learning resources based on local culture, a literature review, and field analysis related to *Ie Bu Peudah* plants.
- 2) *Design*: Designing the content framework for the monograph, developing outlines for interview and observation instruments, and creating expert validation instruments to produce a preliminary draft of the monograph.
- 3) *Develop*: Developing the monograph by collecting data on *Ie Bu Peudah* in six villages through observations and interviews with 18 community members, data analysis, manuscript writing, and validation by subject matter experts and media experts, and revising the final product until it is ready for use.

2. Data Collection Technique

1) Field Data (*Ie bu peudah*)

Collected through observation and interviews. Interviews were conducted in six villages in Lhoknga Subdistrict, Aceh Besar Regency. In each village, three informants were interviewed: a village elder, an *Ie Bu Peudah* maker, and a community member familiar with the tradition.

2) Feasibility Testing of The Monograph

The feasibility of the monograph was validated by subject matter experts and media experts. The aspects of content evaluation examined in the monograph included content suitability, subject matter suitability, and language suitability. Meanwhile, the aspects of media evaluation examined in the monograph included graphic design, ease of use, and print quality/presentation.

The validation results are presented on a scale with the following criteria:

Tabel 1. Likert Scale	
Skor	Kriteria
4	Very appropriate
3	Worthy
2	Not worth it
1	Very unsuitable

3. Data Analysis Technique

1) Qualitative Data Analysis:

Data from observations and interviews are presented in tables and figures in the form of a monograph.

1) Quantitative Data Analysis:

Feasibility test data is analyzed using the following percentage formula:

$$P = \frac{\Sigma x}{\Sigma xi} \times 100\%$$

Explanation:

P = Feasibility percentage.

Σx = Total score obtained.

Σxi = Total ideal score

100% = Constant.

The criteria used in the monograph are presented in Table 4 below:

Tabel 2. Kriteria Kelayakan Buku Monograf

Percentage (%)	Eligibility Level
< 20%	Not Eligible
21% - 40%	Not Very Feasible
41% - 60%	Fairly acceptable
61% - 80%	Acceptable
81% - 100%	Highly Acceptable

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study produced a monograph titled **Ie Bu Peudah: Aceh's Biocultural Heritage An Ethnobiological Study of Plants in the Ramadan Culinary Traditions of the Aceh Besar Community**, which serves as a source of information on the history, 44 constituent plant species, preparation process, and ecological, pharmacological, and socio-spiritual values of the *Ie Bu Peudah* tradition as part of the biocultural heritage of the Acehnese people. The results of the validation test conducted by media experts through a questionnaire to assess the suitability of the monograph developed by the author yielded several suggestions for improvement, as shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Suggestions for Improving the Monograph by Validators

Validator	Suggestion Made
Subject Matter Expert	1. Include CPL/CPMK in the monograph and provide a complete explanation
	2. Complete the data, tables, and taxonomy
	3. Complete the labels on the image.
	4. Foreign language and Latin terms are still often not italicized
	5. Clarify the purpose of the data in the graphs and include a legend for the graph.
Media specialist	1. Revise the cover design
	2. Neat up the classification text
	3. Add a table of 44 plant species

Based on the subject matter expert's suggestions, several improvements were made to the monograph to enhance the completeness and quality of the material presentation. These included adding CPL/CPMK references since the monograph's content relates to ethnobiology education, as well as providing an explanation of its connection to the material in the book. Research data, tables, and plant classifications or taxonomies were supplemented to ensure the information is presented systematically and is scientifically verifiable. Captions were added to figures, as figures without captions can make it

difficult for readers to understand the objects or information displayed and their relevance to the discussion. The spelling of foreign terms and scientific names was also corrected, with all such terms written in italics in accordance with scientific writing conventions. Graphical data was clarified to help readers understand the data and the purpose of the information being presented.

recommendations from media experts, the cover design was revised because the cover serves as the first visual identity that conveys an impression of the book's content and character; therefore, it needed to be adapted to the theme of **Ie Bu Peudah** and Acehnese culture to make it more appealing, proportionate, and representative. Additionally, the classification text was standardized because inconsistent presentation of plant classifications can reduce readability and the impression of systematic organization, therefore, the format, layout, and writing of scientific names need to be standardized according to scientific conventions; and a table listing 44 plant species was added because the complete list of plant species constitutes the primary data in the ethnobiological study of *Ie Bu Peudah*, which needs to be presented concisely and in a structured manner; thus, a table containing local names, scientific names, and the plant parts utilized was added to help readers understand and compare the research data.

Feedback from validators serves to evaluate the suitability of the developed product based on the substance of the material, presentation, language, and graphic design, ensuring the final product meets established quality standards. The validation process not only yields a suitability score but also provides recommendations for improvement that form the basis for refining the product before it is implemented for users (Monitasari, 2021). Therefore, every piece of feedback from validators plays a crucial role in identifying the product's weaknesses and improving both the content and visual presentation of the monograph to make it more effective for use in the learning process. Numerous adjustments are made in accordance with expert recommendations so that the final product developed is not only suitable for use but also effective for application in learning.

1. Validation of Monograph Content After Revisions

The results of the validation by subject matter experts will determine whether the product under development meets the required quality standards. Factors evaluated by the subject matter validators include content suitability, presentation suitability, and language suitability. The validation results for the suitability of the monograph **Ie Bu Peudah: Aceh's Biocultural Heritage: An Ethnobiological Study of Local Plants in the Ramadan Culinary Traditions of the Aceh Besar Community**, as assessed by subject matter experts, are presented in Table 4 below:

Table 4. Results of the Content Validation Test for the Monograph **Ie Bu Peudah: Aceh's Biocultural Heritage: An Ethnobotanical Study of Local Plants in the Ramadan Culinary Traditions of the Aceh Besar Community**

No.	Evaluation Aspect	Score	Maximum Score	%	Criteria
1	Content Quality	17	20	85	Highly Feasible
2	Presentation Quality	11	12	91	Highly Feasible
3	Language Quality	10	12	83	Highly Feasible
Total		38	44	86	Highly Feasible

The feasibility assessment by subject matter experts aimed to evaluate the quality of the content in the monograph **Ie Bu Peudah** to ensure its suitability as a teaching resource for the ethnobiology of local plants in the Ramadan culinary traditions of the Aceh Besar community. The validation results show that the presentation aspect received the highest score, namely 11 out of a maximum of 12 (91%), followed by the content aspect with a score of 17 out of 20 (85%), and the language aspect with a score of 10 out of 12 (83%). All of these aspects fell into the “highly suitable” category.

The high score in the presentation aspect indicates that the structure, sequence of material, and presentation of illustrations are well-organized. The content suitability aspect was also rated very good because the material aligns with the learning outcomes and is supported by accurate ethnobotanical data. Meanwhile, the language aspect received the lowest score, indicating that improvements are still needed regarding the consistent use of scientific terminology and regional languages. Overall,

the *Ie Bu Peudah* monograph achieved an average score of 86%, falling into the “highly acceptable” category.

Overall, the 86% expert validation result indicates that the monograph meets the standards for content suitability and can be used as supplementary teaching material in ethnobiology courses. The “highly suitable” rating across all aspects indicates that the developed product demonstrates appropriate content, systematic presentation, and sound language usage. Thus, this monograph is not only scientifically sound but also relevant for supporting learning outcomes in ethnobiology through the integration of local Acehese knowledge with the study of plant diversity and utilization.

These results align with the research by Hulu & Dwiningsih (2021), which showed that instructional materials that undergo systematic content and construct validation are categorized as highly valid and suitable for use as learning resources. These findings are also consistent with the research by Diana dan Mulyadi (2024), which reported that concept map-based instructional materials with illustrations received a suitability rating of 81% from subject matter experts and 86% from media experts, with an average of 83.5% in the “highly suitable” category. This research confirms that the validation by subject matter experts and media experts can ensure the appropriateness of content, presentation, graphics, and product development, making them suitable for use in learning.

2. Media Validation of the Monograph Book After Revisions

The results of validation by media experts will determine whether the product under development meets the required quality standards. Factors evaluated by content validators include graphics/design, ease of use, and print/display quality. The validation results for the suitability of the monograph **Ie Bu Peudah: Aceh’s Biocultural Heritage: An Ethnobiological Study of Local Plants in the Ramadan Culinary Traditions of the Aceh Besar Community**, as assessed by media experts, are presented in Table 5 below:

Table 5. Results of the Media Validation Test for the Monograph **Ie Bu Peudah: Aceh's Biocultural Heritage: An Ethnobiological Study of Local Plants in the Ramadan Culinary Traditions of the Aceh Besar Community**

No.	Evaluation Aspect	Score	Max. Score	%	Criteria
1	Graphics/Design	15	20	75	Feasible
2	Ease of use	8	8	100	Highly Recommended
3	Print/Display Quality	6	8	75	Feasible
Total		29	36	83	Highly Recommended

A media validation test was conducted to assess the visual quality and usability of the monograph based on three aspects: graphic design, ease of use, and print/visual quality. Based on Table 5, the graphic design aspect received a score of 15 out of 20, or 75%, meeting the “acceptable” criterion. This indicates that the book’s layout, design composition, illustrations, and arrangement of visual elements are good and support the presentation of the material, although there are still some areas that could be improved. The ease of use aspect received a score of 8 out of 8, or 100%, meeting the “highly satisfactory” criterion, indicating that the book is easy to use, easy to read, and its presentation helps readers understand the material. Meanwhile, the print quality/appearance aspect received a score of 6 out of 8, or 75%, meeting the “acceptable” criteria, indicating that the book’s overall appearance and visual quality generally meet the needs of instructional materials, although improvements in certain aspects of visual quality are still possible.

The differences in criteria across these three aspects stem from variations in the scores achieved for each evaluation indicator. The graphic design and print quality/presentation aspects scored 75%, placing them in the “acceptable” category, while the ease of use aspect reached 100%, placing it in the “highly acceptable” category. Although there are differences in the results for each aspect, overall, all three aspects demonstrate good media quality. Based on the average percentage calculation, a score of 83.33% was obtained, rounded to 83%, which falls into the “highly suitable” category. Thus, the monograph as a whole is deemed highly suitable for use as supplementary instructional material in

ethnobiology courses, although some aspects particularly design and visual presentation could still be improved.

These findings align with those of Tamira & Ristiono (2022), who stated that instructional media featuring attractive visual design, systematic presentation, and content tailored to learners' needs tend to be categorized as "highly suitable." This finding is also supported by Maisarah & Yogica (2022), who demonstrated that learning media with high-quality visuals, language, and presentation will achieve a high level of suitability following an expert validation process. Thus, the validation results indicate that the developed monograph meets the standards for learning media suitability, although certain aspects of its presentation could still be improved in accordance with the validators' recommendations.

The percentage of the suitability test results for the monograph **Ie Bu Peudah: Aceh's Biocultural Heritage: An Ethnobiological Study of Local Plants in the Ramadan Culinary Traditions of the Aceh Besar Community**, based on the assessments of the subject matter expert and the media expert, is presented graphically in Figure 1. The figure shows a comparison of the validation results from both validators, thereby providing an overview of the suitability level of the developed monograph as instructional material.

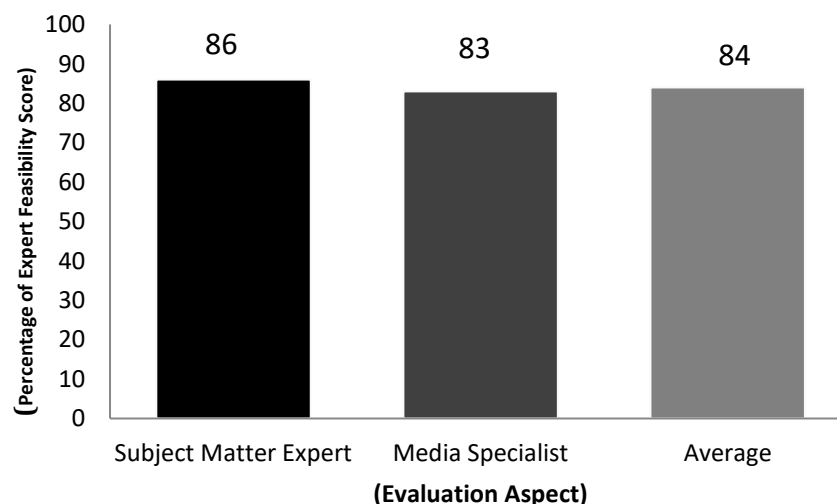


Figure 1. Percentage of Feasibility Results for the Monograph **Ie Bu Peudah: Aceh's Biocultural Heritage: An Ethnobiological Study of Local Plants in the Ramadan Culinary Traditions of the Aceh Besar Community**

Based on the graph in Figure 1, the validation results for the monograph **Ie Bu Peudah: Aceh's Biocultural Heritage An Ethnobiological Study of Local Plants in the Ramadan Culinary Traditions of the Aceh Besar Community** show that the assessment by subject-matter experts yielded a score of 86%, while the assessment by media experts yielded a score of 83%. Both results fall into the "highly acceptable" category, indicating that the monograph has met the acceptability criteria in terms of both content and media. Overall, the average validation result of 84% falls within the "highly acceptable" category. This achievement indicates that the developed monograph has met the standards for acceptability as instructional material and is therefore suitable for use in the learning process after revisions are made in accordance with the suggestions and feedback from the validators.

Achieving the "highly acceptable" category in both validation aspects aligns with the view that instructional materials including those in the form of monographs, must meet suitability criteria both in terms of the accuracy and depth of the content and in terms of visual presentation to function optimally as a learning resource (Devirita dkk., 2021). Monographs themselves are conceptually distinct from conventional textbooks because they are based on in-depth research into a specific topic or subject, so their content tends to be more specific, systematic, and grounded in comprehensive scientific studies compared to typical textbooks. It is these characteristics that give monographs great potential for integration into the learning process, particularly as enrichment references that broaden students' understanding of a specific phenomenon or field of study (Mirnawati & Rahmat, 2022).

Content validation and media validation are two complementary components in the product development stage of *Research and Development* (R&D) projects. Generally, validation can be understood as a testing process conducted to ensure that a product meets specific standards or criteria before it is widely used. In the context of educational product development, expert validation has the primary objective of assessing the suitability of materials or products developed by researchers, ensuring that the product is truly suitable for pilot testing with users before operational implementation. This

objective is not merely administrative but also serves as a *quality control measure* that ensures the product adheres to both scientific principles and good presentation practices (Maulidia & Hudaidah, 2023).

The validation scores or results obtained from content experts and media experts significantly influence the determination of a product's overall quality and suitability before it enters the field testing phase. Validation results serve as the basis for deciding whether a product can proceed to the implementation phase, needs to be revised first, or even must be redesigned. The level of validation scores reflects the degree of confidence that the developed product can be used effectively to support the learning process without causing misconceptions or technical difficulties for users (Atmaja dkk., 2021).

In addition to influencing feasibility decisions, the validation score also contributes to the product's acceptance by users during the pilot phase, as products deemed valid by experts tend to receive positive feedback and are more effective in enhancing users' understanding and motivation to learn. The validation process is not merely a methodological formality but a stage that determines the scientific and technical quality of a product before it is widely implemented, while also serving as the basis for researchers to revise the product based on suggestions and qualitative feedback provided by validators (Armanda dkk., 2025).

CONCLUSION

The monograph **Ie Bu Peudah** is deemed highly suitable for use as an ethnobiology teaching material, with an average validation score of 86.83% from content experts, 80.55% from media experts, and an overall average of 83.69%, meeting the "highly suitable" criteria.

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