

## ABSTRACT

Media plays a crucial role in learning. Media can be derived from the biodiversity in the environment, arranged to be more engaging and suitable for the educational needs of learners in the form of an e-encyclopedia. This research aims to determine the types of monocot plants and the validity of the e-encyclopedia media on biodiversity based on identification results in Kambang Iwak Garden, Palembang City. The research method used is Research and Development with the 4D development model (Define, Design, Develop, and Disseminate) limited to the development stage. The development of the monocot plant e-encyclopedia uses the Canva application based on plant identification results and is validated by experts in the subject matter, media, and language. The identification results of monocot plants in Kambang Iwak Garden, Palembang City, consist of 15 species, lili labalaba (*Hymenocallis speciosa* (L.f.) Salisb.), hanjuang (*Cordyline fruticosa* L.), lidah mertua (*Sansevieria trifasciata* var. *laurentii* De Wild.), lili paris (*Chlorophytum comosum* var. *vittatum* (Thunb.) Baker), adam hawa (*Rhoeo discolor* L.), kelapa (*Cocos nucifera* L.), sawit (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.), palem waregu (*Rhapis excelsa* (Thunb.) Henry.), palem raja (*Roystonea regia* (Kunth) O.F. Cook), palem sarai (*Caryota mitis* Lour.), ceriman (*Monstera deliciosa* Liebm.), pacing (*Costus speciosus* (J.Koenig) Sm.), supit udang (*Heliconia psittacorum* L.f.), bambu ampel (*Bambusa vulgaris* Schard ex J.C Wendl.), bromelia giant (*Alcantarea imperialis* (Carriere) Harms). The validity assessment of the monocot e-encyclopedia by subject matter experts obtained a percentage of 89%, media experts 95%, and language experts 87%, categorized as highly valid. Therefore, it can be concluded that the development of the monocot plant e-encyclopedia is highly valid.

**Keywords :** e-encyclopedia, identification, monocot plants, research and development