

ANALISIS KETERSEDIAAN RUANG TERBUKA HIJAU (RTH) PUBLIK, TINGKAT CO₂, DAN TINGKAT KENYAMANAN TERMAL DI KAPANEWON DEPOK KABUPATEN SLEMAN TAHUN 2025

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INTISARI

Kapanewon Depok di Kabupaten Sleman telah mengalami peningkatan jumlah penduduk, alih fungsi lahan, dan Lalu Lintas Harian Rata-Rata (LHR) yang signifikan dari tahun ke tahun dan berimplikasi pada menurunnya tingkat kenyamanan termal perkotaan (THI). Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi kerapatan vegetasi dan karakteristik RTH Publik, memetakan hotspot emisi CO₂ dan kenyamanan termal, serta menganalisis tipologi hubungan RTH Publik dan Emisi CO₂ dengan tingkat kenyamanan termal di Kapanewon Depok.

Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pengumpulan data RTH Publik melalui *Purposive Sampling* dan data THI melalui *Stratified Random Sampling*. Analisis kerapatan vegetasi dilakukan menggunakan citra Landsat 8 OLI/TIRS dengan metode NDVI, sedangkan emisi CO₂ dihitung berdasarkan metode IPCC kemudian dilakukan pemetaan secara spasial bersama nilai THI menggunakan interpolasi IDW (*Inverse Distance Weighting*).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebagian besar RTH Publik di Kapanewon Depok memiliki kerapatan vegetasi rendah dengan konsentrasi RTH Publik terbanyak berada di Kelurahan Caturtunggal bagian barat, sementara wilayah bagian utara Kelurahan Condongcatur tidak memiliki RTH Publik. Hotspot emisi CO₂ tertinggi terkonsentrasi di poros tengah hingga selatan akibat tingginya volume kendaraan, terutama di sekitar Ring Road Utara, yang sejalan dengan menurunnya kenyamanan termal. Analisis tipologi mengidentifikasi zona paling kritis pada tipe 33 (Tidak Nyaman, NDVI Rendah, Emisi Tinggi), sedangkan tipe 11 (Nyaman, NDVI Tinggi, Emisi Rendah) menunjukkan efektivitas vegetasi berkerapatan tinggi dalam menurunkan emisi dan menjaga stabilitas suhu mikro perkotaan. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya integrasi penataan RTH Publik dan pengelolaan transportasi rendah emisi untuk meningkatkan kualitas lingkungan perkotaan di Kapanewon Depok.

Kata Kunci : Ruang Terbuka Hijau, THI, Emisi CO₂, NDVI, Tipologi, Kapanewon Depok

TYOPOLOGY OF THE RELATIOSHIP BETWEEN THE AVAILABILITY OF PUBLIC GREEN OPEN SPACE (RTH), CO₂ LEVELS, AND THERMAL COMFORT LEVELS IN KAPANEWON DEPOK, SLEMAN REGENCY IN 2025

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ABSTRACT

Kapanewon Depok (subdistrict) in Sleman Regency has experienced significant population growth, land conservation, and Average Daily Traffic (ADR) from year to year, resulting in a decline in urban thermal comfort levels (THI). This study aims to identify vegetation density and characteristics of Public Green Open Space, and map CO₂ emission hotspots and thermal comfort, as well as analyzing the typology of the relationship between Public Green Open Space and CO₂ emissions with the level of thermal comfort in Kapanewon Depok.

The method used is quantitavie descriptive with data collection on Public Green Open Space through Purposive Sampling and THI data through Stratified Random Sampling. Vegetation density analysis was conducted using Landsat 8 OLI/TIRS imagery with the NDVI method, whole CO₂ emissions calculated based on the IPCC method, then spatial mapping is carried out with the THI value using IDW interpolation (*Inverse Distance Weighting*).

The result of the study show that most of the Public Green Open Space in Kapanewon Depok has low vegetation density, with the highest concentration of Public Green Open Space in the western part of Caturtunggal Village, while the northern part of Condongcatur Village has no Public Green Open Space. The highest CO₂ emission hotspots are concentrated in the central to southern axis due to the high volume of vehicles, especially around the North Ring Road, which is in line with the decline in thermal comfort. Typological analysis identified the most critical zona at type 33 (Uncomfortable, Low NDVI, High Emissions), while type 11 (Comfortable, High NDVI, Low Emissions) shows the effectiveness of high-density vegetation in reducing emissions and maintaining urban micro-temperature stability. These findings emphasize the importance of integrating Public Green Open Space planning and low-emission transportation management to improve the quality of the urban environment in Kapanewon Depok.

Keywords : Green Open Space (RTH), Temperature Humidity Index (THI), CO₂ Emissions, Vegetation Density Index (NDVI), Depok Subdistrict