RUANG TERBUKA HIJAU DI MASJID RAYA SABILAL MUHTADIN KALIMANTAN SELATAN

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INTISARI

Ruang Terbuka Hijau di Masjid Raya Sabilal Muhtadin merupakan bagian penting dari pembangunan dan pengelolaan ruang-ruang kota dalam upaya mengendalikan kualitas lingkungan suatu kawasan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui komposisi jenis pohon penyusun dan status kelangkaan pohon di area Masjid Raya Sabilal Muhtadin.

Pengambilan data komposisi jenis diperoleh melalui sensus 100%. Kawasan penelitian dibagi menjadi 5 area berdasarkan pertimbangan fungsi area. Data yang didapatkan dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif untuk menjelaskan komposisi jenis, tata letak dan status kelangkaan pohon agar sebagai pertimbangan kesesuaian dalam penataan ruang terbuka hijau.

Hasil inventarisasi jenis pohon yang diperoleh di area Masjid Raya Sabilal Muhtadin adalah 58 jenis pohon yang terdiri dari 23 famili dengan 12 model arsitektur pohon. Dominasi ditunjukkan oleh palem raja pada area 1 dan 5, ketapang pada area 2, dan angsana pada area 3, serta trembesi pada area 4. Berdasarkan IUCN Red List, diperoleh 6 kategori status kelangkaan dari semua jenis pohon yang berada di area Masjid Raya Sabilal Muhtadin, yaitu: Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (LC), dan Data Deficient (DD).

Kata kunci: keanekaragaman jenis, hutan kota, status kelangkaan

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GREEN OPEN SPACE AT THE GREAT MOSQUE OF SABILAL MUHTADIN SOUTH KALIMANTAN

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ABSTRACT

Green open space at the great mosque of Sabilal Muhtadin is an important part of the development and management of urban space as an effort to control the environmental. This study was conducted to determine the composition of tree species and the status of tree scarcity in the Sabilal Muhtadin Mosque area.

Data of species composition were obtained through 100% census. The research area was divided into 5 areas based on area functions. The obtained data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative to explain the species composition, layout and status of the scarcity of trees in order to consider conformity in structuring green open space.

The Great Mosque of Sabilal Muhtadin has 58 tree species consisting of 23 families with 12 tree architectural models. Domination is indicated by royal palm in areas 1 and 5, bengal almond in area 2, and burmese rosewood in area 3, and rain tree in area 4. Based on the IUCN Red List, there were 6 categories of scarcity status of all tree species in the area of Sabilal Muhtadin Great Mosque, that is: Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (E), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (LC), and Data Deficient (DD).

Keywords: species diversity, urban forest, scarcity status, urban tree cover.

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