

Studi keanekaragaman pohon kawasan jalan di Kecamatan Beji, Kota Depok, Jawa Barat = Study of tree diversity in the road space in Beji District, Depok City, West Java

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Abstrak

Beji merupakan salah satu kecamatan di Kota Depok yang mengalami perubahan penggunaan lahan cukup besar akibat ekspansi aktivitas perkotaan. Hal tersebut menyebabkan tidak banyak lahan yang tersisa untuk ditanami pepohonan. Beberapa penelitian yang telah dilakukan di daerah urban lainnya menunjukkan hasil yang beragam mengenai tingkat keanekaragaman jenis pohon pada kawasan jalan. Beberapa wilayah di Kota Depok masih memiliki kawasan hijau salah satunya di area jalan raya, taman, dan permukiman di Kecamatan Beji. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan tingkat keanekaragaman pohon pada kawasan jalan di area jalan raya, taman, dan permukiman di Kecamatan Beji, Kota Depok. Pengambilan sampel pohon dilakukan dengan metode belt transect. Setiap pohon yang ditemui di dalam plot sampling diukur DBH dan diidentifikasi untuk mengetahui komposisi dan kekayaan jenis pohon di setiap area, serta untuk menghitung Indeks Nilai Penting (INP) pohon, indeks keanekaragaman Shannon-Wiener, indeks pemerataan dan indeks kesamaan Sorensen. Selain itu, data parameter lingkungan seperti suhu, kelembapan udara, dan pH tanah juga diukur di ketiga area untuk mengetahui kondisi lingkungannya masing-masing. Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh, diketahui bahwa *Swietenia macrophylla* menjadi jenis pohon paling melimpah di lokasi penelitian, namun lebih terkonsentrasi di area jalan raya. Hasil perhitungan INP menunjukkan bahwa *Swietenia macrophylla*, *Tectona grandis*, dan *Pterocarpus indicus* berturut-turut merupakan jenis pohon yang paling dominan di area jalan raya, taman, dan permukiman. Secara umum tingkat keanekaragaman di area jalan raya dan permukiman termasuk kategori sedang, sedangkan area taman termasuk kategori rendah. Berdasarkan perhitungan indeks pemerataan, sebaran jumlah individu jenis pohon di area permukiman cenderung lebih merata daripada di area jalan raya dan taman. Pasangan area jalan raya-permukiman memiliki tingkat kemiripan tertinggi berdasarkan perhitungan indeks kesamaan Sorensen. Pengukuran parameter lingkungan di ketiga area menunjukkan hasil yang cukup bervariasi antar area.....Beji is one of the districts in Depok City that has experienced great land-use changes due to the expansion of urban activities. It causes not much land left for planting trees. Several studies that have been conducted in other urban areas have shown mixed results regarding the level of tree species diversity in the road space. Some areas in Depok City still have green areas, one of which is in the area of street, park, and settlement in the Beji District. This study aims to compare tree diversity in the road space in the area of street, park, and settlement in Beji District, Depok City. A sampling of trees was carried out by the belt transect method. Each tree encountered in the sampling plot is measured by DBH and identified to determine the composition and species richness of trees in each area, as well as to calculate the tree's Important Value Index (IVI), Shannon-Wiener diversity index, evenness index and Sorensen similarity index. In addition, data on environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, and soil pH were also measured in the three areas to determine their respective environmental conditions. Based on the data obtained, it is known that *Swietenia macrophylla* is the most abundant tree species in the research location but is more concentrated in *Swietenia macrophylla*, *Tectona grandis*, and *Pterocarpus indicus* are the most

dominant tree species, respectively, in the street, park, and settlement areas. The level of diversity in the street and settlement areas is in the medium category, while the park area is in the low category. Based on the calculation of the evenness index, the distribution of the number of individual tree species in settlement areas tends to be more even than in the areas of streets and parks. The street-settlement area pair has the highest degree of similarity based on the calculation of the Sorensen similarity index.