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SCHEDULE

Pengutipen EVENT NAME 殿iday, 23 January 2009 830 - 09.00 Registration ingi Undang-Undang 'u seluruh karyatulis ini tanpa mendan tingan pendidikan, penelitian, r tingan yang wajar IPP ungi **Opening Remarks** Chairman of Organizing Speaker: 09.00 - 09.10Committee Prof. Dr. Cecep Kusmana Speaker: 09.10 - 09.20President of HAKU Prof. Dr. Supiandi Sabiham First Secretary of Japanese Speaker: 09.20 - 09.30**Embassy** Mr. Ken Noguchi Speaker: 09.30 - 09.40Chairman of LIPI President of Prof. Dr. Umar Anggara Jenie Speaker: 09.40 - 09.50Vice President of IPB Miftah Anas Fauzi ₹9.50 - 10.15 Break Speaker: ह्र 0.15 - 10.30 Teleconference Dr. Hiroshi Matsumoto in dan menyebutka†sumber: Moderator: lan Prof. Dr. Supiandi Sabiham Keynote Speech Session 1 Bogor) Rapporteur: Dr. Syaiful Anwar Water and Forest: Comparative studies of water Speaker: 10.30 - 10.50resource management from Prof. Isamu Yamada the point of forest conservation in the tropics and other world Water resource management Speaker: 10.50 - 11.10Prof. Peter E. Hehanussa in relation to biodiversity 11.10 - 13.30Break (Friday Prayer)/Lunch 13.30 - 14.00Discussion Moderator: Prof. Bambang Subiyanto 14.00 - 14.50 Keynote Speech Session 2 Rapporteur: Dr. Wahyu Dwianto Director of RISH or Representative (Water Speaker: 14.00 - 14.25 resource management in Prof. Tsuda Toshitaka relation to global trend and climate change).

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odnulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, pen

14.25 - 14.50

IPB (Integrated watershed

management in Indonesia)

Speaker:

Prof. Dr. Naik Sinukaban





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NAME EVENT 14.50 - 15.20 Discussion 15.20 - 15.50**Break** Moderator: Dr. Sugeng Santoso **HAKU Congress** Rapporteur: Dr. Iskadar Lubis Work Responsibility Report by Speaker: Chairman of HAKU period 15.50 - 16.25Prof. Supiandi Sabiham 15.50 17.40 2007-2008 & Discussion Election of Meeting's 16.25 - 16.40 Chairman Chairman of HAKU Election 16.40 - 17.20 period 2008 -2009 milik K Perspective Organization of Speaker: 17.20 - 17.40 Mr. Kawaguchi **Kyoto University Alumny** Saturday, 24 January 2009 Paper Presentation and Discussion 09.00 7 10.30 Moderator: I. Group A: Dr. Okamoto Pertanian Bogor) Presentation of papers (4 Rapporteur: speakers) Mr. Kozang Osamu 09.00-10.00 Speaker: Topic: Water resource Dr. Soebandono management policy in Dr. Dimyati Southeast Asian region Mr. Katsuyuki Shimizu Discussion 10.00-10.30 Moderator: Dr. Ernan Rustiadi II. Group B: Presentation of papers (4 Rapporteur: Dr. Sulaeman speakers) Speaker 09.00-10.00 Topic: Water resource management in the global Dr. Abdul Rauf trend and climate change Discussion 10.00-10.30 III. Group C: Moderator: Presentation of papers (4 Dr. Suhardja

Ms. Ratih Dewanti Mr. Yoichi Fujihara Ms. Marthina D. Utami Rapporteur: speakers) Dr. Basuki Sumawinata 09.00-10.00 Speaker: Topic: Water resource Mr. Alwi management in relation to Mr. Nana M. Arif Jaya integrated watershed Mr. Shimizu Takeshi management 10.00-10.30 Discussion



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Dilarang MAME even **Break** Speaker: General Discussion and Prof. Kono Concluding Remarks (Wrap Reporter: Up Session) Prof. Bambang Hero Saharjo Prof. K. Mizuno Closing Remarks Person In Charge: **EXCURTION** Dr. Arzyana Sunkar

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Water Resource Management In Southeast Fisan Region



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The Effect of Trees Covering and Canopy Forms On Aesthetic Quality of Some Type of Building

Harry Nopiyanto¹ and Andi Gunawan²

Sintang Resident Region Development Agency, West Kalimantan, Indonesia ²Department of Landscape Architecture, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), Indonesia

Abstract

The city development in Indonesia directs to less control situation both physically and visual gesthetically. At last, height, architectural, layout and building become the power of its architect that with cause more impact visually or aesthetically in urban area. The study of city tree stand has done to segrease the visual impact aesthetically. The main purpose combine the tree stand closing to the Duilding on other building is to beautify the building, other building and urban landscape generally.

This research utilized experimental method and computerized simulation. Daniel and Boster 1976) evaluated aesthetic quality with Scenic Beauty Estimation (SBE) method. This closing, and (3) 歌 form of the canopy. The type of building consists of 4 variable, high, medium, simple, and slumped building. The level of covering tress consist of 5 variable, without covering trees, 20%,40%, \$0%, 80% covering trees to the building at the tree level. The tree canopy form consists of 3 variable. gounded, columnar and conicle shape. This parameter is test using Anova.

Generally, the research shows that the covering of trees stand can effect every aesthetic Quality landscape with building background. It can be seen that the higher the level of covering stand the building the higher the aesthetic quality. In this research, the crown of the tree not show differences to the aesthetic quality significantly. The magnitude of the aesthetic quality depend on the ∌evel of covering and types of building.

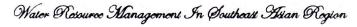
Keywords: scenic beauty estimation, aesthetic quality, types of building, canopy form, urban

Introduction

Nowadays, the city development of in Indonesia was toward to the uncontrolled situation whether physically or its visual aesthetic. Height, architecture character, layout, and building become the power of its architect. These power sometimes become uncontrolled so can be effected visually and decrease the aesthetic quality of urban area generally.

The urban environment was the important environment to be concerned cause urban was the central of society and government activity, whether social activity, transportation, economic, culture etc. Therefore, in order to make the activity in the city become comfortable it had to consider the present of vegetation element as one of city landscape element. According to Booth (1983) has its function as climate ameliorations, as reducer of noise, director, tackling the smell, shaper, and security. In addition, Carpenter, Walker and Lanphear (1975) explain that vegetation element also has great influence toward the increasing of aesthetic quality in urban area. In addition, how far the increase of aesthetic quality that influenced by the present of vegetation was not lot become the object of study. The research related with the influence of vegetation toward urban aesthetic quality has to done considering the urban function nowadays has become tourism area where aesthetic was the important part of the city attractive.

This research has done to analyze the influence of covering vegetation and form of crown tree on various form of building toward aesthetic quality of urban landscape.



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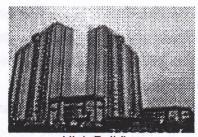
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Methodology

According to Daniel and Boster (1976) the mean of scenic beauty base on premise that beauty was one interactive concept. The beauty of scenery was not only eyesight but also as part of landscar. The beauty of most scenery depend on human estimation, although it hard to estimate objectively. The research utilized the Scenic Beauty Estimation (SBE) method. This method included estimation category base on preference, which use questioner to find out respondent preference about landscape. Society preference estimation for various type of landscape done by give estimation through landscape photo slide rating system (Daniel and Boster, 1976). The estimations using the photo equal as good as estimation using the scenery directly (Kaplan, 1988).

In this research 3 (three) parameter was observe, that is (1) kind of building, (2) level of covering tree and, (3) crown tree form. The type of building parameter consist of 4 (four) variable that is, high, medium, simple and slumped building. The covering tree level parameter consist 5 (five) variable that is, without covering trees or 0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% covering trees to the building at trees level. The tree canopy forms consist of 3 variables that is rounded, columnar and conical form.

the simulation of the treatment was using photograph. The photograph base that used was taken from various places in Jakarta and Bogor (Fig. 1). The photography was done with photography norms considering the dominancy and proportion of the landscape. Base on the treatment that mention before, yielded 60 simulation photo. These photos put in slide series that presented in front of 50 respondents. Estimation was done for every photo by scored 1-10. The score 1 show that scenery in the photo "very dislike", while score 10 show "very like". Every slide was presented 8 second.



High Building



Medium Building



Simple Building



Slumped Building

Figure 1. Base photo that used in this research.



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Dilarang After the scoring result was get from respondent scoring, the aesthetic quality estimate with the Scenic Beauty Estimation (SBE) that explained by Daniel and Boster (1976). This analyzes base SBE = (7, ... - 7, ...) x 100

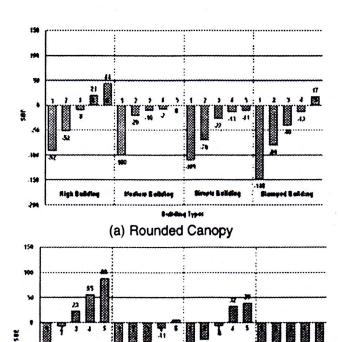
$$SBE = (Z_{Lx} - Z_{Ls}) \times 100$$

Where Z_{Lx} was Z average landscape x (x=1,2,3....60) and Z_{Ls} was the Z average landscape standard. Fighthermore, to investigate the influence of percentage of covering vegetation, crown form and type of building, the tree parameter was tested using Anova (Sumertajaya and Mattjik, 2005). To investigate End w far the influence each parameter was tested using Duncans.

Results and Discussion

The result of this research shows that aesthetic quality in various type of building covered with Evergetation was very vary. Some of building landscape seems attractive with the present of trees with Edifferent types of crown. Generally, the beauty pattern on four types of building show almost similar tendency, where the landscape with 0% (without vegetation) on every building scored has the lowest aesthetic quality. Gradually, aesthetics quality increasing equals with the increasing vegetation covering percentage on every type of building. The treatment of crown form also has the same pattern





(b) Columnar Canopy

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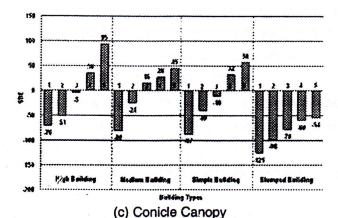
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Description:

Covering Canopy 0%

3. Covering Canopy 40%

Covering Canopy 20% 4. Covering Canopy 80%

Figure 2. SBE building landscape score toward crown form and covering percentage.

totally. 60-80% covering level has great influenced on the high building landscape. It marked with positive SBE score which means aesthetic quality was above the average. The patterns also similar in all crowns form. For the conical and columnar crown form the covering level also gave the positive influences to medium and simple type of building, but the similar things can not be seen in slumped building. The general pattern that shows in picture 2 similar with Siregar (2006) research, but on his research the highest aesthetic quality was on the 60% covering vegetation percentage. In this research buxurious building character very responsive toward the present of vegetation around it that cause increasing of aesthetic quality.

The influence of vegetation on slumped building landscape seems increase within the increase of covering vegetation percentage. In addition, the increasing could not jack up the SBE score above 0, except for tree vegetation with rounded crown form with 80% covering percentage. This probably caused by the rounded crown form seem contras and dominate the slumped photo background so produce harmonious landscape settings.

Base on statistic test (p≥95%) treatment vegetation covering percentage has real influence to the aesthetic quality landscape. The advanced tests show that influence 60-80% covering not shows any real differences. Vegetation influence to the landscape aesthetic can be seen on the 40% covering percentage. A landscape with or without vegetation will seem barren and hot so people score the landscape lower than the landscape with enough vegetation (Gunawan, 2005).

the influence type of building toward aesthetic quality statistically (p≥95%) shows real differences. In addition, the quality of high, medium and simple building not shows real differences base on Duncan's advance test. Aesthetic quality landscape slumped building has very real differences with the other three building. Unwell regulated form of building, not proportional layout, and very low quality building was the character that not support the aesthetic quality landscape (Gunawan,

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2005). For the interaction influence between covering vegetation percentage parameter and type of building not show any real differences.

Conclusion

The covering vegetation percentage has real influence toward aesthetic quality landscape. In covering vegetation percentage has real influence toward aesthetic quality landscape. research there was no interaction influence between the covering vegetation percentage and type building toward aesthetic quality landscape. The crown tree form inclined not shows very significant differences toward aesthetic quality landscape. The magnitudes of aesthetic quality (SBE score) was re influence by the level of covering vegetation percentages and type of buildings.

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