The Diversity of Trees in Roadside Greenbelt in Jakarta

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ABSTRACT

Trees in roadside greenbelt were inventoried in 2008 by The Park and Public Funeral Agency of Jakarta Province Government in order to develop a trees database of green open space in Jakarta. Number of trees was observed in 113 main roads at 5 administration regions of Jakarta. Observed road consist of 23 roads in central Jakarta, 24 roads in North Jakarta, 22 roads in south Jakarta, 22 roads in West Jakarta, and 23 roads in East Jakarta. Data collection was limited to all trees that exist in right of way area that included trees in pedestrian paths, median and road separators. Physical attributes of these trees were observed include of name of the trees, caliper, tree height and width of canopy.

The results of these observation shows that in the most of roads, trees were found in one row in places such as road shoulders, road separators and road median. However more than one row of trees was found in several roads that have a wide median or road shoulder. The observation of 113 roads shows trees in roadside greenbelt in Jakarta consisted of wide varieties. Totally 25,701 trees were found, and at least 119 species of trees were recorded. However among of the species, 79% of population was dominated by the next 10 species: Swietenia macrophylla, Pterocarpus indicus, Mimusops elengi, Polyalthia fragrans, Cerbera manghas, Ficus benjamina, Dialium indicum, Rostena regia, Polyalthia longifolia and Bauhinia purpurea. Most of roads were planted with more than than on single species. The number of tree species in each roads observed ranged from 1 - 26 species in Central Jakarta, 1- 49 species in West Jakarta, 1-36 species in North Jakarta, 1-37 species in East Jakarta, and ranged from 3-34 species in South Jakarta. The diversity of tree species in roadside greenbelt in Jakarta enhanced the functions of planting in creating a comfortable and beautiful road for its surrounding.

Keyword: Diversity, Roadside greenbelt, Tree

1. INTRODUCTION

Variety of vegetation area exists as components of green open space in Jakarta. Roadside green belt and urban park perform as component of green open space spread dominantly in Jakarta compare to other type of green open space. Therefore roadside green belt and urban park contributes greatly to the visual and physical qualities of urban Landscape. City forest, mangrove and urban agricultural areas are also important components of urban green open space.

Various type of plants such as ground cover plants, shrubs, and trees were planted in the area of green open space. Due to the trees type of plants having the biggest dimension of canopy, trees in the green open space contributes greatly to create urban visual landscape, and boosting environment qualities. Mature tree having a dense canopy and broadly spread roots become a component of green open space that effectively contributes to increase urban carrying capacity.

Jakarta has a system of greenery developed since colonial era spread such us roadside green belts, urban park, and urban forest. Due to broadly spread following the road network in the city of Jakarta, trees in the roadside green belts play an important role in increasing urban aesthetic, comport, and atmosfir qualities of Jakarta. Therefore mature tree and also young trees in the roadside green belts requires a planned maintenance management to provide good environment to ensure optimum trees growth.

Colleting information of existing trees in the road side green belts in Jakarta was necessary, therefore this study to prepare tree maintenance programs. In order to constructing tree
database; observation of tree diversity, population and distribution in roadside green belts have been carried out by Park and Public Funeral of Province of DKI Jakarta. The paper will describe the results of studies especially the diversity and population of trees in roadside green belt in 5 municipalities of Jakarta.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1. Location and time of research

Trees of the roadside green belt were observed in 5 municipalities of Jakarta, from July 1 to October 28, 2009. Location and the name of observed roads were shown in Table 3-6. Numbers of observed sites were 113 roads that consisted of 24 roads in central Jakarta, 22 roads in West of Jakarta, 21 roads in north Jakarta, 23 roads in east Jakarta, and 23 roads in South Jakarta. The points of observation were limited in ROW area, including trees in pedestrian path, the area beside of asphalted parts, in the median of road and in the traffic island, if any.

2.2. Data Collecting of Trees

In order to build a trees database, all of trees in the roadside green belt were observed both old and young trees. Variables of tree that observed including: local name, scientific name, population, tree height, and trunk diameter on breast height.

3. RESULTS OF STUDY AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Population of trees in Roadside Green belt

Recapitulation of trees population observed in 5 municipal of Jakarta presented in Table 1. Number of trees found in 113 roadside green belts was 25,706 trees. The highest population (7,996 trees) found in East Jakarta. Population of trees in some roads that having trees in median and in the land beside pedestrian path contributed to high population in East Jakarta. The highest population of tree in some roads including Jl. I Gusti Ngurah Rai (1,664 trees), Jl. Pemuda (1,174 trees), Jl. Ahmad Yani (1,110 trees) dan Jl. Pramuka (878 trees).

Population of trees was grouped into old and young trees based on trunk diameter. Old dicotyledon trees defining as a tree having trunk diameter ≥ 50 cm, and < 50 cm for young trees. But old monocotyledon trees having a trunk diameter ≥ 25 cm and < 25 cm for young trees.

Proportion of old and young trees varied in each region in Jakarta (Table 1). Among of 5 municipalities in Jakarta, the highest proportion of old trees was found in Central Jakarta (23.3%), followed by the value in South Jakarta (21.2%), West Jakarta (15%), East Jakarta (12.6%), and North Jakarta (12.0%). In this research, number of old trees was found totally 4,087 trees (15.9%) and the rest was young trees (84.1%). In other word, a tree in the roadside green belts in Jakarta generally was consisted of young trees. Old trees and young trees should be maintain properly in order to keep optimum trees growth, especially more cautions must be focused to old trees to ensure tree safety to road user.

Table 1. Population of trees in the roadside green belts observed in 5 municipal of Jakarta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of observed roads</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Number of old trees</th>
<th>Proportion of old Trees (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Jakarta</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3,180</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>West Jakarta</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5,192</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>North Utara</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4,629</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>East Jakarta</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7,996</td>
<td>1,011</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>South Jakarta</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4,709</td>
<td>998</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>113</td>
<td>25,706</td>
<td>4,087</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2. Tree diversity in the roadside green belts

Table 2 show recapitulation of tree species diversity in roadside green belt in 5 municipals of Jakarta. Species of tree used in roadside green belts widely varied. Among of 25,706 trees observed on 113 roadside green belts was found 119 tree species. The degree of tree species diversity was different among the municipals of Jakarta. The highest number of species was recorded in South Jakarta (83 species) followed by Central Jakarta (59 species), West Jakarta (70 species), North Jakarta (69 species) and East Jakarta (69 species).

It's found 119 tree species in the roadside green belts, however the dominancy of each species was widely different. The most frequent species found in the roadside green belts comprising 10 species, such as *Swietenia macrophylla* (4,779 trees), *Pterocarpus indicus* (4,531 trees), *Mimusops elengi* (3,532 trees), *Polyalthya fragrans* (2,104 trees), *Cerbera manghas* (1,351 trees), *Ficus benjamina* (1,331 trees), *Dialium indum* (939 trees), *Rystonea regia* (658 trees), *Polyalthya longifolia* (528 trees), dan *Bauhinia purpurea* (407 trees). In the other word, population of the 10 dominant species represented 78.8% of all population. Other results of observation performed 50 species was used only a few, less than 10 trees.

Type of trees used in roadside green belts in 5 municipals of Jakarta represented variety of plants groups. It's found palms, needle leaf plants, blossom tree, leaves attractive trees, aromatic tree, and commonly planted as fruit tree. The high diversity of roadside trees provide advantage, due to variety of species in the community of green belts more resist to pest attack, and also increasing physical qualities of environment.

Tabel 2. Diversity of trees used in roadside green belts in 5 municipals of Jakarta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Local name</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Central Jakarta</th>
<th>West Jakarta</th>
<th>North Jakarta</th>
<th>East Jakarta</th>
<th>South Jakarta</th>
<th>Total (Trees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mahoni</td>
<td><em>Swietenia macrophylla</em></td>
<td>481</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>1,988</td>
<td>1,381</td>
<td>4,779</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Angsana</td>
<td><em>Pterocarpus indicus</em></td>
<td>703</td>
<td>1,601</td>
<td>1,331</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>4,531</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tunjung</td>
<td><em>Mimusops elengi</em></td>
<td>392</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>3,532</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Glogodan Bulat</td>
<td><em>Polyalthya fragrans</em></td>
<td>566</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>508</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>2,104</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bintaro</td>
<td><em>Cerbera odorllams</em></td>
<td>574</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1,351</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Beringin</td>
<td><em>Ficus benjamina</em></td>
<td>190</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>1,331</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Asam Kranji</td>
<td><em>Dialium indum</em></td>
<td>183</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>939</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Palem Raja</td>
<td><em>Rystonea regia</em></td>
<td>212</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>658</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Glogodan Tiang</td>
<td><em>Polyalthya longifolia</em></td>
<td>274</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>628</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Bunga Kupu-kupu</td>
<td><em>Bauhinia purpurea</em></td>
<td>99</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>407</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td><em>Tabebuia chrysanthan</em></td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Ki Hujan</td>
<td><em>Samanea saman</em></td>
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<td>58</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Asam</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
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<td><em>Cordia sebestena</em></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Kelapa Sawit</td>
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<td>174</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
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<td><em>Acacia auriculiformis</em></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Mahoni Kecil</td>
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<td>174</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>177</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sawo Duren</td>
<td><em>Chrysophyllum cotinum</em></td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>177</td>
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*Plumeria rubra* (106) 27 3 5 26 167
<p>| | |</p>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>Sengon</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Palem Putri</td>
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<td>Palem Hijau</td>
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<td>Saga</td>
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<td>Jarak</td>
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<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Cemara</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>Palem Sadeng</td>
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<td>65</td>
<td>Palem Alexander</td>
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<td>66</td>
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<td>Jambu</td>
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<td>Giriicidia</td>
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<td>Sikat Botol</td>
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<td>Bunga Merak</td>
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<td>Melinjo</td>
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<td>Kayu Manis</td>
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<td>Bixa/Kesumba</td>
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<td>Kelapa Gading</td>
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<td>Sukun</td>
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<td>Belimbing Wuluh</td>
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<td>Hujan Mas</td>
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<td>Keluah</td>
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<td>Mindi</td>
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<td>99</td>
<td>Sarut</td>
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</table>
### 3.3. Tree Population and Diversity in Central Jakarta

Population of trees in the roadside green belt in Central Jakarta is presented in Table 3. Observation in 24 roadside green belts found 3,180 trees that consisted of 742 trees (23.3%) old trees. Relatively high population of trees recorded in Jl. Kramat Salemba (641 trees), Jl. Gunung Sahari (431 trees) dan Jl. Hayam Wuruk (398 trees). Old trees generally found on all observed road, but the proportion of old trees was widely different, from 7.0% in Jl. Hayam Wuruk to 81.3% in Jl. Veteran III.

Table 3 show the diversity of trees in the roadside green belts in Central Jakarta. The diversity of trees that showed by the number of species in each observed roads, varied from 1-26 species. The most dominant species used in Central Jakarta including *Swietenia mahagoni*, *Pterocarpus indicus*, *Polyalthia fragrans*, *Canarium communae*, *Tamarindus indica*, and *Khaya senegalensis*. *Swietenia mahagoni* was dominant in 8 roads, *Pterocarpus indicus* dominant in 7 roads, *Polyalthia fragrans* dominat in 4 roads. *Canarium communae*, *Mimusops elengi*, *Tamarindus indica* and *Khaya senegalensis* dominant in 1 road, respectively.

**Table 3. Tree population and dominant species in the roadside green belts in Central Jakarta**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of road</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Number of Old Trees</th>
<th>Proportion of old trees (%)</th>
<th>Number of species</th>
<th>Species Dominancy Name of species</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jl. Abdulrahman Saleh Raya</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td><em>Swietenia macrophylla</em></td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jl. Abdulrahman Saleh Raya</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td><em>Swietenia macrophylla</em></td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Street Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jl. Kuning Agung</td>
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<td>Pterocarpus indicus</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>Swietenia macrophylla</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Jl. Lapangan Banteng Barat</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Tamarindus indica</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>Jl. Prambanan</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Jl. Veteran 1</td>
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<td>Jl. Wahidin</td>
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<td>Swietenia macrophylla</td>
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</table>

Total: 3,180

3.4. Tree Population and Diversity in West Jakarta

Table 4 shows the population and diversity of trees in the roadside green belt in West Jakarta. Whole trees observed in 24 roadside green belts were 5,192 trees that consisted of 780 (23.3%) old trees. Some roads have a relatively high population of trees, such as Jl. Tubagus Angke (2048 trees), Jl. Arjuna Selatan/Utara (551 trees), Jl. Daan Mogot (475 trees), Jl. Kyai Tapa (379 trees), Jl. Latumenten (322 trees), and Jl. Cideng Barat/Timur (369 trees). Long distance of the road, and the existence of median and road separator, and the density of plants contributed to the high population of tree in green belts.

Old trees in West Jakarta found on all observed road, except on Jl. Hadiah Utama and Jl. Jelambar. Proportion of old trees was widely different, from 1.3% in Jl. Gajah Mada to 78.3% in Jl. Pal Merah Utara. The diversity of species in West Jakarta that showed by the number of species in each observed roads varied, from 1-49 species. The 5 most dominant species used in West Jakarta including Pterocarpus indicus, Swietenia mahagoni, Cerbera manghas, Polyalthia fragrans and Minusopsis elengi. Pterocarpus indicus was dominant in 7 roads, Polyalthia fragrans was dominant in 2 roads, Polyalthia longifolia, Artocarpus integr was dominant in 2 roads. Polyalthia longifolia, Artocarpus integr.
saman, Minusops elengi and Ficus benjamina was only dominant in 1 road, respectively. Single species (Pterocarpus indicus) using in Jl. Tomang Raya strongly present a distinct road identity. The high diversity of tree species using in road side green belt such as 49 species in Jl. Tubagus Angke, and 24 species in Jl. Daan Mogot did not perform a unique identity of road, but mass planting of variety of species will also promote physical environmental qualities.

Tabel 4. Tree population and dominant species in the roadside green belts in West Jakarta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of road</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Number of old Trees</th>
<th>Proportion of old trees (%)</th>
<th>Number of Species</th>
<th>Species Dominancy</th>
<th>Name of species</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>5.9</td>
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<td>16</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Jl. Cideng Timur</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>41.7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rystonsa regia</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Arthocarpus integra</td>
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<td>Jl. Pal merah Barat</td>
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<td>68.0</td>
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3.5. Tree Population and Diversity in North Jakarta

Results of trees observation in the road side green belt in North Jakarta is presented in Table 5. Observation in 21 roadside green belts found 4,629 trees that consisted of 556 (12.0%) old trees. Relatively higher population of trees found in: Jl. R.E Martadinata (933 trees), Jl. Bandengan Utara-Selatan (508 trees), Jl. Bugis Raya (407 trees), Jl. Sunter Permai Raya (363 trees), and Jl. Cilincing Raya (316 trees).

Old trees found in all road side green belts, except in Jl. Pintu Besar Utara, Jl. Mawar dan Jl. Waru. Proportion of old trees among of observed roads varied from 1.2 % di Jl. Tugu Raya to 28.8% in Jl. Cilincing Raya. Therefore generally most of trees in observed roadside green belts in the north Jakarta consisted of young trees.

Tree diversity in the roadside green belts in north Jakarta presented in Table 5. Only one species of tree (*Pterocarpus indicus*) found in Jl. Bandengan Utara/Selatan, however number of species increased up to 36 in Jl. Bugis Raya. Among 4,629 trees recorded in North Jakarta, the 5 most frequent species used in north Jakarta including *Pterocarpus indicus* (1,601 trees), *Cerbera manghas* (664 trees), *Diellium Indum* (392 trees), *Swietenia macrophylla* (256 trees), dan *Cocos nucifera* (184 trees).

*Pterocarpus indicus* was dominant in 11 roads, *Cerbera manghas* was dominant in 2 roads, *Cocos nucifera* was dominant in 2 roads. *Diellium Indum*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Ryosstonea regia*, *Swietenia macrophylla*, *Polyalthia fragrans*, and *Ficus benjamina* was dominant in 1 road, respectively. Single species used in mass planting such as *Pterocarpus indicus* in Jl. Bandengan Utara/Selatan strongly performed a distinct stetscape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of road</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Number of old trees</th>
<th>Proportion of old trees (%)</th>
<th>Number of Species</th>
<th>Species Dominancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Jl. Bandengan Utara-Selatan</td>
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<td>77</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Jl. Bugis Raya</td>
<td>407</td>
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<td><em>Diellium Indum</em></td>
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<td>Jl. Cilincing Raya</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td>28.8</td>
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<td><em>Pterocarpus indicus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Jl. Enggano</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td><em>Cerbera manghas</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3.6. Tree Population and Diversity in East Jakarta

Trees population and species diversity observed in East Jakarta presented in Table 6. Observation in 23 road side green belts found 7,996 trees that consisted 1,011 trees (12.6%) old trees. Relatively higher population recorded in some long roads and having tree in median such as Jl. I Gusti Ngurah Rai (1,664 trees), Jl. Pemuda (1,174 trees), Jl. Ahmad Yani (1,110 trees), Jl. Pramuka (878 trees), Jl. DI Panjaitan (428 trees), dan Jl. Sutoyo (423 trees). Old trees spread in all roads, except in Jl. Cipinang Baru Raya, Jl. Cipinang Elok II, and Jl. Matraman Raya.

The diversity of species in East Jakarta that showed by the number of species in each observed roads varied from 2-37 species. Only several species found dominant in the roadside green belts in East Jakarta. *Swietenia mahagoni* was dominant in 9 roads, *Minusops elengi* was dominat in 7 roads, *Pterocarpus indicus* was dominant in 4 roads, *Ficus benjamina*, *Areca catechu*, and *Mangifera indica* was dominant in 1 roads, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of road</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Number of old trees</th>
<th>Proportion of old tree (%)</th>
<th>Number of species</th>
<th>Species dominance</th>
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<td>Jl. DI Panjaitan</td>
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<td>14.5</td>
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<td><em>Swietenia macrophylla</em> 46.7</td>
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<td>12.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td><em>Ficus benjamina</em> 34.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>291</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>Jl. Matraman Raya</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
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<td><em>Minusops elengi</em> 37.6</td>
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<tr>
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<td>213</td>
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<td>878</td>
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<td><em>Pterocarpus indicus</em> 40.5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7,996</td>
<td>1,011</td>
<td>12.6</td>
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</table>

![Green City logo](image)
3.7. Tree Population and Diversity in South Jakarta

Population and diversity of trees in the roadside green belt in South Jakarta presented in Table 6. All trees observed in 23 roadside green belts were 4,709 trees that consisted of 998 (21.1%) old trees. The roads having relatively higher population of trees including Jl. Pangeran Antasari (834 trees), Jl. Satrio (772 trees), Jl. Margasatwa (353 trees) dan Jl. Minangkabau (333 trees), Jl. Ragunan (313 trees), Jl. Manggarai Utara (210 trees) and Jl. Gunawarman (208 trees).

Old trees in South Jakarta found on all observed road, except on Jl.Hadiah Utama and Jl. Jelambar. Proportion of old trees was widely different, from 1.3% in Jl. Gajah Mada to 78.3% in Jl. Pal Merah Utara.

Number of species in each observed roads varied, from 3 species in Jl. Gerbang Pemuda TVR1 to 34 species in Jl. Manggarai Utara. The 5 most number of trees using in the green belts in South Jakarta including *Swietenia macrophylla* (1,351 trees), *Minusops elengi* (1,002 trees), *Pterocarpus indicus* (460 trees), *Polyalthia fragrans* (375 trees), and *Ryosstonea regia* (198 trees).

Few species dominated each observed road side green belts. *Swietenia macrophylla* was dominant in 11 roads, *Minusops elengi* was dominant in 7 roads, *Pterocarpus indicus* was dominant in 2 roads, *Polyalthia fragrans*, *Polyalthia longifolia*, and *Ryosstonea regia* was dominant in 1 roads, respectively.

Tabel 7. Tree population and dominant species in the roadside green belts in South Jakarta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of road</th>
<th>Number of trees</th>
<th>Number of old trees</th>
<th>Proportion of old Tree (%)</th>
<th>Number of species</th>
<th>Species dominancy</th>
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<td>Jl.Ciragil</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>31.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Jl. Daha</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td><em>Ryosstonea regia</em></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Jl. Daksa</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td><em>Minusops elengi</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jl. Galoh</td>
<td>165</td>
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<td>9.6</td>
<td>18</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Jl. Gunawarman</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Jl. Manggarai Utara</td>
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<td>Jl. Minangkabau</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>9.9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Jl. Ragunan</td>
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<td>Jl. Sanjaya</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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