Analisis Karakteristik Lumut di Hutan Kota Perseroan Terbatas Jakarta Industrial Estate Pulogadung (PT JIEP) Jakarta Timur = Characteristic Analysis of Bryophytes in City Forests of Perseroan Terbatas Jakarta Industrial Estate Pulogadung (PT JIEP) East Jakarta

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Abstrak

Ruang terbuka hijau (RTH) merupakan salah satu strategi untuk menekan dampak negatif urbanisasi, terutama di kawasan industri. PT JIEP merupakan salah satu kawasan industri di Jakarta yang memiliki satu hutan kota yang berfungsi sebagai penyangga lingkungan industri. Kawasan industri yang umumnya sudah tercemar akan mempengaruhi kehidupan organisme yang tumbuh di lingkungan tersebut, salah satunya lumut. Lumut dapat digunakan sebagai bioindikator karena sensitifitasnya terhadap perubahan lingkungan. Lumut yang mampu tumbuh di kawasan industri diduga dapat mengembangkan mekanisme adaptasi terhadap perubahan di lingkungan industri. Penelitian tersebut dilakukan untuk mengetahui spesies dan karakteristik lumut yang tumbuh di hutan kota PT JIEP. Sampel lumut dikoleksi dari 8 plot di 2 lokasi blok di hutan kota PT JIEP, Jakarta Timur dengan metode purposive sampling. Sampel lumut ditemukan di substrat batu dan kulit batang pohon. Seluruh lumut yang berhasil dikoleksi merupakan anggota divisi lumut sejati (Bryophyta), yang terdiri dari 3 famili, 6 genus, dan 11 spesies. Spesies lumut yang paling banyak ditemukan berasal dari famili Pottiaceae. Sementara itu, Hyophila involuta merupakan spesies lumut yang memiliki persentase tutupan terbesar. Tipe tumbuh, bentuk hidup, keberadaan alat reproduksi aseksual, dan struktur khusus seperti sel hyaline dan papillae diduga merupakan karakteristik yang dikembangkan lumut untuk beradaptasi di lingkungan industri

.....Open green space area is a strategy to reduce the negative impact of urbanization, especially in industrial areas. PT JIEP, one of industrial area in Jakarta, have an urban forest that can be used as a buffer for the industrial area. The area which has been polluted will affect organisms in that location, one of that is bryophytes. The bryophytes can be used as bioindicators because of their sensitivity to environmental changes. The bryophytes which can grow in industrial areas indicate that they can improve the mechanisms of adaptation in that environment. The aim of this study is to determine the species and characteristics of bryophytes that grow in the PT JIEP urban forest. The bryophytes were collected from 8 plots that belong to 2 blocks located in PT JIEP urban forest with a purposive sampling method. There are 3 families, 6 genera, and 11 species of bryophytes that were collected in the PT JIEP urban forest which is found in the tree bark and rock substrates. All samples belong to the division of Bryophyta or mosses. Pottiaceae is a family that has various species in the sampling site. Meanwhile, one of the members of Pottiaceae, Hyophila involuta is a species that has the largest percentage of cover in the PT JIEP urban forest. Growth forms, life forms, the presence of asexual reproductive organs, and special structures such as hyaline cells and papillae are characteristics that have been developed by bryophytes to adapt to industrial environments