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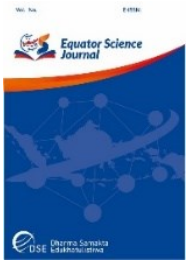

An Inventory of Ornamental Plants in The Home Yards of The Community of Ujumbou Village Sirenja Sub-District and Their Utilisation as Learning Media

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ABSTRACT
This research aims to describe the types of ornamental plants in the yard of the Ujumbou Village community and produce learning media that are suitable for use. This type of research is descriptive qualitative using exploration method with free sampling technique. The results of the study obtained 76 types of ornamental plants from 37 families and 56 genus found in Ujumbou Village. Assessment of learning media in the form of pocket books conducted by each expert lecturer obtained a score of 82.85% material experts, 97.5% design experts, 69.23% media experts, and 92.25% student trials. The average percentage obtained was 85.45%. These results indicate that the pocket book that has been made is very feasible to use as learning media.

INTRODUCTION

Ornamental plants are plants that have unique shapes, colors, aromas, and properties. In Indonesia, ornamental plants are plants that have great potential to be preserved with various interests to be utilized. Ornamental plants are one of the horticultural plants that are in great demand by the wider community. Apart from being a home beautifier or garden filler, ornamental plants are also developed as export products (Handayani, 2019; Wugaje et al., 2023).

The word yard refers to the land surrounding a community settlement that is managed so that it can fulfill the wishes of the homeowner. A yard is a traditional usable land that is located near the house and can be planted with various plants (Wakhidah et al., 2019). The beginning of the emergence of

ornamental plants in people's home gardens has been done since centuries ago. Cultivation of ornamental plants is easy to do in Indonesia because this country has the potential for fertile soil and a tropical climate to support the creation of the habit of planting ornamental plants

Ujumbou Village is a village located in Sirenja District, Donggala Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. Ujumbou village consists of 3 hamlets consisting of 552 houses with a total population of 1931. This village is one of the most populous villages in Sirenja District with an area of 828 Ha. The cultivation of ornamental plants is often found in the yard of the Ujumbou Village community and is cultivated directly by housewives in the village.

The results of preliminary observations that have been made there are several ornamental plants that are widely cultivated by the community, namely aglomena, croton, caladium, kalatea, tongue-in-law, hibiscus, anthurium and asoka. The existing ornamental plants are deliberately planted by the community to add value to the beauty and beauty of the yard. The amount of information about ornamental plants during the pandemic that has not long ended, it seems as if people are competing to plant ornamental plants in their yards, especially people in Ujumbou Village. These home yards have many ornamental plants that can be used as learning resources, but are still not optimally utilized. For this reason, identification must be carried out so that the results can be used as learning media that can help in the biology teaching process (Nurharini et al., 2024).

Learning media is a method of delivering information for the purpose of conveying messages. Learning media helps students understand the learning material that will be explained (Rahmi at al., 2023; Rochman et al., 2024). Especially in the current era of technological development, teachers can utilize the available media to the fullest (Khoir & Aghni, 2021; Muaziyah et al., 2023). When learning materials are available at school, teachers have no difficulty in helping students understand the learning materials provided. The use of media in learning activities can create an interesting and enjoyable learning atmosphere (Sinaga & Rakhmawati, 2022; Ismail et al, 2024).

There are many media that can be used in the learning process, including print media. Print media is a visual medium that contains teaching materials or content to achieve learning objectives (Juminah at al., 2023). The learning media that will be developed in this study is a pocket book containing photos and morphological descriptions of ornamental plants to make it easier to find out the types of ornamental plants in the yard of the Ujumbou Village community, Sirenja District. Learning media in the form of pocket books is developed with the hope that it can be a learning media that is suitable for use in learning. Pocket books are small books with attractive designs and clear layouts that are easy to store in bags and carry anywhere, thus increasing students' motivation to read and learn and helping them understand the contents better and more easily (Asyhari & Salvia, 2016). This thin-bound book is used as a tool to convey one-sided information about teaching materials and develop the potential of its readers (Saputro et al., 2020). A well-designed pocket book can be an effective and efficient teaching aid. The use of appropriate images and colors in the card design will increase reading interest (Sari et al., 2020; Desi et al., 2023).

The focus of this research is “Inventory of Ornamental Plants in the Home Yard of Ujumbou Village Community, Sirenja Subdistrict and Its Utilization as Learning Media”. This research was conducted to identify the types of ornamental plants in the yard of Ujumbou Village community. The resulting data is expected to be a teaching material in the form of a pocket book. In addition to being a learning resource for students at school, the results of this study are expected to be able to provide information about the diversity of ornamental plant species and can also be of economic value to the Ujumbou Village community.

METHOD

This research is a descriptive research with an exploratory method by making direct observations. Exploratory research is research that seeks to explain or describe a phenomenon of interest when the researcher does not yet have an explanatory direction for the phenomenon (Mudjiyanto, 2018) while the descriptive research method is a method that describes phenomena systematically, accurately, and accurately and relates these phenomena to one another (Rukajat, 2018).

The tools used in this research are ornamental plant diversity identification book, observation

sheet, camera to document the types of ornamental plants, and writing utensils. ornamental plants, and stationery. The materials used in this study were all types of ornamental plants obtained in the yard of the community's house. Ujumbou Village, Sirenja Subdistrict. Arikunto (2010), the data analysis used in the assessment of learning media can be used as follows learning media assessment can be used the following formula:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{total\ overall\ percentage}{number\ of\ assessment\ aspect\ items}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Observation Results of Ornamental Plants in Ujumbou Village, Sirenja Sub-district

The research that has been conducted as a whole found 76 species of ornamental plants consisting of 37 families and 56 genus in Ujumbou Village. The observation results can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Types of Ornamental Plants in Ujumbou Village

No.	Divisio	Species	Indonesian Name	Habitus
1.	Pteridophyta	*Asplenium nidus*	Bird's Nest Spikes	EpiphyteB
		Adiantum tenerum L.	Suplir spikes	ush
		Nephrolepis exaltata	Mountain spikes	Bush
		Phymatosorus scolopendria Burm. F	Wire spikes	Herba
		Selaginella plana	Plana spikes	Herba
		Phymatosorus scolopendria Burm. F	Wire spikes	Herba
2.	Pinophyta	*Cycas revolute* Thunb.	Cycas	Bush

No.	Divisio	Species	Indonesian Name	Habitus
3.	Magnoliophyta	*Aechmea caundata* Lind.	Silver vase	Bush
		Agave angustifolia Haw.	Agave	Bush
		Agave desmettiana Jacobi	Crown agave	Bush
		Aglaonema Commutatum L.	Sri rejeki	Herba
		Aglaonema crispum	Silver queen	Herba
		Aglaonema rotundum N.E.B	Aglaonema rotundum Aceh	Herba
		Aglaonema sp. Var Big Roy	Aglonema	Herba
		Aglaonema sp. Var Cochinchinense L.	White Aglonema	Herba
		Aglaonema sp. Var Cochin Paramuay	Aglonema kocin	Herba
		Aglaonema sp. Var Dona Carmen L.	Aglonema	Herba
		Alocasia macrorrhizos 'variegata'	Keladi gaint taro	Herba
		Alocasia sanderiana	Skull caladium	Terna
		Aloe vera L. Burm. F.	Crocodile container	Bush
		Anthurium andraeanum Linden ex Andre.	Pendant	Herba
		Anthurium crystallinum	Elephant ear Anthurium	Herba
		Anthurium jenmanii	Love wave	Herba
		Anthurium plowmanii Croat.	Bromelia	Bush
		Bromelia sp.	Keladi	Bush
		Caladium humboldtii	Keladi	Herba
		Caladium tricolor Vent.	Prayer plants	Herba
		Calathea bachemiana E.Morren.		Herba
		Calatea oenata L.	Kalatea batik	Herba
		Calathea sp.	Kalatea peacock	Herba
		Canna lily	Cana	Bush
		Chlorophytum comosum (Thunb.) Jacques	Lili paris	Herba
		Cordyline fruticose (L.) A. Chev.	Red Andong	Shrub
		Cryptanthus zonatus (Vis.) Beer.	Cryptantus zebra	Bush
		Dracaena fragrans		
		Dracaena reflexa Lam.	Sri gading	Bush
		Drimiopsis maculate Lindl.	Suji	Bush
		Epipremnum aureum	Frog caladium	Herba
		Euphorbia tithymaloides	Betel ivory	Herba
		Goeppertia lancifolia (boom)	Sig-sag	Herba
		borchs. & S. Suarez	Kalathea quill	Herba
		Hippeastrum puniceum-urba		
		Impatiens balsamina L.	Amarilis	Shrub
		Licuala grandis H. Wendl	Water Boyfriend	Terna
		Maranta arundinacea L.	Fan flower	Palm
		Maranta leuconeura E.Morren	Arrowroot tubers	Herba
		Monstera adansoni Schott.	Moss leaves	Herba
		Oxalis triangularis A.St,-Hill.		
		Philodendron burle-marx		Liana

No.	Divisio	Species	Indonesian Name	Habitus
		Proiphys amboinensis	Widow with a hole	Herba
		Sansevieria trifasciata Var.	Butterfly flower	Liana
		Laurentii	Philo brekele	Herba
		Sansevieria trifasciata Var.	Lili ambon	Herba
		Black gold	Tongue-in-law	
		Spathiphyllum wallisii		Herba
		Tradescantia pallida D.R. Hunt.	Tongue-in-law	
		Zamioculcas zamiifolia Schott.		Herba
		Zephyranthes candida	Lili peace	Herba
		Adenium obesum (Forskk.)	Purple heart	
		Roem. & Schult		Herba
		Bougainvillea spectabilis Willd.	Dollar leaf	
		Bryophyllum pinnatum (Lam.)		Herba
		Oken.	White rain lily	Shrub
		Caesalpinia pulcherrima	Cambodia bonsai	
		Catharanthus roseus (L.) G.		Shrub
		Don.	Paper flowers	
		Chrysothemis pulchella (Donn		Herba
		ex Sims). Decne	Cocor duck	
		Codiaeum sp.		Shrub
		Codiaeum sp.	Peacock flower	Shrub
		Codiaeum sp.	Blood tread	
				Herba
			Twilight chimes	
				Shrub
			Dollar turtle	Shrub
			Puring garuda	Shrub
			Cultivar croton	
		Codiaeum sp.	Anchovy turtle	Shrub
		Graptophyllum pictum L.	Batik suharto	Shrub
		Hibiscus rosa-sinensis L.	Hibiscus	Shrub
		Iresine diffusa F. Herbstii	Chicken gizzards Yellow	Herba
		Ixora coccinea L.	Asoka	Shrub
		Ixora javanica DC.	Asoka	Shrub
		Mammilaria longimamma DC.	Cactus	Herba
		Murraya panicullata		
		Piper crocatum Ruiz & Pav	Delicious night	Shrub
		Polyscias scutellaria (Burm.F.)	Red betel nut Mangkokan	Liana
		Rosa hybrida L.		Herba
		Sygyzium oleana Wright.	Rose	
		Zinnia violacea Cav.	Red shoots	Bush
			Kemang paper	Tree
				Shrub

Validator Results Learning Media Feasibility Criteria

The results of the pocket book assessment by a team of validators and 30 Biology Education students are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Validator Results Learning Media Feasibility Criteria

No.	Validator	Persentase (%)
1.	Content Expert	82,85
2.	Design Expert	97,5
3.	Media Expert	69,23
4.	Biology Education Student Test	92,25
	Amount	341,83
	Average	85,45

Ornamental plants are all types of plants that have ornamental value, such as flowers, stems, crowns, branches, leaves, aromas, roots, and have an artistic or artistic impression. These parts make ornamental plants often used to beautify various places, such as houses, parks, offices, restaurants, and so on. The results of ornamental plant research conducted in Ujumbou Village, Sirenja Subdistrict found 76 types of ornamental plants, where in the pteridophyta division consisted of 5 types, pihophyta division 1 type and magnoliophyta division 70 types. The ornamental plants found have different characteristics.

The most common ornamental plants found in the yard of the Ujumbou Village community are from the Araceae family totaling 20 species. According to Hartanti et al. (2020) there are around 25 Araceae or 31 plant genera in Indonesia. Araceae is one of the plant families that is very important to mankind and its species are widely used in everyday life, such as handicraft materials, food, drinks, traditional medicines, decorations, and building materials (Kurniawan et al., 2020). Araceae is the name of a family of plants that can be cultivated or found in the natural environment (Bago, 2020). Plants from the Araceae family are utilized by the local community as food, medicine, and ornamental plants (Hutasuhut, 2020).

Plants from the Araceae family are ornamental plants that can grow throughout the year and are popular plants because of the beauty of their leaves both in shape and color. The habitat of this plant tribe is strongly influenced by environmental factors such as temperature and humidity (Muslimin, 2019). Plants from the Araceae family are found in Ujumbou Village because the characteristics of this village area fulfill the growing conditions of plants, namely having good soil for plant growth, having good sun intensity, having air temperatures ranging from 25oc - 30oc which is the optimum temperature for plant growth so that plants can adapt well.

The types of ornamental plants in Ujumbou Village are very diverse so that the treatment given in cultivating them is also different. There are several ornamental plants planted by the people of Ujumbou Village that require special treatment, such as Aglaonema, Anthurium, and Turquoise. Through interviews conducted with several people in Ujumbou Village who cultivate ornamental plants, they are lovers of ornamental plants so that the cultivation of ornamental plants has been done long before these ornamental plants were popular in the wider community. People's interest in ornamental plants is influenced by the beauty of these plants because they can beautify and cool the yard, calm the heart and mind, and can relieve stress. Ornamental plants also have positive environmental benefits seen from their function (Hamidah, 2023).

The increasing knowledge gained from fellow ornamental plant lovers and social media has made Ujumbou Village people who cultivate ornamental plants more active in planting these plants. The ornamental plants that are planted are not only sourced from the Ujumbou Village area but some are found from other areas, for example from neighboring villages, other sub-districts and even from outside the Central Sulawesi region, so that the initial way of care must be considered so that the ornamental plants can adapt to the Ujumbou Village environment.

Ornamental plants that come from other regions, such as aglaonema, anthurium, kalathea, croton, and keladi are plants that are easily attacked by pests and are a little difficult to adapt to a new

environment. Aglaonema plants are susceptible to diseases and pests that can interfere with their growth. Identification and treatment of diseases and pests in Aglaonema plants is very important to maintain the health and productivity of these plants (Akbar, 2021). Plant diseases are disorders found in plants and are caused by several factors, namely, viruses, bacteria, fungi, and insects. Plant diseases are disorders or abnormalities that occur in plants and are caused by various factors such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, and insects (Sari, 2023).

Special care that is carried out on the above plants, namely watering, loosening the soil, carrying out regular fertilization needs to be applied. In addition, using good planting media and placing plants in open areas with minimal direct sunlight needs to be done so that ornamental plants do not die easily. Planting substrate is a container where plants grow, where roots grow and develop, and where roots support plants to stand firmly (Sita, 2021). The growing medium determines how well the plants grow and ultimately affects the production yield. There are various types of planting media. Different types of plants require different characteristics and characteristics of the planting area (Harahap et al., 2022). The planting media used by the Ujumbou Village Community is husk charcoal soil because it is easier to find.

Husk charcoal is one of the agricultural wastes that can store water because it is porous and lightweight. Husk charcoal can be used to increase plant growth and improve soil fertility (Handayani, 2024). The addition of husk charcoal to the plant substrate or agricultural soil also improves the ventilation system (air exchange) in the plant root zone (Rudi, 2019).

Media has become a means or tool that plays an important role in the learning process. Media is a necessity used by teachers to convey information and learning materials (Fadilah, 2023). The learning media made in this study is a pocket book. Pocket books are small-sized books that are easy to carry anywhere, so we can read them at any time, and contain more targeted messages on certain topics (Khoiriyah et al., 2018). Pocket books have many advantages, including saving time and energy because they are printed in a small format and can be carried anywhere and anytime. Brief and easy-to-understand paperback materials and images improve learning outcomes (Farikhah & Saroinsong, 2020).

The pocket book made measures 14 x 11 cm. The contents of the pocket book are in the form of pictures of ornamental plants, classification and description so that it is easy for readers to understand. Data collection from the content of this learning media is by taking pictures, identifying and describing various types of ornamental plants in the yard of the Ujumbou Village community. Furthermore, media validation was carried out by 3 validators, namely content experts, design experts and media experts who are lecturers of the Ujumbou Village Program. design experts and media experts who are lecturers in the Biology Education Study Program and 30 Biology Education students were tested.

The assessment of the feasibility of pocketbooks by content experts gets a percentage of 82.85% with a category very feasible to use. the assessment of design experts gets a percentage of 97.5% with a category very feasible to use. the assessment by media experts gets a percentage of 69.25% with a category feasible to use as learning media with. while in the trial to 30 students got a percentage of 92.25% with criteria very feasible to use as learning media. based on the results of the assessment of each expert and the 30 student trial of the pocketbook that has been made, the percentage is 85.45% with the category that the pocketbook is very feasible to use as a learning medium.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that ornamental plants in the yard of the Ujumbou Village community are very diverse with a total of 76 species from 37 families and 56 genus. The results of the assessment of learning media in the form of pocket books were declared very feasible to use as learning media with a percentage of 85.45%. It is necessary to conduct further research on various types of plants, so that it can develop learning media and complete data on the types of plants found in Ujumbou Village, Sirenja District. about the types of plants found in Ujumbou Village, Sirenja District.

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