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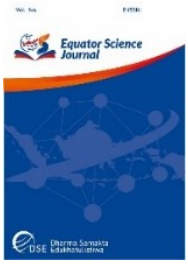

Identification of Aglaonema Ornamental Plants in Tonggolobibi Village, Sojol Sub-District and its Utilization as Learning Media

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Keywords *:*
Aglaonema, Types, Learning Media

ABSTRACT
This research aims to describe the types of Aglaonema ornamental plants found in Tonggolobibi Village and to make a Pocket Book that is suitable for use as a learning medium about the types of Aglaonema ornamental plants. This type of research is Descriptive Qualitative research with data collection techniques in the form of exploration or exploration and documentation using the Purposive Sampling method. Population and Samples in this study are the total number of Aglaonema ornamental plant species found in Tonggolobibi Village, Sojol District. The results of research that has been done, obtained as many as 22 types of Aglaonema ornamental plants in Tonggolobibi Village, Sojol District. The results of this study can be used as learning media in the form of Pocket Books by obtaining a feasibility percentage value of 87.2% or rounded up to 87%. From the results of this assessment, based on the eligibility criteria according, it can be concluded that this Pocket Book is very feasible to use as a learning medium.

INTRODUCTION

Biodiversity is the diversity of living things ranging from genes, species to ecosystems in an area that occurs due to differences (variations). These variations can be in terms of size, shape, texture or number, color and other characteristics (Asril, 2022). According to Abidin (2020), biodiversity is the diversity of living things, both flora, fauna and microorganisms. Flora that grows a lot but few people know the benefits are the Araceae family. Araceae is a herbaceous plant or a hairless shrub, with rhizome or tuber roots, varied leaf midribs, flowers on a cob, and has selundang. According to the Ministry of Agriculture (2021) the Araceae family has growing conditions with light intensity of 50-80%, air temperature of 20-30C and humidity around 50-80%.

Plants from the Araceae family are used by the community as food, medicine, and ornamental plants (Hutasuhut, 2020). The beautiful flowers make this family attractive to the public (Rahmawati, 2021). As an ornamental plant, this Araceae family plant is hunted because of the attractiveness of its leaf shape like a heart or heart symbol (Fitria, 2022). According to Widyaastuti (2018) Ornamental plants are plants whose main function is to decorate or in other words, ornamental plants function to create beauty and attractiveness in an object, because they have beautiful shapes and colors. Araceae plants have single, compound, or divided leaves grouped in two rows or in the form of a root rosette scattered throughout the stem. The leaves resemble spears, arrows, hearts, or shields. In Araceae plants, leaf edges are serrated (Sinuate), wavy (Undulate), or flat. Araceae plant leaves can be flat, drooping, concave or cupped, straight up, or straight down (Bago, 2020).

Ornamental plants are a type of horticultural plant that is in great demand after the Covid-19 Pandemic. Restrictions on activities or activities outside the home are carried out by the Government of Indonesia to reduce the number of increases in exposure to the covid-19 virus in the community. More free time is utilized at home, most of which is used for productive activities such as cultivating ornamental plants (Asnahwati, 2021; Soegoto et al., 2021). The growth rate of the ornamental plant business in urban areas has also increased along with the increasing trend of urban farming as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic throughout 2019 to early 2021 (Haryanto et al., 2021). Ornamental plants are currently in great demand by the public because they have become a contemporary trend and also ornamental plants have become a business field for ornamental plant lovers. One of the most popular ornamental plants is Aglaonema. Aglaonema trends change a lot. In 2000 the type that was much sought after was the green leaf type, in 2005-2008 the red aglaonema type was more popular, 2010 returned to the green leafy type, and since 2018 the bright red color trend is more in demand by buyers. Changes in trends are not only associated with color but the number of sales (Candrawati et al., 2020; Zarliani et al., 2021).

Aglaonema comes from ancient Greek, Aglaos means bright/shining and nema means seeds, so aglaonema means bright shining threads. This plant is native to Southeast Asia and South Asia such as southern China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Myanmar. Aglaonema grows in forests in low to medium altitudes, with lighting/light intensity around 10 - 30% (Leman, 2021).

Aglonema is an ornamental plant of the taro-talasan type that resides in tropical rainforests. Aglaonema or Sri Rejeki is a plant from the Araceae family. Aglaonema is one type of ornamental plant that emphasizes leaves as the main attraction. The varied motifs and colors of its leaves have recently become the talk of connoisseurs of this type of ornamental plant. Aglaonema is a plant that grows slowly, even though the market demand for these plants is high (Iswad et al., 2021). Aglaonema is also a broad-leaved ornamental plant with attractive color patterns on its leaves, which has a great influence on reducing pollution in the air in a room (Akbar., 2021). The need for intensive care also causes a high selling value for aglaonema. Aglaonema was a popular commodity during the Covid 19 pandemic (Suwu, 2021). This plant is usually placed on the terrace or indoors, therefore it is called an indoor ornamental plant. This plant has benefits in reducing the population of bacteria in the air (Akbar, 2021).

Tonggolobibi Village is one of 9 (nine) villages in Sojol Sub-district, with an area of 19,875 Ha (Nineteen Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Five Hecto Are), which consists of 8 (eight) hamlets, namely Hamlet I in Tonggolobibi, Hamlet II in Tonggolobibi, Hamlet III Taipa, Hamlet IV Pasambi, Hamlet V Lantapan, Hamlet VI Bontomariri, Hamlet VII Simalili, and Hamlet VIII Burogo.

The results of observations made, in the Donggala Regency area, precisely Tonggolobibi Village, Sojol Subdistrict, Aglaonema ornamental plant cultivation is very much engaged by most of the local community. The spread of Aglaonema ornamental plants which is very easy to find is the main factor for most local people to cultivate these ornamental plants and make it one of the sources of livelihood. Aglaonema ornamental plants consist of several types with a variety of patterns. The many types of Aglaonema plants due to crosses that produce a variety of colors and leaf patterns make it increasingly difficult for plant lovers to identify them. For ordinary people who do not have knowledge of the characteristics of Aglaonema plants, it will be difficult to recognize and distinguish these ornamental plants. The research results obtained are expected to be utilized as a learning media in the form of a Pocket Book that is used as a source of information and a source of livelihood by the local community (Hidayat et al., 2024).

Knowledge about the types of Aglaonema ornamental plants will be obtained through research on Aglaonema Ornamental Plants Found in Tonggolobibi Village and its Utilization as a Learning Resource. The results of this study will determine the types of Aglaonema ornamental plants based on their morphological characteristics. This research will provide new information, especially to the community and prospective new researchers, then can be used as an additional guide for students and students. The data obtained is used as learning media in the form of a Pocket Book. A crucial factor that can influence the learning process is the application of learning media (Faqih et al., 2021; Muaziyah et al., 2023). Books as learning media should facilitate and interest a person in mastering the information provided (Afriansyah et al., 2020; Nurharini et al., 2024). The need for learning media is inseparable in the learning process (Nursyahidah et al., 2020; Palittin & Supriyadi, 2020; Desi et al., 2024).

A pocket book is a small-sized book that can be stored in a pocket and easily carried around (Language Center, 2016). According to Sankarto & Endang (2008), pocket books have several characteristics, namely: the number of pages is not limited to a minimum of 24 pages, arranged following the rules of popular scientific writing, the presentation of information in accordance with the interests, the referred literature is not included in the text, but listed at the end of the writing, the author's name is included. Pocket book is one of the print media that has advantages and disadvantages (Susilana, 2008). The advantages of pocket books are that they can present messages or information in large quantities, messages or information can be studied by students according to their individual needs, interests and speeds, can be studied anytime and anywhere because they are easy to carry, will be more interesting if equipped with pictures and colors, easy to make improvements / revisions. The weaknesses of pocket books are that the manufacturing process takes a long time, thick printed material will be boring and turn off the interest of students who read it, if the binding and paper are bad, the printed material will be easily damaged and torn. Selection of pocket book media because pocket books can contain information to be conveyed in large quantities, contain elements of text, images, photos and colors, if presented properly can attract the interest and attention of readers.

METHOD

Based on the problems that occur in Tonggolobibi Village, Sojol District, namely the lack of information about the scientific name of Aglaonema ornamental plants, a descriptive qualitative study was conducted which aims to describe the types of Aglaonema ornamental plants in Tonggolobibi Village. Using a purpose sampling technique that is by considering the determination of the location where there are most Aglaonema ornamental plants carried out in several hamlets. The method used is the exploration method. The data collection techniques obtained from the process of conducting surveys at several location points, conducting an interview process with the community or the owner of the ornamental plant and then taking pictures as documentation material. This research was conducted in Tonggolobibi Village, Sojol District. The research subject area is the residential area of Tonggolobibi Village which consists of 8 hamlets. This research was conducted in March-July 2024.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Overview of the Research Location

Tonggolobibi Village is one of 9 (nine) villages in the Sojol sub-district. This village has been formed since 1928 with an area of 19,875 Ha (Nineteen Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Five Hecto Are), which consists of 8 (eight) hamlets namely Hamlet I in Tonggolobibi, Hamlet II in Tonggolobibi, Hamlet III Taipa, Hamlet IV Pasambi, Hamlet V Lantapan, Hamlet VI Bontomariri, Hamlet VII Simalili and Hamlet VIII Burogo. Tonggolobibi Village has a total population of 5,171 people, consisting of 2,441 men and 2,730 women. Tonggolobibi Village is one of the villages with commodities that have great opportunities in the fields of marine, livestock and plantations.

Types of Aglaonema Ornamental Plants in Tonggolobibi Village

The results of the research that has been carried out, overall 22 species of Agalaonema ornamental plants were found. The results of these observations can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Types of Aglaonema Ornamental Plants in Tonggolobibi Village.

No.	Scientific Name
1.	*Aglaonema brevispathum* (Engl.) Engl.
2.	*Aglaonema cochinchinense* Engl.
3.	*Aglaonema commutatum* Schott.
4.	*Aglaonema cordifolium* Engl.
5.	*Aglaonema costatum* N.E. Br.
6.	*Aglaonema crispum* f. *bicolensis* Jervis.
7.	*Aglaonema crispum* (Pitcher & Manda) Nicolson.
8.	*Aglaonema flemingianum* A. Hay.
9.	*Aglaonema modestum* Schott ex Engl.
10.	*Aglaonema pictum* (Roxb.) Kunth.
11.	*Aglaonema rotundum* N.E. Br.
12.	*Aglaonema ovatum* Engl.
13.	*Aglaonema simplex* (Blume) Blume.
14.	*Aglaonema tricolor* Jervis.
15.	*Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 1.
16.	*Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 2.
17.	*Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 3.
18.	*Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 4.
19.	*Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 5 .
20.	*Aglaonema commutatum* subsp 1.
21.	*Aglaonema commutatum* subsp 2.
22.	*Aglaonema* sp.

Percentage Results of Feasibility Assessment of Learning Resources in the Form of Pocketbooks by Expert Team.

This study has conducted pocket book validation which includes content, design and media validation conducted by 3 expert lecturers and tested on 40 students. The validation results can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. Average Data Analysis of Pocket Book Assessment

No.	Assessment	Rating scale	Persentation (%)
1.	Content expert	4,28	85,71
2.	Design expert	4,6	92
3.	Media expert	4,46	89,23
4.	Small group trial (15 students)	4,4	83
5.	Large group trial (25 students)	4,3	86
	Total	**22,04**	**436**
	Average	**4,4**	**87,2**

* The average value obtained shows the feasibility of using the media, the average value indicates that the learning media in the form of pocket books is very feasible to use.

Based on the results of research that has been carried out in Tonggolobibi Village, 22 species of Aglaonema ornamental plants were obtained, namely *Aglaonema brevispathum* Engl., *Aglaonema cochinchinense* Engl., *Aglaonema commutatum* Schott., *Aglaonema cordifolium* Engl., *Aglaonema costatum* N.E. Br., *Aglaonema crispum* f. *bicolensis* Jervis, *Aglaonema crispum* (Pitcher & Manda)

Nicolson., *Aglaonema flemingianum* A. Hay., *Aglaonema modestum* Schott ex Engl., *Aglaonema pictum* (Roxb.) Kunth., *Aglaonema rotundum* N.E.Br., *Aglaonema ovatum* Engl., *Aglaonema simplex* (Blume) Blume., *Aglaonema tricolor* Jervis.., *Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 1 (Aglaonema Lipstick), *Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 2 (Aglaonema Pride Of Sumatra), *Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 3 (Aglaonema Red Anjamani), *Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 4 (Aglaonema Harlequin), *Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 5 (Aglaonema Red Kochin), *Aglaonema commutatum* subsp 1 (Aglaonema Moonlight), *Aglaonema commutatum* subsp 2 (Aglaonema Legacy), *Aglaonema subsp* (Aglaonema Super White). The discovery of the most Aglaonema ornamental plants was in Dusun IV Pasambi, which amounted to approximately 51 Aglaonema ornamental plants dominated by the species *Aglaonema rotundum* sp.

Ornamental plants are all types of plants that are deliberately planted and cultivated by someone as a planting component, decorating the room and becoming one of the components in arranging floral arrangements. Ornamental plants are usually not only planted in the soil of the house yard but can also be planted in pots, especially on narrow land, as for the grouping of ornamental plant types based on plant parts that have economic value, namely ornamental flowers, leaves, fruits and stems (Widyastuti, 2017). This is what causes the Tonggolobibi Village community to have high enthusiasm in managing ornamental plants in the region.

Aglaonema plants are one of the popular ornamental plants in Tonggolobibi Village. Aglaonema ornamental plants in the Tonggolobibi Village area are mostly plants resulting from crosses between Aglaonema species themselves. Aglaonema generally has a green color with white patterns. While the crossed Aglaonema generally has a bright color and varied patterns. In the process of growth, this ornamental plant does not require a lot of water. The cultivation process of Aglaonema ornamental plants can be done by sowing seeds or by stem cuttings. Aglaonema can grow in places with minimal sunlight or places that are directly exposed to sunlight. Besides having a variety of species, this ornamental plant also has many advantages including being able to be used as a temperature neutralizer in the room as well as being a decoration of a room and can be traded as a source of livelihood.

House yards and vacant land in Tonggolobibi Village are one of the centers of Aglaonema ornamental plant diversity. The rise of various types of ornamental plants in the community environment has made people more active in utilizing their yards by planting various types of ornamental plants, especially Aglaonema ornamental plants. The amount of information about Aglaonema ornamental plants during the pandemic made people seem to be competing to plant and trade these ornamental plants. The existence of Aglaonema ornamental plants in people's yards in Tonggolobibi Village provides aesthetic value and benefits both in the health and economic fields for the local community.

Nurhidayat et al. (2019), conducted research on Aglaonema Classification Based on Leaf Patterns. Based on the results of the research conducted, 3 types of Aglaonema were obtained, namely Aglaonema crispum, Aglaonema commutatum and Aglaonema costatum. While in the research conducted by researchers in Tonggolobibi Village, 22 species of Aglaonema ornamental plants were found. From the comparison of the number of species, there are several species that researchers cannot find, especially in Tonggolobibi Village, namely *Aglaonema crispum* and *Aglaonema costatum.*

Apriansi & Suryani (2019), examined the Characterization of Aglaonema Plants in the Rejang Lebong Highlands. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the existence of Aglaonema plant germplasm is found in the highlands of Rejang Lebong. 37 Aglaonema plant variants have been characterized, namely *Aglaonema sparkle, Aglaonema anggun ayu, Aglaonema Ddeffenbachia compacta, Aglaonema venus, Aglaonema sparkling sarah, Aglaonema sochin sopper, Aglaonema serikit, Aglaonema butterfly, Aglaonema chiang mai, Aglaonema tisu tocal, Aglaonemam tisu, Aglaonema sripes, Aglaonema pride of sumatra, Aglaonema moonlight bay, Aglaonema dud anjamani, Aglaonema polcadot white, Aglaonema proserina, Aglaonema silver, Aglaonema silverado, Aglaonema silverqueen, Aglaonema dona carmen, Aglaonema costatum foxil, Aglaonema kipas raja, Aglaonema camalia, Aglaonema pseudobracteatum, Aglaonema lumina, Aglaonema selendang putri, Aglaonema blanceng susu, Aglaonema startdust, Aglaonema widuri, Aglaonema pink lady, , Aglaonema moonlight, Aglaonema red kochin, Aglaonema lipstick, Aglaonema kochin.* Whereas in research conducted by researchers in Tonggolobibi Village, 22 species of Aglaonema ornamental plants were found. From the comparison of the number of species, there are several species that researchers

cannot find, especially in Tonggolobibi Village, namely *Aglaonema sparkle, Aglaonema snggun syu, Aglaonema deffenbachia compacta, Aglaonema venus, Aglaonema sparkling sarah, Aglaonema kochin copper, Aglaonema serikit, Aglaonema butterfly, Aglaonema chiang mai, Aglaonema tisu local, Aglaonemam tisu, Aglaonema stripes, Aglaonema pride of sumatra, Aglaonema moonlight bay, Aglaonema dud anjamani, Aglaonema polcadot white, Aglaonema proserina, Aglaonema silver, Aglaonema silverado, Aglaonema silverqueen, Aglaonema dona carmen, Aglaonema costatum Foxil, Aglaonema kipas raja, Aglaonema camalia, Aglaonema pseudobracteatum, Aglaonema lumina, Aglaonema selendang putri, Aglaonema elanceng Susu, Aglaonema startdust, Aglaonema widuri.*

Haryanto et al. (2022) examined the Demonstration and Income of Aglaonema Ornamental Plant Farming in the New Normal Period. Based on the results of the study, several types of Agalaonema ornamental plant variants were found, namely *Aglaonema super pink, Aglaonema suksom jaipong, Aglaonema khanza, lotus delight, Aglaonema audrey, Aglaonema tiara, Aglaonema widuri, Aglaonema adelia, Aglaonema bidadari, and Aglaonema pride of sumatra.* Whereas in the research conducted by researchers in Tonggolobibi Village, 22 species of Aglaonema ornamental plants were found. From the comparison of the number of species, there are several species that researchers cannot find, especially in Tonggolobibi Village, namely *Aglaonema super pink, Aglaonema suksom jaipong, Aglaonema khanza, lotus delight, Aglaonema audrey, Aglaonema widuri.*

The description of the results of research on the types of Aglaonema ornamental plants in Tonggolobibi Village, Sojol District is made in the form of a pocket book that can be used as a learning medium for local communities and students, especially the Biology education study program. The results of the research that has been done, used as a learning medium in the form of a Pocket Book with the acquisition of a feasibility percentage value of 87.2% or rounded up to 87%. Based on the results of the assessment and the fulfillment of the characteristics of the feasibility of learning media according to Arikunto (2010), it can be concluded that this Pocket Book is very feasible to use as a learning media.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The results of the research conducted can be concluded that Aglaonema ornamental plants in Tonggolobibi Village, Sojol District obtained as many as 22 types of ornamental plants consisting of *Aglaonema brevispathum* (Engl.) Engl., *Aglaonema cochinchinense* Engl., *Aglaonema commutatum* Schott., *Aglaonema cordifolium* Engl., *Aglaonema costatum* N.E. Br., *Aglaonema crispum* f. *bicolensis* Jervis, *Aglaonema crispum* (Pitcher & Manda) Nicolson., *Aglaonema flemingianum* A. Hay., *Aglaonema modestum* Schott ex Engl., *Aglaonema pictum* (Roxb.) Kunth., *Aglaonema rotundum* N.E.Br., *Aglaonema ovatum* Engl., *Aglaonema simplex* (Blume) Blume., *Aglaonema tricolor* Jervis.., *Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 1 (Aglaonema Lipstick), *Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 2 (Aglaonema Pride Of Sumatra), *Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 3 (Aglaonema Red Anjamani), *Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 4 (Aglaonema Harlequin), *Aglaonema rotundum* subsp 5 (Aglaonema Red Kochin), *Aglaonema commutatum* subsp 1 (Aglaonema Moonlight), *Aglaonema commutatum* subsp 2 (Aglaonema Legacy), *Aglaonema sp* (Aglaonema Super White). The discovery of the most Aglaonema ornamental plants was in Dusun IV Pasambi, which amounted to approximately 51 Aglaonema ornamental plants dominated by the species *Aglaonema rotundum* subsp. The results of research on the identification of Aglaonema ornamental plants in Tonggolobibi Village, Sojol District obtained a feasibility percentage value of 87.2% or rounded up to 87%. Based on the results of the assessment and the fulfillment of the characteristics of the feasibility of learning media according to Arikunto (2010), it can be concluded that this Pocket Book is very feasible to use as a learning medium. It is hoped that the results of this study can be used as data for consideration in maintaining the conservation of ornamental plants in Tonggolobibi village, Sojol sub-district, donggala district and can be a reference for students or further researchers in studying the diversity of Aglaonema ornamental plant species in Tonggolobibi Village, Sojol District.

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