



# THE Impact Rankings Questionnaire

University : Universitas Indonesia  
 Country : Indonesia  
 Web Address : www.ui.ac.id

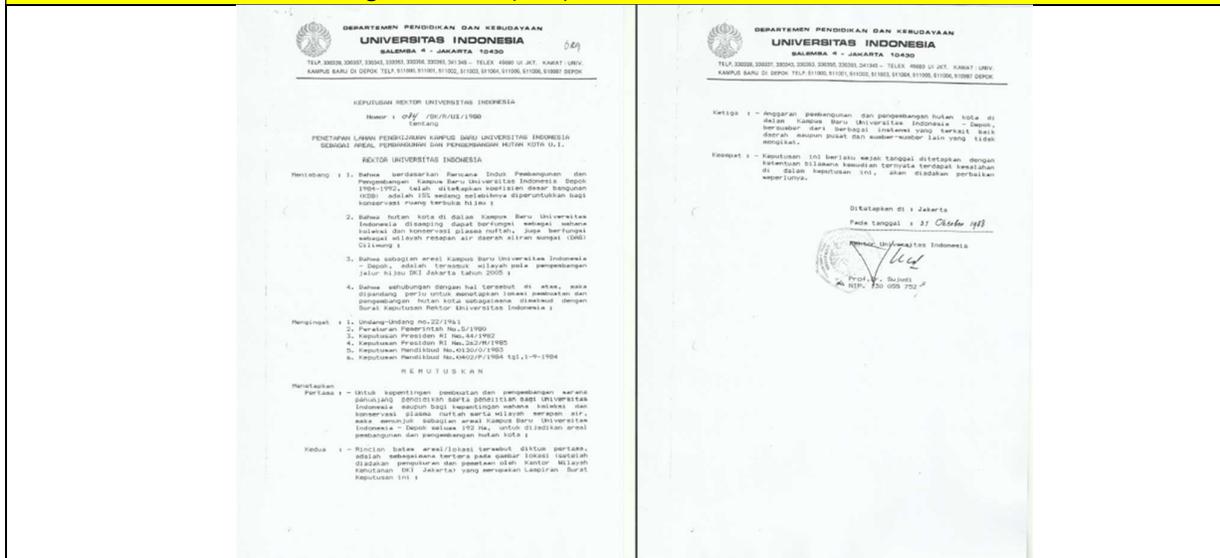
## [15] SDG15: LIFE ON LAND

### [15.2] Supporting land ecosystems through education

#### [15.2.3] Maintain and extend current ecosystems' biodiversity

### Urban Forest in Universitas Indonesia

Universitas Indonesia has urban forests and a wide green open space. The urban forests in Universitas Indonesia have some functions such as germplasm collection and conservation gear as well as water catchment area for the Ciliwung watershed (DAS).



### Description :

Universitas Indonesia works directly to maintain and extend existing ecosystems and their biodiversity, of both plants and animals, especially ecosystems under threat. For example the history of the urban forest at Universitas Indonesia (UI) began in 1988, the Rector of the University of Indonesia, Prof. Dr. Sujudi, through the UI Rector's Decree number 084/SK/R/UI /1988, decided that the greening land of the new campus was the area and development of the UI urban forest. Not only to function as a place for collecting and conserving germplasm, the urban forest within the new campus of Universitas Indonesia also functions as a water catchment area for the Ciliwung watershed (DAS). The budget for urban forest development and development within the new campus of Universitas Indonesia in Depok, comes from many related agencies, both regional and central and other non-binding sources.

A Master Plan document is prepared which states that UI urban forest is divided into several zones based on the plant origin, for example, western Indonesian plants are in the West Wales zone, eastern Indonesian plants

are in the East Wales zone. The other zone is Native Vegetation which contains native Depok - Jakarta plants as well as the support zone and green open space of the academic area.

UI also supports urban areas of DKI Jakarta which require elements to regulate water management, control of air pollution, flora and fauna habitat, health and sports facilities, preservation of germplasm, container for animal sanctuaries (birds), and tourism for educational and extension facilities, wind protection and other natural disturbances as well as aesthetics (comfort and beauty of the environment) by designating part of the area as urban forest of DKI Jakarta.

An interval of about 30 years from the construction and development activities of urban forests, there are many activities in urban forests, especially enrichment plant cultivation and maintenance in collaboration with government agencies and private companies. Thousands of plants species are available in UI. There are also faunas such as herpetofauna (reptiles, amphibians), domestic animals and also bird migration routes.

Tabel 5. Rekomendasi tanaman / pohon langka pada hutan kota

No.	Nama Umum	Nama Latin	Data IUCN - Tingkat Kelangkaan (Distribusi)
1.	Palem Iwul	<i>Orania sylvicola</i>	Hampir Terancam (Indonesia Barat)
2.	Kokoleceran	<i>Vatica bantamensis</i>	Endemik Banten & Status Terancam Punah (Indonesia Barat)
3.	Jelutung	<i>Dyera costulata</i>	(Indonesia Barat)
4.	Balam Suntai	<i>Palaquium walsurifolium</i>	(Indonesia Barat)
5.	Bayur	<i>Pterospermum javanicum</i>	-
6.	Mimba	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	-
7.	Palem Ekor Ikan	<i>Caryota maxima</i>	(Indonesia Barat)
8.	Palem Gebang	<i>Corypha utan</i>	-
9.	Saninten	<i>Castanopsis argentea</i>	(Indonesia Barat)
10.	Ramin	<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>	Rentan (Indonesia Barat)
11.	Sonokeling	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Indonesia Barat
12.	Keruing	<i>Dipterocarpus kunstleri</i>	Terancam Punah (Indonesia Barat)
13.	Meranti Putih	<i>Shorea bracteolata</i>	Rentan (Indonesia Barat)
14.	Mersawa	<i>Anisoptera marginata</i>	Rentan (Indonesia Barat)
15.	Meranti merah	<i>Shorea parvifolia</i>	Rentan (Indonesia Barat)
16.	Meranti Kuning	<i>Shorea faguatina</i>	(Indonesia Barat)
17.	Gintungan	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>	(Indonesia Barat)
18.	Kapur	<i>Dryobalanops aromatica</i>	Terancam Punah (Indonesia Barat)
19.	Cengkeh	<i>Syzygium aromaticum</i>	(Indonesia Timur)
20.	Meranti Maluku	<i>Shorea selanica</i>	Terancam Punah (Indonesia Timur)

#### Evidence Link :

1. <https://scholar.ui.ac.id/en/publications/reassessing-the-benefits-and-costs-of-universitas-indonesias-urba>
2. <https://k31.ui.ac.id/konservasi-air-flora-dan-fauna-di-ui-berkaitan-dengan-sdgs-no-15/>
3. <https://www.ui.ac.id/hutan-kota-ui-wisata-hijau-di-tengah-kota/kampus>
4. <https://jakarta.go.id/artikel/konten/5223/universitas-indonesia-hutan-kota>