

# ***STUDY OF THE GREENWAYS AS A FUNCTION OF ABSORBENT CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) EMISSION IN THE SOUTH RING ROAD, CILEGON - BANTEN***

## ***ABSTRACT***

*This research aims to identify the characteristics of the greenways on the South Ring Road area of Cilegon, to analyze the relations between the levels of pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO) resulting from the activity of air pollution with a plant's absorption capability as well as establish and recommend a variety of vegetation absorbing pollutants that are appropriate in the area with a level of carbon monoxide.*

*This research was conducted using a survey method, the implementation was technically done by observation, questionnaires and secondary data collection. The data was analyzed descriptively.*

*The result showed that the greenways in the South Ring Road was dominated by Samanea saman that formed a pathway 1 (one) row of crops. The distribution, amount and functionality of available plants haven't been able to reduce the level of carbon monoxide (CO) pollutants significantly, so need to do rearrangement. The area planted with tree of Samanea saman, Swietenia mahagoni and Caesalpinia pulcherrima had CO levels lower, as much as 4.720 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}_3$ ) and 5.190 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}_3$ ) at Zone A and Zone B. While the Zone C has carbon monoxide pollution levels higher as much as 5.854 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}_3$ ), 4.926 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}_3$ ), 5.728 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}_3$ ) and 5.396 ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{Nm}_3$ ) because it populations of plants just dominated by seedling Samanea saman. Some additional plants the kinds of tree that are recommended as the reductors as well as tolerant toward carbon monoxides pollution are Elaeocarpus sphaericus and Michelia campaka for the area which has the highest level of carbon monoxide.*

***Keywords:*** *Greenways, Green Openspaces, Karbon Monoxide Pollution, The Plants of Absorber Pollutants*