

The Visitor Perception for Vegetation and The Existence of City Park, Tebing Tinggi City, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

One type of green open space crucial to creating a delightful, comfortable, and healthy urban environment for city dwellers is Tebing Tinggi City Park. This study aims to examine how tourists see the presence of City Park Tebing Tinggi City and its greenery. To conduct research, two steps must be completed: creating a study questionnaire and interviewing park visitors in Tebing Tinggi City Park. The generated data will be tallied, graphically represented, and subjected to qualitative analysis through descriptions. The socio-demographic traits and perceptions of the respondents were investigated using descriptive analysis. According to the observation findings, visitors' perceptions of Tebing Tinggi City Park are also adequate or good. These impressions encompass the park's easy accessibility, active functions and activities, comfort and impression quality, and social capacity for teamwork. Then, we discovered that most people had a positive opinion of vegetation, with 70% of respondents thinking that it has more positive effects on animals, shade, and air quality than negative ones.

Key words: city parks; vegetation; visitor perception; urban area.

ABSTRAK

Salah satu jenis ruang terbuka hijau yang berperan penting dalam menciptakan lingkungan perkotaan yang indah, nyaman, dan sehat bagi masyarakat adalah Taman Kota Tebing Tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji persepsi wisatawan terhadap keberadaan Taman Kota Tebing Tinggi beserta vegetasi yang ada di dalamnya. Penelitian dilakukan melalui dua tahapan, yaitu penyusunan kuesioner penelitian dan wawancara dengan pengunjung Taman Kota Tebing Tinggi. Data yang diperoleh kemudian ditabulasi, disajikan dalam bentuk grafik, dan dianalisis secara kualitatif melalui metode deskriptif. Analisis deskriptif digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi karakteristik sosial-demografi responden serta persepsi mereka terhadap taman kota. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, persepsi pengunjung terhadap Taman Kota Tebing Tinggi tergolong baik. Persepsi tersebut mencakup kemudahan akses menuju taman, fungsi dan aktivitas yang berlangsung di dalamnya, tingkat kenyamanan serta kualitas kesan yang dirasakan, dan kapasitas sosial dalam mendukung interaksi maupun kerja sama antarpengunjung. Selain itu, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden memiliki persepsi positif terhadap vegetasi di taman, dengan 70% responden berpendapat bahwa vegetasi memberikan lebih banyak manfaat, seperti mendukung keberadaan satwa, menyediakan keteduhan, dan meningkatkan kualitas udara, dibandingkan dampak negatifnya.

Kata kunci: Taman kota; vegetasi; persepsi pengunjung; kawasan perkotaan

INTRODUCTION

Tebing Tinggi City, located approximately 80 kilometers away from Medan, is one of the cities in North Sumatra. The geographical coordinates of Tebing Tinggi City are approximately 3°9'3" – 3°4'50" North Latitude (N) and 99°4'1" – 99°0'0" East Longitude (E). Tebing Tinggi has five (five) sub-districts, according to information from the North Sumatra Information and Communication Agency. Tebing Tinggi City has a total size of 38.438 km². One of the green open areas in Tebing

Tinggi is the municipal park, which is situated in the city center. The park's presence has helped Tebing Tinggi's pollution levels decline and has developed into a community recreation area. Because City Parks have a lot of trees planted in them, which serve as the animals' homes or habitats in Tebing Tinggi City Park, they also help to reduce urban pollution. (Sumatra Utara Badan Informasi dan Komunikasi, 2019).

Urban physical growth, meant to enhance human existence, has created its own set of issues due to poor planning. Infrastructural development

and population increase to support urban economic activity result in environmental harm, including air and water pollution, loss of green open space, and impairment of water absorption processes. (KLHK Balitabang, 2014).

While the urban environment is growing economically, it is deteriorating environmentally. In Indonesia, cities are becoming more physically, mostly influenced by the quantity of infrastructure and amenities already in place. Green open spaces are so ignored, to the point where the lovely aspect of nature is lost. Green spaces are frequently abused or transformed into commercial, residential, industrial, and other municipal infrastructure and facilities. This is a concerning problem. Temperature fluctuations, declining groundwater levels, and land level variations are the three conditions that are most obviously altering due to air pollution. The deteriorating state disrupts the urban ecosystem (Sundari, 2010).

Prior studies on Tebing Tinggi's green space, including examining land use changes and development, have revealed that the city lacks green space (Lubis et al., 2021; Daulay et al., 2020). To create ideas for creating City Parks or green open spaces in the Tebing Tinggi City Park, research is being done on how visitors perceive the vegetation and the park's presence. This study aims to examine how visitors view the presence of Tebing Tinggi, a municipal park, and the vegetation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Participant Recruitment and Study Area

The study was conducted in Tebing Tinggi City Park, North Sumatra, between October and November 2023. Its geographical coordinates are 3°9'3" – 3°4'50" North Latitude (N) and 99°4'1" – 99°0'0" East Longitude (E). The requirements for visitors who are 12 years of age or older, as well as the methodology of incidental sampling and visitor

determination. Approximately ten minutes were needed to finish the survey.

Data Collection Procedures

In this study, a closed-ended questionnaire was created, and 100 visitors to Tebing Tinggi City Park were interviewed using an incidental sampling technique to determine the respondents. A standardized questionnaire was used to gather data through in-person interviews. The respondents' demographic profile, including their gender, age, civil status, level of education, employment, and monthly income, was requested in the first section of the questionnaire. The respondents' opinions regarding vegetation and the existence of Tebing Tinggi City Park were questioned in the second section, which had the options for strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree..

Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics were employed in the study to examine respondents' demographic traits, views on vegetation, and the presence of City Parks. We inquired about accessibility, function, and activities in the first phase of a survey created by Tauhena (2019), which covered comfort facilities frequently discussed in City Parks. Data on participant demographics, such as age, gender, occupation, degree of education, and place of residence, were collected in the first section. Our study was based on the second part of a Drillet et al. (2020) survey listing 10 ecological disservices and 15 ecosystem services frequently connected to green urban environments. Participants were asked to score each statement on a five-point Likert scale ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. We presented the idea of City Park vegetation and included numerous contextualized examples at the start of the survey's second section. It was anticipated that by giving participants these examples, they would have a deeper comprehension of the study's subject, to which we included references in the statements. The statements related to the environmental services and disservices were addressed in Table 1 and included in the print-out questionnaire.

Table 1. The statements related to the environmental services and disservices

No.	Statement	Ecosystem services type
Ecosystem services statements:		
S1 ^a	It improves air quality	Regulating
S2 ^a	It provides me with shade	Regulating
S3 ^a	It supports wildlife that I enjoy	Cultural
S4 ^a	It is pleasing for me to look at	Cultural
S5 ^a	It encourages me to spend time outdoors	Cultural
S6 ^a	It provides opportunities for me to learn more about nature	Cultural
S7 ^a	It possesses spiritual or religious value	Cultural

No.	Statement	Ecosystem services type
Ecosystem services statements:		
S8 ^a	It provides me with a good place to socialize	Cultural
S9 ^a	It provides me with inspiration for art, creativity, and photography	Cultural
S10 ^a	It makes me feel better (e.g., it improves my longevity, relieves my feelings of stress, allows me to relax, etc.)	Cultural
S11 ^a	It reduces surrounding noise levels	Regulating
S12 ^a	It stores carbon	Regulating
S13 ^a	It controls the effects of heavy rainfall and flooding	Regulating
S14 ^a	It provides food or useful materials	Provision
S15 ^a	It increases my interaction with wildlife	Regulating
Ecosystem disservices statements:		
D1 ^b	It encourages the presence of general pests (e.g., mosquitoes, rats, etc.)	NA ^c
D2 ^b	It looks messy	NA ^c
D3 ^b	It is a safety hazard to people and personal property	NA ^c
D4 ^b	It is strong-smelling	NA ^c
D5 ^b	It poses a crime risk	NA ^c
D6 ^b	It makes me feel uneasy	NA ^c
D7 ^b	It poses a risk of spreading mosquito-borne diseases (e. g., dengue)	NA ^c
D8 ^b	It is damaging to sidewalks	NA ^c
D9 ^b	It promotes wildlife i don't like	NA ^c
D10 ^b	It increases my interaction with wildlife which i don't like	NA ^c

Notes: ^aServices., ^bDisservices., ^cNot available

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents

The descriptive analysis revealed that 60% of respondents were female and 40% were male. Over half of them were unmarried (84%), had completed

high school (69%), and 80% did not yet have a job since they were primarily students (58%) and undergraduates (24%). Seventy percent of them are between the ages of twelve and twenty. The respondents' socio-demographic profile is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Socio-demographic profile of (n=100)

Socio-demographic variable	Frequency	Percent (100%)
Gender		
Male	40	40
Female	60	60
Total	100	100%
Civil status		
Single	84	84
Married	16	16
Total	100	100%
Educational attainment		
Primary	1	1
Elementary	23	23
High school	69	69
undergraduate	7	7
Master degree	0	0
Doctorate	0	0
Total	100	100%
Occupation		
Housewife	0	0
Student	58	58
Undergraduate student	24	24
Private employe	2	2

Socio-demographic variable	Frequency	Percent (100%)
Civil servant	1	1
Other	15	15
Total	100	100%
Income		
< 2,5 Milion Rupiahs	13	13
2,5 – 5 Milion Rupiahs	3	3
5 – 7,5 Milion Rupiahs	4	4
Not yet earning	80	80
Total	100	100%
Age group		
12-20	70	70
21-30	22	22
31-40	6	6
41-50	2	2
Total	100	100%

Visitor Perceptions of Tebing Tinggi City Park

The study's findings indicate that most people think the Tebing Tinggi City Park's amenities are comfortable, relationships are accessible, activities work well, and opportunities for social engagement are in good shape. According to (table 3), the neighborhood accepts that Tebing Tinggi Park's amenities security, cleanliness, coolness, seats, park lighting, and the park itself are pleasant and in good shape. The state of the amenities available to facilitate activities in Tebing Tinggi Park is correlated with the comfort of the facilities. This demonstrates that Tebing Tinggi Park is maintained and cared for. According to Gearin and Kahle (2006), people will feel more at ease doing activities in public open spaces if they are clean, as they are less likely to visit dirty public open spaces. People's comfort in public open spaces is further aided by the presence of amenities such park seats, lighting, garbage cans, and restrooms (Suhasman *et al.*, 2017).

The public believes that there is a generally positive association between City Parks and accessibility. Table 4 illustrates this point by demonstrating that the City Park is free of impediments, has ample parking for guests, and is reasonably close to my residence. According to Project for Public Space (2004), relationships and accessibility specifically, how simple it is to physically and visually enter and observe public

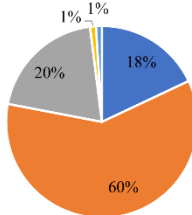
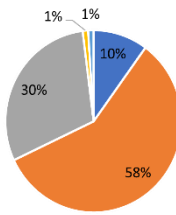
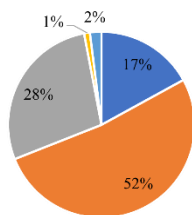
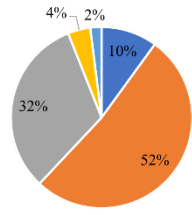
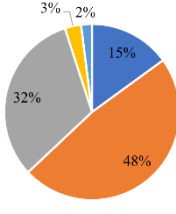
open spaces are crucial to their effectiveness. One of the things that determines whether or not people visit the park is how easy it is to get there and how far it takes to get there (Ilmijayanti and Dewi, 2015). Most people also concur that Tebing Tinggi City Park is a joyful place to visit at any time of day and that its existence is crucial to the community (Table 5).

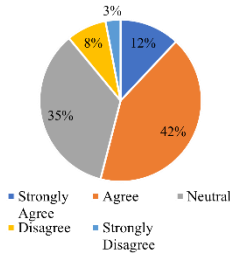
The social contacts of the general public or within a community provide evidence of the Tebing Tinggi City Park area's high social comfort factor. The majority of respondents concur that this City Park is a warm, pleasant, well-kept space that celebrates ethnicity, according to (table 6).

Comfort Facilities

The public firmly agrees that municipal parks have comfortable facilities, which is consistent with their assessment of the facilities' comfort level. Numerous indicators point to this, including the following: (1) Tebing Tinggi City Park is safe to visit; (2) It is kept clean; (3) The vegetation (trees and plants) offers shade and coolness during visits; (4) There are enough seats available for visitors to the Tebing Tinggi City Park; (5) The park lights work effectively; and (6) The Tebing Tinggi City Park is quite attractive. The table below (table 3) displays data gathered from observations and guests' opinions regarding the comfort levels of Tebing Tinggi City Park facilities.

Table 3. Visitors perceptions of the comfort of Tebing Tinggi City Park facilities

No	Variable	Perception Questionnaire	Information
1	Security	The number of choices that strongly agree is 18%, the number of choices that agree is 60%, the number of neutral choices is 20%, the number of choices that disagree 1% and strongly disagree is 1%  ■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree	The dominant visitor perception agrees that City Parks are safe to visit.
2	Cleanliness	The number of choices that strongly agree is 10%, the number of choices that agree is 58%, the number of neutral choices is 30%, the number of choices that disagree 1% and strongly disagree is 1%  ■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree	The dominant visitor perception agrees that Tebing Tinggi City Park is clean
3	Vegetation	The number of strongly agree choices was 17%, the number of agree choices was 52%, the number of neutral choices was 28%, the number of disagree choices was 1%, and the number of strongly disagree was 2%  ■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree	The dominant visitor perception agrees that the vegetation is calming and soothing.
4	Seat	The number of strongly agreed choices was 10%, the number of agree choices was 52%, the number of neutral choices was 32%, the number of disagree choices was 4%, and the number of strongly disagree was 2%.  ■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree	The dominant visitor perception agrees that there is enough seating available for visitors.
5	Garden lamp	The number of strongly agreed choices was 15%, the number of agree choices was 48%, the number of neutral choices was 32%, the number of disagree choices was 3%, and the number of strongly disagree was 2%.  ■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree	The dominant visitor perception agrees that the park lights function well.

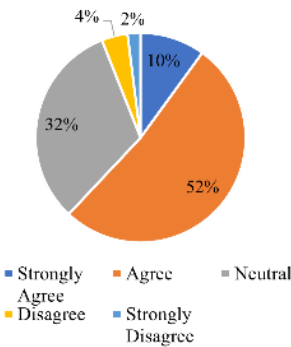
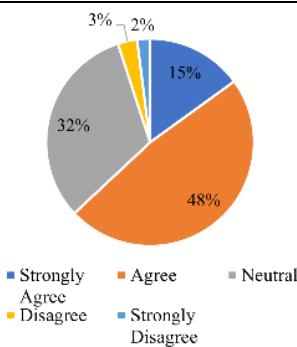
No	Variable	Perception	Information
		Questionnaire	
6	Attractiveness	The number of strongly agreed choices was 12%, the number of agree choices was 42%, the number of neutral choices was 35%, the number of disagree choices was 8%, and the number of strongly disagree was 3%. 	The dominant visitor perception agrees that City Parks are quite interesting.

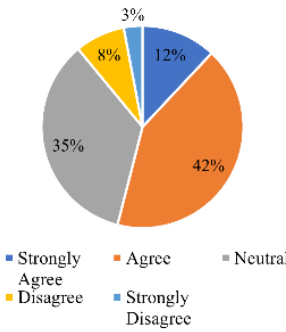
Relationship Accessibility

The public believes that City Parks have generally good accessibility relations, which is the same value as the public's perception of accessibility. This is evident from some factors, including: (1) The City Park is excellent and free of

barriers; (2) There is ample parking for cars visiting the park; and (3) The distance is reasonably priced and close to your home. Table 4 below displays data gathered from observations and guests opinions regarding the accessibility of Tebing Tinggi City Park

Table 4. Visitors' perceptions of the accessibility of Tebing Tinggi City Park connections

No	Variable	Perception	Information
		Questionnaire	
1	Obstacle	The number of strongly agree choices is 10%, the number of agree choices is 52%, the number of neutral choices is 32%, the number of disagree choices is 4% and the number of strongly disagree is 2% 	The dominant visitor perception agrees that Tebing Tinggi City Park is free of obstacles
2	Parking lot	The number of strongly agreed choices was 15%, the number of agree choices was 48%, the number of neutral choices was 32%, the number of disagree choices was 3% and the number of strongly disagree was 2%. 	The dominant visitor perception agrees that the parking lot is adequate for visitors

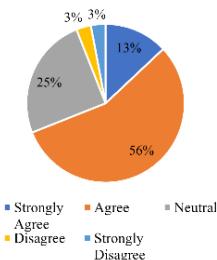
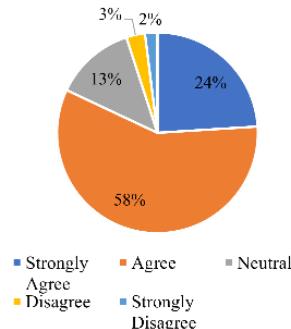
3	Mileage	The number of strongly agreed choices was 12%, the number of agree choices was 42%, the number of neutral choices was 35%, the number of disagree choices was 8%, and the number of strongly disagree was 3%.	 <table><tr><th>Perception</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>Strongly Agree</td><td>12%</td></tr><tr><td>Agree</td><td>42%</td></tr><tr><td>Neutral</td><td>35%</td></tr><tr><td>Disagree</td><td>8%</td></tr><tr><td>Strongly Disagree</td><td>3%</td></tr></table>	Perception	Percentage	Strongly Agree	12%	Agree	42%	Neutral	35%	Disagree	8%	Strongly Disagree	3%	The dominant visitor perception agrees that the park's distance from home is reasonable
Perception	Percentage															
Strongly Agree	12%															
Agree	42%															
Neutral	35%															
Disagree	8%															
Strongly Disagree	3%															

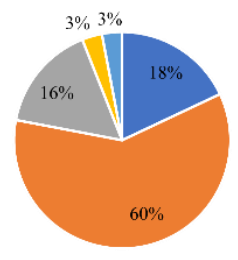
Activity and Activity Functions

Public opinion on accessibility is similar to public opinion on the value of municipal parks' features and offerings. Several evidence point to this, including the following: (1) the delight that comes from visiting the Tebing Tinggi City Park;

(2) the park's open-access nature; and (3) the significance of the park's presence for the Tebing Tinggi. Table 5 below displays information gathered from observations and guests' opinions regarding the features and operations of the Tebing Tinggi City Park.

Table 5. Visitors' perceptions of the functions and activities of the Tebing Tinggi City Park

No	Variable	Perception Questionnaire	Information										
1	Happiness	The number of choices that strongly agree is 13%, the number of choices that agree is 56%, the number of neutral choices is 25%, the number of choices that disagree 3% and strongly disagree is 3%  <table><tr><td>Strongly Agree</td><td>13%</td></tr><tr><td>Agree</td><td>56%</td></tr><tr><td>Neutral</td><td>25%</td></tr><tr><td>Disagree</td><td>3%</td></tr><tr><td>Strongly Disagree</td><td>3%</td></tr></table>	Strongly Agree	13%	Agree	56%	Neutral	25%	Disagree	3%	Strongly Disagree	3%	The dominant perception of visitors agrees that visiting City Parks creates a feeling of pleasure.
Strongly Agree	13%												
Agree	56%												
Neutral	25%												
Disagree	3%												
Strongly Disagree	3%												
2	Flexibility to visit	The number of strongly agree choices is 24%, the number of agree choices is 58%, the number of neutral choices is 13%, the number of disagree choices is 3%, and the number of strongly disagree is 2%  <table><tr><td>Strongly Agree</td><td>24%</td></tr><tr><td>Agree</td><td>58%</td></tr><tr><td>Neutral</td><td>13%</td></tr><tr><td>Disagree</td><td>3%</td></tr><tr><td>Strongly Disagree</td><td>2%</td></tr></table>	Strongly Agree	24%	Agree	58%	Neutral	13%	Disagree	3%	Strongly Disagree	2%	The dominant visitor perception agrees that the Tebing Tinggi City Park can be visited at any time
Strongly Agree	24%												
Agree	58%												
Neutral	13%												
Disagree	3%												
Strongly Disagree	2%												

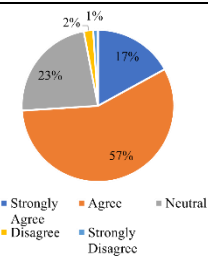
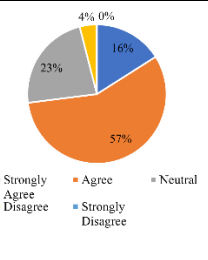
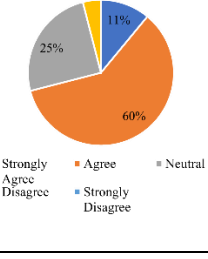
3	existence	The number of choices that strongly agree is 18%, the number of choices that agree is 60%, the number of neutral choices is 16%, the number of choices that disagree 3% and strongly disagree is 3%	 Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree	The dominant perception of visitors agrees that the existence of the Tebing Tinggi City Park is important.
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Social Interaction Ability

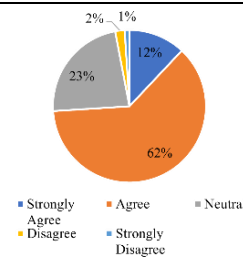
The public's perception of accessibility is the same point of view that the public agrees that the Tebing Tinggi City Park can create quite good social interaction. This can be seen from several

indicators, namely: (1) Friendliness, (2) Friendliness, (3) Management, (4) Nationality. Data from observations and visitors' perceptions of the social interaction capabilities of Tebing Tinggi City Park can be seen in (Table 6) below

Table 6. Visitors perceptions of the social interaction capabilities of Tebing Tinggi City Park

No	Variables	Perception Questionnaire	Information
1	Friendliness	The number of strongly agree choices is 17%, the number of agree choices is 57%, the number of neutral choices is 23%, the number of disagree choices is 2% and the number of strongly disagree is 1%  Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree	The dominant visitor perception agrees that Tebing Tinggi City Park has friendly social interactions.
2	Friendly	The number of strongly agree choices is 16%, the number of agree choices is 57%, the number of neutral choices is 23%, the number of disagree choices is 4%, and none strongly disagree.  Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree	The dominant visitor perception agrees that the Tebing Tinggi City Park is a friendly place.
3	Management	The number of strongly agree choices is 11%, the number of agree choices is 60%, the number of neutral choices is 25%, the number of disagree choices is 4%, and none strongly disagree.  Strongly Agree Agree Neutral Disagree Strongly Disagree	The dominant perception of visitors is that Tebing Tinggi City Park management is good.

- 4 Nationality The number of strongly agree choices is 12%, the number of agree choices is 62%, the number of neutral choices is 23%, the number of disagree choices is 2% and the number of strongly disagree is 1%



The dominant perception of visitors agrees that Tebing Tinggi City Park can increase nationality

The visitor perception of vegetation in City Park Tebing Tinggi

The study also looked at how visitors felt about the plants in Tebing Tinggi City Park. The results indicate that most respondents agreed with the assertions about the ecosystem services that the vegetation in Tebing Tinggi City Park provides while disagreeing with the comments about the park's disadvantages. Just over 11% of the sample population disagreed with urban greenery's advantages, while 5% agreed with its drawbacks. Before and after applying the poststratification technique, there is a clear positive view of vegetation's ecological benefits. However, it is important to note that the degree of positivism somewhat declines with the application of data weighting. This implies that individuals belonging to marginalized groups who bear a greater burden following the weighting process display a less optimistic outlook.

This survey's conclusions are fairly consistent with those of earlier research. In a study done in Berlin and Cologne, Weber et al. (2014) discovered that the vegetation along the urban roadside was well-liked for city people. Plants and well-maintained greenery. However, were somewhat more favored. The results of a study by Camacho-Cervantes et al. (2014) in Morelia, west-central Mexico, showed that people are more interested in the advantages of trees and think that more should be planted in urban areas, even though they think that trees can cause harm. On the other hand, according to Drillet et al. (2020), about -thirds of Singaporeans think vegetation should be regarded as a necessary component of the urban environment since it offers ecosystem services. An additional study finding compared to Because it can prevent solar hazards and lessen urban pollution, vegetation in City Parks needs to be controlled (Russo et al., 2017).

In our study, the majority of respondents agreed that (D7, 7% agreement) It increases the risk of mosquito-borne diseases (like dengue) and (D1, 6% agreement) It fosters the presence of general pests (like rats, mosquitoes, and others). Disease

vectors could be to blame for this, particularly for dengue fever, which is spread by mosquitoes that prefer to build their nests in particular kinds of flora (Agustina et al., 2019).

Nonetheless, participants were unsure in many of their answers regarding ecosystem disservices. More than 20% of voters chose to neither agree nor disagree with some assertions. The notion held by many participants that the sheer existence of vegetation does not imply benefits may be the cause of a large number of indifferent votes. People's perceptions might have been affected by additional circumstances as well. 22% of respondents said they were unsure, which may indicate that it depends on the type of vegetation (trees, shrubs, or grasses), the location, and the management technique. According to our research, people would rather live nearer to nature but only in ways that satisfy their desire for control over the natural world. Future research should examine if people's perceptions vary based on the type of vegetation or how well-maintained it is; however, this is outside the purview of this study.

It should be noted that, despite their strong opinion of the ecosystem services that vegetation offers, participants may not have realized, when filling out the questionnaire, that certain vegetation-related concerns may directly impact them later on. Trees outside their residences may cause damage to walkways or cause leaves to fall, affecting how they view vegetation. Personal experiences have been known to cause these shifts in perspective; for example, environmental programs that are initially generally supported may subsequently be turned away by those who believe they would be clearly impacted (Scott et al., 2016).

Perception of City Park' 'Park's Vegetation Related to Ecosystem Services

Based on the information displayed in Fig. 1, replies to statements about ecosystem services were generally positive. The assertions regarding the ecosystem services given by vegetation were

largely agreed upon (agree and strongly agree) by nearly two thirds of the participants.

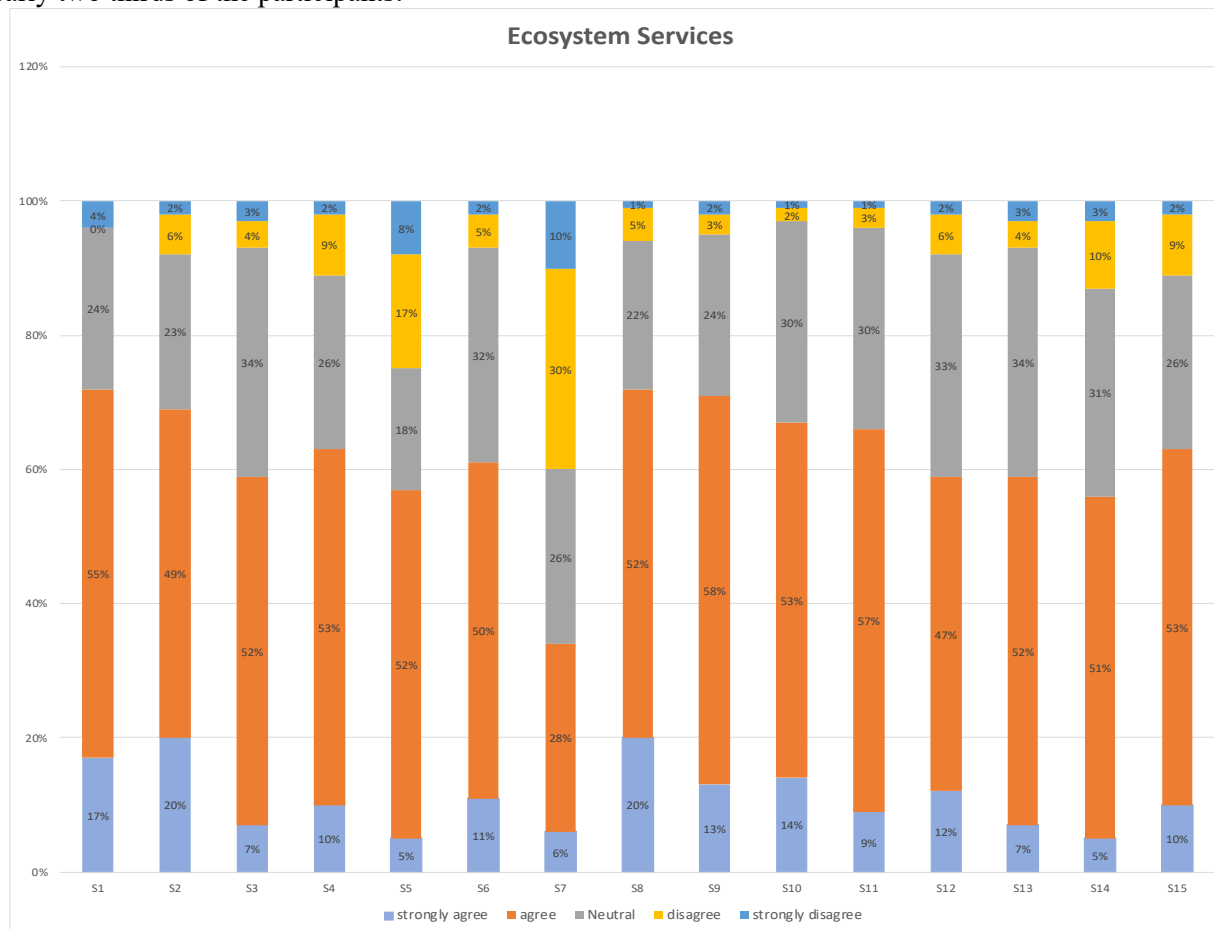


Figure. 1. Ecosystem services

Only the argument "It possesses spiritual or religious value" (S7) deviated from the norm regarding response patterns. Regarding visitor perception, 34% agreed that the vegetation in the City Park has a spiritual value, 40% disagreed, and 26% voted neutrally. 71% of participants said that the City Park's greenery is It gives them a nice area to socialize (S8), inspires them to create art and take pictures (S9), and enhances the quality of the air (S1). The agreement rate for the remaining statements was greater than 56%. Considering that S1 and S2 are associated with regulatory services, S3, S4, S5, and S10 pertain to the delivery of cultural services.

The group of individuals who disagreed with some of the statements made in the questionnaire (Fig. 1) is the more unexpected feature of the results. Except for S7 and S5 (spiritual value, spend time outdoors), the majority of participants did not disagree, with a mean of 11% throughout.

Nevertheless, contrary to expectations, the decline in the number of participants who agreed with some claims was accompanied by a rise in the percentage of those who disagreed.

Perception of Vegetation Associated with Ecosystem Disservices

Now, see (Fig. 2) at the comments regarding ecological disservices. It was discovered that over two-thirds of the sample disagreed with the notion that vegetation causes environmental difficulties. When asked if it inspires them for art, creativity, and photography (S9), 71% of respondents agreed. This is congruent with the negative that people disagreed with the most, which was that it seems disorganized (D2). It poses a safety concern to persons and personal property, which was the second most disagreed with statement, with 74% of respondents agreeing. Regarding the remaining statements, the rejection percentage was close to 70% (strongly disagree and disagree).

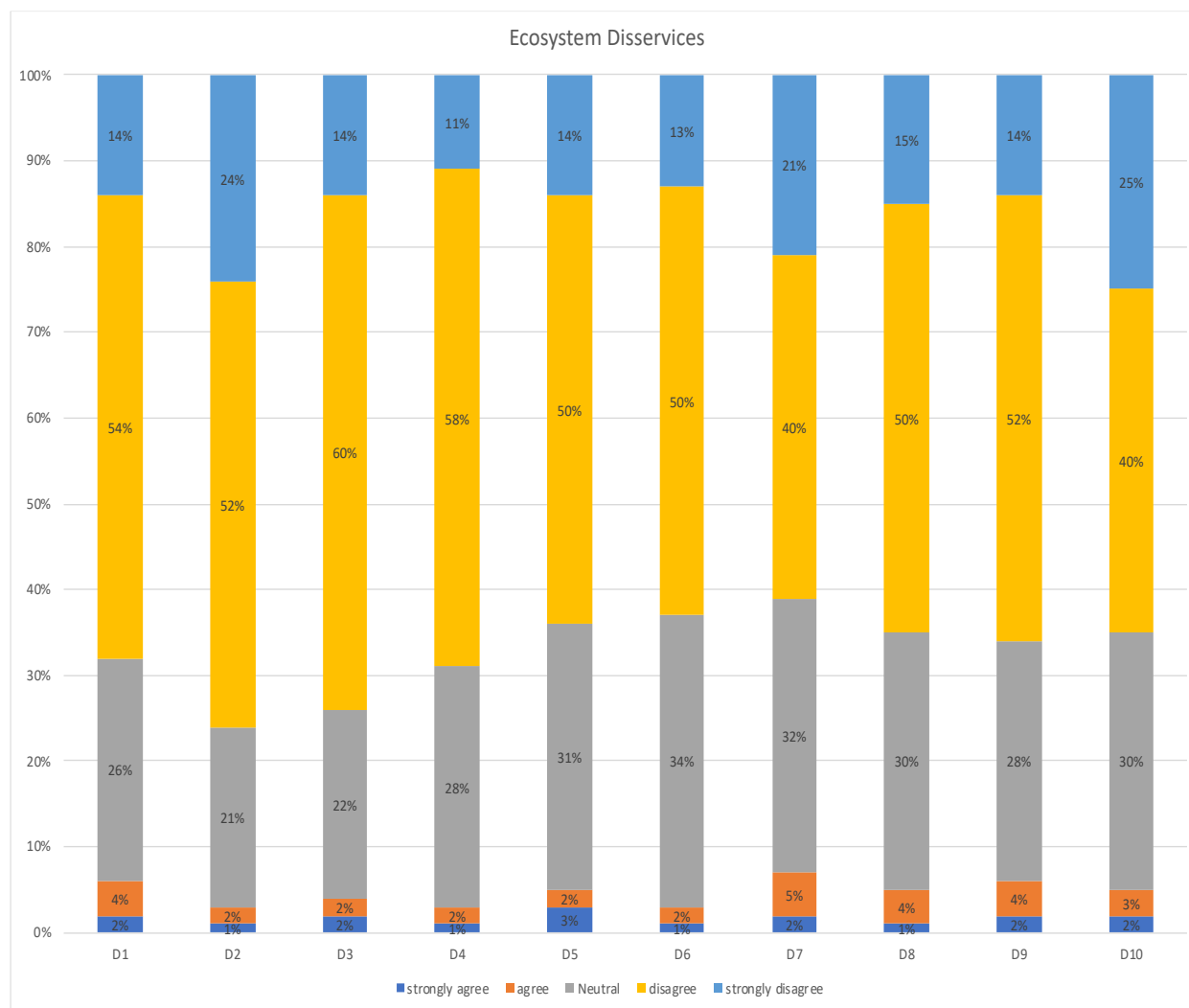


Fig. 2. Ecosystem disservices

Overall, a much smaller proportion of respondents concurred with the disservices than disagreed with the services is noteworthy. We also observed an overall increase in respondents who were unsure and chose to vote neither agree nor disapprove of this collection of statements. However, the percentage of respondents who thought that vegetation has negative consequences was significantly higher for two particular items.

CONCLUSIONS

The study's findings indicate that most individuals in are in favor of the existence of City Park because the community assigned aspects of Tebing Tinggi City Park, like safety, cleanliness, and vegetation, a score higher than 60%, visitors' impressions and perceptions of the park are satisfied or good. In addition, the public's impressions of the benefits and drawbacks of the vegetation in Tebing Tinggi City Park are shown in the perception of the vegetation there. Views of vegetation in Tebing Tinggi City Park are overwhelmingly positive, and

it is evident that people find the services they offer advantageous

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