

STATISTIK **HORTIKULTURA** PROVINSI DKI JAKARTA

*Statistics of Horticulture
of DKI Jakarta Province*

Volume 13, 2023

2022



BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK
PROVINSI DKI JAKARTA
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**STATISTIK
HORTIKULTURA
PROVINSI DKI JAKARTA**

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STATISTIK HORTIKULTURA PROVINSI DKI JAKARTA 2022

STATISTICS OF HORTICULTURE OF DKI JAKARTA PROVINCE 2022

Volume 13, 2023

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KATA PENGANTAR

Statistik Hortikultura DKI Jakarta 2022 ini merupakan publikasi tahunan yang diterbitkan oleh Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Publikasi ini diterbitkan berdasarkan hasil survei pertanian tanaman hortikultura yang dilaksanakan secara bulanan dan triwulan di Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Buku ini berisi informasi statistik berupa luas panen dan produksi tanaman sayuran, produksi tanaman buah-buahan, luas panen dan produksi tanaman hias, dan luas panen dan produksi tanaman biofarmaka keadaan tahun 2022 serta perkembangannya.

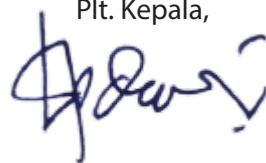
Informasi statistik disajikan dalam bentuk tabel, gambar, infografis, dan penjelasan ringkas yang berkaitan. Tabel luas panen dan produksi dirinci menurut kabupaten/kota, untuk memperoleh gambaran potensi wilayah secara menyeluruh dan spasial tentang usaha budidaya tanaman hortikultura di DKI Jakarta. Dengan demikian, diharapkan para pembaca mampu memperoleh pengetahuan yang jelas dan mudah dalam memahami isi buku ini.

Kepada semua pihak yang terlibat dalam penyusunan buku ini diucapkan terima kasih. Semoga kerjasama yang terjalin dengan baik selama ini dapat dipertahankan dan lebih ditingkatkan untuk masa yang akan datang. Saran, kritik, dan kontribusi untuk menjadi lebih baik di masa mendatang, senantiasa diharapkan.

Semoga buku ini dapat memberikan kontribusi bagi ilmu pengetahuan, dan memberikan manfaat bagi kita semua, terutama bagi para pembacanya.

Jakarta, Oktober 2023
BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK
PROVINSI DKI JAKARTA

Plt. Kepala,



Dwi Paramita Dewi

PREFACE

This 2022 DKI Jakarta Horticultural Statistics is an annual publication published by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of DKI Jakarta Province. This publication is based on the results of a horticultural agriculture survey conducted monthly and quarterly in DKI Jakarta. This book contains statistical information such as harvested area and production of vegetables, production of fruits, harvested area and production of ornamental plants, and harvested area and production of biopharmaceutical plants in 2022 and its development.

Statistical information is presented in tables, pictures, infographics, and related brief explanations. Tables of harvested area and production are presented by district/city to get an overview of the region's potential as a whole and spatial analysis of horticultural cultivation in DKI Jakarta. Thus, it is expected that the readers will gain evident knowledge and an easy understanding of the contents of this book.

Thank you to all those involved in the preparation of this book. Hopefully, the cooperation that has been well established so far can be maintained and further improved in the future. Suggestions, criticisms, and contributions to be better in the future are always welcome.

Hopefully, this book can contribute to science and benefit us, especially the readers.

*Jakarta, October 2023
Acting Head of BPS-Statistics
DKI Jakarta Province,*



Dwi Paramita Dewi

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STATISTIK HORTIKULTURA

DKI JAKARTA 2022

Publication of Statistics of Horticulture of DKI Jakarta Province 2022

Menyajikan data dan informasi tentang komoditas tanaman hortikultura.

Presents data and information about commodities on horticultural crop.

Menyajikan perkembangan luas panen/jumlah tanaman dan produksi tahun 2018-2022.

Presents the development of harvested area/number of plants and production in 2018-2022.

Menyajikan perkembangan komoditas tanaman hortikultura unggulan 6 wilayah kab/kota di DKI Jakarta.

Presents the development of superior horticultural crop commodities in 6 (six) districts/cities in DKI Jakarta.

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**Writing
Purpose**

1

PENDAHULUAN

INTRODUCTION





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1.1. Latar Belakang

DKI Jakarta merupakan wilayah Indonesia yang terletak pada $6^{\circ}12'$ Lintang Selatan dan $106^{\circ}48'$ Bujur Timur. Wilayahnya terdiri atas daratan yang hanya seluas $662,33\text{ Km}^2$ dan lautan seluas $6.977,5\text{ Km}^2$, menempatkan Jakarta sebagai salah satu kota terpadat di dunia karena memiliki jumlah penduduk sebanyak 10,64 Juta jiwa pada tahun 2022.

Selama ini Jakarta lebih dikenal sebagai kota jasa, industry, sebagai pusat pemerintahan, dan juga pusat kegiatan ekonomi. Jakarta terus bebenah dan melengkapi infrastrukturnya, tidak hanya untuk menarik wisatawan tetapi juga para investor. Dengan luas lahan yang terbatas, pembangunan ini tentunya memiliki konsekuensi berupa alih fungsi lahan, termasuk di dalamnya alih fungsi lahan pertanian.

Kondisi agroklimat DKI Jakarta, baik jenis tanah dan iklimnya, cocok untuk mengembangkan berbagai jenis komoditi hortikultura, seperti buah-buahan, sayur-sayuran serta tanaman hias dan tanaman obat-obatan. Namun, alih fungsi lahan pertanian untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pembangunan sarana/prasarana menjadi hal yang tidak bisa dihindari di Jakarta, sehingga kegiatan pertanian hortikultura di Jakarta berkembang mengikuti konsep pertanian perkotaan yang mengedepankan optimalisasi produksi di lahan sempit.

Hal ini sejalan dengan Desain Besar Pertanian Perkotaan Provinsi DKI Jakarta 2018-2030 yang mempunyai tujuan "Jakarta Menjadi Pusat Inovasi dan Gerakan

1.1. Background

DKI Jakarta is an Indonesian territory located at $6^{\circ}12'$ south latitude and $106^{\circ}48'$ east longitude, consisting of 662.33 Km^2 of land and 6977.5 Km^2 of the sea. With a limited land area and a population of 10.64 million people in 2022, Jakarta is one of the most densely populated cities in the world.

So far, Jakarta is better known as a city producing the service and industrial sectors and as the center of government and economic activity. This role makes Jakarta continue to develop. In addition to meeting housing needs, the availability of infrastructure and facilities/infrastructure continues to be completed to make Jakarta more attractive, not only for tourists but also for investors. With a limited land area, this development, of course, has consequences in the form of changes in land tenure, including agricultural land tenure.

The agro-climatic conditions of DKI Jakarta, both soil type and climate, are very suitable for developing various types of horticultural commodities such as fruits, vegetables, ornamental plants, and medicinal plants. However, the conversion of agricultural land to meet the needs of infrastructure development is unavoidable in Jakarta, so horticultural agricultural activities in Jakarta develop following the concept of urban agriculture that prioritizes optimization of production in narrow areas.

This concept is in line with the Great Design of Urban Agriculture for DKI Jakarta Province 2018-2030, which has the goal of "Jakarta Becomes the Center for Innovation

Pertanian Perkotaan". Pertanian Perkotaan diharapkan dapat menyediakan sumber makanan segar dengan harga lebih murah bagi masyarakat sebagai bagian dari ketahanan pangan, menumbuhkan pekerjaan bagi banyak orang sehingga bisa mengurangi angka kemiskinan, mendaur-ulang sampah untuk mengurangi volume sampah, dan menambah tutupan hijau untuk mengurangi dampak perubahan iklim. Pertanian perkotaan juga diharapkan mampu mempertahankan produktifitas tanaman pertanian khususnya tanaman hortikultura sehingga mampu bersaing dengan daerah lain yang mempunyai lahan pertanian yang lebih luas.

1.2. Tujuan Penulisan

Publikasi Statistik Hortikultura DKI Jakarta 2022 menyajikan data dan informasi tentang komoditas tanaman hortikultura. Publikasi ini juga menyajikan perkembangan luas panen/jumlah tanaman dan produksi tahun 2018-2022 dan perkembangan komoditas tanaman hortikultura unggulan 6 (enam) wilayah Kab/Kota di DKI Jakarta.

1.3. Ruang Lingkup

Pengumpulan data Statistik Pertanian Hortikultura dilakukan di seluruh wilayah di Indonesia dengan unit terkecil adalah kecamatan. Pencatatan dilakukan dengan menggunakan daftar isian Statistik Pertanian Hortikultura (SPH) dan meliputi seluruh pertanaman baik yang diusahakan oleh rumah tangga maupun perusahaan yang bergerak pada budidaya komoditas

and Urban Agriculture Movement". Urban Agriculture is expected to provide a source of fresh food at lower prices for the community as part of food security, create jobs for many people to reduce poverty, recycle waste to reduce the volume of waste, and add a green cover to minimize the impact of climate change. Urban agriculture is also expected to maintain the productivity of crops, especially horticultural crops, so they can compete with other areas with more expansive agricultural land.

1.2 Writing Purpose

Statistics of Horticulture of DKI Jakarta 2022 publication presents data and information on horticultural crop. This publication also presents the development of harvested area/number of plants and production in 2018-2022 and the development of superior horticultural crop commodities in 6 (six) districts/cities in DKI Jakarta.

1.3 Scope

Horticulture Agricultural Statistics data collection use the horticultural agriculture Statistics list to cover all regions in Indonesia with the smallest unit being the sub-district covering all plantations cultivated by households and companies engaged in the cultivation of horticultural commodities. Overall, the data presented in this publication are Fixed Figures (ATAP) of 2022 and cover

hortikultura. Secara keseluruhan, data yang disajikan dalam publikasi ini mencakup 18 komoditas strategis hortikultura dan sudah merupakan data Angka Tetap (ATAP) untuk tahun 2022. Khusus komoditas tanaman hias dan tanaman biofarmaka, pencatatan hanya dilakukan untuk tanaman budidaya yang diusahakan secara komersial (dijualbelikan sebagian atau seluruhnya).

Kegiatan pengumpulan data Statistik Pertanian Hortikultura (SPH) merupakan hasil kerja sama Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) dengan Direktorat Jenderal Hortikultura, Kementerian Pertanian.

1.4. Sistematika Penulisan

Sistematika penulisan pada publikasi ini adalah sebagai berikut.

Bab I. Pendahuluan, bab ini menguraikan latar belakang, tujuan dan ruang lingkup serta sistematika penulisan.

Bab II. Metodologi, bab ini menguraikan metode pengumpulan data, ragam data, serta konsep dan definisi yang digunakan.

Bab III. Gambaran Umum Pertanian Tanaman Hortikultura di DKI Jakarta Tahun 2022, bab ini bercerita tentang gambaran umum pertanian tanaman hortikultura, yang meliputi luas panen dan produksi komoditas pertanian tanaman hortikultura secara umum.

Bab IV. Kinerja Kegiatan Pertanian Tanaman Hortikultura Menurut Jenis Komoditas, bab ini menjelaskan perkembangan pertanian tanaman hortikultura menurut jenis komoditas tahun 2018-2022.

18 strategic horticultural commodities in Indonesia. Especially for ornamental plants and medicinal plants, the recording is only carried out for those which are partially or wholly sold.

Horticulture Agricultural Statistics (SPH) data collection activities are the result of collaboration between the BPS-Statistic Indonesia and the Directorate General of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture.

1.4. Writing System

Writing system in this publication are as follows.

Chapter I. Introduction, this chapter describes the background, objectives and scope and systematics of writing.

Chapter II. Methodology, this chapter describes the methods of data collection, variety of data, and concepts and definitions used.

Chapter III. Overview of Horticultural Crop Farming in DKI Jakarta, 2022, this chapter present about the general description of horticultural crop farming, includes the harvested area and production of horticultural crop.

Chapter IV. Performance of Horticultural Crops by Commodity, this chapter describes the development of horticultural crop by commodity in 2018-2022.

Bab V. Kinerja Kegiatan Pertanian Tanaman *Chapter V. Performance of Horticultural Horticulture* Secara Spasial, bab ini *Crops Spatially, this chapter describes* menjelaskan perkembangan pertanian *the development of horticultural crop by* tanaman hortikultura menurut wilayah kab/ *municipality/regency in DKI Jakarta.* kota di DKI Jakarta.

Lampiran, pada bagian ini memuat *Appendix, in this section contains a complete* secara lengkap tabel hasil Pengolahan SP *table as results of SP Horticulture Processing.* Hortikultura.

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SUMBER DATA STATISTIK HORTIKULTURA DKI JAKARTA 2022

Data Source of Statistics of Horticulture of DKI Jakarta Province 2022

SPH-SBS



Laporan tanaman sayur-sayuran semusim dengan periode laporan bulanan

A report of seasonal vegetable plants, monthly reporting period

SPH-BST

Laporan tanaman buah-buahan tahunan dengan periode laporan triwulanan



A report of annual fruit plants, quarterly reporting period

SPH-TBF



Laporan tanaman biofarmaka, periode laporan triwulanan

A report of annual medicinal plants, quarterly reporting period

SPH-TH

Laporan tanaman hias, periode laporan triwulanan



A report of annual ornamental plants, quarterly reporting period

SPH-Benih



Laporan benih tanaman hortikultura, periode laporan tahunan

A report of annual seed plants, the annual reporting period

2

METODOLOGI METHODOLOGY





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2.1. Metode Pengumpulan Data

Sebagaimana disampaikan sebelumnya, kegiatan pengumpulan data Statistik Pertanian Hortikultura (SPH) merupakan hasil Kerjasama Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) dengan Direktorat Jenderal Hortikultura, Kementerian Pertanian. Pada tingkat provinsi dan kabupaten/kota kerja sama tersebut tercermin dalam organisasi pengumpulan dan pengolahan data.

Pengumpulan data menjadi tanggung jawab Suku Dinas Ketahanan Pangan, Kelautan, dan Pertanian Provinsi DKI Jakarta, termasuk didalamnya kegiatan pemeriksaan kelengkapan dan kebenaran isian dokumen SPH. Petugas pengumpulan data hortikultura adalah Kepala Satuan Pelaksana (Kasatlak) Suku Dinas Ketahanan Pangan, Kelautan, dan Pertanian Provinsi DKI Jakarta yang berada di setiap kecamatan.

Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan daftar register kecamatan dan daftar isian (Kuesioner) Survei Pertanian Hortikultura (SPH) dengan cakupan wilayah pendataan adalah kecamatan. Dokumen yang digunakan dan periode pengumpulan datanya:

1. SPH-SBS adalah laporan tanaman sayur-sayuran semusim, periode laporan bulanan.
2. SPH-BST adalah laporan tanaman buah-buahan tahunan, periode laporan triwulanan.
3. SPH-TBF adalah laporan tanaman biofarmaka, periode laporan triwulanan.
4. SPH-TH adalah laporan tanaman hias, periode laporan triwulanan.
5. SPH-Benih adalah laporan benih tanaman hortikultura, periode laporan tahunan.

2.1 Data Collecting Method

As previously stated, the data collection activity for Horticulture Agricultural Statistics (SPH) is the result of a collaboration between the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Directorate General of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture. At the provincial and district/city levels this cooperation is reflected in the organization of data collection and processing.

Data collection is the responsibility of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Food, Maritime, and Agricultural Security Sub-Department, including checking the completeness and correctness of the SPH document. The horticultural data collection officer is the Head of the Implementing Unit (Kasatlak) of the Food Security, Maritime, and Agriculture Sub-Department of DKI Jakarta Province which is located in each sub-district.

Data was collected by using the sub-district register and the Horticultural Agricultural Survey (SPH) questionnaire with the coverage area of the data collection is sub-district. Documents used and data collection periods:

1. *SPH-SBS is a report of seasonal vegetable plants, monthly reporting period.*
2. *SPH-BST is a report of annual fruit plantas, quarterly reporting period.*
3. *SPH-TBF is a report of annual medicinal plants, quarterly reporting period.*
4. *SPH-TH is a report of annual ornamental plants, quarterly reporting period.*
5. *SPH-BENIH is a report of annual seed plants, the annual reporting period.*

Metode yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data tanaman hortikultura adalah metode pencacahan lengkap di seluruh kecamatan di Indonesia. Beberapa sumber untuk mendapatkan data hortikultura sebagai berikut:

1. Informasi dari petani/kelompok tani
2. Penyuluh (PPL)
3. Laporan petani kepada Kepala desa
4. Perusahaan yang mengusahakan budidaya hortikultura
5. Informasi dari pedagang, perangkai bunga (florist), asosiasi, koperasi, Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK), Balai Benih Hortikultura (BBH), Unit Pelayanan Teknis (UPT) Balai Pengawasan dan Sertifikasi Benih Tanaman Pangan dan Hortikultura (BPSB TPH).

Selanjutnya, hasilnya diserahkan kepada BPS Kabupaten/ Kota untuk diolah. Setelah itu, data yang sudah diolah divalidasi dalam forum sinkronisasi hasil pencatatan dan pengolahan baik di tingkat provinsi maupun pusat.

2.2. Data yang Dikumpulkan

Berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Pertanian No. 104 tahun 2020 jumlah Komoditas binaan Direktorat Jenderal Hortikultura adalah 569 jenis. Namun cakupan komoditas yang dikumpulkan datanya sebanyak 87 komoditas sebagaimana diuraikan dalam tabel 2.1 dibawah. Untuk DKI Jakarta, komoditas yang dicatat dalam SPH terbagi menjadi 4 (empat) kelompok komoditas yaitu tanaman buah-buahan, tanaman sayur-sayuran, tanaman

The method used in this data collection is to collect subdistrict level data from all subdistricts in Indonesia. Several sources to obtain horticulture data are as follows:

- 1. Information from farmers/group of farmers*
- 2. Extension Officer (PPL)*
- 3. Farmers report to head of village*
- 4. Companies that operate horticultural cultivation,*
- 5. Information from traders, florist, associations, cooperatives, Empowerment and Family Welfare (PKK), Horticultural Seed Center (BBH), Technical Services Unit (UPT) and Control and Certification Institute Food Crops and Horticulture Seeds (UPT BPSB TPH).*

Furthermore, the results are submitted to the BPS-Statistic of Municipality/Regency for processing. After that, the processed data is validated in a forum for synchronizing the results of recording and processing both at the provincial and central levels.

2.2 Data Collected

Based on Decision of the Minister of Agriculture No. 104/2020, the number of Commodities fostered by the Directorate General of Horticulture are 569 types. The scope of commodity data collected are 87 commodities as described in table 2.1 below. For DKI Jakarta, the commodities recorded in the SPH are divided into 4 (four) commodity groups, there are fruit plants, vegetable plants, ornamental plants and medicinal plants. The data collected include:

hias dan tanaman biofarmaka. Sementara data yang dikumpulkan antara lain:

1. Luas panen dan produksi tanaman sayuran.
2. Produksi buah-buahan.
3. Luas panen dan produksi tanaman hias.
4. Luas panen dan produksi tanaman biofarmaka.

2.3. Konsep dan Definisi

1. Produksi

Produksi adalah hasil menurut bentuk produk dari setiap tanaman sayuran, buah-buahan, biofarmaka, dan tanaman hias yang diambil berdasarkan luas yang dipanen/tanaman yang menghasilkan pada bulan/triwulan laporan. Data ini bersumber dari Statistik Pertanian Hortikultura, BPS.

1. Harvested area and production of vegetable crops.

2. Fruit production.

3. Harvested area and ornamental plant production.

4. Harvested area and production of medicinal plants.

2.3 Concepts and Definitions

1. Production

Production is a product according to the product form of each vegetable, fruit, medicinal, and ornamental plant which is taken based on the area harvested in the month / quarter of the report. This data is sourced from Horticulture Agricultural Statistics.

Tabel 2.1 Cakupan Komoditas Hortikultura yang dikumpulkan
Table 2.1 Scope of Collected Horticultural Commodities

| No | Kelompok Komoditas <i>Group of Commodity</i> | Komoditas <i>Commodity</i> |
|-----|---|--|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1 | Sayuran/ <i>Vegetables</i> (26) | Bawang Daun, Bawang Merah, Bawang Putih, Kembang Kol, Kentang, Kubis, Petsai /Sawi, Wortel, Bayam, Buncis, Cabai Besar/TW/Teropong, Cabai Keriting, Cabai Rawit, Jamur Tiram, Jamur Merang, Jamur Lainnya, Kacang Panjang, Kangkung, Mentimun, Labu Siam, Paprika, Terung, Tomat, Melinjo, Petai dan Jengkol |
| 2 | Buah/ <i>Fruit</i> (27) | Alpukat, Anggur, Apel, Belimbing, Buah Naga, Duku/Langsat/Kokosan, Durian, Jambu Air, Jambu Biji, Jeruk Lemon, Jeruk Pamelo, Jeruk Siam/Keprok, Lengkeng, Mangga, Manggis, Nenas, Nangka/Cempedak, Pepaya, Pisang, Rambutan, Salak, Sawo, Sirsak, Sukun, Melon, Semangka, dan Stroberi |
| 3 | Tanaman Biofarmaka/ <i>Medicinal Plants</i> (15) | Jahe, Jeruk Nipis, Kapulaga, Kencur, Kunyit, Laos/Lengkuas, Lempuyang, Lidah Buaya, Mahkota Dewa, Mengkudu/Pace, Sambiloto, Serai, Temuireng, Temukunci dan Temulawak |
| 4 | Tanaman Hias/ <i>Ornamental Plants</i> (19) | Anggrek, Gerbera(Herbras), Krisan, Mawar, Sedap Malam, Aglaonema, Anthurium Bunga, Bromelia, Bugenvil, Cordyline, Dracaena, Heliconia (Pisangpisangan), Ixora (Soka), Pakis, Palem, Phylodendron, Puring, Sansevieria (Lidah Mertua) dan Melati |

2. Luas Panen

Luas panen adalah luas tanaman sayuran, buah-buahan, biofarmaka dan tanaman hias yang diambil hasilnya/dipanen pada periode pelaporan. Luas panen untuk tanaman sayuran adalah luas tanaman yang dipanen sekaligus/habis/dibongkar dan luas tanaman yang dipanen berkali-kali (lebih dari satu kali)/belum habis. Tanaman yang dipanen sekaligus/ habis/ dibongkar adalah tanaman yang sehabis panen langsung dibongkar/ dicabut, terdiri dari bawang merah, bawang putih, bawang daun, kentang, kol/kubis, kembang kol, petesi/ sawi, wortel, lobak dan kacang merah. Tanaman yang dipanen berkali-kali (lebih dari satu kali)/belum habis adalah tanaman yang pemanenannya lebih dari satu kali dan biasanya dibongkar apabila panenan terakhir sudah tidak memadai lagi, terdiri dari: kacang panjang, cabe besar, cabe rawit, jamur, tomat, terung, buncis, ketimun, labu siam, kangkung, bayam, melon, semangka dan blewhaw.

3. Tanaman Produktif

Tanaman produktif adalah tanaman yang sedang menghasilkan dan pada triwulan yang bersangkutan dipetik hasilnya. Data ini bersumber dari Statistik Pertanian Hortikultura, BPS.

4. Tanaman sayuran dan buah-buahan semusim (disebut juga tanaman sayur-sayuran)

Tanaman sayuran semusim adalah tanaman sumber vitamin, garam mineral dan lain-lain yang dikonsumsi dari bagian tanaman yang berupa daun, bunga, buah dan umbinya, yang berumur kurang dari satu

2. Harvested Area

Harvested area is the area of vegetables, fruits, biopharmaca and ornamental plants taken or harvested during the reporting period. The harvested area for vegetable crops is the area of crops that are harvested all at once/exhausted/ unloaded and the area of crops that are harvested many times (more than once)/not yet finished. Crops that are harvested all at once/ discharged / dismantled are plants which after harvest are directly dismantled/ pulled out, consisting of shallots, garlic, onions, potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, Chinese cabbage/ mustard greens, carrots, turnips and red beans. Crops that are harvested many times (more than once)/not yet finished are plants that are harvested more than once and are usually dismantled when the last harvest is no longer sufficient, consisting of: long beans, large chillies, cayenne pepper, mushrooms, tomatoes, eggplant, beans, cucumbers, pumpkin Siamese, kangkong, spinach, melons, watermelons and cantaloupe.

3. Harvested Plant

Harvested plant is plant that can be harvested at a reporting quarter. This data is sourced from Horticulture Agricultural Statistics.

4. Seasonal vegetable and fruit plants (also known as vegetable plants)

Seasonal vegetable plants are sources of vitamins, mineral salts and others which are consumed from plant parts in the form of leaves, flowers, fruits and tubers, which are less than one year old. Seasonal fruit

tahun. Tanaman buah-buahan semusim adalah tanaman sumber vitamin, garam mineral dan lain-lain yang dikonsumsi dari bagian tanaman yang berupa buah, berumur kurang dari satu tahun, tidak berbentuk pohon/rumpun tetapi menjalar dan berbatang lunak.

Tanaman sayuran dan buah-buahan semusim antara lain bawang daun, bawang merah, bawang putih, bayam, blewah, buncis, cabai besar, cabai rawit, jamur, kacang merah, kacang panjang, kangkung, kembang kol, kentang, ketimun, kubis, labu siam, lobak, melon, paprika, sawi, semangka, stroberi, terung, tomat, dan wortel.

5. Tanaman buah-buahan dan sayuran tahunan (disebut juga tanaman buah-buahan)

Tanaman buah-buahan tahunan adalah tanaman sumber vitamin, garam mineral dan lain-lain yang dikonsumsi dari bagian tanaman yang berupa buah dan merupakan tanaman tahunan. Tanaman sayuran tahunan adalah tanaman sumber vitamin, garam mineral dan lain-lain yang dikonsumsi dari bagian tanaman yang berupa daun dan atau buah yang berumur lebih dari satu tahun. Tanaman buah-buahan dan sayuran tahunan yaitu alpukat, anggur, apel, belimbing, duku, durian, jambu air, jambu biji, jengkol, jeruk besar, jeruk siam, mangga, manggis, markisa, melinjo, nangka, nenas, pepaya, petai, pisang, rambutan, salak, sawo, sirsak, dan sukun.

6. Tanaman hias

Tanaman hias adalah tanaman yang mempunyai nilai keindahan baik bentuk,

plants are plant sources of vitamins, mineral salts and others which are consumed from plant parts in the form of fruit, less than one year old, not in the form of trees / clumps but spread and soft trunked.

Seasonal vegetables and fruits plants include leeks, shallots, garlic, spinach, cantaloupe, chickpeas, large chilies, cayenne pepper, mushrooms, kidney beans, long beans, kangkong, cauliflower, potatoes, cucumbers, cabbage, pumpkin Siamese, turnips, melons, paprika, Chinese cabbage, watermelons, strawberries, eggplant, tomatoes, and carrots

5. Annual fruit and vegetable crops (also known as fruit plants)

Annual fruit plants are plant sources of vitamins, mineral salts and others which are consumed from plant parts in the form of fruit and are annual plants. Annual vegetable plants are plant sources of vitamins, mineral salts and others which are consumed from plant parts in the form of leaves and / or fruits that are more than one year old. Annual fruit and vegetable plants, namely avocado, grapes, apples, star fruit, duku, durian, rose apple, guava, jengkol, big orange, siamese, mango, mangosteen, passion fruit, melinjo, jackfruit, pineapple, papaya, petai, bananas, rambutan, salacca, sapodilla, soursop, and breadfruit.

6. Ornamental plants

Ornamental plants are plants that have a good value of beauty in shape, color of

warnadaun,tajukmaupunbunganya,sering digunakan untuk penghias pekarangan dan lain sebagainya. Tanaman hias antara lain adenium, aglonema, anggrek, anthurium, anyelir, caladium, cordyline, diffenbachia, dracaena, euphorbia, gerbera, heliconia, soka, krisan, mawar, melati, monstera, pakis, palem, phylodendron, sansevieria (pedangpedangan), dan sedap malam.

7. Tanaman biofarmaka

Tanaman biofarmaka adalah tanaman yang bermanfaat untuk obatobatan, kosmetik dan kesehatan yang dikonsumsi atau digunakan dari bagianbagian tanaman seperti daun, batang, buah, umbi (rimpang) ataupun akar. Tanaman biofarmaka antara lain dlingo, jahe, kapulaga, keji beling, kencur, kunyit, laos/lengkuas, lempuyang, lidah buaya, mahkota dewa, mengkudu/pace, sambiloto, temuireng, temukunci, dan temulawak.

leaves, crowns and flowers, often used to decorate the yard and so forth. Ornamental plants include ad enium, aglonema, orchids, anthurium, carnations, caladium, cordyline, diffen bachia, dracaena, euphorbia, gerbera, heliconia, soka, chrysanthemum, rose, jasmine, monstera, fern, palm, phylo dendron, dracaena, euphorbia, ger bera, heliconia, soka, chrysanthemum, rose, jasmine, monstera, fern, palm, phylodendron, sansevieria (swords), and sedap malam.

8. Medicinal plants

Medicinal plants are plants that are useful for medicines, cosmetics and health which are consumed or used from parts of plants such as leaves, stems, fruits, tubers (rhizomes) or roots. Medicinal plants include dlingo, ginger, cardamom, verbenaceae, east Indian galangan, turmeric, laos / galangal, zingiber aromaticum, aloe vera, phaleria macrocarpa, morinda citrifolia / pace, bitter, black turmeric, temukunci, and java turmeric

LUAS PANEN DAN PRODUKSI TANAMAN HORTIKULTURA DI DKI JAKARTA 2022

*Harvested Area and Production of Horticulture Crop
in DKI Jakarta Province 2022*

TANAMAN SAYURAN

Vegetable Plants



Luas Panen
Harvested Area
1.389,1 ha

Total Produksi
Production Total
10.201,2
ton

TANAMAN BUAH-BUAHAN

Fruit Plants



Jumlah Tanaman yang Menghasilkan
Number of Produced Fruits
388.024 Pohon

Total Produksi
Production Total
21.173,9
ton

TANAMAN BIOFARMAKA

Medicinal Plants



Luas Panen
Harvested Area
4761 m²

Total Produksi
Production Total
12.324
kg

TANAMAN HIAS

Ornamental Plants



Luas Panen
Harvested Area
49.895 m²

Total Produksi
Production Total
499.796
Pohon

3

GAMBARAN UMUM
GENERAL OVERVIEW



<https://jakarta.bps.go.id>

DKI Jakarta selama ini lebih dikenal sebagai penghasil sektor jasa dan industri, tetapi sebenarnya DKI Jakarta juga menghasilkan sektor pertanian. Berdasarkan data PDRB DKI Jakarta pada tahun 2022, nilai tambah sektor pertanian di Jakarta sebesar 2.528,27 Milliar rupiah. Selama lima tahun terakhir peranan sektor ini relative stabil di setiap tahunnya, yaitu kurang dari 0,1%. Namun demikian pada tahun 2022 sektor ini mampu mencapai pertumbuhan yang cukup tinggi, yaitu 2,51%, disaat beberapa sektor lainnya mengalami perlambatan. Hal ini mengindikasikan sektor pertanian merupakan sektor yang dapat bertahan pada gejolak ekonomi tingkat regional. Kondisi ini, terutama ditopang oleh subsektor perikanan yang tumbuh tinggi 6,13 persen.

Ditengah keterbatasan lahan di DKI Jakarta saat ini, sulit bagi Jakarta untuk bisa mengembangkan sektor pertanian secara konvensional dengan menggunakan lahan luas. Keterbatasan lahan menjadi tantangan untuk memanfaatkan sentuhan inovasi teknologi dalam mengembangkan pertanian hortikultura. Salah satunya dengan menerapkan teknologi pertanian vertikal, hidroponik dan aquaponic. Sistem pertanian yang memanfaatkan lahan yang minimal dengan hasil yang maksimal ini ternyata cocok diterapkan untuk komoditi hortikultura. Secara umum, komoditi hortikultura yang dibudidayakan di DKI Jakarta meliputi tanaman sayur-sayuran, buah-bahan, tanaman hias dan tanaman biofarmaka. Budidaya keempat komoditi hortikultura ini tersebar di semua kabupaten dan kota yang ada di Jakarta.

Pada tahun 2022, luas panen tanaman

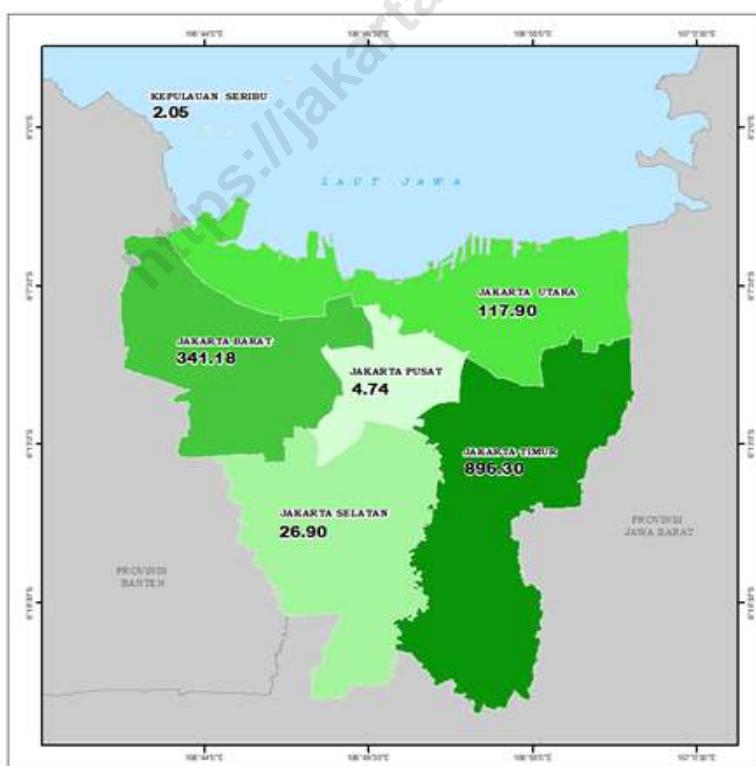
DKI Jakarta has been better known as a producer of the service and industrial sectors, but actually DKI Jakarta also produces the agricultural sector. Based on DKI Jakarta GRDP data in 2022, the added value of the agricultural sector in Jakarta amounted to 2,528.27 billion rupiah. Over the past five years the role of this sector has been relatively stable every year, which is less than 0.1%. However, in 2022 this sector was able to achieve a fairly high growth of 2.51%, when several other sectors experienced a slowdown. This indicates that agriculture is a sector that can withstand regional economic turmoil. This condition is mainly supported by the fisheries subsector, which grew at a high rate of 6.13 percent.

Amidst the current land limitations in DKI Jakarta, it is difficult for Jakarta to be able to develop the agricultural sector conventionally by using large areas of land. Land limitation is a challenge to utilize a touch of technological innovation in developing horticultural agriculture. One of them is by applying vertical farming technology, hydroponics and aquaponic. This agricultural system that utilizes minimal land with maximum results is suitable for horticultural commodities. In general, horticultural commodities cultivated in DKI Jakarta include vegetables, fruits, ornamental plants and biopharmaceutical plants. The cultivation of these four horticultural commodities is spread across all districts and cities in Jakarta.

In 2022, the harvest area of vegetable

sayuran tercatat 1.389,07 Ha dengan jumlah produksi sebanyak 10.201,23 ton. Produksi tanaman sayuran ini mengalami perlambatan sebesar minus 11,54 persen bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021 yang sebesar 11.532 ton. Jenis tanaman sayuran dominan yang dibudidayakan di DKI Jakarta antara lain bayam, kangkung dan sawi. Tinjauan terhadap luas panen tanaman sayur-sayuran secara spasial menunjukkan luas panen tanaman sayur-sayuran terluas ada di wilayah Jakarta Timur dengan luas 896,30 Ha. Luasan ini naik sebesar 4,80 Ha bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021 yang seluas 891,50 Ha. Setelah itu diikuti oleh Jakarta Barat dengan luas panen 341,18 Ha

crops was recorded at 1,389.07 ha with a total production of 10,201.23 tons. This vegetable crop production experienced a slowdown of minus 11.54 percent when compared to 2021 which amounted to 11,532 tons. The dominant types of vegetable crops cultivated in DKI Jakarta include spinach, kale and mustard greens. A review of the harvest area of vegetable crops spatially shows that the largest harvest area of vegetable crops is in the East Jakarta area with an area of 896.30 Ha. This area increased by 4.80 Ha when compared to 2021 which was 891.50 Ha. This was followed by West Jakarta with a harvest area of 341.18 Ha and North Jakarta with an area of 117.90 Ha. The regions with



Gambar 3.1 Luas Panen Tanaman Sayur-sayuran menurut Kab/Kota di DKI Jakarta (Ha), 2022
 Figure 3.1 Harvested Area of Vegetable Plants by Regency/Municipality (Ha), 2022

dan Jakarta Utara dengan luas 117,90 Ha. Wilayah dengan luas panen tanaman sayur-sayuran terkecil adalah Kepulauan Seribu, Jakarta Pusat, Jakarta Selatan dengan luas masing-masing sebesar 2,05 Ha, 4,74 Ha dan 26,90 Ha. Pada tahun 2021 untuk Kepulauan Seribu dan Jakarta Pusat mulai ada penanaman tanaman sayur-sayuran walaupun dengan nilai yang masih kecil. Di tahun 2022, kenaikan luas lahan di kedua wilayah tersebut masing-masing 1,17 Ha dan 2,00 Ha.

Produksi tanaman buah-buahan di Jakarta pada tahun 2022 tercatat sebesar 21.173,86 Ton. Nilai produksi ini diperoleh dari 388.024 pohon tanaman buah-buahan yang menghasilkan. Jika dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021, produksi tanaman buah-buahan menurun yang cukup tinggi yaitu sebesar 10.682 Ton atau minus 33,53 persen. Tinjauan spasial produksi tanaman buah-buahan menunjukkan Jakarta Timur mempunyai produksi terbesar yaitu 15.505,72 Ton. Produksi ini menurun 7.013,15 Ton bila dibandingkan tahun 2021, yang sebesar 22.518,87 Ton. Wilayah dengan produksi tanaman buah-buahan terbesar berikutnya adalah Jakarta Barat (1.721,90 Ton) dan Jakarta Utara (1.503,72 Ton). Wilayah Jakarta Selatan dan Kepulauan Seribu yang mempunyai produksi terkecil, masing-masing sebesar 1.020,66 Ton dan 1.004,18 Ton.

Selanjutnya, jumlah tanaman buah-buahan yang menghasilkan pada tahun 2022 di DKI Jakarta sebanyak 388.024 pohon. Tinjauan terhadap jumlah tanaman yang menghasilkan secara spasial menunjukkan jumlah tanaman terbanyak ada di wilayah Jakarta Timur dengan jumlah

the smallest harvest areas of vegetable crops are Thousand Islands, Central Jakarta, South Jakarta with an area of 2.05 Ha, 4.74 Ha and 26.90 Ha respectively. In 2021, for the Kepulauan Seribu regency and Central Jakarta, vegetable crops began to be planted even though the value was still small. In 2022, the increase in land area in the two regions was 1.17 Ha and 2.00 Ha respectively.

Fruit crop production in Jakarta in 2022 was recorded at 21,173.86 tons. This production value was obtained from 388,024 fruit trees. When compared to 2021, the production of fruit crops decreased quite high, namely by 10,682 tons or minus 33.53 percent. Spatial review of fruit crop production shows that East Jakarta has the largest production of 15,505.72 tons. This production decreased by 7,013.15 tons compared to 2021, which amounted to 22,518.87 tons. The regions with the next largest fruit crop production are West Jakarta (1,721.90 tons) and North Jakarta (1,503.72 tons). South Jakarta and Kepulauan Seribu have the smallest production, at 1,020.66 tons and 1,004.18 tons respectively.

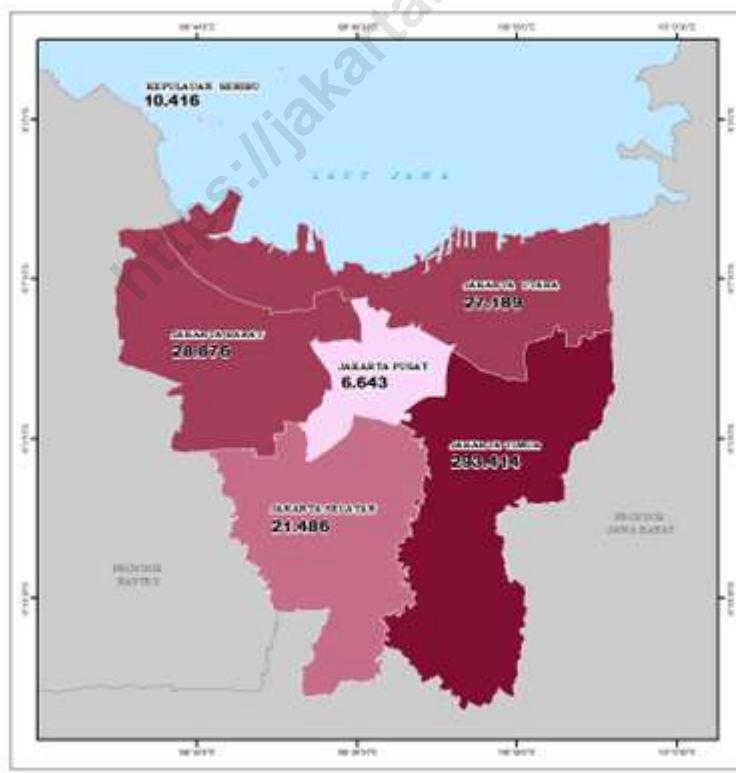
Furthermore, the number of fruit trees producing in 2022 in DKI Jakarta is 388,024 trees. A spatial review of the number of fruit trees shows that the largest number of trees is in East Jakarta with 293,414 trees. This number has increased by 137,689 trees, or 88.42 percent when compared to 2021 which

293.414 pohon. Jumlah ini mengalami peningkatan 137.689 pohon, atau 88,42 persen bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021 yang sebanyak 225.188 pohon. Kemudian diikuti oleh Jakarta Barat dengan jumlah 28.876 pohon dan Jakarta Utara dengan jumlah 27.189 pohon. Wilayah dengan jumlah tanaman buah-buahan paling sedikit adalah Jakarta Pusat (6.643 pohon). Luas panen ini bertambah 6.366 pohon bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021 yang sebanyak 277 pohon.

DKI Jakarta juga memiliki potensi dalam budidaya tanaman hias. Tanaman Anggrek Pot, Tanaman hias palem,

amounted to 225,188 trees. Then followed by West Jakarta with 28,876 trees and North Jakarta with 27,189 trees. The region with the least amount of fruit crops is Central Jakarta (6,643 trees). This harvest area increased by 6,366 trees when compared to 2021 which amounted to 277 trees.

DKI Jakarta also has potential in ornamental plant cultivation. Potted Orchids, Ornamental Palms, Philodendron and Ferns



Gambar 3.2 Jumlah Tanaman Buah-buahan menurut Kab/Kota di DKI Jakarta (Pohon), 2022
 Figure Number of Fruit Plants by Regency/Municipality in DKI Jakarta (Trees), 2022

Philodendron dan Pakis merupakan jenis tanaman hias yang mendominasi produksi di Jakarta. Luas panen tanaman hias pada tahun 2022 adalah 49.895 m^2 dengan produksi sebanyak 2.922 tangkai. Produksi tanaman hias ini mengalami penurunan 175.231 pohon atau minus 25,96 persen bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021 yang sebanyak 675.027 pohon. Penurunan ini disebabkan adanya perbedaan cakupan dalam pendataan SPH tahun 2021. Wilayah dengan luas panen tanaman hias terbesar adalah Jakarta Barat yaitu seluas 28.739 m^2 dengan nilai produksi 455.356 pohon. Luas panen ini menurun 28.739 m^2 bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021 yang

are the types of ornamental plants that dominate production in Jakarta. The harvest area of ornamental plants in 2022 is $49,895\text{ m}^2$ with a production of 2,922 stalks. This ornamental plant production has decreased by 175,231 trees or minus 25.96 percent when compared to 2021 which amounted to 675,027 trees. This decrease is due to differences in coverage in the 2021 SPH data collection. The region with the largest ornamental plant harvest area is West Jakarta, which is $28,739\text{ m}^2$ with a production value of 455,356 trees. This harvest area decreased by $28,739\text{ m}^2$ when compared to 2021 which was $32,596\text{ m}^2$. This was followed by East Jakarta with an area of $16,038\text{ m}^2$ and South Jakarta with an



Gambar 3.3 Luas Panen Tanaman Hias menurut Kab/Kota di DKI Jakarta (M^2), 2022

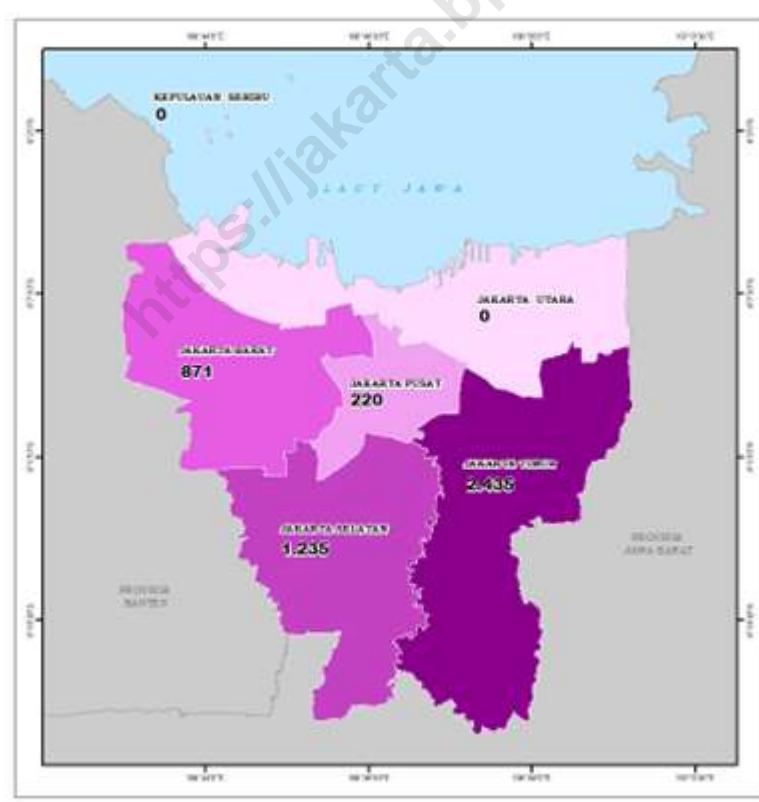
Figure Harvested Area of Medicinal Plants by Municipality/Regency in DKI Jakarta (M^2), 2022

seluas 32.596 m². Setelah itu diikuti oleh Jakarta Timur dengan luas 16.038 m² dan Jakarta Selatan dengan luas 5.108 m².

Produksi tanaman hias pada tahun 2022 secara spasial menunjukkan Jakarta Barat merupakan wilayah dengan produksi paling besar yaitu 455.356 pohon/tangkai. Produksi ini mengalami kenaikan bila dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang sebesar 323.995 tangkai atau 40,54 persen. Produksi tanaman hias terbesar kedua adalah Jakarta Timur (39.166 pohon/tangkai) dan diikuti Jakarta Selatan (5.264 pohon/tangkai).

area of 5,108 m².

The production of ornamental plants in 2022 spatially shows that West Jakarta is the region with the largest production of 455,356 trees/stem. This production has increased when compared to 2021 which amounted to 323,995 stem or 40.54 percent. The second largest production of ornamental plants is East Jakarta (39,166 trees/stem) and followed by South Jakarta (5,264 trees/stem).



Gambar 3.4 Luas Panen Tanaman Biofarmaka menurut Kab/Kota di DKI Jakarta (M²), 2022
Figure 3.4 Harvested Area of Medicinal Plants by Municipality/Regency in DKI Jakarta (M²), 2022

Masih pada tahun yang sama, luas tanaman biofarmaka di Jakarta adalah 4.761 m^2 dengan total produksi sebanyak 12.324,00 Kg. Tanaman lidah buaya, mahkota dewa, jahe dan laos merupakan jenis tanaman biofarmaka yang paling banyak dibudidayakan di Jakarta. Bila dilihat menurut sebaran wilayah maka luas panen terbesar ada di Jakarta Timur yaitu 2.435 m^2 . Luas panen ini berkurang 1.149 M^2 bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021 yang seluas 3.584 m^2 . Setelah itu diikuti oleh Jakarta Selatan dengan luas 1.235 m^2 , Jakarta Barat dengan luas 871 m^2 , dan Jakarta Pusat dengan luas 220 M^2 . Terdapat 2 (dua) wilayah yang tidak memiliki luas tanaman biofarmaka pada tahun 2022 yaitu Kepulauan Seribu, dan Jakarta Utara.

Produksi tanaman biofarmaka secara spasial menunjukkan bahwa produksi terbesar berasal dari Jakarta Timur (7.678 Kg). Produksi ini mengalami penurunan 6.986 Kg bila dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang sebanyak 14.664 Kg . Selanjutnya diikuti Jakarta Barat (3.221 Kg) dan Jakarta Selatan (1.245 Kg), Jakarta Pusat (180 Kg). Sementara 2 (dua) wilayah lainnya tidak memproduksi tanaman biofarmaka pada tahun 2022 yaitu Kepulauan Seribu, dan Jakarta Utara.

In the same year, the area of biopharmaceutical plants in Jakarta was $4,761 \text{ m}^2$, with a total production of 12,324.00 Kg. Aloe vera, mahkota dewa, ginger and laos are the types of biopharmaca plants that are most widely cultivated in Jakarta. When viewed according to regional distribution, the largest harvest area is in East Jakarta, which is $2,435 \text{ m}^2$. This harvest area decreased by $1,149 \text{ m}^2$ when compared to 2021 which was $3,584 \text{ m}^2$. This was followed by South Jakarta with an area of $1,235 \text{ m}^2$, West Jakarta with an area of 871 m^2 , and Central Jakarta with an area of 220 m^2 . There are 2 (two) regions that do not have an area of biopharmaca plants in 2022, namely the Kepulauan Seribu regency and North Jakarta.

The spatial production of biopharmaca plants shows that the largest production comes from East Jakarta ($7,678 \text{ Kg}$). This production decreased by $6,986 \text{ Kg}$ when compared to 2021 which was $14,664 \text{ Kg}$. Next followed by West Jakarta ($3,221 \text{ Kg}$) and South Jakarta ($1,245 \text{ Kg}$), Central Jakarta (180 Kg). While 2 (two) other regions did not produce biopharmaca plants in 2022, namely Kepulauan Seribu regency and North Jakarta.



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TANAMAN HORTIKULTURA UNGGULAN DI DKI JAKARTA 2022

Superior Horticulture Crop in DKI Jakarta Province 2022

TANAMAN SAYURAN

Vegetable Plants



Kangkung
Kangkong

4.726,8 ton



Bayam
Spinach

3.278,4 ton



Sawi
Sawi

2.176,3 ton

TANAMAN BUAH-BUAHAN

Fruit Plants



Mangga
Mango

5.269,1 ton



Pisang
Banana

2.961,7 ton



Jambu Biji
Guava

2.900,7 ton

TANAMAN BIOFARMAKA

Medicinal Plants



Mahkota Dewa
Phaleria Macrocarpa

4.008 kg



Lidah Buaya
Aloe Vera

3.135 kg



Jahe
Ginger

1.377 kg

TANAMAN HIAS

Ornamental Plants



Anggrek
Orchid

190.460 Pohon



Palem
Palm

99.776 Pohon



Aglonema
Aglaonema

90.582 Pohon

4

**KINERJA HORTIKULTURA
MENURUT KOMODITAS**
PERFORMANCE HORTICULTURE BY ITS KIND



<https://jakarta.bps.go.id>

4.1. Tanaman Sayur-sayuran

Kelompok tanaman sayur-sayuran terdiridari 23 (dua puluh tiga) jenis komoditi. Pada tahun 2022, ada 9 (sembilan) jenis tanaman sayuran yang dibudidayakan di DKI Jakarta. Sayuran tersebut adalah bawang merah, bayam, cabe rawit, kangkung, kembang kol, kubis, petsai/sawi, terung, dan tomat. Diantara komoditas tersebut, komoditas yang dominan diproduksi di DKI Jakarta antara lain kangkung, bayam, petsai/sawi. Sedangkan untuk tomat, baru mulai dibudidayakan di DKI Jakarta pada tahun ini. Secara umum, total luas panen tanaman sayuran pada tahun 2022 sebesar 1.388,32 hektar atau turun 11,53 persen dibandingkan dengan tahun sebelumnya.

Kangkung

Kangkung merupakan tanaman sayuran yang memiliki panen terluas di Jakarta dibandingkan dengan jenis tanaman sayuran yang lain. Pada tahun 2022, luas panen kangkung sebesar 581 Ha, mengalami penurunan bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021 yang sebesar 638,04 Ha. Sejalan dengan luas panen yang mengalami penurunan, produksi tanaman kangkung pada tahun 2022 turun sebesar 617,59 Ton (minus 11,56%), yaitu dari 5.344,38 Ton pada tahun 2021 menjadi 4.726,78 Ton pada tahun 2022. Di tahun ini, tanaman kangkung dibudidayakan di semua wilayah kab/kota di Jakarta. Pproduksi tanaman kangkung terbanyak diproduksi di Jakarta Timur (2.587,60 Ton), diikuti Jakarta Utara (1.242,60 Ton), dan Jakarta Barat (880,73 Ton)

4.1. Vegetables Plant

The vegetable crop group consists of 23 types of commodities. In 2022, nine types of vegetable plants were cultivated in DKI Jakarta. These vegetables are shallot, spinach, chilli, water spinach, cauliflower, cabbage, cheese cabbage, eggplant, and tomato. Among these commodities, the dominant commodities produced in DKI Jakarta include water spinach, spinach, and cheese cabbage. Meanwhile, tomato have only begun to be cultivated in DKI Jakarta this year. The total harvested area for vegetables in 2022 was 1,388.32 hectares, a decrease of 11.53 percent compared to the previous year.

Water Spinach

Water spinach was a vegetable plant with the largest harvest in Jakarta compared to other types of vegetable plants. In 2022, the water spinach harvest area was 581 Ha, a decrease compared to 2021, which was 638.04 Ha. In line with the decreasing harvest area, water spinach production 2022 decreased by 617.59 tons (minus 11.56%), from 5,344.38 tons in 2021 to 4,726.78 tons in 2022. This year, water spinach plants were cultivated in all districts/cities in Jakarta. The highest production of kale plants is produced in Jakarta Timur (2,587.60 tonnes), followed by Jakarta Utara (1,242.60 tonnes) and Jakarta Barat (880.73 tonnes).



Gambar 4.1 Produksi Tanaman Kangkung Menurut Kab/Kota di DKI Jakarta (Ton), 2022
Figure Production of Kangkung by Regency/Municipality in DKI Jakarta (Tons), 2022

Bayam

Tanaman bayam merupakan tanaman sayuran kedua yang banyak dibudidaya di Jakarta. Berdasarkan hasil pendataan SPH, pada tahun 2022 luas panen tanaman bayam di Jakarta tercatat seluas 465,48 Ha. Luas panen ini mengalami penurunan 52,96 Ha, atau 10,22 persen, bila dibandingkan tahun 2021. Sejalan dengan luas panen yang mengalami penurunan, produksi tanaman bayam pada tahun 2022 turun sebesar 190,57 Ton (minus 5,49%), yaitu dari 3.469,00 Ton pada tahun 2021 menjadi 3.278,42 Ton pada tahun 2022. Sejalan dengan tanaman kangkung, secara spasial tanaman bayam banyak diproduksi di Jakarta Timur, Jakarta Barat dan Jakarta Utara dengan nilai produksi masing-masing sebesar 2.361,60 Ton; 792,80 Ton dan 110,58 Ton. Untuk tiga wilayah lainnya juga terdapat produksi bayam tetapi dengan jumlah yang sangat kecil. Jakarta Selatan

Spinach

Spinach was the second most widely cultivated vegetable crop in Jakarta. Based on the results of SPH data collection, in 2022, the harvested area of spinach plants in Jakarta was recorded at 465.48 Ha. This harvest area decreased by 52.96 Ha, or 10.22 percent, compared to 2021. In line with the decrease in harvest area, spinach production in 2022 was reduced by 190.57 tons (minus 5.49%), from 3,469.00 tons in 2021 to 3,278.42 tons in 2022. In line with water spinach, spinach was spatially produced in Jakarta Timur, Jakarta Barat and Jakarta Utara with a production value of 2,361.60 tons, 792.80 Tons and 110.58 Tons. There is also spinach production for the other three regions but in minimal quantities. Jakarta Selatan produced 12.23 tons, Kepulauan Seribu had 0.61 tons, and Jakarta Pusat produced 0.60 tons.

memproduksi 12,23 ton, Kepulauan Seribu memproduksi 0,61 ton, dan Jakarta Pusat memproduksi 0,60 ton.

Petsai/Sawi

Selain tanaman kangkung dan bayam, tanaman petsai/sawi juga banyak dibudidayakan di DKI Jakarta. Di tahun 2022, luas panen untuk tanaman petsai/sawi sebesar 335,74 Ha, luas panen ini menurun 16,98% jika dibandingkan dengan tahun sebelumnya. Sejalan dengan luas panen, produksi tanaman petsai/sawi juga mengalami penurunan di tahun 2022. Pada tahun ini produksi sawi turun 6,86 Ton sehingga total produksi tanaman sawi sebesar 2.176,34 Ton. Produksi tanaman petsai/sawi paling besar terdapat di Jakarta Timur yang mencapai 1.782,20 Ton. Kemudian diikuti oleh Jakarta Barat dan Jakarta Utara dengan produksi

Chinese Cabbage

Besides water spinach and spinach, chinese cabbage were also widely cultivated in DKI Jakarta. In 2022, the harvest area for chinese cabbage was 335.74 Ha. This harvest area was decreased by 16.98% compared to the previous year. In line with the harvested area, the production of chinese cabbage also dropped in 2022. This year, chinese cabbage production fell by 6.86 tons, bringing total crop production to 2,176.34. The most significant production of chinese cabbage was in Jakarta Timur, reaching 1,782.20 tons, followed by Jakarta Barat and Jakarta Utara with 309.42 tonnes and 81.10 tonnes, respectively. For Jakarta Selatan and Jakarta



Gambar 4.2 Produksi Tanaman Bayam Menurut Kab/Kota di DKI Jakarta (Ton), 2022
Figure Production of Spinach by Regency/Municipality in DKI Jakarta (Tons), 2022

masing-masing 309,42 Ton dan 81,10 Ton. Untuk Jakarta Selatan dan Jakarta Pusat produksinya sangat kecil, sedangkan di Kepulauan Seribu tidak ada produksi petsai/sawi

Tanaman Tomat

Selain tiga tanaman diatas, pada tahun 2022 ada satu tanaman yang mulai dibudidayakan di DKI Jakarta, yaitu tanaman tomat. Di tahun ini, baru dua wilayah yang melakukan budidaya tanaman tomat, yaitu Kepulauan Seribu dan Jakarta Utara. Di Kepulauan Seribu, luas panen tanaman tomat sebesar 0,02 Ha dengan produksi sebanyak 0,02 Ton. Sedangkan di Jakarta Utara, luas panen tanaman tomat sebesar 0,20 Ha dengan produksi sebanyak 0,20 Ton.

4.2. Tanaman Buah-buahan

Kelompok Tanaman Buah-Buahan

Pusat, the production was tiny. At the same time, in the Kepulauan Seribu, there is no chinese cabbage production.

Tomato

Apart from the three plants above, in 2022, one plant began to be cultivated in DKI Jakarta, namely the tomato. Only two regions were growing tomato plants this year, namely the Kepulauan Seribu and Jakarta Utara. In the Kepulauan Seribu, the tomato harvest area was 0.02 Ha with a production of 0.02 Tons. Meanwhile, in Jakarta Utara, the tomato harvest area was 0.20 Ha, produced 0.20 Tons.

4.2. Fruit Plants

The Fruit Plants Group consists of 30 types



Gambar 4.3 Produksi Tanaman Petsai/Sawi Menurut Kab/Kota di DKI Jakarta (Ton), 2022
 Figure Production of Petsai/Mustard by Regency /Municipality in DKI Jakarta (Tons), 2022

terdiri dari 30 jenis komoditi baik tanaman buah-buahan tahunan maupun semusim. Pada tahun 2022, sebanyak 28 jenis komoditi buah-buahan tersebut sudah dibudidayakan di Jakarta. Dari seluruh jenis tanaman buah-buahan, lima jenis buah-buahan yang produksinya paling besar yaitu mangga, pisang, jambu biji, belimbing, dan rambutan. Kelima buah-buahan memiliki produksi lebih dari 2.000 Ton dalam setahun, bahkan produksi buah mangga mencapai 5.000 Ton di tahun 2022.

Untuk tanaman melon dan semangka baru mulai dibudidayakan pada tahun 2021, sehingga jumlah tanaman dan produksinya masih belum banyak. Tanaman melon dibudidayakan di Kepulauan Seribu, Jakarta Barat, dan Jakarta Utara. Di tahun ini total produksinya sebanyak 5,31 Ton. Sedangkan untuk tanaman semangka hanya dibudidayakan di Kepulauan Seribu, dengan produksi sebanyak 0,2 Ton pada tahun 2022.

Mangga

Tanaman buah yang paling banyak diproduksi pada tahun 2022 di DKI Jakarta adalah manga. Produksinya mencapai 5.269, 15 Ton, dengan jumlah tanaman yang menghasilkan sebanyak 69.113 pohon. Produksi buah ini turun 42,23 persen dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya yang sebesar 9.121,67 Ton. Secara spasial, komoditi mangga banyak dibudidayakan di Jakarta Timur, yaitu 27.266 pohon, dengan nilai produksi 3.282,07 Ton. Kemudian diikuti oleh Jakarta Utara dengan jumlah pohon mangga 16.472 pohon dan nilai produksi 901,15 Ton. Jakarta Barat

of commodities, both annual and seasonal fruit plants. In 2022, as many as 28 fruit commodities were cultivated in Jakarta. Of all types of fruit plants, the five types of fruit with the most significant production were mango, banana, guava, star fruit and rambutan. The five fruits produced more than 2,000 tons annually; even mango production will reach 5,000 tons in 2022.

Melon and watermelon plants began to be cultivated in 2021, so the number of plants and production still needs to grow. Melon was produced in the Kepulauan Seribu, Jakarta Barat and Jakarta Utara. This year, the total production was 5.31 tonnes. Meanwhile, watermelon plants were only cultivated in the Kepulauan Seribu and produced 0.2 tons in 2022.

Mango

Mango was the fruit crop that produced the most in 2022 in DKI Jakarta. Production reached 5,269.15 tons, with a total of 69,113 trees producing plants. The output of this fruit fell 42.23 percent compared to the previous year, which amounted to 9,121.67 tons. Spatially, the mango commodity was widely cultivated in Jakarta Timur, namely 27,266 trees, with a production value of 3,282.07 tons, followed by Jakarta Utara, with a total of 16,472 mango trees and a production value of 901.15 tonnes. Jakarta Barat was the region with the third largest mango production in Jakarta. The number of plants recorded was

merupakan wilayah dengan produksi mangga terbesar ketiga di Jakarta. Jumlah tanaman tercatat 13.146 pohon dan nilai produksi 635,51 Ton. Kepulauan Seribu walaupun merupakan wilayah dengan tekstur tanah berpasir ternyata mempunyai jumlah tanaman mangga sebanyak 882 pohon dan bisa menghasilkan 95,10 Ton buah mangga.

Pisang

Pisang merupakan tanaman buah-buahan yang mempunyai produksi terbesar kedua setelah mangga di Jakarta pada tahun 2022, yaitu sebesar 2.961,73 Ton. Di tahun ini, jumlah tanaman pisang yang menghasilkan ada sebanyak 154.542 rumpun, jumlah ini meningkat sangat pesat bila dibandingkan dengan tahun sebelumnya yang sebanyak 20.445 rumpun. Secara spasial, Jakarta Timur merupakan wilayah dengan produksi pisang terbesar di Jakarta dengan nilai 2.466,69 Ton yang dihasilkan dari 147.294 rumpun. Wilayah dengan produksi rambutan terbesar berikutnya adalah Jakarta Barat dan Jakarta Utara dengan nilai produksi masing-masing 121,08 Ton dan 242,32 Ton. Jakarta Pusat merupakan wilayah yang paling sedikit memproduksi pisang, dengan jumlah tanaman menghasilkan hanya sebanyak 100 rumpun dan buah yang diproduksi sebanyak 14,65 Ton.

Jambu Biji

Selain mangga dan pisang, jambu biji juga salah satu tanaman buah-buahan yang banyak diproduksi di Jakarta pada

13,146 trees, and the production value was 635.51 tons. Even though the Kepulauan Seribu had a sandy soil texture, they had 882 mango trees and could produce 95.10 tonnes of mangoes.

Banana

Bananas were a fruit crop with the second largest production after mangoes in Jakarta in 2022, namely 2,961.73 tons. This year, the number of banana plants produced 154,542 bushes. This number has increased rapidly compared to the previous year, which was 20,445 bushes. Jakarta Timur was the region with the most significant banana production in Jakarta, with a value of 2,466.69 tons produced from 147,294 bunches. The areas with the next most considerable banana production were Jakarta Barat and Jakarta Utara, with production values of 121.08 tonnes and 242.32 tonnes, respectively. Jakarta Pusat was the region that produced the least amount of bananas, with only 100 plants growing clumps and 14.65 tonnes of fruit produced.

Guava

Apart from mangoes and bananas, guava was also a fruit crop widely produced in Jakarta in 2022. This year, 2,900.65 tonnes

tahun 2022. Di tahun ini, tercatat 2.900,65 Ton buah jambu biji dhasilkan di Jakarta yang berasal dari 22.199 pohon. Jika dilihat menurut wilayah kab/kota, produksi jambu biji terbesar terdapat di Jakarta Timur yaitu 2.661,03 Ton, yang berasal dari 15.562 pohon. Wilayah dengan produksi pisang terbesar berikutnya adalah Jakarta Barat dan Jakarta Utara dengan nilai produksi masing-masing 79,36 Ton dan 71,26 Ton. Wilayah dengan produksi jambu biji paling kecil adalah Jakarta Pusat, dengan nilai produksi sebesar 21,60 Ton.

Belimbing

Belimbing juga merupakan salah satu tanaman buah-buahan yang banyak diproduksi di Jakarta pada tahun 2022. Menurut hasil pendataan SPH, produksi belimbing tercatat sebanyak 2.779,24 Ton yang berasal dari 33.074 pohon. Produksi belimbing ini mengalami penurunan 8,57 persen bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021 yang sebesar 3.039,63 Ton. Secara spasial, belimbing banyak dihasilkan di Jakarta Timur. Produksi belimbing di wilayah ini tercatat 1.854,47 Ton dengan jumlah pohon belimbing sebanyak 21.451 pohon. Kemudian diikuti oleh Jakarta Barat, dengan produksi sebesar 594,31 Ton. Kepulauan Seribu merupakan wilayah dengan produksi belimbing terkecil, yaitu 17,24 Ton.

Rambutan

Produksi buah rambutan pada tahun 2022 di Jakarta adalah 2.279,95 Ton, dengan tanaman menghasilkan sebanyak 39.386 pohon. Produksi buah rambutan di tahun

of guava fruit were recorded in Jakarta, produced from 22,199 trees. If we look at the district/city area, the most significant guava production was in Jakarta Timur, namely 2,661.03 tons from 15,562 trees. The regions with the next most considerable banana production were Jakarta Barat and Jakarta Utara, with production values of 79.36 tonnes and 71.26 tonnes, respectively. The area with the most minor guava production was Jakarta Pusat, with a production value of 21.60 tons.

Star Fruit

Starfruit was also one of the fruit crops widely produced in Jakarta in 2022. According to SPH data collection results, starfruit production was recorded at 2,779.24 tonnes, originating from 33,074 trees. Star fruit production had decreased by 8.57 percent compared to 2021, which amounted to 3,039.63 tons. Spatially, star fruit was mainly produced in Jakarta Timur. Star fruit production in this region was recorded at 1,854.47 tonnes, totalling 21,451 trees, followed by Jakarta Barat, producing 594.31 tonnes. The Kepulauan Seribu had the most minor star fruit production, 17.24 tonnes.

Rambutan

Rambutan fruit production in 2022 in Jakarta was 2,279.95 tons, with plants producing 39,386 trees. Rambutan production this year fell 67.06 percent

ini turun 67,06 persen bila dibandingkan dengan tahun sebelumnya yang sebesar 6.921,31 Ton. Di DKI Jakarta, buah rambutan hanya dibudidayakan di empat wilayah, yaitu Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta Timur, Jakarta Pusat, dan Jakarta Barat. Produksi rambutan tertinggi berada di Jakarta Timur yaitu sebesar 1.993,88 Ton. Kemudian diikuti oleh Jakarta Selatan, dengan produksi sebesar 261,02 Ton.

4.3. Tanaman Hias

Tanaman hias merupakan semua jenis tanaman yang sengaja ditanam untuk tujuan dekoratif atau sebagai hiasan. Tanaman ini dapat mencakup semua jenis tumbuhan, baik dari tanaman yang merambat, semak-semak, bahkan pohon. Di DKI Jakarta, tanaman hias hanya dibudidayakan di empat wilayah, yaitu

compared to the previous year, which amounted to 6,921.31 tons. In DKI Jakarta, rambutan fruit was only cultivated in four areas: Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta Timur, Jakarta Pusat and Jakarta Barat. The highest rambutan production was in Jakarta Timur, namely 1,993.88 tonnes, followed by Jakarta Selatan, with production of 261.02 tons.

4.3. Ornamental plants

Ornamental plants are all types of plants that are deliberately planted for decorative purposes or as decoration. These plants can include all plants, including vines, bushes, and even trees. In DKI Jakarta, ornamental plants were only cultivated in four areas: Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta Timur, Jakarta Pusat and Jakarta Barat. Of the 20 types of



Gambar 4.4 . Produksi dan Jumlah Tanaman Menghasilkan Buah-buahan menurut Jenis Buah Unggulan di DKI Jakarta, 2022
Production and Number of Fruit-Producing Plants by Type Featured Fruits in DKI Jakarta, 2022

Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta Timur, Jakarta Pusat, dan Jakarta Barat. Dari 20 jenis tanaman hias, di tahun 2022 terdapat 15 jenis tanaman hias yang dibudidayakan di DKI Jakarta. Luas panen tanaman hias di Jakarta pada tahun 2022 sebesar 49.895 M² dengan total produksi sebesar 499.796 pohon/tangkai/kg. Dari seluruh jenis tanaman hias yang dibudidayakan di Jakarta, lima jenis tanaman hias yang produksinya paling besar yaitu anggrek pot, phylodendron, aglaonema, ixora (soka), dan palem.

Anggrek Pot

Anggrek dibedakan menjadi dua jenis, yaitu anggrek potong dan anggrek pot. Di tahun 2021, jenis anggrek yang banyak dibudidayakan di DKI Jakarta adalah anggrek potong, namun di tahun ini yang banyak dibudidayakan adalah anggrek pot. Produksi anggrek pot pada tahun 2022 mencapai 190.460 pohon dan merupakan jenis tanaman hias yang memiliki produksi paling besar. Di DKI Jakarta, anggrek pot hanya dibudidayakan di tiga wilayah. Wilayah dengan produksi anggrek pot terbesar adalah Jakarta Barat, kontribusinya mencapai 95,82 persen produksi Jakarta dengan volume mencapai 182.500 pohon dan luas panen 7.300 M². Kontribusi yang besar ini membuat anggrek menjadi komoditas tanaman hias unggulan di Jakarta Barat.

Phylodendron

Tanaman hias phylodendron merupakan tanaman hias yang mempunyai

ornamental plants, in 2022, there were 15 types of ornamental plants cultivated in DKI Jakarta. The ornamental plant harvest area in Jakarta in 2022 was 49,895 M², with a total production of 499,796 trees/stem/kg. Of all the ornamental plants cultivated in Jakarta, the five types with the most significant production were potted orchids, phylodendron, aglaonema, ixora and palm.

Potted Orchids

Orchids are divided into two types, namely cut orchids and potted orchids. In 2021, the type of orchid widely cultivated in DKI Jakarta was cut orchids. However, this year, the one that is widely cultivated is potted orchids. Potted orchid production in 2022 reached 190,460 trees and is the type of ornamental plant with the most significant production. In DKI Jakarta, potted orchids were only cultivated in three areas. The region with the most significant production of potted orchids was Jakarta Barat, and its contribution reached 95.82 percent of Jakarta's production with a volume of 182,500 trees and a harvest area of 7,300 M². This significant contribution made orchids a leading ornamental plant commodity in Jakarta Barat.

Phylodendron

The phylodendron ornamental plant is an ornamental plant that had the second highest production in Jakarta, with 99,776 trees

produksi tertinggi ke dua di Jakarta, tercatat ada sebanyak 99.776 pohon yang dihasilkan pada tahun 2022. Produksi tanaman ini mengalami penurunan sebesar 24,94 persen bila dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang sebesar 132.923 pohon. Secara spasial, produksi phylodendron tertinggi di Jakarta pada tahun 2022 terdapat di Jakarta Barat dengan jumlah 94.880 pohon. Kemudian diikuti oleh Jakarta Timur dan Jakarta Selatan dengan nilai produksi masing-masing 4.330 dan 566 pohon.

Aglaonema

Aglaonema merupakan tanaman hias dengan produksi terbesar ketiga di Jakarta pada tahun 2022. Tercatat ada 90.582 pohon aglaonema yang dihasilkan di Jakarta dengan luas panen mencapai 8.477 M². Produksi tanaman ini mengalami peningkatan sebesar 42,44 persen bila dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang sebanyak 63.593 pohon. Wilayah dengan produksi aglaonema terbesar adalah Jakarta Barat, dengan kontribusi mencapai 88,42 persen (80.097 pohon) terhadap total produksi Jakarta. Sementara, Jakarta Timur menghasilkan sebanyak 10.075 pohon (11,12 persen) dan Jakarta Selatan menghasilkan 410 pohon (0,45 persen).

Ixora (Soka)

Pada tahun 2022, tercatat ada 32.261 pohon ixora (soka) yang dihasilkan di Jakarta, dengan luas panen mencapai 1.989 M². Produksi tanaman ini mengalami peningkatan sebesar 34,52 persen bila dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang sebanyak 23.983 pohon. Wilayah dengan produksi

produced in 2022. Production of this plant had decreased by 24.94 percent compared to 2021, which was 132,923 trees. Spatially, the highest phylodendron production in Jakarta in 2022 was in Jakarta Barat, with 94,880 trees. Then, Jakarta Timur and Jakarta Selatan had production values of 4,330 and 566 trees, respectively.

Aglaonema

Aglaonema was an ornamental plant with the third-largest production in Jakarta in 2022. There are 90,582 aglaonema trees produced in Jakarta, with a harvest area of 8,477 M². Production of this plant had increased by 42.44 percent compared to 2021, which was 63,593 trees. The region with the most significant aglaonema production was Jakarta Barat, contributing 88.42 percent (80,097 trees) to Jakarta's total production. Meanwhile, Jakarta Timur produced 10,075 trees (11.12 percent), and Jakarta Selatan had 410 trees (0.45 percent).

Ixora

In 2022, 32,261 ixora trees were produced in Jakarta, with a harvest area reaching 1,989 M². Production of this plant had increased by 34.52 percent compared to 2021, which was 23,983 trees. The region with the most significant production of ixora was Jakarta Barat, producing 30,955 trees from a harvest

ixora (soka) terbesar adalah Jakarta Barat, dengan produksi sebanyak 30.955 pohon dari luas panen sebesar 1.341 M2. Sementara, Jakarta Timur memproduksi sebanyak 1.220 pohon dan Jakarta Selatan memproduksi 86 pohon ixora (soka).

Palem

Tanaman palem merupakan tanaman yang memiliki produksi tertinggi kelima di Jakarta pada tahun 2022. Tercatat produksi palem di Jakarta mencapai 29.516 pohon dengan luas panen sebesar 7.717 M2. Produksi ini mengalami penurunan sebesar 7,14 persen bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021 yang sebanyak 31.784 pohon. Wilayah dengan produksi palem terbesar adalah Jakarta Barat, dengan produksi sebanyak 24.205 pohon dari luas panen 4.900 M2. Kemudian diikuti Jakarta Timur, dengan produksi sebanyak 5.205 pohon. Tanaman palem merupakan satu-satunya tanaman hias yang dibudidayakan di Jakarta Pusat, produksinya pada tahun ini hanya sebanyak 10 pohon.

4.4. Tanaman Biofarmaka

Seperti halnya kelompok tanaman hias, tanaman biofarmaka pun dibudidayakan pada lahan yang tidak luas, bahkan sering kali hanya memanfaatkan lahan pekarangan yang kecil. Meskipun demikian, tanaman biofarmaka dianggap mempunyai potensi ekonomi yang baik. Hal ini karena tanaman biofarmaka merupakan bahan baku obat-obatan alami/herbal. Tanaman biofarmaka pernah digalakkan pemerintah dalam program tanaman obat keluarga. Kelompok tanaman obat-obatan terdiri dari 15 jenis

area of 1,341 M2. Meanwhile, Jakarta Timur had 1,220 trees, and Jakarta Selatan planted 86 ixora trees.

Palm

Palm had the fifth-highest production in Jakarta in 2022. Palm production in Jakarta reached 29,516 trees with a harvest area of 7,717 M2. This production had decreased by 7.14 percent compared to 2021, which was 31,784 trees. The region with the most significant palm production was Jakarta Barat, producing 24,205 trees from a harvest area of 4,900 M2, followed by Jakarta Timur, producing 5,205 trees. Palm plants were the only ornamental plants cultivated in Jakarta Pusat; this year's production was only ten trees.

4.4. Biopharmaceutical Plants

Like the ornamental plant group, biopharmaceutical plants are also cultivated on small land areas, often only using a small yard area. However, biopharmaceutical plants are considered to have good economic potential. This potential is because biopharmaceutical plants are raw materials for natural/herbal medicines. The government has promoted biopharmaceutical plants in the family medicinal plant program. The group of medicinal plants consists of 15 types of commodities, but 14 types of medicinal

komoditi tetapi yang dibudidayakan di Jakarta ada 14 jenis tanaman obat-obatan. Tanaman obat-obatan itu antara lain jahe, jeruk nipis, kencur, kunyit, laos/lengkuas, lempuyang, lidah buaya, mahkota dewa, mengkudu/pace, sambiloto, serai, temuireng, temukunci, dan temulawak. Pada tahun 2022, total produksi tanaman obat-obatan di Jakarta sebesar 11.325 kg, jumlah ini turun sebesar 35,79 persen dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang sebesar 17.638 Kg. Tiga jenis tanaman biofarmaka yang memiliki produksi terbesar antara lain mahkota dewa, lidah buaya, dan jahe.

Mahkota Dewa

Mahkota dewa merupakan tanaman obat-obatan yang mempunyai produksi tertinggi di Jakarta pada tahun 2022. Produksi mahkota dewa mencapai 4.008 Kg dengan luas panen sebanyak 334 pohon. Jika dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021, nilai ini mengalami penurunan 33,36 persen. Di tahun 2022, tanaman mahkota dewa hanya diproduksi di triwulan IV, sementara tiga triwulan sebelumnya tidak ada produksi sama sekali. Secara spasial, mahkota dewa hanya dibudidayakan di Jakarta Timur dan Jakarta Selatan. Mayoritas produksi tanaman mahkota dewa ada di Jakarta Timur dengan kontribusi 99,70 persen (produksi 3.996 Kg dan luas panen 333 pohon). Sementara di Jakarta Selatan produksi mahkota dewa hanya berkontribusi sebesar 0,30 persen.

Lidah Buaya

Tanaman biofarmaka yang memiliki produksi terbesar kedua pada tahun 2022 adalah lidah buaya, yaitu 3.135 Kg dengan

plants were cultivated in Jakarta. These medicinal plants include ginger, lime, East Indian galangal, turmeric, galanga, zingiber aromaticum, aloevera, phaleria macrocarpa, Indian mulberry, king of bitter, lemongrass, black turmeric, Chinese keys, and Java turmeric. In 2022, the total production of medicinal plants in Jakarta was 11,325 kg, which decreased by 35.79 percent compared to 2021, which was 17,638 kg. The three biopharmaceutical plants with the most significant production include phaleria macrocarpa, aloe vera and ginger.

Phaleria Macrocarpa

Phaleria macrocarpa was a medicinal plant with the highest production in Jakarta in 2022. *Phaleria macrocarpa* production reached 4,008 kg with a harvest area of 334 trees. When compared with 2021, this value had decreased by 33.36 percent. In 2022, *phaleria macrocarpa* plants only produced in the fourth quarter, while in the previous three quarters, there was no production at all. Spatially, *phaleria macrocarpa* was only cultivated in Jakarta Timur and Jakarta Selatan. Most *phaleria macrocarpa* plant production was in Jakarta Timur, contributing 99.70 percent (production of 3,996 kg and harvest area of 333 trees). Meanwhile, in Jakarta Selatan, the production of *phaleria macrocarpa* only contributed 0.30 percent.

Aloevera

The biopharmaceutical plant with the second largest production in 2022 was aloevera, 3,135 kg, with a harvest area of

luas panen 1.136 M2. Jumlah produksi di tahun ini turun 24,07 persen bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021 yang sebesar 4.129 Kg. Produksi lidah buaya di tahun ini paling tinggi di triwulan IV-2022 (2.820 Kg) dan terendah pada triwulan I-2022 (30 Kg). Secara spasial, lidah buaya paling banyak dibudidayakan di Jakarta Barat, dengan produksi sebanyak 2.550 Kg dari luas panen 510 M2. Kemudian diikuti Jakarta Selatan dan Jakarta Timur, dengan produksi masing-masing sebanyak 304 dan 201 Kg.

Jahe

Berdasarkan hasil pendataan SPH, jahe merupakan tanaman biofarmaka yang memiliki produksi terbesar ketiga pada tahun 2022 di Jakarta. Total produksi tanaman ini mencapai 1.377 Kg dengan luas panen sebesar 743 M2. Produksi jahe pada tahun 2022 ini turun sebesar 15,63 persen dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya yang sebesar 1.632 Kg. Produksi jahe di tahun ini paling tinggi di triwulan II-2022 yaitu sebesar 480 Kg dan terendah pada triwulan III-2022 sebesar 430 Kg. Secara spasial, jahe paling banyak dibudidayakan di Jakarta Timur, dengan produksi sebanyak 1.050 Kg atau 76,25 persen dari total produksi jahe di DKI Jakarta. Sementara di Jakarta Selatan produksi jahe sebanyak 180 Kg atau 13,07 persen dari total produksi.

1,136 M2. Total production this year decreased by 24.07 percent compared to 2021, which amounted to 4,129 kg. Aloevera production this year was highest in the fourth quarter of 2022 (2,820 Kg) and lowest in the first quarter of 2022 (30 Kg). Spatially, aloevera was most widely cultivated in Jakarta Barat, producing 2,550 kg from a harvest area of 510 M2, followed by Jakarta Selatan and Jakarta Timur, producing 304 and 201 kg, respectively.

Ginger

Based on the results of SPH data collection, ginger was a biopharmaceutical plant that will have the third-largest production in 2022 in Jakarta. The total production of this plant reached 1,377 Kg with a harvest area of 743 M2. Ginger production in 2022 decreased by 15.63 percent compared to the previous year, which amounted to 1,632 kg. Ginger production this year was highest in quarter II-2022, namely 480 Kg and lowest in quarter III-2022, amounting to 430 Kg. Spatially, ginger was most widely cultivated in Jakarta Timur, with a production of 1,050 kg or 76.25 percent of the total ginger production in DKI Jakarta. Meanwhile, in Jakarta Selatan, ginger production was 180 kg or 13.07 percent of total production.



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TANAMAN HORTIKULTURA UNGGULAN DI KABUPATEN/KOTA DKI JAKARTA 2022

Superior Horticulture Crop in District/City of
DKI Jakarta Province 2022



KEP. SERIBU

| | | | |
|--|----------------------|-------|---------|
| | Kangkung Kangkong | 45,28 | kuintal |
| | Sukun Breadfruit | 475,9 | ton |

JAKARTA UTARA

| | | | |
|--|----------------------|---------|-----|
| | Kangkung Kangkong | 1.242,6 | ton |
| | Mangga Mango | 901,2 | ton |

JAKARTA BARAT

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Kangkung Kangkong | 880,7 | ton |
| | Mangga Mango | 635,5 | ton |
| | Lidah Buaya Aloe Vera | 2.550 | ton |
| | Anggrek Pot Orchid | 182.500 | Pohon |

JAKARTA PUSAT

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Kangkung Kangkong | 1.242,6 | ton |
| | Mangga Mango | 41,04 | kuintal |
| | Lidah Buaya Aloe Vera | 80 | kg |
| | Pakis Fern | 10 | Pohon |

JAKARTA SELATAN

| | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------|---------|
| | Bayam Spinach | 122,3 | kuintal |
| | Rambutan Rambutan | 261 | ton |
| | Lidah Buaya Aloe Vera | 304 | kg |
| | Anthurium Anthurium | 1.706 | Pohon |

JAKARTA TIMUR

| | | | |
|--|---|---------|-------|
| | Kangkung Kangkong | 2.587,6 | ton |
| | Mangga Mango | 3.282,1 | ton |
| | Mahkota Dewa <i>Phaleria Macrocarpa</i> | 3.996 | kg |
| | Aglonema <i>Aglaonema</i> | 10.075 | Pohon |



KINERJA HORTIKULTURA
MENURUT WILAYAH
PERFORMANCE HORTICULTURE BY SPATIAL



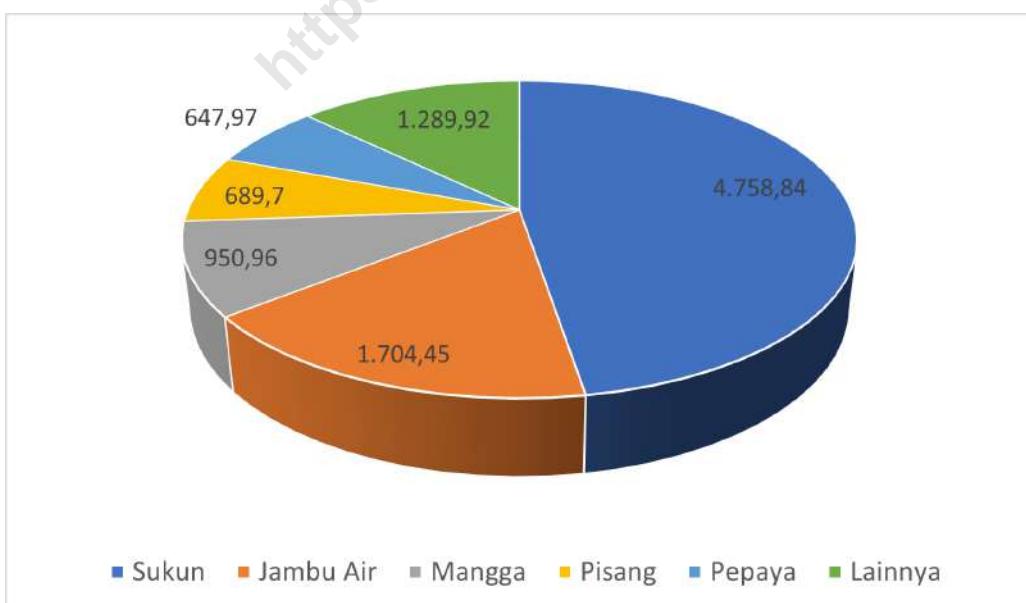
<https://jakarta.bps.go.id>

5.1. Kabupaten Administrasi Kepulauan Seribu

Kepulauan Seribu memiliki kondisi geografis berupa kepulauan dengan lahan yang tidak luas dan kondisi lahan yang berpasir. Kondisi geografis ini membuat Kepulauan Seribu memiliki keterbatasan dalam mengembangkan kegiatan pertanian khususnya hortikultura. Tanaman buah-buahan merupakan tanaman hortikultura yang paling banyak dibudidayakan di Kepulauan Seribu. Pada tahun 2022, sebanyak 16 (enam belas) komoditas tanaman buah-buahan telah dibudidayakan di Kepulauan Seribu. Terdapat Secara total, produksi tanaman buah-buahan di Kepulauan Seribu pada tahun 2022 mencapai 10.041,84 quintal dengan jumlah tanaman buah-buahan yang menghasilkan sebanyak 10.416 pohon. Produksi ini mengalami penurunan sebesar 5.648,18 quintal (36,00 persen) dibandingkan tahun

5.1. Kepulauan Seribu Regency

The Kepulauan Seribu have a geographical condition in the form of islands with small land and sandy land conditions. This geographical condition means that the Kepulauan Seribu have limitations in developing agricultural activities, especially horticulture. Fruit plants are the most widely cultivated horticultural plants in the Seribu Islands. In 2022, 16 (sixteen) fruit plant commodities were produced in the Kepulauan Seribu. The production of fruit plants in the Kepulauan Seribu in 2022 reached 10,041.84 quintals, with the number of fruit productive plants at 10,416 trees. This production had decreased by 5,648.18 quintals (36.00 percent) compared to 2021. Fruit plant commodities with significant production in the Kepulauan Seribu were breadfruit, water guava, mango, banana and papaya.



Gambar 5.1 . Produksi Tanaman Buah-buahan di Kepulauan Seribu (Ton), 2022
 Figure Production of Fruits Plants in Kepulauan Seribu (Tons), 2022

2021. Komoditas tanaman buah-buahan yang mempunyai produksi cukup besar di Kepulauan Seribu adalah sukun, jambu air, mangga, pisang dan pepaya.

Sukun masih menjadi tanaman buah-buahan dengan produksi tertinggi di Kepulauan Seribu pada tahun 2022. Produksi sukun pada tahun 2022 tercatat sebesar 4.758,84 kuintal yang dihasilkan dari 2.328 pohon. Nilai produksi sukun mempunyai kontribusi sebesar 47,39 persen dari seluruh produksi buah di Kepulauan Seribu. Kecamatan Kepulauan Seribu Selatan masih menjadi wilayah dengan produksi sukun tertinggi di Kepulauan Seribu dengan nilai produksi 3.968,34 kuintal. Pada tahun 2022 sebanyak 1.943 pohon sukun yang menghasilkan ditemukan di wilayah kecamatan ini.

Selain sukun, jambu air juga menjadi tanaman buah-buahan yang banyak dibudidayakan di Kepulauan Seribu. Berdasarkan hasil pendataan SP Hortikultura tahun 2022, produksi jambu air di Kepulauan Seribu tercatat 1.704,45 kuintal. Produksi ini dihasilkan dari pohon jambu air sebanyak 1.314 pohon. Nilai produksi jambu air mempunyai kontribusi sebesar 16,97 persen terhadap produksi buah di Kepulauan Seribu. Nilai produksi jambu air pada tahun 2022 mengalami penurunan 1.831,05 kuintal atau 51,79 persen bila dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang sebesar 3.535,50 kuintal. Kepulauan Seribu Selatan merupakan wilayah dengan produksi jambu air terbesar di Kepulauan Seribu. Nilai produksi jambu air di wilayah ini sebesar 1.102,95 kuintal dengan kontribusi sebesar 64,71 persen dari total produksi jambu air di Kepulauan Seribu.

Breadfruit was the fruit plant with the highest production in the Kepulauan Seribu in 2022. Breadfruit production in 2022 was recorded at 4,758.84 quintals produced from 2,328 trees. The production value of breadfruit contributes 47.39 percent of all fruit production in the Kepulauan Seribu. Kepulauan Seribu Selatan District still had the highest breadfruit production in the Kepulauan Seribu, with a production value of 3,968.34 quintals. In 2022, 1,943 breadfruit productive plants were found in this sub-district.

Apart from breadfruit, the rose apple was widely cultivated in the Kepulauan Seribu. Based on SP Horticulture data collection results in 2022, rose apple production in the Kepulauan Seribu was recorded at 1,704.45 quintals. This production was produced from 1,314 rose apple trees. The production value of rose apple contributed 16.97 percent to fruit production in the Kepulauan Seribu. The production value of rose apple in 2022 decreased by 1,831.05 quintals or 51.79 percent compared to 2021, which was 3,535.50 quintals. The Kepulauan Seribu Selatan was the region with the most significant rose apple production in the Kepulauan Seribu. The production value of rose apples in this region was 1,102.95 quintals, contributing 64.71 percent of the total rose apple production in the Kepulauan Seribu.

Mangoes and bananas were fruit plants with the third and fourth largest production values in the Kepulauan Seribu. Mango production was 950.96 quintals from 882 mango trees, while banana production was 689.7 quintals from 1,253 groves. The contribution of mango and banana plants to the total production of fruit plants in the

Mangga dan pisang merupakan tanaman buah dengan nilai produksi terbesar ketiga dan keempat di Kepulauan Seribu. Mangga mempunyai produksi sebesar 950,96 kuintal yang dihasilkan dari 882 pohon mangga, sementara produksi pisang sebesar 689,7 kuintal yang berasal dari 1.253 rumpun. Kontribusi tanaman mangga dan pisang terhadap total produksi tanaman buah-buahan di Kepulauan Seribu pada tahun 2022 masing-masing sebesar 9,47 persen dan 6,87 persen. Kepulauan Seribu Selatan merupakan wilayah dengan produksi pepaya terbesar sebesar 606,97 kuintal, sementara produksi mangga terbesar terdapat di Kepulauan Seribu Utara dengan nilai produksi 604,20 kuintal.

5.2. Kota Jakarta Selatan

Secara umum, komoditas tanaman hortikultura buah-buahan masih menjadi komoditas unggulan di Jakarta Selatan. Pada tahun 2022, produksi atanaman buah-buahan di Jakarta Selatan mencapai 10.206,61 kuintal. Nilai produksi ini mengalami penurunan yang cukup banyak mencapai 10.954,83 kuintal atau sebesar 51,77 persen. Penurunan produksi ini disebabkan karena produkifitas tanaman buah-buahan yang semakin menurun karena usia tanaman yang sudah tua. Komoditas tanaman buah-buahan dengan nilai produksi terbesar (diatas 1.000 kuintal) di Jakarta Selatan adalah rambutan, belimbing dan alpukat. Produksi ketiga tanaman buah-buahan tersebut mempunyai kontribusi sebesar 61,73 persen terhadap total produksi tanaman buah-buahan di Jakarta Selatan.

Kepulauan Seribu in 2022 was 9.47 percent and 6.87 percent, respectively. The Kepulauan Seribu Selatan had the most significant papaya production of 606.97 quintals, while the largest mango production was in the Kepulauan Seribu Utara, with a production value of 604.20 quintals.

5.2. Jakarta Selatan Municipality

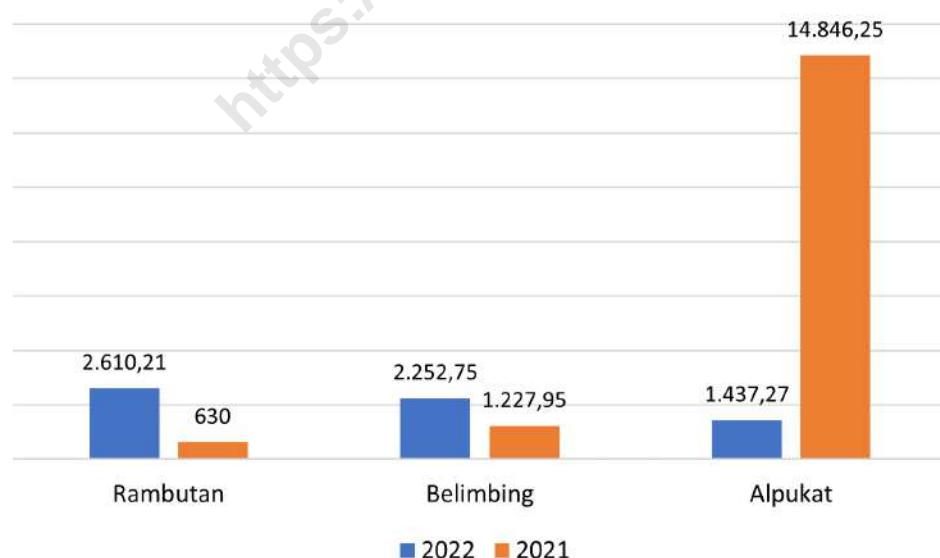
In general, fruit horticultural plants were still the leading commodities in Jakarta Selatan. In 2022, fruit crop production in Jakarta Selatan reached 10,206.61 quintals. This production value decreased significantly, reaching 10,954.83 quintals or 51.77 percent. This decrease in production was due to the decreasing productivity of fruit plants due to the old age of the plants. Fruit crop commodities with the most significant production value (above 1,000 quintals) in Jakarta Selatan were rambutan, star fruit and avocado. The production of these three fruit plants contributed 61.73 percent to the total production of fruit plants in Jakarta Selatan.

Rambutan plants had a production of 2,610.21 quintals, which has increased relatively high (314.32 percent) compared to 2021, which was only 630 quintals. Rambutan plants were most widely cultivated in the Kebayoran Lama District, with a production

Tanaman rambutan mempunyai produksi sebesar 2.610,21 kuintal, nilai ini mengalami peningkatan yang cukup tinggi (314,32 persen) bila dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang hanya sebesar 630 kuintal. Tanaman rambutan paling banyak dibudidayakan di Kecamatan Kebayoran Lama dengan nilai produksi sebesar 2.504,71 kuintal kemudian diikuti oleh Kecamatan Pasar Minggu dan Setiabudi dengan nilai produksi masing-masing sebesar 90 kuintal dan 15,50 kuintal. Sementara untuk tanaman belimbing, produksi pada tahun 2022 mencapai 2.252,75 kuintal, mengalami peningkatan sebesar 1.024,80 kuintal (83,46 persen) bila dibandingkan produksi tahun 2021. Wilayah dengan produksi belimbing terbesar di Jakarta Selatan yaitu Kebayoran Lama (1.900 kuintal), Pesanggrahan (354 kuintal) dan Jagakarsa (62,55 kuintal).

value of 2,504.71 quintals, followed by Pasar Minggu and Setiabudi Districts, with production values of 90 quintals and 15.50 quintals, respectively. Meanwhile, for star fruit plants, production in 2022 reached 2,252.75 quintals, an increase of 1,024.80 quintals (83.46 percent) compared to production in 2021. The areas with the most significant star fruit production in Jakarta Selatan were Kebayoran Lama (1,900 quintals), Pesanggrahan (354 quintals) and Jagakarsa (62.55 quintals).

A very different pattern occurred in the avocado crop commodity, where production experienced a reasonably high decline in production. Avocado plant production 2022 was 1,437.27 quintals, a decrease of 13,408.98 quintals (90.32 percent) compared to 2021, which was 14,846.25 quintals. Based on the number of avocado plants produced, the number of plants had only decreased slightly,



Gambar 5.2 . Perkembangan Produksi Tanaman Buah-buahan di Jakarta Selatan (Ton),

Figure 2021-2022

Development of Production of Fruits Plants in Jakarta Selatan (Tons),

2021-2022

Pola yang sangat berbeda terjadi pada komoditas tanaman alpukat dimana produksinya mengalami penurunan produksi yang cukup tinggi. Produksi tanaman alpukat pada tahun 2022 hanya sebesar 1.437,27 kuintal, mengalami penurunan mencapai 13.408,98 kuintal (90,32 persen) bila dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang sebesar 14.846,25 kuintal. Jika dilihat berdasarkan jumlah tanaman alpukat yang menghasilkan terlihat bahwa jumlah tanaman hanya mengalami penurunan sedikit yaitu sebanyak 36 pohon saja sehingga bisa diasumsikan bahwa tanaman alpukat di Jakarta Selatan sudah mengalami penurunan produktifitas. Kecamatan Jagakarsa masih menjadi pusat produksi tanaman alpukat di Jakarta Selatan dengan nilai produksi mencapai 1.400,30 kuintal (97,43 persen). Nilai produksi sebesar ini dihasilkan dari sebanyak 3.140 pohon alpukat.

5.3. Kota Jakarta Timur

Sama seperti Kepulauan Seribu dan Jakarta Selatan, tanaman buah-buahan juga menjadi komoditas tanaman hortikultura unggulan di Jakarta Timur. Pada tahun 2022 tercatat ada 20 (dua puluh) jenis tanaman buah-buahan yang dibudidayakan di Jakarta Timur. Pada tahun 2022, dari 20 (dua puluh) komoditas hanya ada 5 (lima) jenis tanaman buah-buahan yang mempunyai produksi relatif besar yaitu diatas 1.000 Ton. Buah-buahan tersebut adalah mangga, jambu biji, pisang, rambutan, dan belimbing. Produksi kelima tanaman buah-buahan ini mempunyai kontribusi sebesar 79,06 persen dari seluruh produksi tanaman buah-bahan di Jakarta Timur.

namely only 36 trees, so avocado plants in Jakarta Selatan had experienced a decline in productivity. Jagakarsa District was still the center of avocado production in Jakarta Selatan, with a production value reaching 1,400.30 quintals (97.43 percent). This amount of production value was produced from 3,140 avocado trees.

5.3. Jakarta Timur Municipality

Like the Kepulauan Seribu and Jakarta Selatan, fruit plants were also a leading horticultural commodity in Jakarta Timur. In 2022, 20 (twenty) types of fruit plants were cultivated in Jakarta Timur. In 2022, of the 20 (twenty) commodities, there were (five) types of fruit plants with relatively large production, namely above 1,000 tonnes. These fruits were mango, guava, banana, rambutan and star fruit. These five fruit crops contributed 79.06 percent of all fruit crop production in Jakarta Timur.

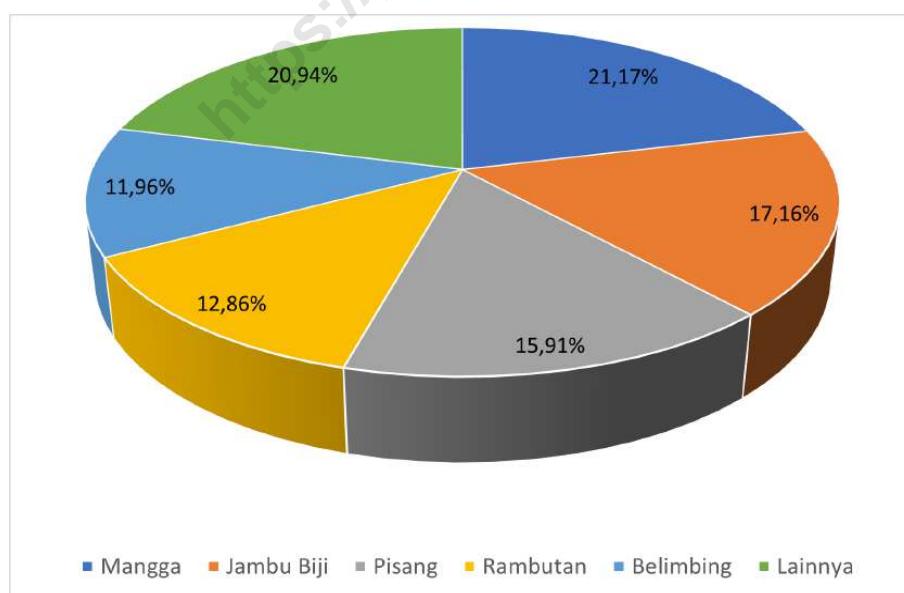
Fruit plant production in Jakarta Timur in 2022 was recorded at 15,505.7 tonnes. Fruit crop production in 2022 experienced a very high decline, namely 7,013.15 tonnes or 31.14 percent compared to 2021, which amounted

Secara total, produksi tanaman buah-buahan di Jakarta Timur pada tahun 2022 tercatat sebesar 15.505,7 Ton. Produksi tanaman buah-buahan pada tahun 2022 mengalami penurunan yang sangat tinggi yaitu 7.013,15 Ton atau 31,14 persen bila dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang sebesar 22.518,87 Ton. Produksi tanaman buah-buahan pada tahun 2021 tertinggi dicapai pada triwulan IV-2021 yaitu 7.497,97 Ton. Sementara produksi terendah pada triwulan II(-2021 yaitu 3.253,00 Ton.

Sedikit berbeda dengan tahun sebelumnya, mangga merupakan tanaman buah-buahan dengan produksi yang tertinggi di Jakarta Timur pada tahun 2022. Mangga menyumbang kontribusi sebesar 21,17 persen terhadap total produksi buah-buahan di Jakarta Timur dengan nilai produksi sebesar 3.282,07 Ton. Nilai

to 22,518.87 tonnes. The highest production of fruit plants in 2021 was achieved in the fourth quarter of 2021, namely 7,497.97 tonnes. Meanwhile, the lowest production was in the second quarter 2021, 3,253.00 tons.

Unlike the previous year, mango was the fruit plant with the highest production in Jakarta Timur in 2022. Mango contributed 21.17 percent to total fruit production in Jakarta Timur, with a production value of 3,282.07 tons. This production value was generated from 22,266 mango trees. Mango production in 2022 experienced a significant decline of almost 50 percent compared to 2021. The area with the most considerable mango production in Jakarta Timur was Cakung District, with a production value of 2,060.63 tons. Rambutan production in this region contributed 62.78 percent to the total mango production in Jakarta Timur.



Gambar 5.3 . Produksi Tanaman Buah-buahan di Jakarta Timur, 2022
 Figure Production of Fruits Plants in Jakarta Timur, 2022

produksi ini dihasilkan dari tanaman mangga sebanyak 22.266 pohon. Produksi mangga pada tahun 2022 mengalami penurunan cukup besar hampir mencapai 50 persen bila dibandingkan tahun 2021. Wilayah dengan produksi mangga terbesar di Jakarta Timur adalah Kecamatan Cakung dengan nilai produksi sebesar 2.060,63 Ton. Produksi rambutan di wilayah ini berkontribusi sebesar 62,78 persen terhadap total produksi mangga di Jakarta Timur.

Tanaman buah-buahan yang mempunyai produksi terbesar berikutnya di Jakarta Timur adalah jambu biji. Produksi jambu biji pada tahun 2022 sebesar 2.661,03 Ton, mengalami peningkatan cukup tinggi mencapai 290,27 persen (1.979,18 Ton) bila dibandingkan tahun 2021. Kecamatan Ciracas dan Cipayung merupakan wilayah di Jakarta Timur yang mempunyai produksi jambu biji paling besar masing-masing sebesar 1.353,59 Ton dan 1.086,80 Ton. Kontribusi produksi di kedua wilayah ini mencapai 91,71 persen terhadap produksi jambu biji di Jakarta Timur.

Tanaman pisang mempunyai nilai produksi terbesar ketiga di Jakarta Timur dengan nilai produksi sebesar 2.466,69 Ton. Produksi pisang pada tahun 2022 mengalami sedikit peningkatan sebesar 9,99 persen atau sebanyak 224,0 Ton. Produksi pisang terbesar terdapat di wilayah Kecamatan Cipayung dengan nilai produksi mencapai 2.200 ton dengan kontribusi sebesar 89,19 persen terhadap produksi Jakarta Timur. Tanaman buah-buahan yang mengalami penurunan lumayan besar pada tahun 2022 adalah rambutan. Pada tahun 2021 rambutan mempunyai produksi terbesar di Jakarta Timur, tetapi pada tahun

The fruit plant that had the next most significant production in Jakarta Timur was guava. Guava production in 2022 was 2,661.03 tons, experiencing a reasonably high increase reaching 290.27 percent (1,979.18 tons) compared to 2021. Ciracas and Cipayung subdistricts were the areas in Jakarta Timur with the most significant guava production, respectively 1,353.59 tons and 1,086.80 tons. Production contribution in these two regions reached 91.71 percent of guava production in Jakarta Timur.

Banana plants had the third largest production value in Jakarta Timur, with a production value of 2,466.69 tonnes. Banana production in 2022 experienced a slight increase of 9.99 percent or 224.0 tonnes. The most significant banana production was in the Cipayung District area, with a production value reaching 2,200 tons and contributing 89.19 percent to Jakarta Timur production. The fruit plant that experienced a relatively significant decline in 2022 was rambutan. In 2021, rambutan had the most significant production in Jakarta Timur, but in 2022, its production decreased to fourth position. Rambutan production in 2022 was 1,993.88 tons, a decrease of 4,519.50 tons (69.39 percent) compared to 2021, which was 6,513.38 tons. Cipayung District was still the area with the most significant rambutan production in Jakarta Timur, with a production value of 1,540.00 tonnes and a total of 15,000 rambutan trees. Makasar sub-district had 15,400 rambutan trees, but the production value was only 217.30 tonnes. This number indicates that rambutan trees in this sub-district area have low productivity.

2022 produksinya menurun ke posisi ke empat. Produksi rambutan pada tahun 2022 sebesar 1.993,88 Ton, mengalami penurunan 4.519,50 Ton (69,39 persen) bila dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang sebesar 6.513,38 Ton. Kecamatan Cipayung masih menjadi wilayah dengan produksi rambutan terbesar di Jakarta Timur dengan nilai produksi sebesar 1.540,00 Ton dan jumlah pohon rambutan sebanyak 15.000 pohon. Kecamatan Makasar mempunyai jumlah pohon rambutan sebanyak 15.400 pohon tetapi nilai produksinya hanya sebesar 217,30 ton, hal ini mengindikasikan bahwa pohon rambutan di wilayah kecamatan ini mempunyai produktifitas yang rendah.

5.4. Kota Jakarta Pusat

Lahan yang terbatas di Jakarta Pusat tidak menjadi hambatan untuk

5.4. Jakarta Pusat Municipality

Limited land in Jakarta Pusat was not an obstacle to increasing the agricultural productivity of horticultural crops.



Gambar 5.4 . Perkembangan Produksi dan Luas panen Tanaman Biofarmaka di Jakarta Pusat, 2021-2022

Figure

Development of Harvested Area and Production of Ornamental Plants in Jakarta Pusat, 2021-2022

peningkatan produktifitas pertanian tanaman hortikultura. Tanaman hortikultura yang banyak dibudidayakan di Jakarta Pusat yaitu tanaman sayuran, tanaman hias dan tanaman biofarmaka. Budidaya ketiga kelompok tanaman tersebut pada umumnya memanfaatkan lahan yang tidak luas, seperti pekarangan, dinding, batang pohon, dan lain-lain sangat cocok dengan tipologi daerah Jakarta Pusat. Pada tahun 2022, tanaman sayur-sayuran yang dibudidayakan di Jakarta Pusat ada 3 (tiga) jenis yaitu bayam, kangkung dan pakcoy dengan nilai produksi masing-masing sebesar 6 kuintal, 41,04 kuintal dan 12,06 kuintal.

Pada tahun 2022 terdapat 5 (lima) jenis komoditas tanaman obat-obatan yang dibudidayakan di Jakarta Pusat yaitu jahe, kencur, laos, lidah buaya dan temulawak. Total produksi tanaman obat-obatan pada tahun 2022 sebesar 180 kg dengan luas panen sebesar 220 M², nilai produksi ini mengalami peningkatan sebesar 70 kg (63,64 persen) bila dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang hanya sebesar 110 kg. Lidah buaya merupakan tanaman biofarmaka dengan produksi tertinggi di Jakarta Pusat yaitu sebesar 80 Kg dengan luas panen sebesar 100 M². Kemudian diikuti oleh jahe dengan produksi sebesar 70 Kg dan luas panen 70 M². Komoditas tanaman biofarmaka kencur, laos dan temulawak masing-masing mempunyai produksi yang sama yaitu 10 Kg.

5.5. Kota Jakarta Barat

Sama dengan wilayah kota lainnya di Jakarta, Jakarta Barat juga mempunyai

Horticultural crops widely cultivated in Jakarta Pusat were vegetables, ornaments, and biopharmaceutical plants. Cultivation of these three groups of plants generally utilizes land that was not large, such as yards, walls, tree trunks, etc., which was very suitable for the typology of the Jakarta Pusat area. In 2022, 3 (three) vegetable plants were cultivated in Jakarta Pusat, namely spinach, water spinach and Chinese cabbage, with production values of 6 quintals, 41.04 quintals and 12.06 quintals, respectively.

In 2022, 5 (five) medicinal plant commodities were cultivated in Jakarta Pusat: ginger, East Indian galangal, galangal, aloe vera and Java turmeric. The total production of medicinal plants in 2022 was 180 kg with a harvest area of 220 M², and this production value had increased by 70 kilograms (63.64 percent) compared to 2021, which was only 110 kg. Aloe vera was a biopharmaceutical plant with the highest production in Jakarta Pusat, namely 80 Kg with a harvest area of 100 M². Then, ginger with a production of 70 Kg and a harvest area of 70 M². The biopharmaceutical plant commodities East Indian galangal, galangal and Java turmeric each had the same production, namely 10 kg.

5.5. Jakarta Barat Municipality

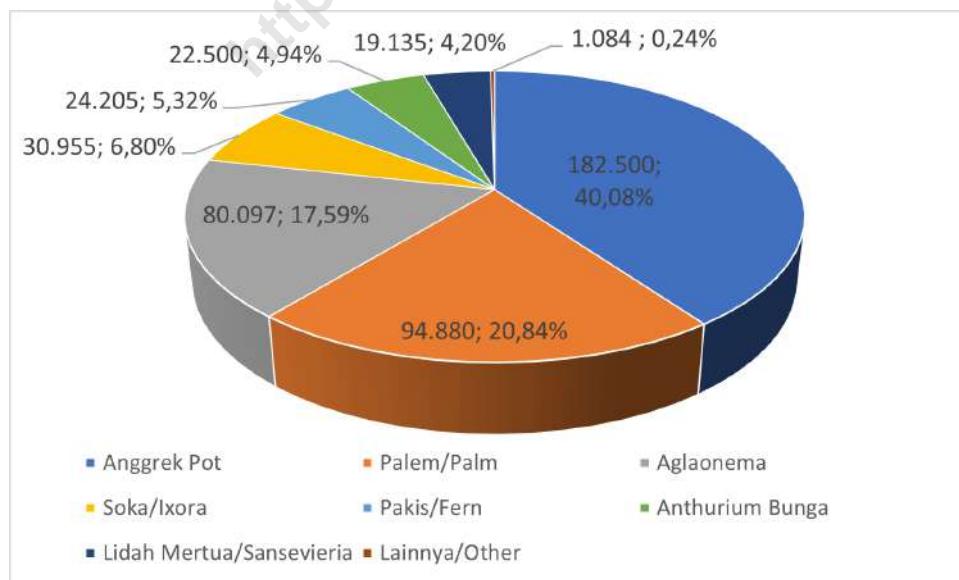
Like other city areas in Jakarta, Jakarta Barat also had the potential for horticultural plants. In 2022, the horticultural

potensi tanaman hortikultura. Pada tahun 2022, tanaman hortikultura yang dibudidayakan di Jakarta Barat adalah tanaman sayur-sayuran, buah-buahan dan tanaman hias. Dari ketiga komoditas tanaman hortikultura tersebut tanaman hias mempunyai produksi yang tinggi dibandingkan komoditas lainnya. Total produksi tanaman hias di Jakarta Barat pada tahun 2022 tercatat sebesar 455.356 pohon/tangkai dengan luas panen sebesar 28.739 M2. Nilai produksi ini mengalami peningkatan sebesar 131.361 pohon/tangkai atau 40,54 persen bila dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang sebesar 323.995 pohon/tangkai.

Pada tahun 2022 terdapat 10 (sepuluh) komoditas tanaman hias yang dibudidayakan di Jakarta Barat. Dari 10 (sepuluh) komoditas tersebut, yang menjadi komoditas unggulan antara lain anggrek pot, palem, aglaonema, soka,

plants cultivated in Jakarta Barat were vegetables, fruit and ornamental plants. Of the three horticultural crop commodities, ornamental plants had higher production than other commodities. Total ornamental plant production in Jakarta Barat in 2022 was recorded at 455,356 trees/stalks with a harvest area of 28,739 M2. This production value had increased by 131,361 trees/stalk or 40.54 percent compared to 2021, which amounted to 323,995 trees/stalk.

In 2022, 10 ornamental plant commodities were cultivated in Jakarta Barat. Of the ten commodities, the superior commodities include potted orchids, palms, aglaonema, ixora, leather leaf fern, flamingo lily flower and sansevieria. These commodities had a production value of above 10,000 trees/stalk, some of which even had high production (above 50,000 trees/stalk), namely potted orchids, palms and aglaonema.



Gambar 5.5 . Produksi Tanaman Hias Unggulan di Jakarta Barat (Pohon), 2022

Figure Production of Ornamental Plants in Jakarta Barat, 2022

pakis, anthurium bunga, dan lidah mertua. Komoditas tersebut mempunyai nilai produksi diatas 10.000 pohon/tangkai, bahkan beberapa diantaranya mempunyai produksi yang cukup tinggi (diatas 50.000 pohon/tangkai) yaitu anggrek pot, palem dan aglaonema.

Pada tahun 2022, produksi anggrek pot tercatat sebesar 182.500 pohon dengan luas panen 7.300 M². Produksi tanaman ini mempunyai kontribusi 40,08 persen dari total produksi tanaman hias di Jakarta Barat. Produksi tanaman anggrek pot hanya terdapat di wilayah Kecamatan Kebun Jeruk dan menjadi tanaman ikonik untuk Kota Jakarta Barat. Tanaman hias dengan kontribusi terbesar kedua di Jakarta Barat yaitu palem. Produksi palem di Jakarta Barat pada tahun 2022 sebesar 94.880 pohon dengan kontribusi sebesar 20,84 persen terhadap produksi tanaman hias Jakarta Barat. Produksi tanaman palem mengalami penurunan sebesar 35.130 pohon (27,02 persen) bila dibandingkan dengan produksi tahun 2021 yang sebesar 130.010 pohon. Sebagian besar produksi tanaman palem berada di wilayah Kecamatan Kebun Jeruk (99,15 persen) sementara sisanya terdapat di Kecamatan Kembangan dan Kalideres.

Tanaman hias dengan produksi terbesar berikutnya di Jakarta Barat adalah aglaonema dengan kontribusi sebesar 17,59 persen terhadap total produksi tanaman hias di Jakarta Barat. Pada tahun 2022 tercatat produksi aglaonema sebesar 80.097 pohon dengan luas panen sebesar 3.302 M². Produksi pada tahun 2022 mengalami peningkatan yang cukup tinggi yaitu 43.965 pohon atau 121,68 persen bila dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang

In 2022, potted orchid production was recorded at 182,500 trees with a harvest area of 7,300 M². The production of this plant contributed 40.08 percent of the total production of ornamental plants in Jakarta Barat. Potted orchid plant production was only found in the Kebun Jeruk District area. It was an iconic plant for the City of Jakarta Barat. Palm was the ornamental plant with the second most significant contribution in Jakarta Barat. Palm production in Jakarta Barat in 2022 was 94,880 trees, contributing 20.84 percent to Jakarta Barat's ornamental plant production. Palm production decreased by 35,130 trees (27.02 percent) compared to production in 2021, which amounted to 130,010 trees. Most palm production was in the Kebun Jeruk District (99.15 percent), while the rest was in the Kembangan and Kalideres Districts.

The ornamental plant with the next most significant production in Jakarta Barat was aglaonema, contributing 17.59 percent to the total production of ornamental plants in West Jakarta. In 2022, aglaonema production was recorded at 80,097 trees with a harvest area of 3,302 M². Production in 2022 experienced a reasonably high increase, namely 43,965 trees or 121.68 percent, compared to 2021, which was only 36,132 trees. There were 3 (three) areas cultivating aglaonema plants, namely Kembangan, Kebun Jeruk and Kalideres Districts. The area with the most significant aglaonema production was in Kebun Jeruk District, with 78,750 trees, followed by Kembangan and Kalideres Districts, with 1,270 trees and 77 trees, respectively.

hanya sebesar 36.132 pohon. Terdapat 3 (tiga) wilayah membudidayakan tanaman aglaonema yaitu Kecamatan Kembangan, Kebun Jeruk dan Kalideres. Wilayah dengan produksi aglaonema terbesar berada di Kecamatan Kebun Jeruk sebesar 78.750 pohon diikuti oleh Kecamatan Kembangan dan Kalideres dengan produksi masing-masing sebesar 1.270 pohon dan 77 pohon.

5.6. Kota Jakarta Utara

Jakarta Utara sebagai salah satu kota pesisir di DKI Jakarta selain mempunyai potensi pada sub sektor perikanan ternyata juga mempunyai potensi sub sektor hortikultura. Komoditas tanaman hortikultura yang menjadi unggulan di Jakarta utara adalah tanaman sayur-sayuran. Pada tahun 2022, produksi tanaman sayur-sayuran di Jakarta Utara sebesar 14.344 kuintal dengan luas panen sebesar 117,3 Ha. Tanaman sayur-sayuran yang dibudidayakan di Jakarta Utara yaitu bayam, kangkung, petsai/sawi dan tomat. Produksi tanaman sayur-sayuran pada tahun 2022 mengalami penurunan sebesar 10.741 kuintal atau 42,82 persen dibanding tahun 2021 yang sebesar 25.085,80 kuintal. Kangkung merupakan tanaman sayuran dengan kontribusi produksi paling besar di Jakarta utara yaitu mencapai 86,62 persen. Produksi kangkung pada tahun 2022 mencapai 12.426 kuintal dengan luas panen 90,3 Ha. Terdapat 4 (empat) wilayah di Jakarta Utara yang mengusahakan kangkung yaitu Kecamatan Tanjung Priok, Koja, Kelapa Gading dan Cilincing. Wilayah dengan produksi kangkung cukup tinggi (diatas 1.000 kuintal) terdapat di Kecamatan Kelapa Gading dan Kecamatan Cilincing dengan produksi masing-masing sebesar

5.6. Jakarta Utara Municipality

As one of the coastal cities in DKI Jakarta, Jakarta Utara had potential in the fisheries sub-sector and the horticulture sub-sector. The leading horticultural crop commodity in Jakarta Utara was vegetables. In 2022, vegetable production in Jakarta Utara was 14,344 quintals with a harvest area of 117.3 Ha. Vegetable plants cultivated in Jakarta Utara were spinach, water spinach, Chinese cabbage and tomatoes. Vegetable crop production in 2022 decreased by 10,741 quintals or 42.82 percent compared to 2021, which was 25,085.80 quintals. Water spinach was a vegetable crop with the most significant production contribution in North Jakarta, reaching 86.62 percent. Water spinach production in 2022 reached 12,426 quintals with a harvest area of 90.3 Ha. Four areas in Jakarta Utara cultivated water spinach, namely Tanjung Priok, Koja, Kelapa Gading and Cilincing Districts. Areas with high water spinach production (above 1,000 quintals) were Kelapa Gading District and Cilincing District, with 6,027 quintals and 5,176 quintals, respectively.

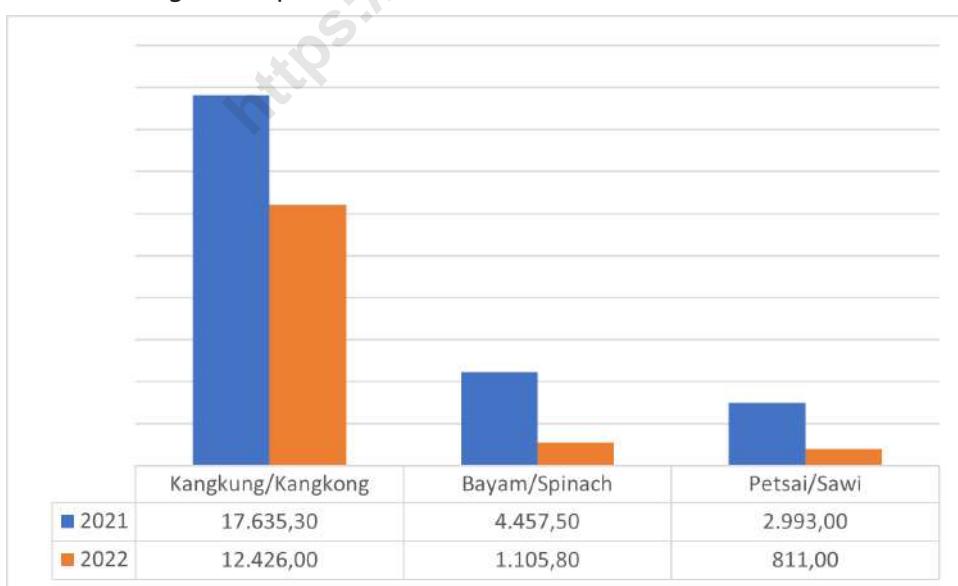
The vegetable plant with the second most significant contribution to total vegetable production in Jakarta Utara was spinach. In 2022, recorded spinach production in Jakarta Utara was 1,105.80 quintals with a harvest

6.027 kuintal dan 5.176 kuintal.

Tanaman sayuran dengan kontribusi terbesar kedua terhadap total produksi sayur di Jakarta Utara adalah bayam. Pada tahun 2022, tercatat produksi bayam di Jakarta Utara sebesar 1.105,80 kuintal dengan luas panen hanya 14,3 Ha. Produksi bayam ini hanya berkontribusi sebesar 7,71 persen terhadap produksi sayur-sayuran di Jakarta Utara. Produksi bayam pada tahun 2022 mengalami penurunan sebesar 3.351,70 kuintal atau 75,19 persen bila dibandingkan tahun 2021 yang sebesar 4.457,50 kuintal. Penurunan produksi bayam ini disebabkan petani lebih memilih untuk menanam kangkung karena mempunyai nilai jual yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan bayam. Wilayah dengan produksi bayam terbesar di Jakarta Utara adalah Kecamatan Cilincing dengan nilai produksi sebesar 389,60 kuintal dengan luas panen 6 Ha.

area of only 14.3 Ha. Spinach production only contributed 7.71 percent to vegetable production in Jakarta Utara. Spinach production in 2022 decreased by 3,351.70 quintals or 75.19 percent compared to 2021, which was 4,457.50 quintals. The decline in spinach production was due to farmers preferring to plant water spinach because it had a higher selling value than spinach. The area with the most significant spinach production in Jakarta Utara was the Cilincing District, with a production value of 389.60 quintals and a harvest area of 6 Ha.

Chinese cabbage plants had the third largest production in Jakarta Utara, with a share of 5.65 percent of total vegetable production. Chinese cabbage production was recorded at only 811 quintals, with a harvest area of only 12.5 Ha in 2022. Production of Chinese cabbage experienced a significant decline, reaching 72.90 percent



Gambar 5.6 . Produksi Sayur-Sayuran di Jakarta Utara, 2021-2022
Figure Production of Vegetables in Jakarta Utara, 2021-2022

Tanaman petsai/sawi mempunyai produksi terbesar ketiga di Jakarta Utara dengan share sebesar 5,65 persen terhadap total produksi sayuran. Produksi petsai/sawi tercatat hanya sebesar 811 kuintal dengan luas panen hanya 12.5 Ha pada tahun 2022. Produksi tanaman sawi mengalami penurunan cukup tinggi mencapai 72,90 persen atau 2.182 kuintal bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2021 yang sebesar 2.993,00 kuintal. Kecamatan Kelapa Gading dan Cilincing merupakan wilayah dengan produksi petsai/sawi yang tinggi dengan produksi masing-masing sebesar 198 kuintal dan 349 kuintal.

or 2,182 quintals compared to 2021, which was 2,993.00 quintals. Kelapa Gading and Cilincing sub-districts had high Chinese cabbage production, with 198 quintals and 349 quintals, respectively.



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TABEL

TABLE





<https://jakarta.bps.go.id>

Tabel 1 Perkembangan Luas Panen dan Produksi Tanaman Hortikultura di DKI Jakarta, 2018-2022
Development of Harvest Area and Production of Horticultural Crops in DKI Jakarta, 2018-2022

| Luas Panen dan Produksi <i>Fields Crops and Production</i> | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| Tanaman sayuran | Luas Panen (Ha) | 1 635 | 1 685 | 1 535,1 | 1 569,85 | 1 389,07 |
| | Produksi (Ton) | 10 485 | 10 130 | 10 278 | 11 532,06 | 10 201,23 |
| Tanaman buahan | Jumlah Tanaman Menghasilkan (Pohon) | 283 999 | 212 074 | 187 623 | 259 394,65 | 352 136 |
| | Produksi (Ton) | 12 586 | 18 345 | 18 064 | 31 855,86 | 21 173,85 |
| Tanaman Hias (Tangkai) | Luas Panen (M ²) | 195,667 | 269,912 | 132,504 | 74 506,00 | 49 895,00 |
| | Produksi (Tangkai) | 560 471 | 813 672 | 892 579 | 440 048,00 | 449 796,00 |
| Tanaman Biofarmaka | Luas Panen (M ²) | 38 841 | 29 256 | 18 817 | 6 262,00 | 4 761,00 |
| | Produksi (Kg) | 112 093 | 91 396 | 45 106 | 17 638,00 | 12 324,00 |

Tabel 2 Luas panen tanaman sayur dan buah semusim menurut jenis di
Table 2 Harvested Area of Seasonal Vegetables by Its Kind in DKI Jakarta (Ha), 2022

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | Bulan/Month | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Januari <i>January</i> | Februari <i>February</i> | Maret <i>March</i> | April <i>April</i> | Mei <i>May</i> | Juni <i>June</i> |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. Bawang Merah/ <i>Shallot</i> | - | 0,1 | 0,06 | - | 0,08 | - |
| 2. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | 41,9 | 40,03 | 39 | 38,72 | 40,22 | 38,6 |
| 3. Cabe Rawit/ <i>Chilli</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | 49,3 | 54,7 | 43,74 | 53,44 | 52,64 | 50,62 |
| 5. Kembang Kol/ <i>Couli Flower</i> | - | - | 0,5 | - | 0,5 | - |
| 6. Kubis/ <i>Cabbage</i> | - | - | 0,5 | - | 0,5 | - |
| 7. Melon/ <i>Honeydew</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | 28,5 | 28,24 | 38,36 | 28,64 | 30,24 | 27,54 |
| 9. Semangka/ <i>Watermelon</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Terung/ <i>Eggplant</i> | - | 0,5 | 0,5 | - | - | - |
| 11. Tomat/<i>Tomato</i> | - | 0,2 | - | - | - | - |

Lanjutan Tabel 2/Continued Table 2

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | Bulan/Month | | | | | | 2022 (14) |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| | Juli July (8) | Agustus August (9) | September September (10) | Okttober October (11) | November November (12) | Desember December (13) | |
| (1) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| 1. Bawang Merah/ <i>Shallot</i> | 0,07 | - | 0,05 | 0,08 | 0,13 | 0,04 | 0,67 |
| 2. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | 38,60 | 32,70 | 39,60 | 39,40 | 39,61 | 38,60 | 465,48 |
| 3. Cabe Rawit/ <i>Chilli</i> | 0,3 | - | - | - | - | 0,09 | 0,12 |
| 4. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | 50,60 | 45,41 | 50,71 | 51,18 | 50,16 | 48,75 | 581,00 |
| 5. Kembang Kol/ <i>Couli Flower</i> | - | 0,5 | - | - | - | - | 1,5 |
| 6. Kubis/ <i>Cabbage</i> | - | 0,5 | - | - | 0,5 | - | 2 |
| 7. Melon/ <i>Honeydew</i> | - | - | 0,21 | 0,46 | 0,01 | 0,01 | 0,69 |
| 8. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | 27,44 | 24,44 | 28,06 | 28,90 | 27,29 | 27,79 | 335,74 |
| 9. Semangka/ <i>Watermelon</i> | - | - | - | - | - | 0,06 | 0,06 |
| 10. Terung/ <i>Eggplant</i> | - | 0,5 | - | - | - | 0,04 | 1,59 |
| <u>11. Tomat/<i>Tomato</i></u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>0,02</u> | <u>0,22</u> |

Tabel 3 Luas panen sayur-sayuran menurut jenis di DKI Jakarta (Ha), 2018-2022
Table 3 Harvested area of vegetables by its kind in DKI Jakarta (Ha), 2018-2022

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bawang Merah/ <i>Shallot</i> | - | - | - | 1,06 | 0,67 |
| 2. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | 542,00 | 541,00 | 525,00 | 518,44 | 465,48 |
| 3. Cabe Rawit/ <i>Chilli</i> | - | - | - | 0,50 | 0,12 |
| 4. Kacang Panjang/ <i>Bean</i> | - | - | - | 0,07 | - |
| 5. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | 664,00 | 676,00 | 593,10 | 638,04 | 581,00 |
| 6. Kembang Kol/ <i>Couli Flower</i> | - | - | - | 2,00 | 2,00 |
| 7. Melon/Honeydew | - | - | - | 0,60 | 0,69 |
| 8. Kubis/ <i>Cabbage</i> | - | - | - | 2,00 | 2,00 |
| 9. Mentimun/ <i>Cucumber</i> | - | - | - | 0,15 | - |
| 10. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | 428,00 | 468,00 | 417,00 | 404,39 | 335,74 |
| 11. Terung/ <i>Eggplant</i> | - | - | - | 2,55 | 1,59 |
| <u>12. Tomat/Tomato</u> | - | - | - | - | 0,22 |

Tabel 4 Luas panen sayur-sayuran menurut jenis di Jakarta Selatan (Ha), 2018-2022
Table 4 *Harvested area of vegetables by its kind in Jakarta Selatan (Ha), 2018-2022*

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | 2018 (2) | 2019 (3) | 2020 (4) | 2021 (5) | 2022 (6) |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | | | | | |
| 1. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | 16,00 | 17,00 | 12,00 | 14,40 | 6,80 |
| 2. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | 25,00 | 26,00 | 24,00 | 29,50 | 14,00 |
| 3. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | 16,00 | 13,00 | 12,00 | 12,00 | 6,10 |

Tabel 5 Luas panen sayur-sayuran menurut jenis di Jakarta Timur (Ha), 2018-2022
Table 5 Harvested Area of Vegetables by Its kind in Jakarta Timur (Ha), 2018-2022

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | 2018 (2) | 2019 (3) | 2020 (4) | 2021 (5) | 2022 (6) |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | | | | | |
| 1. Bawang Merah/ <i>Shallot</i> | - | - | - | 1,00 | - |
| 2. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | 332,00 | 265,00 | 227,00 | 302,50 | 304,50 |
| 3. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | 305,00 | 305,00 | 258,00 | 325,00 | 332,00 |
| 4. Kembang Kol/ <i>Couli Flower</i> | - | - | - | 2,00 | 1,5 |
| 5. Kubis/ <i>Gabbage</i> | - | - | - | 2,00 | 2,00 |
| 6. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | 254,00 | 264,00 | 195,00 | 256,50 | 254,80 |
| 7. Terung/ <i>Eggplant</i> | - | - | - | 2,50 | 1,50 |

Tabel 6 Luas panen sayur-sayuran menurut jenis di Jakarta Pusat (Ha), 2017-2021
Table 6 *Harvested Area of Vegetables by Its Kind in Jakarta Pusat (Ha), 2017-2021*

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | - | - | - | - | 0,14 |
| 2. Kacang Panjang/ <i>Bean</i> | - | - | - | - | 0,07 |
| 3. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | - | - | - | - | 2,36 |
| 4. Mentimun/ <i>Cucumber</i> | - | - | - | - | 0,15 |
| 5. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | - | - | - | - | 0,02 |
| | | | | | 1,96 |

Tabel 7 Luas panen sayur-sayuran menurut jenis di Jakarta Barat (Ha), 2018-2022
Table 7 Harvested Area of Vegetables by Its Kind in Jakarta Barat (Ha), 2018-2022

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | 139,00 | 177,00 | 183,00 | 149,40 | 139,48 |
| 2. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | 178,00 | 171,00 | 175,10 | 147,70 | 141,28 |
| 3. Melon/ <i>Honeydew</i> | - | - | - | - | 0,04 |
| 4. Mentimun/ <i>Cucumber</i> | 1,00 | - | - | - | - |
| 5. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | 107,00 | 106,00 | 113,00 | 87,43 | 60,38 |

Tabel 8 Luas panen sayur-sayuran menurut jenis di Jakarta Utara (Ha), 2018-2022
Table 8 Harvested area of vegetables by its kind in Jakarta Utara (Ha), 2018-2022

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | 55,00 | 82,00 | 103,00 | 52,00 | 14,3 |
| 2. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | 156,00 | 174,00 | 136,00 | 133,30 | 90,3 |
| 3. Melon/ <i>Honeydew</i> | - | - | - | 0,6 | 0,6 |
| 4. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | 51,00 | 85,00 | 97,00 | 48,40 | 12,5 |
| 5. Tomat/ <i>Tomato</i> | - | - | - | - | 0,2 |

Tabel 9 Produksi Tanaman Sayur dan Buah Semusim menurut jenis di DKI Jakarta (Ton), 2022
Table 9 Harvested Area of Seasonal Vegetables by Its Kind in DKI Jakarta (Ton), 2022

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | Bulan/Month | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Januari <i>January</i> | Februari <i>February</i> | Maret <i>March</i> | April <i>April</i> | Mei <i>May</i> | Juni <i>June</i> |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. Bawang Merah/ <i>Shallot</i> | - | 0,34 | 0,33 | - | 0,18 | 0,13 |
| 2. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | 302,75 | 270,41 | 268,71 | 273,09 | 273,01 | 270,55 |
| 3. Cabe Rawit/ <i>Chilli</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | 407,53 | 294,88 | 302,41 | 425,30 | 400,71 | 397,93 |
| 5. Kembang Kol/ <i>Couli Flower</i> | - | - | 1,75 | - | 1,75 | - |
| 6. Kubis/ <i>Cabbage</i> | - | - | 1,50 | - | 1,50 | - |
| 7. Melon/ <i>Honeydew</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | 193,85 | 194,91 | 176,80 | 183,10 | 182,41 | 181,37 |
| 9. Semangka/ <i>Watermelon</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Terung/ <i>Eggplant</i> | - | - | 0,35 | - | 0,50 | - |
| 11. Tomat/<i>Tomato</i> | - | 0,20 | - | - | - | - |

Lanjutan Tabel 9/Continued Table 9

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | Bulan/Month | | | | | | | 2022 | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|----------|
| | Juli <i>July</i> | Agustus <i>August</i> | September <i>September</i> | Oktober <i>October</i> | November <i>November</i> | Desember <i>December</i> | (1) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | |
| 1. Bawang Merah/ <i>Shallot</i> | 0,11 | - | 0,08 | 0,08 | 0,07 | 0,06 | | | | | | | | | 1,38 |
| 2. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | 273,10 | 260,10 | 273,05 | 271,15 | 274,24 | 268,26 | | | | | | | | | 3 278,42 |
| 3. Cabe Rawit/ <i>Chilli</i> | 0,01 | - | - | - | - | 0,05 | | | | | | | | | 0,06 |
| 4. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | 420,93 | 396,25 | 413,72 | 438,40 | 416,57 | 412,16 | | | | | | | | | 4 726,79 |
| 5. Kembang Kol/ <i>Coulli Flower</i> | - | 1,75 | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 5,25 |
| 6. Kubis/ <i>Cabbage</i> | - | 1,50 | - | - | 1,50 | - | | | | | | | | | 6,00 |
| 7. Melon/ <i>Honeydew</i> | - | - | 2,05 | 3,24 | 0,01 | 0,01 | | | | | | | | | 5,31 |
| 8. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | 178,76 | 166,89 | 176,29 | 192,35 | 175,45 | 174,16 | | | | | | | | | 2 176,34 |
| 9. Semangka/ <i>Watermelon</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 0,20 |
| 10. Terung/ <i>Eggplant</i> | - | 0,35 | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 0,27 |
| <u>11. Tomat/<i>Tomato</i></u> | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | | | | | 0,22 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0,22 |

Tabel 10 Produksi Sayur-Sayuran menurut Jenis di DKI Jakarta (Ton), 2018-2022
Table 10 Production of Vegetables by Its Kind in DKI Jakarta (Ton), 2018-2022

| JENIS SAYURAN Kind of Vegetables | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bawang Merah/ <i>Shallot</i> | - | - | - | 1,88 | 1,38 |
| 2. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | 3 297 | 2 963 | 3 646 | 3 469,00 | 3 278,42 |
| 3. Cabe Rawit/ <i>Chilli</i> | - | - | - | 0,60 | 0,06 |
| 4. Kacang Panjang/ <i>Bean</i> | - | - | - | 0,11 | - |
| 5. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | 4 524 | 4 381 | 4 077 | 5 344,38 | 4 726,79 |
| 6. Kembang Kol/ <i>Couli Flower</i> | - | - | - | 6,50 | 5,25 |
| 7. Kubis/ <i>Cabbage</i> | - | - | - | 6,00 | 6,00 |
| 8. Melon/ <i>Honeydew</i> | - | - | - | 4,52 | 5,31 |
| 9. Mentimun/ <i>Cucumber</i> | - | - | - | 0,25 | - |
| 10. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | 2 664 | 2 786 | 2 554 | 2 684,04 | 2 176,34 |
| 11. Terung/ <i>Eggplant</i> | - | - | - | 14,58 | 1,27 |
| <u>12. Tomat/Tomato</u> | - | - | - | - | 0,22 |

Tabel 11 Produksi sayur-sayuran menurut jenis di Jakarta Selatan (Ton), 2018-2022
Table 11 Production of vegetables by its kind in Jakarta Selatan (Ton), 2018-2022

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | 13 | 48 | 17 | 55,67 | 12,23 |
| 2. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | 20 | 156 | 27 | 122,45 | 7,23 |
| 3. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | 10 | 99 | 16 | 74,35 | 2,42 |

Tabel 12 Produksi sayur-sayuran menurut jenis di Jakarta Timur (Ton), 2018-2022
Table 12 Production of Vegetables by Its Kind in Jakarta Timur (Ton), 2018-2022

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | 2018 (2) | 2019 (3) | 2020 (4) | 2021 (5) | 2022 (6) |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bawang Merah/ <i>Shallot</i> | - | - | - | 1,70 | - |
| 2. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | 2 256 | 1 933 | 1 833 | 2 354,70 | 2 361,60 |
| 3. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | 2 161 | 2 267 | 1 960 | 2 494,50 | 2 587,60 |
| 4. Kembang Kol/ <i>Couli Flower</i> | - | - | - | 6,50 | 5,25 |
| 5. Kubis/ <i>Gabbage</i> | - | - | - | 6,00 | 6,00 |
| 6. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | 1 767 | 1 864 | 1 380 | 1 775,80 | 1 782,20 |
| 7. Terung/ <i>Eggplant</i> | - | - | - | 14,50 | 1,05 |

Tabel 13 Produksi sayur-sayuran menurut jenis di Jakarta Pusat (Ton), 2018-2022
 Table 13 Production of vegetables by its kind in Jakarta Pusat (Ton), 2018-2022

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | 2018 (2) | 2019 (3) | 2020 (4) | 2021 (5) | 2022 (6) |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | - | - | - | 0,33 | 0,6 |
| 2. Kacang Panjang/ <i>Bean</i> | - | - | - | 0,11 | - |
| 3. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | - | - | - | 1,00 | 4,10 |
| 4. Mentimun/ <i>Cucumber</i> | - | - | - | 0,25 | - |
| 5. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | - | - | - | 0,05 | 1,21 |

Tabel 14 Produksi sayur-sayuran menurut jenis di Jakarta Barat (Ton), 2018-2022
Table 14 Production of vegetables by its kind in Jakarta Barat (Ton), 2018-2022

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | 758 | 582 | 1 231 | 612,55 | 792,80 |
| 2. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | 1 019 | 620 | 1 197 | 959,70 | 880,72 |
| 3. Melon/ <i>Honeydew</i> | - | - | - | - | 0,54 |
| 4. Mentimun/ <i>Cucumber</i> | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | 617 | 377 | 786 | 533,65 | 309,42 |

Tabel 15 Produksi sayur-sayuran menurut jenis di Jakarta Utara (Ton), 2018-2022
Table 15 *Production of vegetables by its kind in Jakarta Utara (Ton), 2018-2022*

| JENIS SAYURAN <i>Kind of Vegetables</i> | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Bayam/ <i>Spinach</i> | 269,00 | 399,60 | 565,00 | 445,75 | 110,58 |
| 2. Kangkung/ <i>Kangkong</i> | 1324,00 | 1337,20 | 894,40 | 1763,53 | 1242,26 |
| 3. Melon/ <i>Honeydew</i> | - | - | - | 4,52 | 4,55 |
| 4. Sawi/ <i>Cheese Cabbage</i> | 269,00 | 446,00 | 371,65 | 299,30 | 81,10 |
| 5. Tomat/ <i>Tomato</i> | - | - | - | - | 0,2 |

Tabel 16 Jumlah Tanaman Menghasilkan Buah dan Sayuran Tahunan menurut Jenis di DKI Jakarta (Pohon), 2022
Table 16 Number of Produced Annual Fruits and Vegetables by Its Kind in DKI Jakarta (Trees), 2022

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | Triwulan/Quarter | | | | 2022 |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | Triwulan I (2) | Triwulan II (3) | Triwulan III (4) | Triwulan IV (5) | |
| (1) | | | | | (6) |
| 1. Alpukat/Avocado | 448 | 524 | 3.852 | 4.332 | 4.405 |
| 2. Anggur/Grape | 2 | 65 | 48 | 226 | 241 |
| 3. Belimbing/Starfruit | 11.181 | 17.084 | 28.244 | 30.169 | 33.074 |
| 4. Buah Naga/Dragonfruit* | - | - | - | 11 | 11 |
| 5. Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/ Duku | - | 80 | 50 | 60 | 100 |
| 6. Durian/Durian | 528 | 1.086 | 6.063 | 7.328 | 7.378 |
| 7. Jambu Air/Rose Apple | 4.038 | 15.246 | 15.817 | 18.103 | 22.685 |
| 8. Jambu Biji/Guava | 4.498 | 17.023 | 16.669 | 18.515 | 22.199 |
| 9. Jengkol/Jengkol | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 |
| 10. Jeruk Lemon/Lemon | - | 177 | 183 | 219 | 221 |
| 11. Jeruk Pamelo/Pamelo Orange | - | 120 | 120 | 139 | 139 |
| 12. Jeruk Siam/Keprok | 1.992 | 1.992 | 2.348 | 3.536 | 4.003 |
| 13. Lengkeng/Longan | - | 45 | 35 | 196 | 196 |
| 14. Mangga/Mango | 16.798 | 36.491 | 49.965 | 67.396 | 69.113 |
| 15. Melinjo/Melinjo | 310 | 624 | 828 | 1.183 | 1.250 |
| 16. Nangka/Cempedak/ Jackfruit | 5.429 | 12.124 | 12.483 | 13.053 | 13.203 |
| 17. Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 18. Pepaya/Papaya | 537 | 4.524 | 5.004 | 6.255 | 6.332 |
| 19. Petai/Petai | 88 | 176 | 134 | 326 | 343 |
| 20. Pisang/Banana* | 7.912 | 149.596 | 109.085 | 143.794 | 154.452 |
| 21. Rambutan/Rambutan | 8.190 | 16.783 | 21.492 | 38.481 | 39.386 |

Lanjutan Tabel 16/*Continued Table 16*

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | Triwulan/Quarter | | | | 2022 |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | Triwulan I (1) | Triwulan II (2) | Triwulan III (3) | Triwulan IV (4) | |
| 22. Salak/Snakefruit* | - | 165 | 65 | 266 | 276 |
| 23. Sawo/Sapodilla | 655 | 2 413 | 2 934 | 3 265 | 3 418 |
| 24. Sirsak/Soursop | 201 | 864 | 1 107 | 1 289 | 1 440 |
| 25. Sukun/Breadfruit | 743 | 3 529 | 3 695 | 4 038 | 4 080 |

Tabel 17 Jumlah tanaman buah-buahan menghasilkan menurut jenis di DKI Jakarta (Pohon), 201-2021
Table 17 Number of produced fruits by its kind in DKI Jakarta (Tree), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Alpukat/Avocado | 4 340 | 4 130 | 4 352 | 4 576 | 4 405 |
| 2. Anggur/Grape | - | - | - | 30 | 241 |
| 3. Apel/Apple | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Belimbing/Starfruit | 26 235 | 14 388 | 19 521 | 27 680 | 33 074 |
| 5. Buah Naga/Dragonfruit* | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| 6. Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/ Duku | 1 107 | 423 | 210 | 385 | 100 |
| 7. Durian/Durian | 1 269 | 781 | 2 047 | 2 450 | 7 378 |
| 8. Jambu Air/Rose Apple | 28 315 | 22 434 | 21 504 | 26 327 | 22 685 |
| 9. Jambu Bijji/Guava | 20 217 | 21 679 | 15 016 | 17 638 | 22 199 |
| 10. Jengkol/Jengkol | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 11. Jeruk Lemon/Lemon | - | - | - | 3 | 221 |
| 12. Jeruk Pamelo/Pamelo <i>Orange</i> | - | - | - | 487 | 139 |
| 13. Jeruk Siam/Keprok | - | - | - | 118 | 4 003 |
| 14. Lengkeng/Longan | - | - | - | 4 838 | 196 |
| 15. Mangga/Mango | - | - | - | 25 | 69 113 |
| 16. Manggis/Mangosteen | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17. Melinjo/Melinjo | - | - | - | - | 1 250 |
| 18. Nangka/Cempedak/ Jackfruit | 69 156 | 53 730 | 46 057 | 83 625 | 13 203 |
| 19. Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | - | - | 77 |
| 20. Pepaya/Papaya | 8 213 | 6 624 | 5 128 | 7 096 | 6 332 |
| 21. Petai/Petai | - | - | - | - | 343 |
| 22. Pisang/Banana* | 80 167 | 28 852 | 20 843 | 20 445 | 154 452 |
| 23. Rambutan/Rambutan | 24 855 | 39 918 | 30 644 | 40 197 | 39 386 |

Lanjutan Tabel 17/*Continued Table 17*

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 24. Salak/Snakefruit* | 6 110 | 6 165 | 5 940 | 700 | 276 |
| 25. Sawo/Sapodilla | 3 537 | 3 168 | 2 930 | 3 236 | 3 418 |
| 26. Sirsak/Soursop | 1 999 | 1 346 | 1 686 | 1 566 | 1 440 |
| 27. Sukun/Breadfruit | 3 731 | 3 498 | 3 352 | 3 946 | 4 080 |

Tabel 18 Jumlah tanaman buah-buahan menghasilkan menurut jenis di Kepulauan Seribu (Pohon), 2018-2022
Table 18 Number of produced fruits by its kind in Kepulauan Seribu (Tree), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Alpukat/Avocado | 19 | 6 | 11 | 31 | 41 |
| 2. Anggur/Grape | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 3. Apel/Apple | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Belimbing/Starfruit | 534 | 405 | 471 | 640 | 680 |
| 5. Buah Naga/Dragonfruit* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/ Duku | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Durian/Durian | 1 675 | 1 258 | 1 283 | 1 352 | - |
| 8. Jambu Air/Rose Apple | 863 | 523 | 548 | 344 | 1 314 |
| 9. Jambu Biji/Guava | - | - | - | 187 | 944 |
| 10. Jengkol/Jengkol | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. Jeruk Lemon/Lemon | - | - | - | - | 213 |
| 12. Jeruk Pamelo/Pamelo/ Orange | - | - | - | 118 | 137 |
| 13. Jeruk Siam/Keprok | - | - | - | - | 310 |
| 14. Lengkeng/Longan | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15. Mangga/Mango | - | - | - | 287 | 882 |
| 16. Manggis/Mangosteen | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17. Melinjo/Melinjo | - | - | - | - | 34 |
| 18. Nangka/Cempedak/ Jackfruit | 996 | 648 | 776 | 13 | 14 |
| 19. Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | - | - | - |

Lanjutan Tabel 18/Continued Table 18

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 20. Pepaya/Papaya | - | - | - | 33 | 1 466 |
| 21. Petai/Petai | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22. Pisang/Banana* | 10 | 10 | 11 | 1 247 | 1 253 |
| 23. Rambutan/Rambutan | 1 605 | 1 225 | 1 264 | 1 518 | - |
| 24. Salak/Snakefruit* | 1 485 | 1 328 | 1 264 | 1 247 | - |
| 25. Sawo/Sapodilla | 894 | 626 | 670 | 678 | 683 |
| 26. Sirsak/Soursop | 69 | 76 | 136 | 110 | 109 |
| 27. Sukun/Breadfruit | 2 537 | 2 160 | 2 142 | 2 171 | 2 328 |

Tabel 19 Jumlah tanaman buah-buahan menghasilkan menurut jenis di Jakarta Selatan (Pohon), 2017-2021
Number of produced fruits by its kind in Jakarta Selatan (Tree), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Alpukat/Avocado | 3 438 | 3 333 | 3 359 | 3 339 | 3 303 |
| 2. Anggur/Grape | - | - | - | 5 | 38 |
| 3. Apel/Apple | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Belimbing/Starfruit | 8 649 | 2 627 | 2 104 | 2 633 | 2 338 |
| 5. Buah Naga/Dragonfruit* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/Duku | 200 | 50 | 30 | 50 | 50 |
| 7. Durian/Durian | 472 | 9 | 207 | 130 | 231 |
| 8. Jambu Air/Rose Apple | 2 531 | 1 806 | 1 737 | 869 | 1 171 |
| 9. Jambu Biji/Guava | 4 521 | 1 977 | 1 684 | 580 | 928 |
| 10. Jengkol/Jengkol | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 11. Jeruk Lemon/Lemon | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 12. Jeruk Pamelo/Pamelo Orange | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 13. Jeruk Siam/Keprok | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14. Lengkeng/Longan | - | - | - | - | 141 |
| 15. Mangga/Mango | 15 850 | 3 881 | 1 196 | 5 247 | 6 939 |
| 16. Manggis/Mangosteen | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17. Melinjo/Melinjo | - | - | - | - | 247 |
| 18. Nangka/Cempedak/ Jackfruit | 293 | 140 | 429 | 430 | 189 |
| 19. Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | - | - | - |

Lanjutan Tabel 19/Continued Table 19

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 20. Pepaya/Papaya | 2 053 | 1 406 | 1 155 | 621 | 442 |
| 21. Petai/Petai | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| 22. Pisang/Banana* | 4 499 | 3 824 | 4 109 | 3 127 | 1 451 |
| 23. Rambutan/Rambutan | 9 349 | 5 668 | 1 620 | 2 489 | 3 389 |
| 24. Salak/Snakefruit* | 850 | 850 | 900 | 500 | 200 |
| 25. Sawo/Sapodilla | 432 | 226 | 234 | 192 | 290 |
| 26. Sirsak/Soursop | 153 | 215 | 68 | 106 | 106 |
| 27. Sukun/Breadfruit | 25 | 30 | 21 | 13 | 17 |

Tabel 20 Jumlah tanaman buah-buahan menghasilkan menurut jenis di Jakarta Timur (Pohon), 2018-2022
Table 20 Number of produced fruits by its kind in Jakarta Timur (Tree), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Alpukat/Avocado | 849 | 786 | 960 | 1 097 | 935 |
| 2. Anggur/Grape | - | - | - | 5 | 38 |
| 3. Apel/Apple | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 4. Belimbing/Starfruit | 11 162 | 7 338 | 12 638 | 15 658 | 21 451 |
| 5. Buah Naga/Dragonfruit* | 907 | 320 | 85 | 335 | 0 |
| 6. Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/Duku | | | | | 50 |
| 7. Durian/Durian | 793 | 768 | 1 836 | 2 308 | 7 143 |
| 8. Jambu Air/Rose Apple | 18 824 | 15 799 | 12 839 | 16 417 | 13 466 |
| 9. Jambu Biji/Guava | 12 147 | 17 082 | 8 746 | 11 837 | 15 562 |
| 10. Jengkol/Jengkol | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 11. Jeruk Lemon/Lemon | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 12. Jeruk Pamelo/Pamelo Orange | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13. Jeruk Siam/Keprok | - | - | - | 4 034 | 3 201 |
| 14. Lengkeng/Longan | - | - | - | - | 55 |
| 15. Mangga/Mango | 24 407 | 23 997 | 23 964 | 36 707 | 27 266 |
| 16. Manggis/Mangosteen | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 17. Melinjo/Melinjo | - | - | - | - | 939 |
| 18. Nangka/Cempedak/ Jackfruit | 2 804 | 3 303 | 7 341 | 9 981 | 12 297 |
| 19. Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | - | - | 0 |

Lanjutan Tabel 20/Continued Table 20

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 20. Pepaya/Papaya | 4 193 | 3 661 | 2 430 | 4 543 | 4 050 |
| 21. Petai/Petai | - | - | - | - | 304 |
| 22. Pisang/Banana* | 72 772 | 22 572 | 10 560 | 10 501 | 147 294 |
| 23. Rambutan/Rambutan | 15 266 | 34 118 | 28 754 | 37 388 | 35 519 |
| 24. Salak/Snakefruit* | 5 260 | 5 315 | 5 040 | 200 | 65 |
| 25. Sawo/Sapodilla | 1 526 | 1 918 | 1 613 | 1 774 | 1 825 |
| 26. Sirsak/Soursop | 1 275 | 762 | 1 082 | 794 | 823 |
| 27. Sukun/Breadfruit | 863 | 980 | 642 | 742 | 1 131 |

Tabel 21 Jumlah tanaman buah-buahan menghasilkan menurut jenis di Jakarta Pusat (Pohon), 2018-2022
Number of produced fruits by its kind in Jakarta Pusat (Tree), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Alpukat/Avocado | - | - | - | - | 33 |
| 2. Anggur/Grape | 10 | 3 | - | 5 | 46 |
| 3. Apel/Apple | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Belimbing/Starfruit | 104 | 23 | 7 | 14 | 307 |
| 5. Buah Naga/Dragonfruit* | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| 6. Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/Duku | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Durian/Durian | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| 8. Jambu Air/Rose Apple | 219 | 127 | 12 | 150 | 657 |
| 9. Jambu Biji/Guava | 202 | 32 | 9 | 27 | 225 |
| 10. Jengkol/Jengkol | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. Jeruk Lemon/Lemon | - | - | - | - | 6 |
| 12. Jeruk Pamelo/Pamelo Orange | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Jeruk Siam/Keprok | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14. Lengkeng/Longan | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15. Mangga/Mango | - | - | - | - | 4.407 |
| 16. Manggis/Mangosteen | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17. Melinjo/Melinjo | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18. Nangka/Cempedak/ Jackfruit | 174 | 37 | 10 | 20 | 99 |
| 19. Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | - | - | - |

Lanjutan Tabel 21/*Continued Table 21*

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 20. Pepaya/Papaya | 159 | 40 | 20 | 21 | 107 |
| 21. Petai/Petai | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22. Pisang/Banana* | 124 | 87 | 63 | 34 | 100 |
| 23. Rambutan/Rambutan | - | - | - | - | 451 |
| 24. Salak/Snakefruit* | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| 25. Sawo/Sapodilla | - | - | - | - | 163 |
| 26. Sirsak/Soursop | 77 | - | 4 | 6 | 12 |
| 27. Sukun/Breadfruit | - | - | - | - | 4 |

Tabel 22 Jumlah tanaman buah-buahan menghasilkan menurut jenis di Jakarta Barat (Pohon), 2018-2022
Table 22 Number of produced fruits by its kind in Jakarta Barat (Tree), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | 2018 (2) | 2019 (3) | 2020 (4) | 2021 (5) | 2022 (6) |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) | | | | | |
| 1. Alpukat/Avocado | 24 | 2 | 22 | 92 | 47 |
| 2. Anggur/Grape | - | - | - | 15 | 13 |
| 3. Apel/Apple | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Belimbing/Starfruit | 4 796 | 3 228 | 2 645 | 5 395 | 5.704 |
| 5. Buah Naga/Dragonfruit* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/Duku | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Durian/Durian | 4 | 4 | 4 | 12 | - |
| 8. Jambu Air/Rose Apple | 3 926 | 2 146 | 3 631 | 3 328 | 3 564 |
| 9. Jambu Biji/Guava | 1 903 | 1 369 | 2 468 | 2 864 | 2 470 |
| 10. Jengkol/Jengkol | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. Jeruk Lemon/Lemon | - | - | - | 300 | - |
| 12. Jeruk Pamelo/Pamelo Orange | | | | | - |
| 13. Jeruk Siam/Keprok | - | - | - | 450 | 450 |
| 14. Lengkeng/Longan | - | - | - | 25 | - |
| 15. Mangga/Mango | 19 178 | 16 696 | 10 386 | 17 570 | 13.146 |
| 16. Manggis/Mangosteen | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17. Melinjo/Melinjo | - | - | - | - | 30 |
| 18. Nangka/Cempedak/Jackfruit | 1 147 | 1 093 | 165 | 934 | 344 |
| 19. Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | - | - | 77 |

Lanjutan Tabel 22/Continued Table 22

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 20. Pepaya/Papaya | 123 | 114 | 169 | 286 | 240 |
| 21. Petai/Petai | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| 22. Pisang/Banana* | 787 | 730 | 1 433 | 1 661 | 1.938 |
| 23. Rambutan/Rambutan | 229 | 52 | 237 | 317 | 27 |
| 24. Salak/Snakefruit* | 510 | 318 | 412 | 592 | - |
| 25. Sawo/Sapodilla | - | - | - | - | 457 |
| 26. Sirsak/Soursop | 265 | 200 | 252 | 385 | 306 |
| 27. Sukun/Breadfruit | 200 | 201 | 53 | 370 | 56 |

Tabel 23 Jumlah tanaman buah-buahan menghasilkan menurut jenis di Jakarta Utara (Pohon), 2018-2022
Table 23 Number of produced fruits by its kind in Jakarta Utara (Tree), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Alpukat/Avocado | - | - | - | 17 | 46 |
| 2. Anggur/Grape | - | - | - | - | 98 |
| 3. Apel/Apple | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Belimbing/Starfruit | 990 | 767 | 1 656 | 3 340 | 2 594 |
| 5. Buah Naga/Dragonfruit* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/Duku | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Durian/Durian | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Jambu Air/Rose Apple | 1 140 | 1 298 | 2 002 | 4 211 | 2 513 |
| 9. Jambu Biji/Guava | 581 | 696 | 1 561 | 1 986 | 2 070 |
| 10. Jengkol/Jengkol | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. Jeruk Lemon/Lemon | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12. Jeruk Pamelo/Pamelo Orange | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Jeruk Siam/Keprok | - | - | - | 67 | 42 |
| 14. Lengkeng/Longan | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15. Mangga/Mango | 8 175 | 8 405 | 9 690 | 23 235 | 16 473 |
| 16. Manggis/Mangosteen | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17. Melinjo/Melinjo | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18. Nangka/Cempedak/Jackfruit | 115 | 135 | 174 | 400 | 260 |
| 19. Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | - | - | - |

Lanjutan Tabel 23/Continued Table 23

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 20. Pepaya/Papaya | 80 | 178 | 90 | 107 | 27 |
| 21. Petai/Petai | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| 22. Pisang/Banana* | 500 | 311 | 3 414 | 3 875 | 2 416 |
| 23. Rambutan/Rambutan | - | 55 | 32 | 3 | - |
| 24. Salak/Snakefruit* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25. Sawo/Sapodilla | - | - | - | - | - |
| 26. Sirsak/Soursop | 160 | 93 | 144 | 165 | 84 |
| 27. Sukun/Breadfruit | 90 | 125 | 492 | 650 | 544 |

Tabel 24 Produksi buah-buahan dan Sayuran Tahunan menurut jenis di DKI Jakarta
Table 24 Production of Annual Fruits and Vegetables by its kind in DKI Jakarta (Ton), 2022

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | Triwulan/Quarter | | | | 2022 |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | Triwulan I (2) | Triwulan II (3) | Triwulan III (4) | Triwulan IV (5) | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Alpukat/Avocado | 30,247 | 19,74 | 30,787 | 153,555 | 234,329 |
| 2. Anggur/Grape | 0,02 | 1,765 | 3 | 5,579 | 10,364 |
| 3. Apel/Apple | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Belimbing/Starfruit | 271,984 | 671,542 | 1 182,024 | 653,691 | 2 779,241 |
| 5. Buah Naga/Dragonfruit* | - | - | - | 0,55 | 0,55 |
| 6. Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/ Duku | - | 2,7 | 1,9 | 1,9 | 6,5 |
| 7. Durian/Durian | 42,6 | 39,185 | 76,185 | 181,642 | 339,612 |
| 8. Jambu Air/Rose Apple | 85,395 | 288,339 | 477,38 | 401,005 | 1 252,119 |
| 9. Jambu Biji/Guava | 70,574 | 939,071 | 222,236 | 1 668,773 | 2 900,654 |
| 10. Jengkol/Jengkol | - | 0,2 | - | 0,02 | 0,22 |
| 11. Jeruk Lemon/Lemon | - | 0,885 | 1,11 | 1,23 | 3,225 |
| 12. Jeruk Pamelo/Pamelo Orange | - | 2,64 | 2,64 | 3,435 | 8,715 |
| 13. Jeruk Siam/Keprok | 10,926 | 28,669 | 29,729 | 33,41 | 102,734 |
| 14. Lengkeng/Longan | - | 1 | 0,7 | 1,705 | 3,405 |
| 15. Mangga/Mango | 467,957 | 639,545 | 868,39 | 3 293,255 | 5 269,147 |
| 16. Manggis/Mangosteen | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17. Melinjo/Melinjo | 9,3 | 53,111 | 50,146 | 57,831 | 170,388 |
| 18. Nangka/Cempedak/ Jackfruit | 33,998 | 299,258 | 105,739 | 119,155 | 558,15 |
| 19. Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | 0,154 | 0,154 | 0,308 |
| 20. Pepaya/Papaya | 16,48 | 231,616 | 248,674 | 491,422 | 988,192 |
| 21. Petai/Petai | 3,2 | 4,75 | 3,425 | 5,528 | 16,903 |
| 22. Pisang/Banana* | 83,836 | 875,322 | 999,816 | 1 002,754 | 2 961,728 |
| 23. Rambutan/Rambutan | 123,2 | 269,2 | 854,965 | 1 032,584 | 2 279,949 |

Lanjutan Tabel 24/Continued Table 24

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | Triwulan/Quarter | | | | 2022 (6) |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | Triwulan I (2) | Triwulan II (3) | Triwulan III (4) | Triwulan IV (5) | |
| 24. Salak/Snakefruit* | - | 3,9 | 1,4 | 9 | 14,3 |
| 25. Sawo/Sapodilla | 18,28 | 50,62 | 94,143 | 89,28 | 252,323 |
| 26. Sirsak/Soursop | 1,391 | 10,787 | 31,806 | 24,62 | 68,604 |
| 27. Sukun/Breadfruit | 30,535 | 511,185 | 188,273 | 222,205 | 952,198 |

Tabel 25 Produksi buah-buahan menurut jenis di DKI Jakarta (Ton), 2018-2022
Table 25 Production of fruits by its kind in DKI Jakarta (Ton), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (6) |
| 1. Alpukat/Avocado | 95 | 998,3 | 1 490,9 | 1 698,4 | 234.329 |
| 2. Anggur/Grape | - | - | - | 2,9 | 10.364 |
| 3. Apel/Apple | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Belimbing/Starfruit | 711 | 1 658,4 | 1 856,5 | 3 039,6 | 2 779.241 |
| 5. Buah Naga/Dragonfruit* | - | - | - | - | 0,55 |
| 6. Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/Duku | 32 | 55,1 | 7,6 | 19,3 | 6,5 |
| 7. Durian/Durian | 72 | 67,5 | 87,3 | 223,3 | 339.612 |
| 8. Jambu Air/Rose Apple | 791 | 1 450,5 | 2 552,4 | 2 557,4 | 1 252.119 |
| 9. Jambu Biji/Guava | 572 | 1 651,9 | 678,4 | 974,7 | 2 900.654 |
| 10. Jengkol/Jengkol | - | - | - | - | 0,22 |
| 11. Jeruk Lemon/Lemon | - | - | - | 12,8 | 3.225 |
| 12. Jeruk Pamelon/Pamelo Orange | - | - | - | 10,6 | 8.715 |
| 13. Jeruk Siam/Keprok | - | - | - | 434,6 | 102.734 |
| 14. Lengkeng/Longan | - | - | - | 4,1 | 3.405 |
| 15. Mangga/Mango | 3 406,0 | 4 721,4 | 5 717,3 | 9 121,7 | 5 269.147 |
| 16. Manggis/Mangosteen | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17. Melinjo/Melinjo | - | - | - | - | 170.388 |
| 18. Nangka/Cempedak/Jackfruit | 228 | 653,3 | 732,9 | 709,9 | 558,15 |
| 19. Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | - | - | 0,308 |
| 20. Pepaya/Papaya | 394 | 487,7 | 513,1 | 1 467,2 | 988.192 |
| 21. Petai/Petai | - | - | - | - | 16.903 |
| 22. Pisang/Banana* | 3 838,0 | 2 431,5 | 1 387,2 | 3 302,3 | 2 961.728 |
| 23. Rambutan/Rambutan | 1 057,0 | 2 892,2 | 1 859,4 | 6 921,3 | 2 279.949 |
| 24. Salak/Snakefruit* | 322 | 313,9 | 112,1 | 17,5 | 14,3 |
| 25. Sawo/Sapodilla | 207 | 323,1 | 182,8 | 251,4 | 252.323 |

Lanjutan Tabel 25/*Continued Table 25*

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) | 2022 (6) |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 26. Sirsak/Soursop | 37 | 57,2 | 51,3 | 105,5 | 68,604 | |
| 27. Sukun/Breadfruit | 812 | 562,3 | 809,6 | 743,9 | 952,198 | |

Tabel 26 Produksi buah-buahan menurut jenis di Kepulauan Seribu (Ton), 2018-2022
Table 26 Production of fruits by its kind in Kepulauan Seribu (Ton), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Alpukat/Avocado | 1 | | 0,66 | 0,74 | 0,546 |
| 2. Anggur/Grape | - | - | - | - | 1,715 |
| 3. Apel/Apple | 26 | 11,3 | 25,06 | 24,47 | 0 |
| 4. Belimbing/Starfruit | - | - | - | - | 17,235 |
| 5. Buah Naga/Dragonfruit* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/Duku | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Durian/Durian | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Jambu Air/Rose Apple | 269 | 123,9 | 243,395 | 353,55 | 170,445 |
| 9. Jambu Bijji/Guava | 23 | 8,8 | 17,741 | 17,55 | 26,871 |
| 10. Jengkol/Jengkol | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. Jeruk Lemon/Lemon | - | - | - | 3,54 | 2,725 |
| 12. Jeruk Pamelو/Pamelo Orange | - | - | - | 10,63 | 8,705 |
| 13. Jeruk Siam/Keprok | - | - | - | 5,36 | 4,45 |
| 14. Lengkeng/Longan | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15. Mangga/Mango | 109 | 48,7 | 104,165 | 136,51 | 95,096 |
| 16. Manggis/Mangosteen | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17. Melinjo/Melinjo | - | - | - | - | 2,535 |
| 18. Nangka/Cempedak/Jackfruit | 2 | 1 | 2,25 | 2,45 | 2,1 |
| 19. Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20. Pepaya/Papaya | 44 | 17,4 | 35,628 | 218,93 | 64,797 |
| 21. Petai/Petai | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22. Pisang/Banana* | 102 | 51,9 | 96,355 | 93,63 | 68,97 |
| 23. Rambutan/Rambutan | - | - | - | - | - |
| 24. Salak/Snakefruit* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25. Sawo/Sapodilla | 80 | 37,5 | 68,45 | 80,905 | 60,126 |

Lanjutan Tabel 26/*Continued Table 26*

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 26. Sirsak/Soursop | 2 | 1,7 | 3,954 | 3,282 | 1,984 |
| 27. Sukun/Breadfruit | 722 | 343,3 | 722,55 | 611,11 | 475,884 |

Tabel 27 Produksi buah-buahan menurut jenis di Jakarta Selatan (Ton), 2018-2022
Table 27 Production of fruits by its kind in Jakarta Selatan (Ton), 2018-2022

| JENIS POKOK Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1.Alpukat/Avocado | 46 | 947,4 | 1 335,9 | 1 484,625 | 143,727 |
| 2.Anggur/Grape | - | - | - | 0,05 | 1,354 |
| 3.Apel/Apple | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4.Belimbing/Starfruit | 137 | 482,7 | 232,305 | 122,795 | 225,275 |
| 5.BuahNaga/Dragonfruit* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6.Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/Duku | 3 | 7 | 0,9 | 0,5 | 3,7 |
| 7.Durian/Durian | 2 | - | 6,2 | 9,735 | 7,248 |
| 8.JambuAir/RoseApple | 29 | 97,1 | 90,16 | 35,8 | 54,135 |
| 9.JambuBiji/Guava | 61 | 90,2 | 112,133 | 31,4 | 40,53 |
| 10.Jengkol/Jengkol | - | - | - | - | 0,22 |
| 11.JerukLemon/Lemon | - | - | - | - | 0,2 |
| 12.JerukPamelo/PameloOrange | - | - | - | - | 0,01 |
| 13.JerukSiam/Keprok | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14.Lengkeng/Longan | - | - | - | - | 1,005 |
| 15.Mangga/Mango | 340 | 210,5 | 37,605 | 50,463 | 90,666 |
| 16.Manggis/Mangosteen | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17.Melinjo/Melinjo | - | - | - | - | 13,073 |
| 18.Nangka/Cempedak/Jackfruit | 10 | 16,4 | 39,814 | 12,4 | 4,945 |
| 19.Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20.Pepaya/Papaya | 23 | 46,1 | 33,65 | 20,4 | 13,962 |
| 21.Petai/Petai | - | - | - | - | 0,32 |
| 22.Pisang/Banana* | 52 | 65,5 | 516,55 | 259,6 | 48,025 |
| 23.Rambutan/Rambutan | 84 | 1088,2 | 64,9 | 63 | 261,021 |
| 24.Salak/Snakefruit* | 9 | 20,8 | 34,1 | 2,5 | 7,5 |
| 25.Sawo/Sapodilla | 7 | 15,3 | 22,298 | 3,801 | 75,42 |

Lanjutan Tabel 27/*Continued Table 27*

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 26.Sirsak/Soursop | 2 | 6,2 | 10,082 | 1,81 | 27,84 |
| 27.Sukun/Breadfruit | 1 | 2,1 | 1,985 | 1,3 | 0,485 |

Tabel 28 Produksi buah-buahan menurut jenis di Jakarta Timur (Ton), 2018-2022
Table 28 Production of fruits by its kind in Jakarta Selatan (Ton), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | |
| 1.Alpukat/Avocado | 480 | 504 | 1 531,15 | 1 980,50 | 70,926 |
| 2.Anggur/Grape | - | - | - | 2 | 2,18 |
| 3.Apel/Apple | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4.Belimbing/Starfruit | 4 040 | 9 521 | 11 938 | 24 160,26 | 18 544,47 |
| 5.BuahNaga/Dragonfruit* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6.Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/Duku | 290 | 460 | 30,65 | 187,7 | 2,8 |
| 7.Durian/Durian | 70 | 670 | 808,9 | 2 133 | 332,16 |
| 8.JambuAir/RoseApple | 4 450 | 10 276 | 14 482 | 14 487 | 627,67 |
| 9.JambuBiji/Guava | 4 330 | 14 528 | 2 899,17 | 6 818,50 | 2 661,03 |
| 10.Jengkol/Jengkol | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11.JerukLemon/Lemon | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12.JerukPamelo/PameloOrange | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13.JerukSiam/Keprok | - | - | - | 4 155,05 | 94,058 |
| 14.Lengkeng/Longan | - | - | - | - | 24 |
| 15.Mangga/Mango | 9 870 | 27 366 | 29 701,40 | 60 897,30 | 3 282,06 |
| 16.Manggis/Mangosteen | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17.Melinjo/Melinjo | - | - | - | - | 154,15 |
| 18.Nangka/Cempedak/Jackfruit | 1 900 | 5 792 | 6 577,90 | 6 337,30 | 516,27 |
| 19.Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20.Pepaya/Papaya | 3 300 | 4 175 | 4 219,5 | 12 056,47 | 884,85 |
| 21.Petai/Petai | - | - | - | - | 15,328 |
| 22.Pisang/Banana* | 36 470 | 22 715 | 6 742 | 22 426,78 | 2 466,68 |
| 23.Rambutan/Rambutan | 9 700 | 17 979 | 17 828 | 65 133,80 | 1 993,88 |
| 24.Salak/Snakefruit* | 3 130 | 2 931 | 780 | 149,55 | 4,05 |
| 25.Sawo/Sapodilla | 940 | 2 531 | 594,2 | 1 038,87 | 85,547 |

Lanjutan Tabel 28/*Continued Table 28*

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 26.Sirsak/Soursop | 220 | 394 | 160,2 | 535,7 | 20,6 |
| 27.Sukun/Breadfruit | 730 | 1 903 | 606,8 | 737,9 | 434,58 |

Tabel 29 Produksi buah-buahan menurut jenis di Jakarta Pusat (Ton), 2018-2022
Table 29 Production of fruits by its kind in Jakarta Pusat (Ton), 2018-2022

| JENIS POKOK Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1.Alpukat/Avocado | - | - | - | - | 2,1 |
| 2.Anggur/Grape | - | - | - | 0,32 | 2,095 |
| 3.Apel/Apple | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4.Belimbing/Starfruit | 30 | 6 | - | 0,06 | 27,35 |
| 5.BuahNaga/Dragonfruit* | - | - | - | - | 0,55 |
| 6.Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/Duku | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7.Durian/Durian | - | - | - | - | 0,2 |
| 8.JambuAir/RoseApple | 20 | 11 | - | 3 | 13,675 |
| 9.JambuBiji/Guava | 10 | 18 | - | 1,5 | 21,6 |
| 10.Jengkol/Jengkol | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11.JerukLemon/Lemon | - | - | - | - | 0,3 |
| 12.JerukPamelo/PameloOrange | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13.JerukSiam/Keprok | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14.Lengkeng/Longan | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15.Mangga/Mango | - | - | - | - | 264,65 |
| 16.Manggis/Mangosteen | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17.Melinjo/Melinjo | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18.Nangka/Cempedak/Jackfruit | 20 | 9 | - | 3,4 | 14,325 |
| 19.Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 20.Pepaya/Papaya | 10 | 7 | - | 2,5 | 19,388 |
| 21.Petai/Petai | - | - | - | - | - |
| 22.Pisang/Banana* | 20 | 20 | 6,09 | 3,25 | 14,65 |
| 23.Rambutan/Rambutan | - | - | - | - | 23,85 |
| 24.Salak/Snakefruit* | - | - | - | - | 2,75 |
| 25.Sawo/Sapodilla | - | - | - | - | 7,9 |

Lanjutan Tabel 29/Continued Table 29

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 26.Sirsak/Soursop | - | - | - | 0,09 | 0,3 |
| 27.Sukun/Breadfruit | - | - | - | - | 2 |

Tabel 30 Produksi buah-buahan menurut jenis di Jakarta Barat (Ton), 2018-2022
Table 30 Production of fruits by its kind in Jakarta Barat (Ton), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1.Alpukat/Avocado | - | - | 1,2 | 14,5 | 3,01 |
| 2.Anggur/Grape | - | - | - | 2,35 | 1,52 |
| 3.Apel/Apple | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4.Belimbing/Starfruit | 122 | 161,4 | 332,87 | 376,65 | 594,308 |
| 5.BuahNaga/Dragonfruit* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6.Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/Duku | - | - | - | 0,3 | - |
| 7.Durian/Durian | 51 | 106 | 638,326 | 454,7 | - |
| 8.JambuAir/RoseApple | 47 | 51,8 | 164,494 | 147,94 | 225,795 |
| 9.JambuBiji/Guava | - | - | - | - | 79,36 |
| 10.Jengkol/Jengkol | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11.JerukLemon/Lemon | - | - | - | 9,3 | - |
| 12.JerukPamelo/PameloOrange | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13.JerukSiam/Keprok | - | - | - | 12 | 3 |
| 14.Lengkeng/Longan | - | - | - | 4,1 | - |
| 15.Mangga/Mango | 1494 | 1451,2 | 1447,3 | 1384,11 | 635,513 |
| 16.Manggis/Mangosteen | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17.Melinjo/Melinjo | - | - | - | - | 0,63 |
| 18.Nangka/Cempedak/Jackfruit | 66 | 20 | 43,5 | 1,041 | 10,65 |
| 19.Nanas/Pineapple* | - | - | - | - | 0,308 |
| 20.Pepaya/Papaya | 4 | 2,5 | 20,31 | 16,82 | 4,243 |
| 21.Petai/Petai | - | - | - | - | 0,555 |
| 22.Pisang/Banana* | 18 | 23 | 60,19 | 172,9 | 121,081 |
| 23.Rambutan/Rambutan | 3 | 2,1 | 10,8 | 344,7 | 1,198 |
| 24.Salak/Snakefruit* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25.Sawo/Sapodilla | 18 | 15,6 | 32,57 | 62,85 | 23,33 |

Lanjutan Tabel 30/*Continued Table 30*

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 26.Sirsak/Soursop | 5 | 7 | 14,8 | 40,838 | 15,528 |
| 27.Sukun/Breadfruit | 14 | 13,8 | 8,57 | 13,84 | 1,866 |

Tabel 31 Produksi buah-buahan menurut jenis di Jakarta Utara (Ton), 2018-2022
 Table 31 Production of fruits by its kind in Jakarta Utara (Ton), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1.Alpukat/Avocado | - | - | - | 0,45 | 14,02 |
| 2.Anggur/Grape | - | - | - | - | 1,5 |
| 3.Apel/Apple | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4.Belimbing/Starfruit | 250 | 502,5 | 721 | 99,64 | 60,602 |
| 5.BuahNaga/Dragonfruit* | | | | | - |
| 6.Duku/Langsat/Kokosan/Duku | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7.Durian/Durian | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8.JambuAir/RoseApple | 370 | 948 | 1 320,00 | 261,65 | 160,399 |
| 9.JambuBiji/Guava | 120 | 465 | 940 | 94,42 | 71,263 |
| 10.Jengkol/Jengkol | | | | | - |
| 11.JerukLemon/Lemon | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12.JerukPamelo/PameloOrange | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13.JerukSiam/Keprok | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,77 | 1,226 |
| 14.Lengkeng/Longan | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15.Mangga/Mango | 4 750,00 | 2 723,00 | 11 571,00 | 1 460,86 | 901,154 |
| 16.Manggis/Mangosteen | | | | | - |
| 17.Melinjo/Melinjo | | | | | - |
| 18.Nangka/Cempedak/Jackfruit | 50 | 123 | 224 | 19,12 | 9,855 |
| 19.Nanas/Pineapple* | | | | | - |
| 20.Pepaya/Papaya | 20 | 35 | 13 | 2,9 | 0,948 |
| 21.Petai/Petai | | | | | 0,7 |
| 22.Pisang/Banana* | 170 | 176 | 393 | 530,23 | 242,315 |
| 23.Rambutan/Rambutan | - | 36 | 8 | 0,23 | - |
| 24.Salak/Snakefruit* | - | - | - | - | - |
| 25.Sawo/Sapodilla | - | - | - | - | - |

Lanjutan Tabel 31/*Continued Table 31*

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 26.Sirsak/Soursop | 60 | 29 | 64 | 5,93 | 2,352 |
| 27.Sukun/Breadfruit | 30 | 127 | 158 | 43.87 | 37,383 |

Tabel 32 Luas panen tanaman hias menurut jenis di DKI Jakarta (M^2), 2022
 Table 32 Harvested area of ornamental plants by its kind in DKI Jakarta (M^2), 2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | Triwulan/Quarter | | | | 2021 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | Triwulan I (2) | Triwulan II (3) | Triwulan III (4) | Triwulan IV (5) | |
| 1. Aglaonema | 81 | 1.170 | 3.566 | 3.660 | 8.477 |
| 2. Anggrek Pot | - | 2.550 | 3.900 | 3.430 | 9.880 |
| 3. Anggrek Potong/Orchid | - | 10 | 3 | 0 | 13 |
| 4. Anthurium Bunga | - | 210 | 798 | 2.210 | 2.963 |
| 5. Bromelia | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Bugenvil | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Cordyline | - | - | 25 | - | 25 |
| 8. Dracaena | 20 | - | 305 | 253 | 440 |
| 9. Gerbera (Herbras) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Pisang-pisangan/Heliconia | 4 | 120 | 218 | 1.050 | 1.326 |
| 11. Soka/Ixora | 124 | 355 | 627 | 883 | 1.989 |
| 12. Krisan | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Mawar/Rose | - | 55 | 180 | 485 | 710 |
| 14. Melati/Jasmine | - | 55 | 249 | 975 | 1.104 |
| 15. Pakis/Fern | 50 | 5 | 190 | 238 | 428 |
| 16. Palem/Palm *) | 15 | 1.540 | 3.346 | 2.816 | 7.717 |
| 17. Phylodendron | 270 | 2.560 | 4.998 | 7.005 | 12.923 |
| 18. Puring | - | 30 | 20 | 25 | 75 |
| 19. Pedang-pedangan/Sansevieria | 16 | 295 | 699 | 815 | 1.825 |
| 20. Sedap malam | - | - | - | - | - |

Tabel 33 Luas panen tanaman hias menurut jenis di DKI Jakarta (M²), 2017-2021
Table 33 Harvested area of ornamental plants by its kind in DKI Jakarta (M²), 2017-2021

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Aglaonema | 12 106 | 19 973 | 13 374 | 14 655 | 8 477 |
| 2. Anggrek Pot | 75 102 | 100 375 | 20 278 | 8 470 | 9 880 |
| 3. Anggrek Potong/Orchid | - | - | - | 3 975 | 13 |
| 4. Anthurium Bunga | 4 657 | 6 368 | 4 197 | 2 895 | 2 963 |
| 5. Bromelia | - | - | - | 50 | - |
| 6. Bugenvil | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Cordyline | 281 | 135 | 160 | 117 | 25 |
| 8. Dracaena | 719 | 727 | 738 | 812 | 440 |
| 9. Gerbera (Herbras) | - | - | - | 65 | - |
| 10. Pisang-pisangan/Heliconia | 3 525 | 4 354 | 2 869 | 1 239 | 1 326 |
| 11. Soka/Ixora | 2 778 | 9 859 | 5 006 | 3 605 | 1 989 |
| 12. Krisan | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Mawar/Rose | 4 005 | 4 231 | 3 369 | 1 092 | 710 |
| 14. Melati/Jasmine | 3 181 | 5 334 | 3 129 | 227 | 1 104 |
| 15. Pakis/Fern | 508 | 863 | 528 | 810 | 428 |
| 16. Palem/Palm *) | 28 875 | 52 586 | 31 143 | 19 841 | 7 717 |
| 17. Phylodendron | 33 094 | 19 658 | 21 972 | 13 623 | 12 923 |
| 18. Puring | - | - | - | 75 | 75 |
| 19. Pedang-pedangan/Sansevieria | 8 821 | 12 532 | 5 408 | 2 954 | 1 825 |
| 20. Sedap malam | - | - | 10 | 1 | - |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan pohon/unit in tree

Tabel 34 Luas panen tanaman hias menurut jenis di Jakarta Selatan (M²), 2018-2022
Table 34 Harvested area of ornamental plants by its kind in Jakarta Selatan (M²), 2017-2021

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Aglaonema | 3 339 | 7 302 | 4 715 | 340 | 410 |
| 2. Anggrek Pot | 36 066 | 66 053 | 11 211 | 200 | 80 |
| 3. Anggrek Potong/Orchid | - | - | - | 3 | 3 |
| 4. Anthurium Bunga | 3 574 | 5 868 | 3 146 | 255 | 1 603 |
| 5. Bromelia | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Bugenvil | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Cordyline | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Dracaena | 81 | - | 73 | 35 | - |
| 9. Gerbera (Herbras) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Pisang-pisangan/Heliconia | 1 938 | 3 265 | 2 101 | 556 | 940 |
| 11. Soka/Ixora | 719 | 7 661 | 2 121 | 246 | 83 |
| 12. Krisan | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Mawar/Rose | 1 642 | 2 904 | 2 187 | 222 | 375 |
| 14. Melati/Jasmine | 1 272 | 4 557 | 2 798 | 161 | 874 |
| 15. Pakis/Fern | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16. Palem/Palm *) | 1 520 | 9 750 | 4 190 | 432 | 92 |
| 17. Phylodendron | 1 480 | 2 222 | 1 060 | 170 | 558 |
| 18. Puring | - | - | - | - | - |
| 19. Pedang-pedangan/Sansevieria | 2 535 | 8 380 | 2 777 | 385 | 90 |
| 20. Sedap malam | - | - | 7 | 1 | - |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan pohon/unit in tree

Tabel 35 Luas panen tanaman hias menurut jenis di Jakarta Timur (M^2), 2018-2022
 Table 35 Harvested area of ornamental plants by its kind in Jakarta Timur (M^2), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | |
| 1. Aglaonema | 8 064 | 12 665 | 8 547 | 10 025 | 4 765 |
| 2. Anggrek Pot | 34 458 | 34 314 | 4 563 | 5 770 | 2 500 |
| 3. Anggrek Potong/Orchid | - | - | - | 722 | 10 |
| 4. Anthurium Bunga | 582 | 496 | 621 | 1 640 | 715 |
| 5. Bromelia | - | - | - | 50 | - |
| 6. Bugenvil | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Cordyline | - | - | - | 115 | 25 |
| 8. Dracaena | 632 | 727 | 657 | 735 | 415 |
| 9. Gerbera (Herbras) | - | - | - | 65 | 0 |
| 10. Pisang-pisangan/Heliconia | 1 558 | 1 085 | 758 | 681 | 380 |
| 11. Soka/Ixora | 1 964 | 2 187 | 1 629 | 703 | 565 |
| 12. Krisan | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Mawar/Rose | 2 319 | 1 327 | 918 | 686 | 335 |
| 14. Melati/Jasmine | 1 817 | 777 | 316 | 59 | 230 |
| 15. Pakis/Fern | 508 | 861 | 480 | 698 | 368 |
| 16. Palem/Palm *) | 23 648 | 42 827 | 23 774 | 14 200 | 2 715 |
| 17. Phylodendron | 25 597 | 17 436 | 15 827 | 987 | 1 985 |
| 18. Puring | - | - | - | 75 | 75 |
| 19. Pedang-pedangan/Sansevieria | 5 667 | 4 147 | 2 561 | 1 660 | 955 |
| 20. Sedap malam | - | - | - | - | - |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan pohon/unit in tree

Tabel 36 Luas panen tanaman hias menurut jenis di Jakarta Pusat (M^2), 2018-2022
Table 36 Harvested area of ornamental plants by its kind in Jakarta Pusat (M^2), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Aglaonema | - | 1 | 10 | - | - |
| 2. Anggrek Pot | 62 | 8 | 4 | - | - |
| 3. Anggrek Potong/Orchid | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Anthurium Bunga | - | 4 | 5 | - | - |
| 5. Bromelia | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Bugenvil | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Cordyline | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| 8. Dracaena | 4 | - | 5 | 7 | - |
| 9. Gerbera (Herbras) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Pisang-pisangan/Heliconia | - | - | 4 | - | - |
| 11. Soka/Ixora | - | 1 | 5 | - | - |
| 12. Krisan | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Mawar/Rose | 5 | - | 4 | 4 | - |
| 14. Melati/Jasmine | 50 | - | 4 | 7 | - |
| 15. Pakis/Fern | - | 2 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| 16. Palem/Palm *) | - | - | 30 | - | - |
| 17. Phylodendron | 17 | - | 3 | 6 | - |
| 18. Puring | - | - | - | - | - |
| 19. Pedang-pedangan/Sansevieria | - | - | 20 | - | - |
| 20. Sedap malam | - | - | 3 | - | - |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan pohon/unit in tree

Tabel 37 Luas panen tanaman hias menurut jenis di Jakarta Barat (M^2), 2018-2022
 Table 37 Harvested area of ornamental plants by its kind in Jakarta Barat (M^2), 2018-2022

| JENIS POKOK Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Aglaonema | 503 | 5 | 102 | 4 290 | 3 302 |
| 2. Anggrek Pot | 4 500 | - | 4 500 | 2 500 | 7 300 |
| 3. Anggrek Potong/Orchid | - | - | - | 3 250 | - |
| 4. Anthurium Bunga | 501 | - | 425 | - | 645 |
| 5. Bromelia | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Bugenvil | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Cordyline | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Dracaena | 2 | - | 3 | 35 | 25 |
| 9. Gerbera (Herbras) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Pisang-pisangan/Heliconia | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 6 |
| 11. Soka/Ixora | 5 | 10 | 1 251 | 2 656 | 1 341 |
| 12. Krisan | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Mawar/Rose | - | - | 260 | 180 | - |
| 14. Melati/Jasmine | - | - | 11 | - | - |
| 15. Pakis/Fern | - | - | 45 | 105 | 60 |
| 16. Palem/Palm *) | 3 007 | 9 | 3 149 | 5 209 | 4 900 |
| 17. Phylodendron | 6 000 | - | 5 082 | 12 460 | 10 380 |
| 18. Puring | - | - | - | - | - |
| 19. Pedang-pedangan/Sansevieria | 9 | 5 | 50 | 909 | 780 |
| 20. Sedap malam | - | - | - | - | - |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan pohon/unit in tree

Tabel 38 Produksi tanaman hias menurut jenis di DKI Jakarta (Pohon), 2022
 Table 38 Production of ornamental plants by its kind in DKI Jakarta (Tree), 2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | Triwulan/Quarter | | | | 2022 |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | Triwulan I (2) | Triwulan II (3) | Triwulan III (4) | Triwulan IV (5) | |
| (1) | | | | | (6) |
| 1. Aglaonema | 1 007 | 23 970 | 30 295 | 35 310 | 90 582 |
| 2. Anggrek Pot | - | 62 550 | 67 600 | 60 310 | 190 460 |
| 3. Anggrek Potong/Orchid*) | - | 160 | 7 | - | 167 |
| 4. Anthurium Bunga | - | 3 960 | 10 221 | 13 025 | 27 206 |
| 5. Bromelia | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Bugenvil | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Cordyline | - | - | 63 | - | 63 |
| 8. Dracaena | 325 | - | 695 | 800 | 1 820 |
| 9. Gerbera (Herbras)*) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Pisang-pisangan/Heliconia | 50 | 370 | 410 | 1 260 | 2 090 |
| 11. Soka/Ixora | 505 | 7 630 | 11 516 | 12 610 | 32 261 |
| 12. Krisan*) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Mawar/Rose*) | - | 130 | 360 | 950 | 1 440 |
| 14. Melati/Jasmine**) | - | 130 | 298 | 887 | 1 315 |
| 15. Pakis/Fern | 300 | 80 | 380 | 540 | 1 300 |
| 16. Palem/Palm *) | 45 | 7 540 | 11 826 | 10 105 | 29 516 |
| 17. Phylodendron | 1 130 | 20 210 | 37 026 | 41 410 | 99 776 |
| 18. Puring | - | 105 | 20 | 180 | 305 |
| 19. Pedang-pedangan/Sansevieria | 115 | 5 170 | 7 220 | 8 990 | 21 495 |
| 20. Sedap malam*) | - | - | - | - | - |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan tangkai/unit in stalks

**) Dalam satuan kilogram/unit in kgs

Tabel 39 Produksi tanaman hias menurut jenis di DKI Jakarta (Pohon), 2018-2022
 Table 39 Production of ornamental plants by its kind in DKI Jakarta (Tree), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Aglaonema | 25 130 | 39 835 | 31 076 | 63 593 | 90 582 |
| 2. Anggrek Pot | 168 770 | 368 533 | 302 662 | 10 940 | 190 460 |
| 3. Anggrek Potong/Orchid*) | - | - | - | 91 972 | 167 |
| 4. Anthurium Bunga | 13 605 | 41 511 | 66 892 | 34 470 | 27 206 |
| 5. Bromelia | - | - | - | 50 | 0 |
| 6. Bugenvil | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 7. Cordyline | - | - | - | 117 | 63 |
| 8. Dracaena | 1 189 | 1 365 | 1 671 | 1 747 | 1 820 |
| 9. Gerbera (Herbras)*) | - | - | - | 2 600 | 0 |
| 10. Pisang-pisangan/Heliconia | 12 467 | 24 145 | 15 245 | 4 982 | 2 090 |
| 11. Soka/Ikora | 21 626 | 21 594 | 38 161 | 23 983 | 32 261 |
| 12. Krisan*) | - | - | - | - | 0 |
| 13. Mawar/Rose*) | 18 661 | 34 509 | 37 324 | 25 939 | 1 440 |
| 14. Melati/Jasmine**) | 44 272 | 34 840 | 17 298 | 1 550 | 1 315 |
| 15. Pakis/Fern | 529 | 947 | 868 | 2 254 | 1 300 |
| 16. Palem/Palm *) | 32 738 | 60 767 | 61 421 | 31 784 | 29 516 |
| 17. Phylodendron | 90 577 | 80 532 | 153 091 | 132 923 | 99 776 |
| 18. Puring | - | - | - | 75 | 305 |
| 19. Pedang-pedangan/Sansevieria | 52 018 | 20 007 | 18 936 | 11 060 | 21 495 |
| 20. Sedap malam*) | - | - | 10 | 9 | - |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan tangkai/unit in stalks

**) Dalam satuan kilogram/unit in kgs

Tabel 40 Produksi tanaman hias menurut jenis di Jakarta Selatan (Tangkai), 2018-2022
Table 40 Production of ornamental plants by its kind in Jakarta Selatan (Stalks), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Aglaonema | 13 306 | 23 566 | 14 295 | 408 | 410 |
| 2. Anggrek Pot | 117 566 | 306 612 | 104 849 | 290 | 80 |
| 3. Anggrek Potong/Orchid*) | - | - | - | 26 | 7 |
| 4. Anthurium Bunga | 11 114 | 39 465 | 53 797 | 2 145 | 1 706 |
| 5. Bromelia | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Bugenvil | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Cordyline | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Dracaena | 81 | - | 169 | 155 | - |
| 9. Gerbera (Herbras)*) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Pisang-pisangan/Heliconia | 5 438 | 18 340 | 5 803 | 2 048 | 940 |
| 11. Soka/Ixora | 16 741 | 16 124 | 7 770 | 3 125 | 86 |
| 12. Krisan*) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Mawar/Rose*) | 9 851 | 26 152 | 12 357 | 16 184 | 375 |
| 14. Melati/Jasmine**) | 40 167 | 31 984 | 15 257 | 739 | 898 |
| 15. Pakis/Fern | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16. Palem/Palm *) | 3 771 | 16 137 | 13 989 | 530 | 96 |
| 17. Phylodendron | 12 191 | 5 944 | 3 894 | 925 | 566 |
| 18. Puring | - | - | - | - | - |
| 19. Pedang-pedangan/Sansevieria | 37 854 | 10 072 | 7 509 | 420 | 100 |
| 20. Sedap malam*) | - | - | 7 | 9 | - |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan tangkai/unit in stalks

**) Dalam satuan kilogram/unit in kgs

Tabel 41 Produksi tanaman hias menurut jenis di Jakarta Timur (Tangkai), 2018-2022
 Table 41 Production of ornamental plants by its kind in Jakarta Timur (Stalks), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Aglaonema | 10 495 | 16 227 | 12 836 | 27 053 | 10 075 |
| 2. Anggrek Pot | 46 464 | 61 891 | 35 309 | 8 150 | 7 880 |
| 3. Anggrek Potong/Orchid*) | - | - | - | 11 446 | 160 |
| 4. Anthurium Bunga | 1 982 | 2 041 | 4 715 | 2 725 | 3 000 |
| 5. Bromelia | - | - | - | 50 | - |
| 6. Bugenvil | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Cordyline | - | - | - | 115 | 63 |
| 8. Dracaena | 1 084 | 1 365 | 1 257 | 1 110 | 1 220 |
| 9. Gerbera (Herbras)*) | - | - | - | 2 600 | - |
| 10. Pisang-pisangan/Heliconia | 6 863 | 5 725 | 9 386 | 2 930 | 1 070 |
| 11. Soka/Ixora | 3 680 | 5 313 | 15 884 | 2 770 | 1 220 |
| 12. Krisan*) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Mawar/Rose*) | 8 629 | 8 357 | 9 963 | 1 651 | 1 065 |
| 14. Melati/Jasmine**) | 3 959 | 2 856 | 2 008 | 804 | 417 |
| 15. Pakis/Fern | 529 | 945 | 685 | 1 057 | 896 |
| 16. Palem/Palm *) | 25 251 | 44 606 | 33 004 | 19 930 | 5 205 |
| 17. Phylodendron | 72 369 | 74 588 | 68 148 | 1 982 | 4 330 |
| 18. Puring | - | - | - | 75 | 305 |
| 19. Pedang-pedangan/Sansevieria | 13 243 | 9 863 | 9 221 | 4 568 | 2 260 |
| 20. Sedap malam*) | - | - | - | - | - |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan tangkai/unit in stalks

**) Dalam satuan kilogram/unit in kgs

Tabel 42 Produksi tanaman hias menurut jenis di Jakarta Pusat (Tangkai), 2018-2022
Table 42 Production of ornamental plants by its kind in Jakarta Pusat (Stalks), 2018-2022

| JENIS POKOK <i>Kind of Trees</i> | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Aglaonema | - | 2 | 10 | - | - |
| 2. Anggrek Pot | 70 | 30 | 4 | - | - |
| 3. Anggrek Potong/Orchid*) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Anthurium Bunga | - | 5 | 5 | - | - |
| 5. Bromelia | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Bugenvil | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Cordyline | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| 8. Dracaena | 4 | - | 5 | 7 | - |
| 9. Gerbera (Herbras)*) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Pisang-pisangan/Heliconia | - | - | 4 | - | - |
| 11. Soka/Ixora | - | 2 | 5 | - | - |
| 12. Krisan*) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Mawar/Rose*) | 16 | - | 4 | 4 | - |
| 14. Melati/Jasmine**) | 50 | - | 4 | 7 | - |
| 15. Pakis/Fern | - | 2 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| 16. Palem/Palm *) | - | - | 30 | - | - |
| 17. Phylodendron | 17 | - | 3 | 6 | - |
| 18. Puring | - | - | - | - | - |
| 19. Pedang-pedangan/Sansevieria | - | - | 20 | - | - |
| 20. Sedap malam*) | - | - | 3 | - | - |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan tangkai/unit in stalks

**) Dalam satuan kilogram/unit in kgs

Tabel 43 Produksi tanaman hias menurut jenis di Jakarta Barat (Tangkai), 2018-2022
 Table 43 Production of ornamental plants by its kind in Jakarta Barat (Stalks), 2018-2022

| JENIS POKOK Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Aglaonema | 529 | 40 | 3 935 | 36 132 | 80 097 |
| 2. Anggrek Pot | 4 500 | - | 162 500 | 2 500 | 182 500 |
| 3. Anggrek Potong/Orchid*) | - | - | - | 80 500 | - |
| 4. Anthurium Bunga | 509 | - | 8 375 | 29 600 | 22 500 |
| 5. Bromelia | - | - | - | - | - |
| 6. Bugenvil | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. Cordyline | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Dracaena | 20 | - | 240 | 475 | 600 |
| 9. Gerbera (Herbras)*) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Pisang-pisangan/Heliconia | 91 | 80 | 52 | 4 | 80 |
| 11. Soka/Ixora | 125 | 155 | 14 502 | 18 088 | 30 955 |
| 12. Krisan*) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Mawar/Rose*) | - | - | 15 000 | 8 100 | - |
| 14. Melati/Jasmine**)) | - | - | 29 | - | - |
| 15. Pakis/Fern | - | - | 180 | 1 190 | 404 |
| 16. Palem/Palm *) | 3 016 | 24 | 14 398 | 11 324 | 24 205 |
| 17. Phylodendron | 6 000 | - | 81 046 | 130 010 | 94 880 |
| 18. Puring | - | - | - | - | - |
| 19. Pedang-pedangan/Sansevieria | 132 | 72 | 2 186 | 6 072 | 19 135 |
| 20. Sedap malam*) | - | - | - | - | - |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan tangkai/unit in stalks

**) Dalam satuan kilogram/unit in kgs

Tabel 44 Luas panen tanaman biofarmaka menurut jenis di DKI Jakarta (M2), 2022
Table 44 Harvested area of Medicinal plants by its kind in DKI Jakarta (M2), 2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | Triwulan/Quarter | | | | 2022 |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | Triwulan I (2) | Triwulan II (3) | Triwulan III (4) | Triwulan IV (5) | |
| (1) | | | | | (6) |
| 1. Jahe/Ginger | - | 235 | 236 | 276 | 743 |
| 2. Jeruk Nipis*) | - | - | 25 | 25 | 50 |
| 3. Kapulaga/Cardamom | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Kencur/East Indian Galangal | 20 | 55 | 168 | 88 | 331 |
| 5. Kunyit/Turmeric | - | 180 | 87 | 185 | 449 |
| 6. Laos/Galangal | 20 | 250 | 200 | 253 | 723 |
| 7. Lempuyang/Zingiber Aromaticum | - | 5 | - | 3 | 8 |
| 8. Lidah Buaya/Aloe Vera | 50 | 190 | 50 | 846 | 1 136 |
| 9. Mahkota Dewa/Phaleria Macrocarpa*) | - | - | - | 334 | 334 |
| 10. Mengkudu/Pace/Morinda Citrifolia*) | - | 5 | 10 | 277 | 292 |
| 11. Sambiloto | - | 40 | 50 | 355 | 445 |
| 12. Serai/Lemongrass | - | - | 25 | 25 | 35 |
| 13. Temuireng/Black Turmeric | - | 10 | - | 15 | 25 |
| 14. Temukunci | - | 20 | - | 30 | 50 |
| 15. Temulawak/Java Turmeric | - | 90 | - | 50 | 140 |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan pohon/unit in tree

Tabel 45 Luas panen tanaman biofarmaka menurut jenis di DKI Jakarta (M2), 2018-2021
 Table 45 Harvested area of Medicinal plants by its kind in DKI Jakarta (M2), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | 2018 (1) | 2019 (2) | 2020 (3) | 2021 (4) | 2022 (5) |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| 1. Jahe/Ginger | 6 129 | 3 107 | 1 586 | 990 | 743 |
| 2. Jeruk Nipis*) | - | - | - | 1 | 50 |
| 3. Kapulaga/Cardamom | 167 | 140 | 94 | 40 | - |
| 4. Kencur/East Indian Galangal | 1 936 | 1 019 | 869 | 213 | 331 |
| 5. Kunyit/Turmeric | 2 771 | 2 568 | 1 222 | 523 | 449 |
| 6. Laos/Galangal | 3 307 | 2 867 | 1 736 | 868 | 723 |
| 7. Lempuyang/Zingiber Aromaticum | 847 | 334 | 242 | 20 | 8 |
| 8. Lidah Buaya/Aloe Vera | 8 993 | 6 517 | 4 364 | 1 237 | 1 136 |
| 9. Mahkota Dewa/Phaleria Macrocarpa*) | 1 095 | 397 | 334 | 436 | 334 |
| 10. Mengkudu/Pace/Morinda Citrifolia*) | 1 694 | 2 044 | 1 591 | 1 006 | 292 |
| 11. Sambiloto | 3 082 | 3 228 | 1 608 | 422 | 445 |
| 12. Serai/Lemongrass | - | - | - | - | 35 |
| 13. Temuireng/Black Turmeric | 773 | 73 | 67 | 50 | 25 |
| 14. Temukunci | 876 | 547 | 335 | 150 | 50 |
| 15. Temulawak/Java Turmeric | 1 061 | 890 | 534 | 306 | 140 |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan pohon/unit in tree

Tabel 46 Luas panen tanaman biofarmaka menurut jenis di Jakarta Selatan (M2), 2018-2022
Table 46 Harvested area of Medicinal plants by its kind in Jakarta Selatan (M2), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | 2018 (2) | 2019 (3) | 2020 (4) | 2021 (5) | 2022 (6) |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) | | | | | |
| 1. Jahe/Ginger | 1 875 | 1 454 | 611 | 376 | 110 |
| 2. Jeruk Nipis*) | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| 3. Kapulaga/Cardamom | 72 | 90 | 55 | 40 | - |
| 4. Kencur/East Indian Galangal | 630 | 258 | 321 | 78 | 175 |
| 5. Kunyit/Turmeric | 654 | 1 554 | 661 | 348 | 199 |
| 6. Laos/Galangal | 427 | 1 048 | 496 | 268 | 96 |
| 7. Lempuyang/Zingiber Aromaticum | 233 | 63 | 35 | 20 | 8 |
| 8. Lidah Buaya/Aloe Vera | 961 | 2 870 | 1 108 | 605 | 304 |
| 9. Mahkota Dewa/Phaleria Macrocarpa*) | 18 | 79 | 28 | 6 | 1 |
| 10. Mengkudu/Pace/Morinda Citrifolia*) | 189 | 128 | 169 | 36 | 12 |
| 11. Sambiloto | 602 | 1 308 | 547 | 252 | 125 |
| 12. Serai/Lemongrass | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Temuireng/Black Turmeric | 230 | 73 | 67 | 50 | 25 |
| 14. Temukunci | 238 | 510 | 315 | 150 | 50 |
| 15. Temulawak/Java Turmeric | 179 | 718 | 476 | 306 | 130 |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan pohon/unit in tree

Tabel 47 Luas panen tanaman biofarmaka menurut jenis di Jakarta Timur (M2), 2018-2022
Table 47 Harvested area of Medicinal plants by its kind in Jakarta Timur (M2), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 (2) | 2019 (3) | 2020 (4) | 2021 (5) | 2022 (6) |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) | | | | | |
| 1. Jahe/Ginger | 3,978 | 1,448 | 970 | 499 | 525 |
| 2. Jeruk Nipis*) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Kapulaga/Cardamom | 70 | 50 | 39 | - | - |
| 4. Kencur/East Indian Galangal | 1,279 | 732 | 547 | 125 | 135 |
| 5. Kunyit/Turmeric | 1,914 | 895 | 556 | 175 | 240 |
| 6. Laos/Galangal | 2,647 | 1,720 | 1,233 | 600 | 600 |
| 7. Lempuyang/Zingiber Aromaticum | 602 | 270 | 207 | - | - |
| 8. Lidah Buaya/Aloe Vera | 7,633 | 3,097 | 2,716 | 615 | 222 |
| 9. Mahkota Dewa/Phaleria Macrocarpa*) | 1,060 | 311 | 305 | 430 | 333 |
| 10. Mengkudu/Pace/Morinda Citrifolia*) | 1,305 | 1,808 | 1,374 | 970 | 280 |
| 11. Sambiloto | 2,256 | 1,506 | 1,009 | 170 | 100 |
| 12. Serai/Lemongrass | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Temuireng/Black Turmeric | 543 | - | - | - | - |
| 14. Temukunci | 638 | 37 | 20 | - | - |
| 15. Temulawak/Java Turmeric | 825 | 170 | 50 | - | - |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan pohon/unit in tree

Tabel 48 Luas panen tanaman biofarmaka menurut jenis di Jakarta Pusat (M2), 2018-2022
Table 48 Harvested area of Medicinal plants by its kind in Jakarta Pusat (M2), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2021 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. Jahe/Ginger | 96 | 7 | - | 115 | 70 |
| 2. Jeruk Nipis*) | 25 | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Kapulaga/Cardamom | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Kencur/East Indian Galangal | - | 2 | - | 10 | 20 |
| 5. Kunyit/Turmeric | 86 | 7 | - | - | - |
| 6. Laos/Galangal | 153 | 1 | - | - | 20 |
| 7. Lempuyang/Zingiber Aromaticum | 12 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 8. Lidah Buaya/Aloe Vera | 9 | 20 | - | 17 | 100 |
| 9. Mahkota Dewa/Phaleria Macrocarpa*) | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 10. Mengkudu/Pace/Morinda Citrifolia*) | 21 | 1 | 48 | - | - |
| 11. Sambiloto | - | 4 | - | - | - |
| 12. Serai/Lemongrass | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Temuireng/Black Turmeric | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14. Temukunci | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15. Temulawak/Java Turmeric | 57 | 2 | - | - | 10 |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan pohon/unit in tree

Tabel 49 Luas panen tanaman biofarmaka menurut jenis di Jakarta Barat (M2), 2018-2022
 Table 49 Harvested area of Medicinal plants by its kind in Jakarta Barat (M2), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | 2018 (2) | 2019 (3) | 2020 (4) | 2021 (5) | 2022 (6) |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Jahe/Ginger | - | 5 | 5 | - | 38 |
| 2. Jeruk Nipis*) | - | - | - | - | 50 |
| 3. Kapulaga/Cardamom | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Kencur/East Indian Galangal | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| 5. Kunyit/Turmeric | - | - | 5 | - | 10 |
| 6. Laos/Galangal | - | 8 | 7 | - | 7 |
| 7. Lempuyang/Zingiber Aromaticum | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Lidah Buaya/Aloe Vera | - | 100 | 540 | - | 510 |
| 9. Mahkota Dewa/Phaleria Macrocarpa*) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Mengkudu/Pace/Morinda Citrifolia*) | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. Sambiloto | - | 100 | 52 | - | 220 |
| 12. Serai/Lemongrass | - | - | - | - | 35 |
| 13. Temuireng/Black Turmeric | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14. Temukunci | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15. Temulawak/Java Turmeric | - | - | 8 | - | - |

Ket/note : *) Dalam satuan pohon/unit in tree

Tabel 50 Produksi tanaman biofarmaka menurut jenis di DKI Jakarta (Kg), 2022
 Table 50 Production of Medicinal plants by its kind in DKI Jakarta (Kg), 2022

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | Triwulan/Quarter | | | | 2022 |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | Triwulan I (2) | Triwulan II (3) | Triwulan III (4) | Triwulan IV (5) | |
| (1) | | | | | |
| 1. Jahe/Ginger | - | 480 | 430 | 467 | 1 377 |
| 2. Jeruk Nipis | - | - | 125 | 125 | 250 |
| 3. Kapulaga/Cardamom | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Kencur/East Indian Galangal | 10 | 55 | 191 | 136 | 392 |
| 5. Kunyit/Turmeric | 0 | 130 | 150 | 280 | 560 |
| 6. Laos/Galangal | 10 | 450 | 80 | 460 | 1 000 |
| 7. Lempuyang/Zingiber Aromaticum | - | 5 | - | 3 | 8 |
| 8. Lidah Buaya/Aloe Vera | 30 | 235 | 50 | 2 820 | 3 135 |
| 9. Mahkota Dewa/Phaleria Macrocarpa | - | - | - | 4 008 | 4 008 |
| 10. Mengkudu/Pace/Morinda Citrifolia | - | 5 | 30 | 861 | 896 |
| 11. Sambiloto | - | 40 | 80 | 213 | 333 |
| 12. Serai/Lemongrass | - | - | 75 | 75 | 150 |
| 13. Temuireng/Black Turmeric | - | 10 | - | 15 | 25 |
| 14. Temukunci | - | 20 | - | 30 | 50 |
| 15. Temulawak/Java Turmeric | - | 90 | - | 50 | 140 |

Tabel 51 Produksi tanaman biofarmaka menurut jenis di DKI Jakarta (Kg), 2018-2022
 Table 51 Production of Medicinal plants by its kind in DKI Jakarta (Kg), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON <i>Kind of Trees</i> | 2018 (2) | 2019 (3) | 2020 (4) | 2021 (5) | 2022 (6) |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) | | | | | |
| 1. Jahe/Ginger | 13 748 | 8 893 | 4 128 | 1632,00 | 1 377 |
| 2. Jeruk Nipis | - | - | - | 5,00 | 250 |
| 3. Kapulaga/Cardamom | 214 | 286 | 229 | 40,00 | - |
| 4. Kencur/East Indian Galangal | 3 108 | 2 522 | 1 644 | 333,00 | 392 |
| 5. Kunyit/Turmeric | 9 380 | 7 880 | 3 047 | 600,00 | 560 |
| 6. Laos/Galangal | 10 316 | 8 808 | 4 126 | 1657,00 | 1 000 |
| 7. Lempuyang/Zingiber Aromaticum | 1 748 | 1 413 | 519 | 20,00 | 8 |
| 8. Lidah Buaya/Aloe Vera | 25 824 | 23 060 | 9 559 | 4129,00 | 3 135 |
| 9. Mahkota Dewa/Phaleria Macrocarpa | 21 124 | 13 323 | 6 426 | 6014,00 | 4 008 |
| 10. Mengkudu/Pace/Morinda Citrifolia | 3 118 | 4 802 | 3 600 | 2111,00 | 896 |
| 11. Sambiloto | 6 869 | 7 140 | 3 282 | 589,00 | 333 |
| 12. Serai/Lemongrass | - | - | - | - | 150 |
| 13. Temuireng/Black Turmeric | 1 286 | 365 | 257 | 50,00 | 25 |
| 14. Temukunci | 1 462 | 2 114 | 929 | 150,00 | 50 |
| 15. Temulawak/Java Turmeric | 3 092 | 3 467 | 1 758 | 308,00 | 140 |

Tabel 52 Produksi tanaman biofarmaka menurut jenis di Jakarta Selatan (Kg), 2018-2022
Table 52 Production of Medicinal plants by its kind in Jakarta Selatan (Kg), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 (2) | 2019 (3) | 2020 (4) | 2021 (5) | 2022 (6) |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) | | | | | |
| 1. Jahe/Ginger | 2 799 | 3 466 | 2 088 | 410 | 180 |
| 2. Jeruk Nipis | - | - | - | 5 | - |
| 3. Kapulaga/Cardamom | 54 | 95 | 160 | 40 | - |
| 4. Kencur/East Indian Galangal | 646 | 702 | 866 | 82 | 169 |
| 5. Kunyit/Turmeric | 2 205 | 5 530 | 2 028 | 260 | 140 |
| 6. Laos/Galangal | 965 | 3 957 | 1 924 | 532 | 96 |
| 7. Lempuyang/Zingiber Aromaticum | 313 | 192 | 89 | 20 | 8 |
| 8. Lidah Buaya/Aloe Vera | 1 787 | 7 558 | 3 601 | 610 | 304 |
| 9. Mahkota Dewa/Phaleria Macrocarpa | 225 | 4 263 | 1 752 | 72 | 12 |
| 10. Mengkudu/Pace/Morinda Citrifolia | 157 | 1 535 | 862 | 70 | 13 |
| 11. Sambiloto | 551 | 1 549 | 1 302 | 255 | 118 |
| 12. Serai/Lemongrass | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Temuireng/Black Turmeric | 219 | 365 | 257 | 50 | 25 |
| 14. Temukunci | 282 | 1 985 | 889 | 150 | 50 |
| 15. Temulawak/Java Turmeric | 700 | 2 845 | 1 628 | 308 | 130 |

Tabel 53 Produksi tanaman biofarmaka menurut jenis di Jakarta Timur (Kg), 2018-2022
 Table 53 Production of Medicinal plants by its kind in Jakarta Timur (Kg), 2018-2022

| JENIS POKOK Kind of Trees | 2018 (2) | 2019 (3) | 2020 (4) | 2021 (5) | 2022 (6) |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) | | | | | |
| 1. Jahe/Ginger | 10 400 | 5 157 | 2 015 | 1 142 | 1 050 |
| 2. Jeruk Nipis | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Kapulaga/Cardamom | 135 | 191 | 69 | - | - |
| 4. Kencur/East Indian Galangal | 2 408 | 1 792 | 773 | 240 | 203 |
| 5. Kunyit/Turmeric | 6 774 | 2 199 | 989 | 340 | 360 |
| 6. Laos/Galangal | 8 883 | 4 731 | 2 157 | 1 125 | 880 |
| 7. Lempuyang/Zingiber Aromaticum | 1 411 | 1 217 | 430 | - | - |
| 8. Lidah Buaya/Aloe Vera | 23 283 | 14 957 | 4 938 | 3 500 | 201 |
| 9. Mahkota Dewa/Phaleria Macrocarpa | 20 585 | 8 910 | 4 662 | 5 942 | 3 996 |
| 10. Mengkudu/Pace/Morinda Citrifolia | 2 690 | 3 120 | 2 688 | 2 041 | 883 |
| 11. Sambiloto | 6 044 | 5 178 | 1 951 | 334 | 105 |
| 12. Serai/Lemongrass | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Temuireng/Black Turmeric | 1 067 | - | - | - | - |
| 14. Temukunci | 1 180 | 129 | 40 | - | - |
| 15. Temulawak/Java Turmeric | 2 283 | 610 | 100 | - | - |

Tabel 54 Produksi tanaman biofarmaka menurut jenis di Jakarta Pusat (Kg), 2018-2022 (Kg)
Table 54 Production of Medicinal plants by its kind in Jakarta Pusat (Kg), 2018-2022

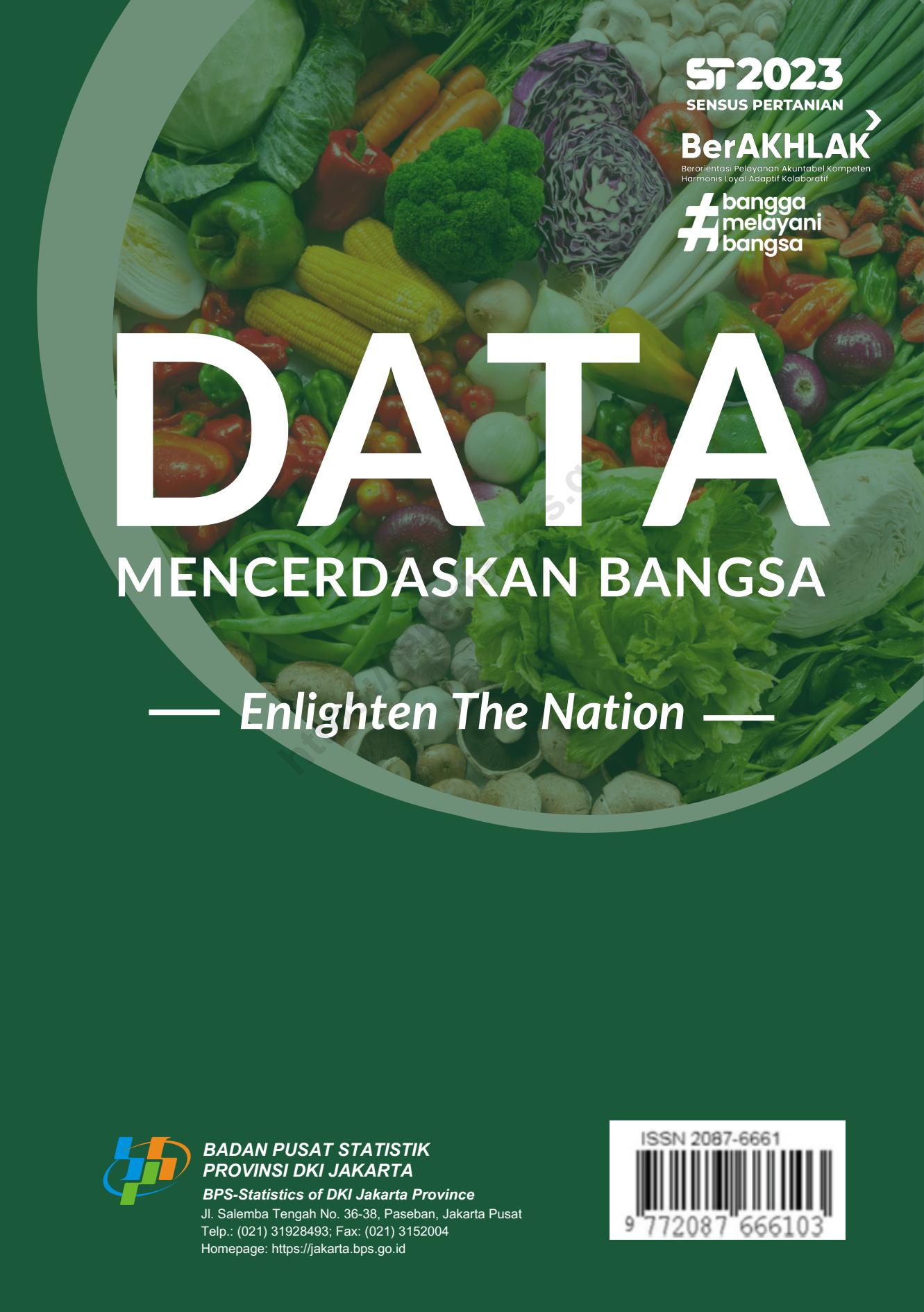
| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Jahe/Ginger | 174 | 56 | - | 80 | 70 |
| 2. Jeruk Nipis | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. Kapulaga/Cardamom | 25 | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Kencur/East Indian Galangal | - | 1 | - | 11 | 10 |
| 5. Kunyit/Turmeric | 172 | 39 | - | - | - |
| 6. Laos/Galangal | 298 | 20 | - | - | 10 |
| 7. Lempuyang/Zingiber Aromaticum | 24 | 4 | - | - | - |
| 8. Lidah Buaya/Aloe Vera | 9 | 15 | - | 19 | 80 |
| 9. Mahkota Dewa/Phaleria Macrocarpa | 58 | 36 | 12 | - | - |
| 10. Mengkudu/Pace/Morinda Citrifolia | 42 | 40 | 50 | - | - |
| 11. Sambiloto | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| 12. Serai/Lemongrass | - | - | - | - | - |
| 13. Temuireng/Black Turmeric | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14. Temukunci | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15. Temulawak/Java Turmeric | 109 | 12 | - | - | 10 |

Tabel 55 Produksi tanaman biofarmaka menurut jenis di Jakarta Barat (Kg), 2018-2022
 Table 55 Production of Medicinal plants by its kind in Jakarta Barat (Kg), 2018-2022

| JENIS POHON Kind of Trees | 2018 (2) | 2019 (3) | 2020 (4) | 2021 (5) | 2022 (6) |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) | | | | | |
| 1. Jahe/Ginger | - | 20 | 25 | - | 77 |
| 2. Jeruk Nipis | - | - | - | - | 250 |
| 3. Kapulaga/Cardamom | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4. Kencur/East Indian Galangal | - | - | 5 | - | 10 |
| 5. Kunyit/Turmeric | - | - | 30 | - | 60 |
| 6. Laos/Galangal | - | 10 | 45 | - | 14 |
| 7. Lempuyang/Zingiber Aromaticum | - | - | - | - | - |
| 8. Lidah Buaya/Aloe Vera | - | 100 | 1,020 | - | 2.550 |
| 9. Mahkota Dewa/Phaleria Macrocarpa | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. Mengkudu/Pace/Morinda Citrifolia | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. Sambiloto | - | 100 | 29 | - | 110 |
| 12. Serai/Lemongrass | - | - | - | - | 150 |
| 13. Temuireng/Black Turmeric | - | - | - | - | - |
| 14. Temukunci | - | - | - | - | - |
| 15. Temulawak/Java Turmeric | - | - | 30 | - | - |



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