



The Use of Bilingual Educational Booklet as the Implementation of the Tagline 'Sinau Maring Alam, Ora Bakal Nggawe Kowe Gela' in Taman Botani Baturraden

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KEYWORDS

ABSTRACT

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The main purpose of this research is to create a bilingual educational booklet in Taman Botani Baturraden. This booklet was created to implement the tagline of Taman Botani Baturraden, that is 'Sinau Maring Alam, Ora Bakal Nggawe Kowe Gela', which means learning from nature will not make you disappointed. Moreover, the learning media of Taman Botani Baturraden was unavailable before. The creation of this booklet could help visitors to know the plants in Taman Botani Baturraden, which means that this booklet is aligned with the tagline and educational theme brought by Taman Botani Baturraden.

In making the booklet, the author used four methods; they were observation, documentation, staff interview, and design making. The observation was carried out by the author to observe and obtain data on plants in Taman Botani Baturraden. Documentation was carried out to get the best photos of plants as visual support in the booklet. For the staff interview stage, the author found more information about plants in the booklet. Then, the last stage is making a booklet design using the basic green color as a representation of plants in Taman Botani Baturraden.

During the booklet making process, the author encountered several obstacles in the process. One of them was in determining the color and font. This was because Taman Botani Baturraden did not have a specific color palette and fonts for their products, so the author studied color and font theory to determine it. Then, not all plants were in bloom, so that the author could not document the plants thoroughly. The solution to these obstacles was to discuss with job training supervisors and supervisors in Taman Botani Baturraden.

Keywords: Bilingual educational booklet, Taman Botani Baturraden, Nature-based learning, Plant identification, Booklet design.

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Introduction

The field of tourism is currently developing rapidly. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (Badan Pusat Statistik) in 2020, "there was a significant increase from 2016 to 2019 in the field of tourism. In 2016, 11.5 million foreign tourists entered Indonesia.

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In 2017, the number of tourists visiting Taman Botani Baturraden increased to 14.0 million foreign tourists. In the following years, the number of foreign tourists visiting it increased to 15.8 million, and 16.1 million people in 2018 and 2019 consecutively". (Anggarini, 2021: 26). She also said that the development of national tourism conditions is the impact of Indonesia's high economic increases. Increasing economic growth accompanied by people's purchasing power is also supported by a relatively conducive security situation, which has an impact on the increasing number of tourist visits, especially domestic tourists. Moreover, now there are more and more new tourist destinations. One of which is the Baturraden Botanical Garden (Taman Botani Baturraden) which has just been inaugurated at the end of December 2022. Similar to Lokawisata Baturraden, it is also managed by the Regional Public Service Agency/ Badan Layanan Umum Daerah (BLUD). It is classified as a tourist spot that is still new and still needs to be developed. With an educational theme, Taman Botani Baturraden has its superiority, that is tourists can visit and learn about plants.

Taman Botani Baturraden carried the theme of learning from nature with their tagline 'Sinau Maring Alam, Ora Bakal Nggawe Kowe Gela', which means learning from nature will not make you disappointed. Visitors can see many types of plants in Taman Botani Baturraden. Since Taman Botani Baturraden is a new tourist destination, there are still many facilities that are in progress. Until now, Taman Botani Baturraden is still under development, but it is available for tourists to visit.

Tourists who visit Taman Botani Baturraden are mostly kindergarteners and foreign tourists. Since they were mostly kindergarteners and foreign tourists, Taman Botani Baturraden needed learning media to support visitors in gaining experience where they could learn about plants easily. Moreover, the learning media of Taman Botani Baturraden was unavailable. By creating a booklet, the author hoped that it could help visitors to learn about plants in Taman Botani Baturraden which means this booklet is aligned with the tagline. The booklet became media to help them in gaining experience. Targeting kindergarteners, adults, and foreign tourists, the booklet could widen their knowledge because the booklet contained all the information regarding the plants in Taman Botani Baturraden.

The booklet was created in bilingual because the main purpose of making this booklet was to become learning media for tourists, especially foreign tourists. By having this booklet, the visitors who were mostly kindergarteners do not only learn about plants but also English. The booklet was produced by Taman Botani Baturraden. The booklet is hoped to increase visitors' satisfaction with the information inside the booklet.

Methods

1. Observation

According to Hasanah (2016: 25), observation is an activity that uses the five senses in humans, including hearing, sight, taste, touch, and taste based on existing facts.

For making a booklet, the author observed the plants around Taman Botani Baturraden. In Taman Botani Baturraden there were four greenhouses. The author took the data and information regarding the existing plants in the greenhouses.

Instead of taking all the plants' data, the author only took the data from the plants inside of the greenhouses because the plants have unique characteristics compared to the plants outside of the greenhouses. The data and information of the plants were about the history, uniqueness, and taxonomy of the plants. From this observation, the author got data and information about the plants inside greenhouses in Taman Botani Baturraden.

2. Documentation

According to Hikmawati (2020: 84), documentation is a form of past event record. It can be in the form of writing, pictures, or works of someone. In this method, the author took pictures of the plants. Only the pictures of the plants inside the greenhouse were taken. This supported the visuals in the booklet.

The author collected pictures of the plants from every greenhouse. Documentation was carried out starting from greenhouse 1, which included various banyan, then, greenhouse 2, which included various orchids, continued to greenhouse 3, which included various bromeliads and greenhouse 4 which included various cactus.

3. Interview

According to Hikmawati (2020: 83), an interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers, so that meaning can be constructed on a particular topic. In making the booklet, the author interviewed staff to get the data related to the plants. From the interview, the author got information about plant specifications for booklet text creation.

The author interviewed a staff of ticketing that specializes in taking care of plants. The questions were about the existing plants, the variety of the plants, and the uniqueness of the plants. The staff already have the text from the description until the taxonomy of the plants. This data was created for the text in the booklet.

4. Booklet Production

The design was one of the important sections of making a booklet. The design supported the information in the booklet. Ware (2008: 21) stated "Effective design should start with a visual task analysis, determine the set of visual queries to be supported by a design, and then use color, form, and space to efficiently serve those queries." Hence, the author focused on the design that supported the visuals of the plants.

The author designed the booklet starting with the creation of the outline. It contained a description of the plants in Taman Botani Baturraden, supported by the visual

design appearing on every page. Therefore, visitors can easily identify, recognize and visualize the plants in the booklet.

In using color, the author paid attention to the visitors' impression. This is because of the visitors' suggestion that Taman Botani Baturraden should give a good impression to the visitors. It was given by the visitors when the author served as a front liner in Taman Botani Baturraden. This booklet focused on the design and the descriptive text inside it. The design matched the characteristics of Taman Botani Baturraden which means the booklet is dominated by green color to represent the plants. The author designed the booklet by using Canva as a design tool. Then, for the last step, the author put all the text in the booklet to complete the project.

To create the layout, according to Kurniadi (2022:127), there were principles to take a look; they are contrast, emphasis, repetition, alignment, proximity, and unity. The booklet used illustrations and flat designs supporting the text inside the booklet. Thus, in making the Taman Botani Baturraden booklet, the author made it to represent its identity, which is dominated by green color and shows the plants.

Results

a. Cover

The cover of the booklet contained the logo, title, and tagline of Taman Botani Baturraden. The logo needed to be placed as the identity of the company. The title was made as short as possible to read easily because the visitors of Taman Botani Baturraden are mostly kindergarteners and foreign tourists.



Figure 4.2. Front Cover

b. About Taman Botani Baturraden

This part contained a little information about Taman Botani Baturraden. The tagline of Taman Botani Baturraden was mentioned in this part. This part introduced Taman Botani Baturraden to the visitors, so that the visitors could know more about it.

Table 4.1. About Taman Botani Baturraden

Indonesian			English
Taman Botani Baturraden	merupakan salah satu tempat wisata di bawah naungan Dinas Pemuda, Olahraga, Budaya, dan Pariwisata Kabupaten Banyumas. Taman Botani Baturraden mengusung tema “Sinau Maring Alam, Ora Bakal Nggawe Kowe Gela”, yang artinya belajar tentang alam tidak akan membuatmu kecewa. Taman Botani Baturraden menyajikan berbagai jenis tanaman di empat greenhouse, sehingga pengunjung bisa berwisata sambil belajar mengenal tanaman.		Taman Botani Baturraden is a tourist attraction managed by Dinas Pemuda, Olahraga, Budaya, dan Pariwisata Kabupaten Banyumas. Taman Botani Baturraden brings the theme “Sinau Maring Alam, Ora Bakal Nggawe Kowe Gela”. It means that if we learn from nature, it will not make you disappointed. Taman Botani Baturraden presents various plants in four greenhouses, so that visitors can walk around and learn about plants.

c. Greenhouse 1 (Various Bonsai & Banyan)

This part contained the plants existing in Greenhouse 1, consisting of 13 plants from various grasses, bonsai, and banyan. One page contained one plant with the description, history, facts, and taxonomy of it. Photos were added to support the text, so that the visitors could see and read the plants directly.

Table 4.2. Greenhouse 1

Indonesian		English	
1. Anggrek Tebu	Anggrek tebu mempunyai perawakan yang besar sehingga sering dinamakan anggrek raksasa. Berat satu rumpun tanaman anggrek tebu dewasa dapat mencapai 1 ton. Bunganya berwarna kuning atau kuning kehijauan dengan totol-totol berwarna coklat kemerahan. Tanaman Anggrek Tebu berasal dari Asia Tenggara. Anggrek ini tersebar mulai dari Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, hingga New Guinea. Sementara di Indonesia, anggrek ini tersebar mulai dari pulau Sumatera, Kalimantan, Jawa, Sulawesi, Maluku, hingga Papua.	1. Sugarcane Orchid	Sugarcane Orchid has a large posture so that it is often called giant orchid. The weight of one clump of an adult sugarcane orchid plant can reach 1 ton. The flowers are yellow or greenish-yellow with reddish-brown spots. The Sugarcane Orchid plant is originated from Southeast Asia. It spreads out to Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and New Guinea. Meanwhile, in Indonesia it spreads from Sumatra Island, Kalimantan, Java, Sulawesi, Maluku, to Papua.
2. Begonia	Begonia adalah genus dalam keluarga tanaman berbunga Begoniaceae. Begonia meliputi daerah tropis di benua Afrika, Asia, dan Amerika serta beberapa area subtropis di Asia. Satu-satunya anggota keluarga lainnya Begoniaceae adalah Hillebrandia, genus dengan spesies tunggal di Kepulauan Hawaii, dan genus Symbegonia yang baru-baru ini termasuk dalam Begonia.	2. Begonia	Begonia is a genus in the flowering plant family Begoniaceae. Begonia covers the tropics of Africa, Asia, and the Americas as well as some subtropical areas of Asia. The other members of the Begoniaceae family are Hillebrandia, a genus with a single species in the Hawaiian Islands, and the Symbegonia which was recently included in the Begonias.

Fakta Unik

Begonia sangat digemari ibu-ibu, loh. Apakah ibu kamu salah satu penggemar tanaman ini?

Fun Facts

Do you know that Begonia is the most favorite plant for moms? Is your mom a fan of this plant?

3. Beringin Jepang

Pohon Beringin termasuk jenis pohon dengan tampilan yang unik, karena terdapat akar gantung yang menjadi ciri khas dari pohon ini. Pohon beringin yang secara internasional dikenal dengan nama Benjamin's fig ini juga dikembangkan sebagai tanaman hias di dalam ruangan dalam pot atau tanaman bonsai. Di Indonesia, pohon beringin (*Ficus benjamina* L.) mempunyai nama berbeda di setiap daerah.

3. Japanese Banyan

The Banyan tree is a type of tree with a unique appearance because it has hanging roots that become characteristic of it. Banyan Tree, internationally known as Benjamin's fig is also developed as an ornamental indoor plant in a pot or bonsai. In Indonesia, the Banyan tree (*Ficus benjamina* L.) has a different name in each region.

4. Bonsai Anting Putri

Anting Putri adalah spesies pohon dalam keluarga Apocynaceae. Tanaman ini merupakan tanaman yang memiliki beberapa nama lain, seperti Water Jasmine, Sacred Buddhist, Wild Water Plum, atau Wondrous Wrightia. Pertumbuhannya yang cepat dan mudah dibentuk bonsai, menjadi nilai plus tersendiri bagi tanaman ini. Terutama dalam meningkatkan estetika tanaman bonsai yang akan dibuat. Anting Putri berasal dari daerah yang beriklim tropis seperti Afrika, Asia dan Australia.

4. Water Jasmine

Water Jasmine is a species of tree in the family of Apocynaceae. It has several other names, such as Water Jasmine, Sacred Buddhist, Wild Water Plum, or Wondrous Wrightia. It grows rapidly and is easy to be shaped as bonsai, so it becomes advantages for this plant, especially in improving the aesthetics of bonsai plants that will be shaped. Water Jasmine is originated from tropical climates such as Africa, Asia, and Australia.

5. Bonsai Beringin Dolar

Beringin Dolar adalah spesies tanaman tropis dari keluarga Ara, Moraceae. Ciri khas dari tanaman hias ini adalah tanaman rimbun, memiliki daun berukuran kecil seperti uang koin. Tanaman ini asli flora Asia tenggara tropis dan telah disebarluaskan diluar habitat aslinya.

5. Dollar Banyan

The Dollar Banyan is a species of tropical plants of the Fig family, Moraceae. The characteristic of this ornamental plant is a lush plant, that has small leaves like coins. It is native to tropical southeast Asian flora and has been disseminated beyond its natural habitat.

6. Buah Merah Papua

Buah merah merupakan anggota keluarga Pandanaceae, merupakan bioresources lokal masyarakat Pegunungan Tengah Papua. Dalam bahasa Indonesia disebut buah merah karena buahnya berwarna merah. Minyak dari buah merah digunakan sebagai minyak makan dan bahan dasar obat. Daun lentur dan berwarna hijau tua. Pola pertulangan daun sejajar, tanpa tangkai daun, dan tidak beraroma. Bunga menyerupai bunga angka dengan warna kemerahan. Buah berukuran panjang 68- 110 cm, diameter 10-15 cm, berbentuk silindris, dan ujung menumpul.

6. Papuan Red Fruit

Red Fruit is a member of the Pandanaceae family and a local bioresource of the people of the Central Highlands of Papua. In Indonesian, it is called red fruit because the fruit is red. The oil from red fruit is used as an edible oil and medicinal base. The leaves are flexible and have a dark green color. The pattern of leaf bones is parallel, without petioles, and not aromatic. The flowers resemble jackfruit flowers with a reddish tint. The fruit has blunt tips and a measurement of 68-110 cm long, 10-15 cm in diameter, and cylindrical in shape.

7. Gustavia Superba

Gustavia Superba, juga dikenal sebagai Membrillo, memiliki bunga yang mencolok dan besar, dengan daun besar dan berumbai di ujung cabang kekar. Tinggi pohon ini mencapai 20 m, dengan kulit

7. Gustavia Superba

Gustavia Superba, also known as Membrillo, has large and showy flowers, along with large and tufted leaves at the ends of the stout branches. This tree is up to 20 m tall, with slightly fissured bark. These characters give a beautiful appearance. No wonder why this tree is highly

kayu sedikit pecah-pecah. Dengan karakternya ini memberikan tampilan yang bagus. Tidak heran pohon ini sangat dicari. Bunga yang mencolok itu memiliki diameter 10 – 15 cm yang terdiri dari 7 - 9 kelopak.

8. Kacang Saba

Pachira Aquatica adalah pohon lahan basah tropis dalam keluarga Mallow Malvaceae. *Pachira* yang dikenal dengan nama Pohon Uang merupakan salah satu jenis tanaman lahan basah yang berasal dari Amerika Tengah dan Selatan. Bentuk tanaman *pachira* saat berumur dibawah satu tahun mirip dengan tanaman singkong, terutama pada bagian daunnya.

9. Maja

Crescentia cujete (dalam bahasa Inggris "Calabas", Prancis "Calabassier") adalah tanaman yang tumbuh pada daerah tropis dan merupakan tanaman asli negara Amerika Tengah, Kamerun serta beberapa negara bagian Afrika. Di beberapa tempat di Jawa Tengah dan Jawa Timur. Tanaman ini dikenal juga sebagai berenuk dan maja. Secara tradisional tanaman ini banyak digunakan sebagai obat diare, anti-radang dan obat luka.

10. Nolina

Nolina (Liliaceae) berasal dari daerah gurun Texas dan Meksiko. *Nolina* dikenal sebagai *Beaucarnea recurvata*, tetapi dalam beberapa referensi juga diklasifikasikan sebagai *Nolina recurvata*. Di habitat aslinya pada waktu berbunga, setiap buritan menghasilkan perbungaan terminal lebih dari 1 m panjang dan lebar, terdiri dari menara putih kecil yang berlimpah. Bunganya memiliki enam selubung bunga.

11. Pulau/Pule

Pulai merupakan jenis tanaman keras yang hidup di pulau Jawa dan Sumatra. Dikenal juga dengan nama lokal pule, lame, lamo dan jelutung. Pulau (*Alstonia scholaris* R.Br), family Apocynaceae adalah salah satu tumbuhan hutan yang berfungsi sebagai obat tradisional untuk mengobati demam, malaria, batuk berdahak, diare, kencing manis, penurunan kolesterol, cacingan, rematik akut, borok, dan hipertensi. Tanaman ini termasuk jenis pohon dapat tumbuh mencapai diameter 60 cm, berkayu, dan memiliki karakter percabangan menggarpu.

12. Rumput Kucai

Ophiopogon Japonicus atau juga dikenal dengan sebutan mondo grass atau monkey grass, merupakan salah satu jenis tanaman hias. Rumput ini kerdil, tidak lebih dari 4–5 tinggi cm dengan akar serabut. Tanaman ini dapat tumbuh baik di bawah sinar

sought after. The showy flower has the diameter of 10–15 cm with 7-9 petals.

8. Money Tree

Pachira Aquatica is a tropical wetland tree in the Mallow Malvaceae family. *Pachira* is well known as Money Tree and is a type of wetland plant originating from Central and South America. The shape of it when it is under one year old is similar to the cassava plant, especially on the leaves.

9. Maja

Crescentia cujete (in English "Calabas", French "Calabassier") is a plant that grows in the tropics and is originated from Central America, Cameroon, and several African states. It is also known as berenuk and maja. Traditionally, it is widely used as a diarrhea remedy, anti-inflammatory, and wound medicine.

10. Ponytail Palm

Ponytail palm (Liliaceae) is originated from desert regions like Texas and Mexico. It is well known as *Beaucarnea recurvata*, but in several references, it is also classified as *Nolina recurvata*. In its native habitat, during flowering, each stem produces a terminal inflorescence more than 1 m long and wide, composing of profuse small white flowers. The flowers have six perianths.

11. Pulau/Pule

Pulai is a type of perennial plant that lives in the island of Java and Sumatra. It is also known as local names of pule, lame, lamo, and jelutung. Pulau (*Alstonia scholaris* R. Br), family Apocynaceae is one of the forest plants that serves as a traditional medicine to treat fever, malaria, cough with phlegm, diarrhea, diabetes, cholesterol-lowering, intestinal worms, acute rheumatism, ulcers, and hypertension. This plant belongs to the tree species that can grow up to 60 cm in diameter, woody, and has a forking branching character.

12. Rumput Kucai/Chives

Ophiopogon Japonicus also known as mondo grass or monkey grass, is one type of ornamental plants. This grass is stunted, no more than 4–5 cm in height with fibrous roots. It can grow well either in a place with fully

matahari penuh atau sebagian teduh. Dalam hal pengobatan, rumput ini dapat menghilangkan panas dan menenangkan iritabilitas.

13. Miana/Iler

Miana adalah tanaman semak dengan tinggi dapat mencapai 1,5 m. Daun miana memiliki bentuk daun bulat, tepi daun crenate, dan memiliki beragam warna yaitu merah muda, hijau, ungu, cokelat kemerahan atau gradasi antara warna tersebut. Miana bermanfaat untuk obat tradisional yang dipakai oleh masyarakat, seperti antimicrobial, antiinflamasi, antiviral.

sunshine or partially shady. In terms of treatment, it can dissipate heat and soothe irritability.

13. Miana/Iler

Miana is a shrub plant with the height that can reach 1.5 m. The leaves have a rounded shape, crenate leaf edges, and a variety of colors, such as pink, green, purple, reddish brown, or gradations between these colors. It is useful for traditional medicines for the community as antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and antiviral.

d. Greenhouse 2 (Orchid)

This part contained the plants that existed in Greenhouse 2, consisting of 4 plants from various orchids. One page contained one plant consisting of the description, history, facts, and taxonomy of the plant. Photos were added to support the text, so that visitors could see and read the plants directly.

Table 4.3. Greenhouse 2

Indonesian	English
1. Anggrek Bulan Anggrek Bulan atau Puspa Pesona adalah salah satu bunga nasional Indonesia. Anggrek Bulan tumbuh liar dan tersebar luas mulai dari Malaysia, Indonesia (Jawa, Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Ambon, hingga Papua), Filipina, dan Australia. Bunga ini tumbuh menempel pada batang atau cabang pohon di hutan-hutan. Saat mekar, wangi bunganya bertahan hingga 3 minggu.	1. Moon Orchid The Moon Orchid or Puspa Pesona is one of Indonesian national flowers. It grows wildly and is widespread from Malaysia, Indonesia (Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Ambon, to Papua), Philippine, and Australia. This flower grows by attaching to the trunk or branches of trees in the forests. When blooming, the fragrance of the flowers lasts up to 3 weeks.
2. Anggrek Vanda Anggrek Vanda merupakan anggrek endemik kawasan lereng Gunung Merapi. Anggrek ini berbunga putih dengan bercak totol ungu kemerahan ini hidup secara epifit dan banyak dijumpai menempel pada batang pohon yang ada di hutan Gunung Merapi. Asal kata "vanda" berasal dari bahasa Sansekerta yang memiliki makna indah. Pertama kalinya spesies vanda ditemukan pada tahun 1795 oleh William Roxburgh. Lalu dinamai oleh Sir W. Jones dengan nama Vanda Tessellata Roxb.	2. Vanda Orchid The Vanda orchid is an endemic orchid on the slopes of Mount Merapi. Its flowers are white with reddish-purple spots. It lives epiphytically and is found attached to tree trunks in the Mount Merapi forest. The word "vanda" is originated from Sanskrit which means beautiful. The first vanda species was discovered in 1795 by William Roxburgh. Then, it was named by Sir W. Jones as Vanda Tessellata Roxb.
3. Anggrek Larat Anggrek larat termasuk anggrek langka asli Maluku yang sangat menarik. Tumbuhan ini memiliki berbagai macam keunggulan diantaranya sering berbunga, sangat tahan terhadap kekurangan air dan banyak dibudidayakan sebagai bunga hias dalam pot dan bunga potong.	3. Cooktown Orchid Larat orchid is a rare orchid originated from Maluku. It has several advantages, such as it frequently flowering, very resistant against lack of water and is widely cultivated as decorative flower in pots and cut flowers.

4. Fire Star Orchid Fire Star Orchid tersebar di seluruh Amerika Selatan dan terjadi di habitat yang bervariasi, seperti Andes, dataran tinggi tengah Brasil, di vegetasi lapangan berbatu. Tubuh batang tumbuh lurus ke atas hingga 2,5 m. Bunga tumbuh pada tangkai bunga dengan jumlah kuntum majemuk. Mahkota bunga berbentuk seperti bintang, bintik atau garis.	4. Fire Star Orchid Fire Star Orchid is found throughout South America and occurs in varied habitats, such as the Andes, and the central highlands of Brazil, in rocky field vegetation. The stem body grows straight up to 2.5 m. Flowers grow on flower stalks with a number of compound florets. The flower crown is shaped like a star, dots or lines.
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e. Greenhouse 3 (Various Bromeliad)

This part contained the plants existing in Greenhouse 3, consisting of 9 plants from various bromeliads. One page contained several plants consisting of the description, history, facts, and taxonomy of the plants. Photos were added to support the text, so the visitors could see and read the plants directly.

Table 4.4. Greenhouse 3

Indonesian	English
1. Bromelia Compacta Daun berwarna hijau dan kaku dengan ujung membulat sedikit membelah, batang berwarna hijau diselimuti oleh pangkal daun dan terkadang air menggenang di ketiak daun, akar serabut.	1. Compacta Bromeliad The leaves are green and stiff with rounded tips that are slightly apart. The green stems are covered by the stalk of the leaves and sometimes water pools in the sidelines of the leaves, and the roots are fibrous.
2. Bromelia Earth Star Ukuran daunnya panjang 5–30 cm, tumbuh roset, berwarna merah keunguan dengan garis warna memanjang. Tepi daunnya agak menggelombang dan berduri kecil.	2. Earth Star Bromeliad The size of the leaves is 5–30 cm long. It grows in rosettes, and has a maroon color with longitudinal color lines. The edges of the leaves are slightly wavy and have small spines.
3. Bromelia Carolinae Varigata Neoregelia memiliki daun yang luas dan relatif datar. Tanaman ini memiliki bunga-bunga mekar yang indah. Daun berwarna cerah, dan beberapa memiliki striping yang indah pada daun.	3. Carolinae Varigata Bromeliad Neoregelia has broad and relatively flat leaves. It has beautiful blooming flowers. The leaves are brightly colored, and several leaves have beautiful stripes on the leaves.
4. Bromelia Pink Rose Tanaman ini memiliki bunga-bunga mekar yang indah. Daun berwarna cerah, dan beberapa memiliki striping yang indah pada daun.	4. Pink Rose Bromeliad This plant has beautiful blooming flowers. The leaves are brightly colored, and several leaves have beautiful stripes on the leaves.
5. Bromelia Tricolor Jumlah spesiesnya lebih dari 100 jenis. Keindahan tanaman ini terletak pada corak dan warna daunnya. Ukuran tanaman bervariasi, dengan diameter 4 inci hingga 1,2 meter.	5. Tricolor Bromeliad The number of species is more than 100 types. The beauty of this plant lies in the pattern and color of its leaves. The size of the plant varies from a diameter of 4 inches to 1.2 meters.
6. Bromelia Tusuk Konde Bunga tumbuh pada ujung terminal (ujung pucuk) jumlah majemuk dengan mahkota berwarna merah dan putik berwarna kuning, daun berwarna hijau memanjang dan rapat menyelimuti batang. Batang	6. Hairpin Bromeliad The flowers grow at the terminal tip (shoot tip) in a compound number with a red crown and yellow pistil. The green leaves are elongated and densely cover the stem. The single green stem is covered by the base of the

tunggal berwarna hijau diselemuti oleh pangkal daun, leaf, and the fibrous roots .
akar serabut.

7. Bromelia Yin Yang

Daun berwarna cerah, beberapa memiliki striping yang indah pada daun. Tanaman ini hidup dengan mengandalkan nutrisi yang terdapat pada cairan yang menggenangi mangkuk/ketiak pada daunnya.

8. Giant Bromelia

Bunga tumbuh menjulang pada ujung terminal (ujung pucuk) jumlah majemuk. Daun berwarna merah hati memanjang bentuk pita ujung lancip, batang tunggal berwarna coklat diselemuti oleh pangkal daun, akar serabut.

9. Nanas Merah

Tanaman nanas (*Ananas comosus* (L.) Merr.) merupakan anggota famili Bromeliaceae yang berasal dari Amerika Selatan. Bentuk bunga tanaman nanas tepatnya memiliki banyak bunga tidak bertangkai, berwarna kemerahan. Daun kelopak tanaman nanas berjumlah tiga helai, pendek dan berdaging. Daging buah buah berwarna kuning pucat hingga kuning keemasan dan tak berbiji. Memiliki mahkota yang merupakan batang dengan beberapa daun yang terletak di bagian atas puncak buah.

7. Yin Yang Bromeliad

The leaves are brightly colored; several leaves have beautiful stripes on the leaves. This plant lives by relying on the nutrients containing in the fluid that pools in the cup/sidelines of its leaves.

8. Giant Bromelia

The flowers grow upwards at the terminal tip (shoot tip) in a compound number. The leaves are maroon and have an elongated ribbon shape with a sharp tip. The single brown stem is covered by the base of the leaf, and fibrous roots.

9. Red Pineapple

The Pineapple Plant (*Ananas comosus* (L.) Merr.) is a member of the Bromeliaceae family coming from South America. The pineapple flowers precisely have many flowers with no stems, and reddish in color. The pineapple plants have three petals, short and fleshy. The flesh of the fruit is pale yellow to golden yellow and seedless. It has a crown which is a stem with several leaves located at the top of the apex of the fruit.

f. Greenhouse 4 (Cactus)

This part contained the plants existing in Greenhouse 4, consisting of 6 plants from various cacti. One page contained one plant consisting of the description, history, facts, and taxonomy of the plants. Photos were added to support the text, so that the visitors could see and read the plants directly.

Table 4.5. Greenhouse 4

Indonesian	English
1. Columnar Cactus <i>Pilosocereus</i> termasuk dalam subsuku Cereeae Cereinae dan mencakup 42 spesies kaktus kolumnar. Kaktus kolumnar memiliki warna seperti kaktus pada umumnya, yaitu hijau secara keseluruhan. Penampang banyak kaktus persegi tebal dan besar. Tingginya berkisar antara 50 cm hingga 7 meter menjulang ke atas. Bentuknya yang memanjang menarik untuk dekorasi. Selain itu, tidak ada duri di tanaman ini.	1. Columnar Cactus <i>Pilosocereus</i> belongs to the Cereeae subtribe Cereinae and includes 42 species of columnar cacti. It has a color like cacti in general, that is green overall. The cross sections of many square cacti are thick and large. Their height ranges from 50 cm to 7 meters soaring upwards. Its elongated shape is attractive for decoration. Furthermore, there are no thorns in this plant.
2. Kaktus Centong Kaktus centong di Indonesia memang lazim disebut kaktus centong (centong dalam bahasa Jawa). Kaktus centong termasuk ke dalam famili Cactaceae dan genus <i>Opuntia</i>. Seluruh permukaan tubuhnya termasuk bagian daun tertutup oleh lapisan kutikula atau lapisan lilin yang berfungsi untuk mencegah terjadinya	2. Nopal Cactus The Nopal Cactus in Indonesia is commonly called the Centong Cactus (centong in Javanese). It belongs to the family Cactaceae and the genus <i>Opuntia</i>. The entire surface of its body including the leaves is covered by a cuticle layer or wax layer that serves to prevent too large evaporation of water. The thick stem has sponge

penguapan air yang terlalu besar. Batangnya tebal mempunyai jaringan spons untuk menyimpan air. Akar panjang sehingga mempunyai jangkauan yang luas.

3. Kaktus Kecil

Ariocarpus Fissuratus adalah tanaman geofit yang menghasilkan roset berbentuk bintang dari tuberkel berdaging, deltoid hingga hemispheric. Kaktus ini tidak memiliki duri dan terletak hampir rata di permukaan tanah. Mereka biasanya menyendiri, jarang memunculkan tunas samping dari areola tua, tumbuh sangat lambat, berdiameter hingga 20 cm.

4. Kaktus Koboi

Kaktus Koboi (*Cereus peruvianus*) merupakan tanaman hias yang bentuknya memanjang, besar, tegak, dan berduri, bercirikan pelengkap seperti kolom, yaitu berbentuk lilin dan bercabang. Kaktus Koboi mempunyai tinggi yang beragam, mulai dari 10 cm hingga 7 meter.

5. Kaktus Lilin

Euphorbia berasal dari daerah Madagaskar dan kemudian menyebar ke seluruh dunia, termasuk ke Indonesia. Nama *Euphorbia* berasal dari nama *Euphorbus*, seorang dokter dari Mauritania, Afrika Utara, yang telah berjasa pada rajanya. Batas suhu yang dapat diterima *euphorbia* adalah 21-27°C. Tanaman ini cocok tumbuh di dataran rendah. Batang *euphorbia* ada dua macam, yaitu bulat dan bersudut. Batangnya tumbuh tegak menjulang ke atas, tetapi beberapa spesies ada yang melengkung.

6. Kaktus Segitiga

Acanthocereus tetragonus adalah spesies tumbuhan kaktus dari keluarga Cactaceae. Tumbuhan ini asli dari Amerika Utara, Amerika Tengah, Karibia dan Amerika Selatan. Kaktus ini membentuk semak belukar dan memiliki batang hingga 10 kaki atau lebih tinggi. Batang tumbuhan ini berwarna Hijau tua dan memiliki diameter 8 cm batangnya memiliki 3-5 sisi atau segi. Bunganya mencolok berwarna putih dengan bagian tengahnya berwarna merah tua dan jingga atau merah-jingga.

tissue to store water. The root is long so that it has a wide range.

3. Peyote

Ariocarpus Fissuratus is a geophyte plant that produces star-shaped rosettes of fleshy, deltoid to hemispheric tubercles. This cactus has no spines and lies almost flat on the ground surface. It is usually solitary, rarely grows side sprout from old areolas, and grows very slowly, and has diameter up to 20 cm.

4. Cowboy Cactus

The Cowboy Cactus (*Cereus peruvianus*) is an ornamental plant whose shape is elongated, large, upright, and thorny, characterized by column-like appendages, which are wax-shaped and branched. It varies in height, ranging from 10 cm to 7 meters.

5. Candle Cactus

Euphorbia is originally from Madagascar and then spread throughout the world, including Indonesia. The word *Euphorbia* is originated from the name of *Euphorbus*, a doctor from Mauritania, North Africa, who had contributed to his king. The acceptable temperature limit for *Euphorbia* is 21-27°C. The plant is suitable to grow in lowlands. There are two types of stems based on the forms, round and angular. The stems grow upright towering upwards, but some species are curved.

6. Triangle Cactus

Acanthocereus tetragonus is a species of cactus plants of the Cactaceae family. It is originated from North America, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America. This cactus forms shrubs and has stems up to 10 feet or taller. The stems of this plant are dark green and have a diameter of 8 cm, having 3-5 sides or facets. The flowers are showy and white with a dark red and orange or red-orange in the center.

g. Back Cover

This part contains the logo of Unsoed and Taman Botani Baturraden on top. On the bottom, it contains information of the address, contact, and social media of Taman Botani Baturraden.



Figure 4.3. Back Cover

Discussion

Creating a bilingual educational booklet in Taman Botani Baturraden was challenging because no booklet was available in Taman Botani Baturraden. Moreover, the management of Taman Botani Baturraden gave freedom to the author to create the booklet. There were no limits of pages and elements. The author freely expressed through the design but still in line with the concept. The author sufficiently designed the pages so that they look clear and readable. Theories related to the design and content writing were implemented to overcome the obstacles.

First, several plants could not be documented because the plants in Taman Botani Baturraden were not in bloom during the internship program. Several plants bloom at different times. It impacted the author while taking pictures of the plants. Nevertheless, the author discussed this with one of the Taman Botani Baturraden employees. Then, one of the Taman Botani Baturraden employees gave archived documents to facilitate the author in creating a booklet.

Furthermore, the data and information about the plants in greenhouses did not cover all the data and information that the author needed. It was quite difficult to remember the plants in greenhouses without complete information. In addition, the author does not have a background in biology. However, one of the employees patiently explained the plants to the author, starting from the description, history, facts, to the taxonomy of the plants. In addition, he also gave archived documents to the author as learning resources. Therefore, the author could learn and understand about plants and composed the content of the booklet.

Related to design, there was no brand guideline in Taman Botani Baturraden. Usually, every company has its characteristics of color, typography, font, etc. However, Taman Botani Baturraden does not have a specific color, typography, or font. It made the author feel hard to choose the color palette and the font used in the booklet. The author studied about color and font to determine this problem. The author chose green color as the main color to represent Taman Botani Baturraden that have many plants inside.

Conclusions

There were several conclusions. As a tourist attraction, Taman Botani Baturraden has to maintain its performance through facilities and amenities. In addition, the management of it should implement their theme as they brought. It is important to carry out because the visitors must leave the tourist attraction by bringing the experience from it. Moreover, Taman Botani Baturraden does not have a booklet previously. The visitors came to it only to walk around and get nothing. Whereas, It brought the theme of education with the tagline “Sinau Maring Alam, Ora Bakal Nggawe Kowe Gela”, which means that if we learn from nature, it will not make you disappointed. It means Taman Botani Baturraden does not implement the theme and tagline they have.

The author created the Taman Botani Baturraden booklet with the purpose of creating a learning media. It is to implement the tagline of Taman Botani Baturraden. It is important to share the information of Taman Botani Baturraden to public so that they are interested to visit it. The booklet contained information about the collection of plants in the greenhouses of Taman Botani Baturraden. Besides, the author also paid attention to the design to catch visitors' attention. He made the simple, concise, eye-catching and readable design so that people from all ages can read it easily including kindergarteners and foreign tourists. The booklet also contained pictures and some elements that supported the visuals of the booklet. Other researchers can make simple, concise, and eye-catching booklet. The design of a booklet is really important to make it interesting so that people are interested to read it. Combining colors is also one of the important things in designing a booklet.

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