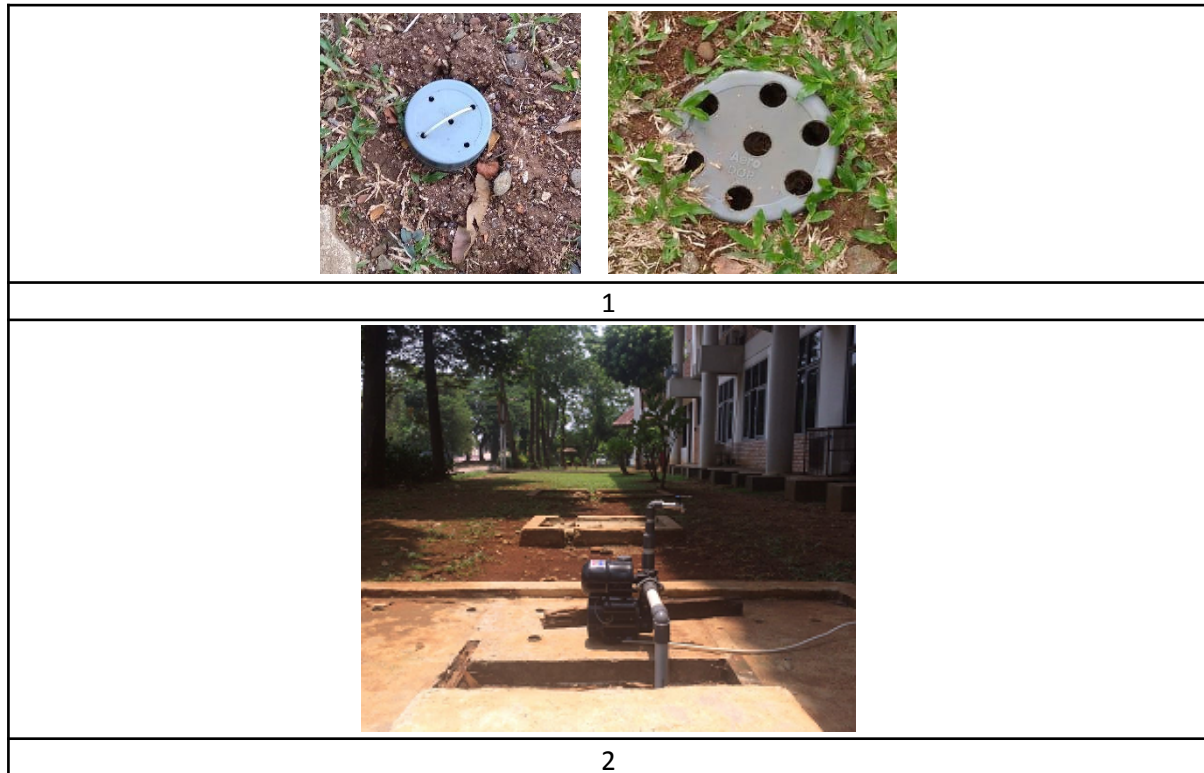




## Ekstraksi air berkelanjutan di kampus



### Deskripsi:

1. Biopori Untuk memperkecil risiko penggenangan air (*waterlogging*), daya resap tanah terhadap air ditingkatkan dengan membuat biopori yang tersebar diseluruh FKM, tersedia 30 lubang resapan air hujan tersedia area taman sekitar FKMUI, disekitar biopori disediakan bak (di dalam tanah) untuk menampung air hujan.  
Selain biopori yang dibuat oleh fakultas, terdapat 1 buah lubang biopori yang dibuat oleh tim peneliti Departemen Kesehatan Lingkungan yang difungsikan ganda, yaitu sebagai resapan air dan juga biopori sampah untuk membuat kompos dari sampah daun. Pengaktifan lubang biopori sampah memiliki fungsi ganda sekaligus yaitu sebagai lubang resapan air dan tempat mengubah sampah organik menjadi kompos yang dapat mengurangi emisi rumah kaca seperti karbon dioksida dan metan. Pengaktifan lubang biopori sampah di skala fakultas dapat membantu mengeliminasi timbunan sampah organik terutama sampah sisa kantin dan daun. Pemanenan kompos dari lubang biopori dapat dilakukan setelah 1-2 bulan setelah lubang biopori diisi sampah organik.
2. Penampungan air hujan. Air hujan yang terkumpul di bak penampung air sumur resapan dipergunakan kembali untuk menyiram tanaman.

### Description:



Sustainable water extraction on campus are done in two ways:

1. Biopore: To minimize the risk of waterlogging, the absorption of soil to water is increased by making biopore scattered throughout the faculty. There are 30 rainwater infiltration holes available in the garden area around the faculty and around the biopore there is a tub (in the ground) to collect rainwater. In addition to the biopore made by the faculty, there is one biopore hole made by the research team of the Department of Environmental Health which has dual functions; as water absorption and as waste biopore to make compost from leaf waste. The activation of the waste biopore has dual functions as well; as a water absorption hole and a place to convert organic waste into compost which can reduce greenhouse emissions such as carbon dioxide and methane. Activation of biopore waste holes at the faculty scale can help eliminate piles of organic waste, especially food waste from the canteen and leaves. Harvesting of compost from the biopore hole can be done after 1-2 months after the biopore hole is filled with organic waste.
2. Rainwater storage. The rainwater collected in the infiltration hole is used again for watering the plants.