

Identification of Potential Natural Tourism Object of Tinambung District Gowa District

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ABSTRACT. The natural tourism object of Tinambung Bissoloro Peak is a natural tourist attraction that is very potential to be developed because there are still many other potentials in it that can support the development of natural tourism, and can attract more domestic and foreign tourists. This research was conducted in Bungaya Subdistrict, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi Province. This study aims to determine the natural potential that becomes a tourist attraction in Tinambung Bissoloro Peak and to evaluate the feasibility level of developing these natural attractions. Data were collected using two methods, namely descriptive qualitative analysis and the method of assessing the feasibility of ecotourism. Based on the research results, it can be seen that Tinambung Peak has various tourism potentials, both flora and fauna as well as beautiful natural panoramas. Apart from being one of the natural tourist destinations, Tinambung Peak can also be used as an effort to conduct conservation education for students and is suitable as a research location related to flora and fauna.

Keywords: *Feasibility, Potential, Tourism.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a trip that is carried out for a while, organized from one place to another with the intention not to try or earn a living in the place visited, but only to enjoy the trip for sightseeing and recreation (Gunardi, 2010). Furthermore, Putri and her friends (2019) added that the tourism sector is a potential sector to be developed as a source of regional income. One of the keys to the success of tourism activities is the potential of these tourist objects as an attraction for tourists to visit both domestic and foreign tourists. One of the tourism potentials that become an attraction as a destination that tourists are interested in is natural tourism.

Natural tourism objects are natural resources that have the potential and attractiveness for tourists and are aimed at fostering love for nature, both in nature activities and after cultivation (Suwanto, 1997). Furthermore, Suwanto explained that the tourist attraction which is also called a tourist attraction is a potential that can stimulate the presence of tourists to a tourist destination. The same thing is expressed by Kodhyat (1996) that tourist attraction is anything that encourages people to visit and stop in the tourist destination concerned.

Regarding the above, one of the potential tourist objects that still needs to be developed is the natural tourist attraction of Tinambung Peak which is located in the area of Bissoloro village, Bungaya

district, Gowa Regency. Bungaya Subdistrict, Gowa Regency has a variety of natural and guided tourism objects that can stimulate the economy to achieve community welfare. The natural tourism object of Tinambung Bissoloro Peak is a natural tourism object that has great potential to be developed because there are still many other potentials in it that can support the development of natural tourism, and can attract more domestic and foreign tourists.

2. METHOD

A. Research Locations and Objects

The research was conducted in Bissoloro Village, Bungaya District, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi Province. The object of observation in this study is the Tinambung Bissoloro Peak Tourism Area.

B. Type of Data

The types and sources of data used in this study are:

1. Primary Data

Primary data is research data obtained directly from the original source either by means of interviews, polls from individuals or groups, or the results of observations of an object, event, or test result. In this case, the researcher collected data through direct interviews with tourism managers

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is research data obtained indirectly; for example, through books, records,

existing evidence, or archives, both published and not generally published, such as the geographical situation of the research area.

C. Data Collection

1. Observation is the collection of data by directly observing objects or activities related to writing. final report and recording important things for research material. On this occasion the researchers made observations in the area of the Tinambung Peak natural tourist attraction by observing and recording what was happening there.
2. Interview is a data collector by conducting direct questions and answers with parties who are directly related to the object of research.
3. Literature study is a data collector by looking for as many data sources as possible in books related to the object of the author's research.
4. Document studies were carried out to obtain data, namely through documents, archives, brochures and papers regarding related matters regarding tourism obtained from the Regional Government and Disparta of Gowa Regency.

D. Data Analysis

Data analysis was performed using two methods, namely:

1. Descriptive qualitative analysis is a method of analysis that aims to describe and explain the potential of tourism objects in the area through the results obtained in the study.
2. The method of assessing the feasibility of ecotourism with assessment criteria according to the Guidelines for the Analysis of the Area of Operation of Objects and Natural Tourism Attractions (ADOODTWA) Director General of PHKA in 2003 according to the predetermined values for each criterion.

The number of scores / values for one criterion is calculated using the equation (Aryanto, 2015)

$$S = N \times B$$

Information:

S = Score / Value of a criterion

N = the sum of the value of the elements in the criterion

B = weight value

The criteria for assessing natural tourist objects and attractions are modified guidelines for the analysis of the feasibility of tourist objects and natural attractions of the Director General of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation in 2003

3. RESULT

A. Flora

The collection of flora data at the location was carried out by observing the flora that grew around the tourist site. Several types of flora found around

the tourist sites of Tinambung Peak can be seen in Table I.

TABLE 1. Types Of Flora In Tinambung Peak Tourism Site

Numb.	The Name of Species	The Name of Latin
1	Pinus	<i>Pinus mercurii</i>
2	Mahoni	<i>Swietenia sp.</i>
3	Jati Putih	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>
4	Jati	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
5	Jabon	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>
6	Sukun	<i>Antocarpus altilis</i>

Based on the data from the observations in Table I, it can be seen that there are about 7 types of flora found around the tourist sites.

B. Fauna

Several types of fauna that are found around the peak of Tinambung's natural tourism sites can be seen in Table II.

TABLE 2. Types Of Fauna Available At Tinambung Peak Tourism Site

Numb	The Name of Species	The Name of Latin
1	Ayam Hutan	<i>Gallus</i>
2	Babi	<i>Sus</i>
3	Kupu-Kupu	<i>Rhopalocera</i>
4	Burung Gereja	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
5	Biawak	<i>Varanus</i>
6	Bangau	<i>Ciconiidae</i>
7	Burung Bayan	<i>Psittaciformes</i>
8	Merpati	<i>Columbidae</i>

Based on the observations in Table II, it can be seen that there are about 8 types of fauna around the Tinambung Peak natural tourism area.

The assessment of the components of the natural tourist attraction of Tinambung Peak can be seen in Table III below.

TABLE 3. Results Of The Assessment Of The Components Of Attraction At Tinambung Peak

Numb	Element / Sub Element	Weight	Value	Total Score
1	The uniqueness of natural resources	6	10	60
2	A lot natural resources stands out	6	20	120
3	Natural tourism activities that can be in enjoy	6	30	180
4	Cleanliness tourist attraction	6	30	180
5	Regional security	6	25	150
6	Convenience	6	30	180
Total Score			145	870

Based on Table III, it can be seen that the results of the assessment of the criterion component of the top continuous attractiveness have a total value of 145 and a total score of 870. This can be obtained through the multiplication of the number of values on a criterion with a predetermined weight value. The values of an element are obtained based on the support of the results of interviews with them as tour managers, a number of visitors, and the surrounding community.

C. Asexibility

Tinambung peak is located at an altitude of 1500 masl and is about 25 km from Sungguminasa, Gowa or 30 km from the city of Makassar. The distance to this location requires a travel time of approximately 1 hour / 60 minutes from the city of Makassar, either using two-wheeled or four-wheeled vehicles. The type of road to the area is an asphalt road with a width of more than two meters. An assessment of accessibility to the Tinambung Peak natural tourism area can be seen in Table IV.

TABLE 4. Results Of Assessment Of Accessibility Towards The Top Of Continuous

Numb	Element / Sub Element	Weight	Value	Total Score
1	Road conditions	5	25	125
2	Distance from town	5	15	75
3	Street type	5	25	125
4	Travel time from city	5	30	150
	Accessibility Score		95	475

The accessibility to the Tinambung Peak area can be said to be sufficient, with the type of asphalt road with a width of less than three meters. An unfavorable condition for this accessibility is the location's distance from the city center, which is classified as poor, with a distance of more than 15 kilometers. However, this distance is actually not that much of an obstacle if you want to do tourism to that location because the good road conditions make the travel time from the city center to the location no more than 2 hours drive.

D. Accommodation

Accommodation is one of the factors that makes visitors interested in making a tourist visit. The availability of accommodation in tourist locations is very helpful for visitors when visitors want to stay at the locations they visit. The accommodation assessment around the Tinambung Peak area can be seen in Table V.

TABLE 5. Results Of The Assessment Of Accommodations In The Tinambung Peak Area

Numb	Element/Sub Element	Weight	Value	Total Score
1	Number of Lodging	3	30	90
2	Number of rooms	3	25	75
	Accommodation Score		55	165

The results in Table V can be seen that the number of accommodation accommodations has a value of 30 and the number of rooms has a value of 25 so that for the accommodation criteria, Tinambung Peak's natural tourism has a total score of 165. The assessment given is obtained through direct observations at tourist sites.

There is no need to doubt about the natural tourism area of Tinambung Peak because it has adequate accommodation for every visitor. This tourist location has a number of lodging tents that are sufficient to pamper visitors.

E. Supporting Facilities and Infrastructure

In addition to the existing facilities and infrastructure in the area, the supporting facilities and infrastructure around the area can also affect the development of a tourist object. From the observations made, the supporting facilities and infrastructure around the Tinambung Peak area are markets, then the telephone network, the available restaurants / stalls are not far from the location.

An assessment of the supporting facilities and infrastructure in the development of the Tinambung Peak area as a tourist destination can be seen in Table VI.

TABLE 6. Results Of Assessment Of Supporting Facilities And Infrastructure

Numb	Element/Sub Element	Weight	Value	Total Score
1	Infrastructure	3	30	90
2	Supporting facilities	3	30	90
	Score		60	180

The results of the assessment of supporting facilities and infrastructure are presented in Table 6, each of which has the same value / score. This is because the number of facilities and infrastructure in tourist sites has the same sub-element assessment.

4. CONCLUSION

The tourism potential offered by the Tinambung Peak area is in the form of flora and fauna, beautiful natural scenery, camping ground, and tracking. Apart from being one of the natural tourist destinations, Tinambung Peak can also be used as an effort to conduct conservation education for students and is suitable as a research location related to flora and fauna.

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