

Comparison Visual Facade On The Oceanarium Building, Case Study: Seaworld Indonesia In Indonesia, The Blue Planet 3XN In Copenhagen, And Batumi Aquarium In Georgia

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Abstract: Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country where abundant biodiversity can invite both flora and fauna. The existence of a tourist object that explores the beauty of nature that utilizes the charm of the underwater park and marine biota in Indonesia that can be enjoyed, studied and studied. Oceanarium is an artificial nature that is recreational, educative and conservative and can foster a love of the sea. The physical form of a building, first expressed by the shape of the facade. The shape of the facade that is reflected provides visual communication to the observer, so that a building design can be known for its aesthetic concept. An overview of the aesthetic concepts in the facade of the Oceanarium building will be carried out by qualitative methods, where data is obtained from secondary sources (literature, journals). Furthermore, the analysis uses a comparative method to then describe the conclusions. The final results show that each oceanarium building has a different aesthetic element.

Index Terms: comparative, visual, facade, Oceanarium building, aesthetics, seaworld Indonesia, the blue planet3xn

1. INTRODUCTION

NATURAL resources and biodiversity in Indonesia has a very important influence on the sustainability of our lives, because it is a flow to meet the needs. Overexploration is currently an important issue, so in the ecosystem little by little began to decrease in impact as well as environmental conditions worsened. As people as perpetrators of activities in daily life – the day should keep the environment well. By making appropriate utilization, it will be an important role to maintain the environment, and can realize a sustainable life. Oceanarium which is a form of good utilization to preserve the environment, based on recreation, education and conservation and can invite the appeal to better recognize the diverse beauty of the sea in Indonesia. Character building can be known through visual façade that also plays a role in Create a identity for both a city and a region. In addition to the role in realizing the visual processing of a facade relies on a function accompanying it therefore to know a visual quality can be measured through some principles of facades. So the façade is formed.

1.1 Definition of Comparison

Based on Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is Comparison. According to Winarno Surakhmad comparison is a descriptive investigation that seeks to find a solution to problems through an analysis of causal relationships that is choosing certain factors related to the situation or phenomenon being investigated and comparing one factor with other factors.

1.2 Definition of Oceanarium

The oceanarium are two words combined with "ocean" and "rium" which ocean means sea, while rium is the word of the aquarium that means place or a building. According to Encyclopedia Britannica has meaning of sea water aquarium that displays marine biota. The etymology of the oceanarium is a large aquarium that is displayed as a form of learning about marine life. The Oceanarium is a breeding site of animals and marine fishes in a giant aquarium created like its natural habitat, equipped with facilities related to tours that are a place for oceanarium activities.

1.3 Definition of Facade

Words that come from France and derived from the Italian Facciata or Faccia. The word Facia itself comes from the Latin Facies. The notion is that the building or the face of a building that is quite visible to the subject. Other definitions are also expressed in the book Dictionary of Architecture & Construction, the sense of the façade is a part (architectural) outside of the face of the building that is used to distinguish with other building faces by collaborating details Architectural or Ornamental (Harris, 2006). A building is a source of beauty in the building that showcases aesthetics.

1.4 Definition of Aesthetic

Aesthetics has the meaning of observation science in addition to the architecture of aesthetics in the visual beauty of the mere such as texture, color, symmetry, harmony and so forth. Therefore the building is attached with the values of beauty to support good visual quality.

2 REVIEW OF OBJECT STUDY

According to Ching (1979), it has the aesthetic principles especially on the façade composition which is formed from geometry, axis, symmetry, rhythm & Repetition, Datum, scale and proportions. Visual character is good because of the harmony or harmony of the area environment. Hence the selection of objects originating from different countries to see the characteristics of a visual aesthetic façade in detail.

- Seaworld Indonesia, is the largest Oceanarium amusement park in Indonesia. Established since 1992 has other educational and recreational facilities.

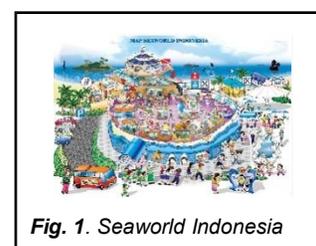


Fig. 1. Seaworld Indonesia

The Blue Planet 3XN, an oceanarium originated in Copenhagen Denmark, has stood since 1939 but the Second World War was renovated and repaired to make the building better active.



Fig. 2. The Blue Planet 3XN

Batumi Aquarium, an aquarium exhibition object in Georgia where the building is located in the city. The building has a significant significance in identifying a form of building.

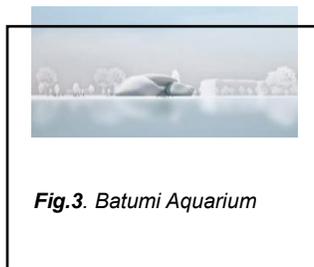


Fig.3. Batumi Aquarium

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methods are used qualitative methods. Done gradually began with topic determination, data collection over secondary data and analyzing data. Analysis of data by comparison of an object one with other objects, in this case the selection of objects has the same functionality from different countries. From the results of the comparison to a parameter in implementing aesthetic principles on the façade that will be displayed in the discussion and conclusion.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 1
GEOMETRY ELEMENT ANALYSIS WITH OBJECT STUDY

	B1 Seaworld Indonesia	B2 The Blue Planet 3XN	B3 Batumi Aquarium	Comparison
Geometry	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The geometry shape of the building visible from the top has a half circle shape as well as a square. - Shapes combined into one whole. - Form buildings take the analogy of the marine world life. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transformation of the shape comes from the geometric shape of the circle divided into several sections. - Form processing is done subtractive which is realized to display the concept of whirlpool. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can be seen the form of buildings that swear a stone that is placed naturally, it is to realize the character of the building that corresponds to the function and site where the building is located. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B1 based on the image and analysis formed square geometry, which is transformed as reduction and addition in certain parts. - B2 based on the front visible shape of a square that is dynamically transformed so that formed flexibility in the appearance of buildings - B3 on this building has a significant geometry of pure geometry that is elongated circles with other words oval.

TABLE 2
AXIS ELEMENT ANALYSIS WITH OBJECT STUDY

Axis				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the front of the SeaWorld building was implemented based on the axis principle. The Axis point is at the entrance and drop off that the Manna Point directs to the center of the building. - The application of the axes in this building is seen perpendicular to the entrance into the building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The axis can be measured from an aperture such as the entry point leading to a point linearly with a circular shape of the axis leads in a radial way that will be centered on the central building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The building has a point of axis perpendicular to the entrance of the door that is on the rear view and the existence of the axis right in the center of the building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B1 has an axis perpendicular so that it has a linear view. - B2 has a radial axis it is formed from the shape of a building. - B3 has a very ideal axis point located in the core of the building and leads perpendicular, it is visible in the processing of the entrance looks.

TABLE 3
SYMMETRY AND DATUM ELEMENT ANALYSIS WITH OBJECT STUDY

Symmetry				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the building is divided into three left, middle and right sections have a difference so that the symmetrical properties are not present or can be called asymmetric. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With the concept of Whirlpool that is the natural nature of the water dynamic so that the lack of irregular visible on the building looks on both the left and right side. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concept of this stone also has a natural nature in which the nature or constant is not exist until the form asymmetrical in both the right, left and center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B1 has asymmetric properties of all parts. - B2 also does not have the regularity of it based on the concept formed - B3 is clearly visible in the form of the four different rocks
Datum	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elements on the form of lines, fields and volumes manifest into the façade such as the roof and walls 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The curved lines and area form a dynamic building volume hence the façade formed over the three elements 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - See the building is not rigid because it does not look firm lines but rather flexible lines and areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B1 line elements and areas are very visible on the façade - B2 has the dominance area of elements - Meanwhile B3 forms a volume on the façade of the line elements and the invisible fields.

TABLE 4
RYTHM ELEMENT ANALYSIS WITH OBJECT STUDY

<p>Rhythm</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The concept of repetition is visible on the roof that is increasingly smaller. - In addition to the building facades seen on the wall given the pattern that follows the water wave form. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With the shape of buildings like the fifth Whirpool part has the same shape but differentiated instantly so that the repetition of a constant shape. - but has a different extension dimensions so as to form the rhythm of the Fund kills the concept of natural water. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On the face of the building looks how the rhythm formed by rocks - Repetition of the same object with different dimensions so that the building is not monotonous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B1 rhythm is visible on the application of the upper facade namely the roof, in addition to the pattern of the wall that is the façade of the building - B2 with water wave concept where the rhythm has been formed naturally and has been well implemented - B3 rhythms are naturally formed like original objects
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TABLE 5
SCALE AND PROPORTION ELEMENT ANALYSIS WITH OBJECT STUDY

<p>Scale & Proportion</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The altitude scale of the building at the SeaWorld is not high because there are only 1 floor and the Mezanin and the aquarium that is inside the room is not too large, so that the façade formed leads horizontally instead of pointing to the vertical. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The building's dimension does not have a significant height due to a function. 	  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The proportion of buildings measured by the needs of this activity concerning human and animal objects, both have different habits, so that the height or width of the building based on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B1 has a simple shape so that the altitude does not impress big - B2 same as B1 as the application of the building shape is more functional - B3 with the application of the concept of the building form, is very large and high when compared with the two other buildings so that it is less functional
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5 CONCLUSIONS

From the process of analyzing the three objects of the building have different aesthetic characteristics although the function of the same building, it is also related to a concept that will be realized in the form of visual facade. All the facade aesthetic principles that have enem elements have been applied to the appearance of buildings. Principle has been manifested ideally in the third building it happens the six elements are implemented according to the explanation and understanding presented in the book D.K. Ching is form, space and order. To express buildings can be reviewed through these principles so that visual buildings can provide good quality.

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