ABSTRAK

Kawasan Pantai Wade di Kabupaten Lembata, yang tergolong dalam wilayah 3T (Tertinggal, Terdepan, dan Terluar), memiliki potensi strategis untuk pengembangan pariwisata berbasis alam. Namun, pembangunan infrastruktur akomodasi di wilayah ini seringkali tidak mempertimbangkan keberlanjutan ekologis dan keterkaitan ruang dengan lingkungan alam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi penerapan konsep arsitektur biofilik dalam perancangan hotel resort yang adaptif terhadap karakteristik ekologis kawasan pesisir dan kebutuhan psikologis pengguna. Arsitektur biofilik dipilih sebagai pendekatan karena kemampuannya dalam meningkatkan kesehatan, kesejahteraan, dan pengalaman ruang melalui integrasi elemen-elemen alami dalam desain bangunan. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif-deskriptif dengan strategi eksploratif. Teknik pengumpulan data mencakup studi literatur, observasi lapangan, analisis tapak, dan studi banding desain biofilik pada resort di wilayah tropis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan prinsip biofilik, seperti orientasi visual terhadap alam, penggunaan material lokal, pencahayaan dan ventilasi alami, serta integrasi vegetasi dalam struktur, memberikan dampak signifikan terhadap peningkatan kualitas ruang, kenyamanan penghuni, dan efisiensi energi bangunan. Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa pendekatan biofilik berpotensi menjadi strategi desain yang kontekstual dan berkelanjutan dalam pengembangan fasilitas wisata di kawasan 3T. Studi ini dapat menjadi referensi desain arsitektur berbasis alam yang ramah lingkungan dan mendukung penguatan identitas lokal.

Kata Kunci: Arsitektur Biofilik, Hotel, Pantai Wade, Resort

ABSTRACT

Wade Beach area in Lembata Regency, which is classified as a 3T (Disadvantaged, Frontier, and Outermost) area, has strategic potential for the development of nature-based tourism. However, the development of accommodation infrastructure in this area often does not consider ecological sustainability and the relationship between space and the natural environment. This study aims to explore the application of the biophilic architecture concept in designing a resort hotel that is adaptive to the ecological characteristics of coastal areas and the psychological needs of users. Biophilic architecture was chosen as an approach because of its ability to improve health, well-being, and spatial experience through the integration of natural elements in building design. The research method uses a qualitative-descriptive approach with an exploratory strategy. Data collection techniques include literature studies, field observations, site analysis, and comparative studies of biophilic design in resorts in tropical areas. The results of the study indicate that the application of biophilic principles, such as visual orientation towards nature, use of local materials, natural lighting and ventilation, and integration of vegetation in structures, has a significant impact on improving the quality of space, occupant comfort, and building energy efficiency. This study confirms that the biophilic approach has the potential to be a contextual and sustainable design strategy in the development of tourism facilities in the 3T area. This study can be a reference for environmentally friendly, nature-based architectural design and supports strengthening local identity.

Keywords: Biophilic Architecture, Hotel, Wade Beach, Resort