ABSTRAK

Indonesia merupakan negara beriklim tropis dengan karakteristik suhu tinggi, kelembapan tinggi, curah hujan besar, dan intensitas penyinaran matahari sepanjang tahun. Kondisi tersebut menuntut penerapan prinsip arsitektur tropis pada bangunan sekolah untuk menciptakan kenyamanan dan lingkungan belajar yang sehat. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji penerapan karakteristik arsitektur tropis pada SD Negeri 1 Banda Sakti, SD Negeri 17 Banda Sakti, dan SD Negeri 21 Banda Sakti di Kecamatan Banda Sakti, Kota Lhokseumawe. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data diperoleh melalui observasi, dokumentasi, dan studi literatur, kemudian dianalisis berdasarkan teori Lippsmeier (1997), Olgyay (2015), SNI 03-6572-2001, serta Permendikbudristek Nomor 22 Tahun 2023 dalam Buku Panduan Model Desain Prasarana Pendidikan (2026). Variabel penelitian meliputi orientasi bangunan, ventilasi dan bukaan,atap, tritisan, material, vegetasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ketiga sekolah telah menerapkan sebagian besar prinsip arsitektur tropis. Secara keseluruhan, bangunan sekolah memiliki orientasi, ventilasi, tritisan, material, vegetasi, dan bentuk atap yang mendukung kenyamanan serta sesuai dengan karakteristik iklim tropis

Kata Kunci: Arsitektur Tropis,Sekolah Dasar, Orientasi Bangunan, Ventilasi Silang/Bukaan, atap, tritisan, material, vegetasi.

ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a tropical country characterized by high temperatures, high humidity, abundant rainfall, and intense solar radiation throughout the year. These climatic conditions require the application of tropical architectural principles in school buildings to create comfortable and healthy learning environments. This study aims to examine the application of tropical architectural characteristics in SD Negeri 1 Banda Sakti, SD Negeri 17 Banda Sakti, and SD Negeri 21 Banda Sakti, located in Banda Sakti District, Lhokseumawe City. This research employed a qualitative descriptive method using a case study approach. Data were collected through observation, documentation, and literature review, and analyzed based on the theories of Lippsmeier (1997), Olgyay (2015), SNI 03-6572-2001, the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Number 22 of 2023, and the Educational Infrastructure Design Guidelines (2026). The research variables included building orientation, natural ventilation and openings, roof design, roof overhangs, building materials, and vegetation. The findings indicate that the three schools have implemented most tropical architectural principles. Overall, the school buildings demonstrate appropriate building orientation, ventilation, roof overhangs, building materials, vegetation, and roof design that support and are consistent with the characteristics of tropical climates.

Keywords: *Tropical Architecture, Primary School, Building Orientation, Cross Ventilation/Openings, Roof, Roof Overhangs, Building Materials, Vegetation.*