

KAJI BANDING KARAKTERISTIK TANAH GAMBUT RAWAPENING DAN RAWA BALEKAMBANG DIENG

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ABSTRAK

Tanah gambut terbentuk dari serasah organik yang terdekomposisi secara anaerobik dengan laju dekomposisi yang lambat dibandingkan dengan laju serasah organiknya. Tanah gambut Rawapening terbentuk dari sisa-sisa tanaman air antara lain enceng gondok (*Eichornia crassipes*) dan *Hydrillia sp.* Sedangkan tanah gambut rawa Balekambang terbentuk dari sisa-sisa vegetasi akuatik berupa sphagnum yang kaya selulosa, hemiselulosa, dan lignin. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji perbandingan karakteristik tanah gambut Rawapening (dataran rendah) dan rawa Balekambang Dieng (dataran tinggi). Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan Januari 2018. Lokasi penelitian berada di desa Rowoboni Kecamatan Banyubiru Ambarawa Kab.Semarang dan desa Dieng Kulon Kecamatan Batur Kab Banjarnegara Dieng, Jawa Tengah. Pelaksanaan penelitian menggunakan metode survey dan pengambilan sampel tanah menggunakan metode purposif dan deskriptif. Parameter yang dianalisis meliputi sifat fisik tanah (kematangan gambut, karakteristik lengas, dan BV), sifat kimia tanah (pH, kadar BO, kadar C/N Organik, kadar Ca, kadar Mg, kadar NPK). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, kedua tanah gambut memiliki perbedaan pada sifat fisik khususnya karakteristik lengas. Nilai pH, P tersedia, kadar K, Ca, Mg total gambut Rawapening relatif lebih besar dibandingkan gambut Rawa Balekambang, sedangkan kadar BO, C/N dan N total gambut Rawa Balekambang relatif lebih besar dibandingkan gambut Rawapening. Menurut pengamatan lapangan pada tingkat kematangan gambut Rawapening termasuk gambut Saprik sedangkan gambut Rawa Balekambang Dieng termasuk gambut Hemik.

Kata kunci : karakteristik tanah gambut, gambut rawapening, dan gambut rawa balekambang

COMPARISON STUDY OF RAWA PENING AND RAWA BALEKAMBANG DIENG PEAT CHARACTERISTIC

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ABSTRACT

Peat soil was formed from organic litter/matter that anaerobically slow decomposed compared with its organic litter/matter. Rawapening peat soil was formed from water crop residual such as Water Hyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*) and *Hydrilla sp.* Therefore Balekambang peat soil was formed from aquatic vegetation residual such as high content of selulose, hemiselulose, and lignine Spagnum. The aim of this research was to review the characteristic differences of Rawapening (lowland) and Balekambang Dieng (higland) peat soil. This research was conducted in Rowoboni Village, Regency Banyubiru Ambarawa, Sub-Region Semarang and Dieng Kulon Village, Regency Batur, Sub-Region Banjarnegara Dieng, Central Java. Survey method with purposive sampling method to take the soil sample descriptively was used in this research. Parameters that was analyzed are including physical characteristic (peat maturity, moist level, and bulk density), chemical characteristic (pH, organic matter content, Organic C/N content, Ca, Mg, and NPK content). Based on the result of the research, peat from both places have differences in physical characteristic especially on pores characteristic. pH, P-Available, K, Ca, Mg total content on Rawapening's peat soil get relatively higher content than Rawa Balekambang peat, therefore Rawa Balekambang Organic Matter content, C/N, and N Total peat relatively higher than Rawapening's peat. According to field research, Rawapening's peat ripeness could be categorized as Saprik peat, and Rawa Balekambang Dieng's peat as Hemik peat.

Key words : Peat Characteristic, Rawapening Peat, Rawa Balekambang Peat