PEMETAAN TANAH SANGAT DETAIL DI KEBUN PERCOBAAN FAKULTAS PERTANIAN UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRAK

Klasifikasi tanah sangat penting untuk menambah pengetahuan kita tentang tanah, sehingga sifat-sifat tanah dan produktivitasnya dapat diketahui. Penelitian bertujuan memetakan tanah pada tingkat sangat detail dan mengklasifikasikan tanah sampai tingkat seri. Penelitian tersebut dilaksanakan di kebun percobaan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode survey dengan pendekatan grid, memakai skala 1 : 2.500. Luas kebun percobaan sekitar 2.7 hektar. Penamaan tanah menurut Soil Taxonomy USDA 2014, WRB 2014, dan Klasifikasi Tanah Nasional 2014. Satuan peta tanah berdasarkan warna, tekstur, kedalaman tanah, singkapan batuan, dan jeluk mempan perakaran. Setiap satuan peta tanah diwakili satu profil tanah dan pengamatan profil tanah meliputi: tekstur, warna, struktur, konsistensi, dan pH tanah. Analisis laboratorium antara lain pH tanah, C-Organik, kapasitas pertukaran kation (KPK), kejenuhan basa N-Total, tekstur tanah dan analisis mineralogi pasir. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa nama tanah menurut Klasifikasi Taxonomy tanah USDA terdapat 3 seri tanah yang berbeda yaitu Wedomartani, Typic Ustipsamments, geluh pasiran, Isohyperthermic (±1.80 hektar); Wedomartani, Typic Cambustepts, pasir geluhan, Isohyperthermic (±0.15 hektar); dan Wedomartani, Typic Ustipsamments, geluh, Isohyperthermic (±0.60 hektar). Sedangkan pada sistem klasifikasi WRB terdapat 2 sub grup yang berbeda yaitu Dystric Regosols dan Eutric Anthrosols. Menurut klasifikasi tanah nasional terdapat 2 macam tanah yaitu Regosol Distrik dan Arenosol Kambik

Kata kunci: Pemetaan, klasifikasi tanah, kebun percobaan UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta

VERY DETAILED SOIL MAPPING AT EXPERIMENTAL FIELD OF FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Soil classification is very important to increase our knowledge about soil, so that the properties of the soil and its productivity can be known. The study aimed to map the soil at a very detailed level and to classify the soil to series levels. The study was conducted in the experimental field of Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta. The research method used was a survey method with a grid method, used a scale of 1: 2,500. The area of the experimental field was around 2.7 hectares. The soil classification was done according to USDA 2014 Soil Taxonomy, WRB 2014, and 2014 National Soil Classification. Soil map units were delimited out based on color, texture, soil depth, rock outcrop, and effective depth. Each soil map unit was represented by one soil profile and soil profile observations was done including soil texture, color, structure, consistency, and soil pH. Laboratory analysis included soil pH, organic carbon, cation exchange capacity (CEC), base saturation, total N, soil texture and analysis of mineralogy of sand. Based on the results of the study, it could be concluded that the soil classification according to the USDA Soil Taxonomy, there was 3 different soil series namely Wedomartani, Typic Ustipsamments, Sandy Loam, Isohyperthermic (±1.80 hectares); Wedomartani, Typic Cambustepts, Loamy Sand, Isohyperthermic (±0.15 hectares); and Wedomartani, Typic Ustipsamments, Loam, Isohyperthermic (±0.60 hectares). Whereas in the WRB classification system there were 2 different sub-groups namely Dystrict Regosols and Eutric Anthrosols. According to the National Soil Classification, there were 2 types of land namely Regosol District and Cambic Arenosol.

Keywords: Soil mapping, Soil classification, UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta experimental field