

**Kualitas Tanah pada Berbagai Penggunaan Lahan dan Kemiringan Lereng di
Dusun Ngelo Kenongo, Desa Monggol, Kecamatan Saptosari,
Kabupaten Gunungkidul**

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ABSTRAK

Tanah menjadi salah satu aspek penting bagi kehidupan. Kemampuan suatu tanah dalam menjalankan fungsinya dapat menggambarkan kualitas dari suatu tanah. Kualitas tersebut dapat meningkat maupun menurun selama faktor *inherent* dan dinamis berlangsung. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui karakteristik, indeks kualitas tanah, serta sebarannya pada berbagai penggunaan lahan serta kemiringan lereng di Dusun Ngelo Kenongo, Desa Monggol, Kecamatan Saptosari, Kabupaten Gunungkidul. Kualitas tanah ditentukan dengan perhitungan Indeks Kualitas Tanah (IKT) yang dihitung dengan menggunakan kriteria Mausbach dan Seybold (1998), yang disesuaikan dengan kondisi lapangan. Sampel tanah diambil berdasarkan satuan peta lahan yang merupakan *overlay* dari peta penggunaan lahan dan peta kemiringan lereng. Sifat tanah yang diamati yaitu tekstur tanah, berat volume, berat jenis, porositas, pH aktual, C-Organik, N total, P tersedia, K tersedia, kedalaman akar, dan jumlah mikroba. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian didapatkan Indeks Kualitas Tanah (IKT) dengan kriteria baik (7,69 Ha atau 13,56%) pada satuan lahan Tegalan (Datar) dan Sawah Tadah Hujan (Datar); kriteria sedang (37,09 Ha atau 65,84%) pada satuan lahan Sawah Tadah Hujan (Landai), Tegalan (Landai), Tegalan (Agak Curam); serta kriteria rendah (5,95 Ha atau 10,56%) pada satuan lahan Sawah Irigasi PDAM (Datar). Peta sebaran kualitas tanah bertujuan dapat memberikan informasi mengenai sebaran kualitas tanah di lokasi penelitian.

Kata kunci: Kualitas Tanah, IKT, Penggunaan Lahan, dan Kemiringan lereng

Soil Quality On Different Land Uses and Slopes in Ngelo Kenongo, Monggol Village, Saptosari District, Gunungkidul Regency

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ABSTRACT

Soil is an important aspect of life. The capability of soil to performed soil functions was illustrated by soil quality. The quality of soil might be increased or decreased during inherent and dynamics factor were occurred. This research were to sudy to know the characteristic of soil, Index of Soil Quality, and distribution of soil quality on different land uses and slopes in Ngelo Kenongo, Monggol Village, Saptosari District, Gunungkidul Regency. The soil quality were carried out with Index of Soil Quality assessment by criteria of Mausbach and Seybold (1998). The soil samples were taken based on land map system which was overlayed from land uses and slopes map, and samples were observed: texture, bulk density, pH(H₂O), porosity, C-Organic, N-Total, P₂O₅, K₂O, root depth, and total of microbes. The result showed that index of soil quality was on land maps unit of Field (Gently Sloping) and Rainfed Lowland Rice (Gently Sloping) better condition (7,69 Ha or 13,56%); Rainfed Lowland Rice (Strongly Sloping), Field (Strongly Sloping), Field (Moderately sloping) moderately condition (37,09 Ha or 65,84%); and soil quality index of Irrigated Rice by PDAM (Gently Sloping) low condition (5,95 Ha or 10,56%). Maps of distribution soil quality was purposed to provide the information about distribution of soil quality on the location.

Keyword: soil quality, Soil Quality Index, Land uses, and Slopes