Kajian Tingkat Bahaya Erosi Dengan Metode USLE Untuk Arahan Konservasi Tanah Di Daerah Lereng Gunung Ijen, Kabupaten Banyuwangi Jawa Timur

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ABSTRAK

Lokasi penelitian terletak di lereng gunung Ijen tepatnya di Dusun Jambu, Desa Tamansari, Kecamatan Licin, Kabupaten Banyuwangi. Penggunaan lahan di Dusun Jambu sebagian mengalami alih fungsi lahan yang sebelumnya berupa hutan menjadi tegalan seperti jagung dan bawang putih. Adanya alih fungsi lahan tersebut memperbesar potensi terjadinya erosi. Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui tingkat bahaya erosi dan arahan konservasi tanah di Dusun Jambu. Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan metode survei. Metode *USLE (Universal Soil Loss Equation)* digunakan untuk menduga besarnya nilai erosi (ton/ha/tahun). Metode *overlay* digunakan untuk memperoleh peta satuan lahan berdasarkan peta penggunaan lahan, peta kemiringan lereng, dan peta jenis tanah. Metode *purposive sampling* digunakan untuk pengambilan titik sampel berdasarkan peta satuan lahan. Pada penelitian terdapat 15 titik sampel. Analisis parameter dalam penelitian ini meliputi, erosivitas hujan (R), erodibilitas tanah (K), panjang dan kemiringan lereng (LS), vegetasi penutup tanah (C) dan pengelolaan lahan (P). Berdasarkan hasil analisis data penelitian menunjukkan jumlah tanah yang hilang akibat erosi paling rendah 0,34 ton/ha/th dan paling tinggi sebesar 310 ton/ha/th. Tingkat bahaya erosi dengan kelas sangat rendah seluas 45,6 Ha, rendah seluas 656,6 Ha, berat seluas 63,7 Ha dari daerah penelitian seluas 766 Ha. Arahan konservasi yang dapat dilakukan yaitu penanaman tanaman penutup tanah, sistem penanaman searah garis kontur, sistem penanaman tumpang sari, teras saluran/rorak dan teras gulud.

Kata kunci: *USLE*, Tingkat Bahaya Erosi, Konservasi Tanah

A Study of Erosion Hazard Level Using USLE Method with the Soil Conservation Planning in Mount Ijen Slope Area, Banyuwangi Regency East Java

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in Mount Ijen slope, located in Jambu Hamlet, Tamansari Village, Licin Sub-District, Banyuwangi Regency. The land usage in Jambu Hamlet has partly undergone functional shifts, where it used to be forest area and now it is fields of corns and garlics. The functional shifts increase the chance of the erosion to occur. This research was done to find the Erosion Hazard Level (TBE) and the soil conservation planning in Jambu Hamlet. The research was carried out using a survey method. USLE (Universal Soil Loss Equation) method was used to predict the number of erosion (tons/ha/year). Overlay method was used to obtain land units map based on land use map, slope map, and soil type map. Purposive sampling technique was used to collect sample points based land units map. In the research, there were 15 sample points. Parameter analysis in this research encompassed Runoff-rainfall erosivity factor (R), soil erodibility factor (K), topographic factor (length of slope and degree of slope) (LS), cropping management factor (C), and conservation practice factor (P). Based on research data analysis result, it was shown that the lowest number of erosion-caused land loss was 0.34 tons/ha/year and the highest was 310 tons/ha/year. Erosion Hazard Level with the category very low was 45.6 Ha, low 656.6 Ha, heavy 63.7 Ha, with the research area of 766 Ha. Conservation planning which can be made is to plant variations of cover crops, countur strip cropping, intercropping planting system, channel terrace, and contour terrace.

Keywords: USLE, Erosion Hazard Level, Soil Conservation