

**ANALYSIS OF SOIL DEGRADATION STATUS FOR BIOMASS
PRODUCTION IN BEJI VILLAGE NGAWEN SUB-DISTRICT
GUNUNGGKIDUL REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Land use is not appropriate with principles of conservation can cause soil degradation. Information on the status of land degradation is needed to support biomass production activities, especially in agriculture. These research aims to determine the status of soil degradation for biomass production and compile a map of land degradation status for biomass production in Beji Village, Ngawen, Gunungkidul. The research was carried out in Beji Village, Ngawen District, Gunungkidul Regency and the UPN "Veteran" Laboratory of Agriculture in Yogyakarta. The method used in this research is a survey or direct observation in the field. Determination of sample using purposive. Determination of the status of soil degradation using the matching method and scoring method that refer to Government Regulation No. 150 the Year 2000 and The Environment Minister Regulation No. 07 the Year 2006. The parameters used in this research are soil depth, surface stoniness, fraction composition, bulk density (BV), total porosity, soil permeability, pH, electric conductivity (DHL), redoxs, and the number of microbes. The results of soil degradation prediction in Beji Village are 2 classes, which are PR.II (Low) is about 324.94 hectares and PR.III (Medium) is about 369.22 hectares. The results of soil degradation status for biomass production in Beji Village is found 2 classes, that are No Degradation (N) and Light Degradation (R.I) with limiting factors are surface stones (b), soil permeability (p), fraction composition (f), and redoxs (r).

Keywords : *soil degradation status, soil, biomass, biomass production*