

**KESESUAIAN LAHAN UNTUK TANAMAN BAWANG MERAH
DI DESA SELOPAMIRO, KECAMATAN IMOIRI,
KABUPATEN BANTUL**

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ABSTRAK

Dinas Pertanian, Pangan, Kelautan dan Perikanan Kabupaten Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta mengenalkan penanaman bawang merah di dataran tinggi, termasuk diantaranya Desa Selopamiro yang berpotensi untuk pengembangan tanaman bawang merah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi dan memetakan kelas kesesuaian lahan untuk tanaman bawang merah di Desa Selopamiro. Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah metode survey dengan pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *purposive sampling*. Titik sampel ditentukan berdasarkan sistem lahan yang dihasilkan dari *overlay* peta penggunaan lahan, peta jenis tanah, dan peta kemiringan lereng yang kemudian dipilih sistem lahan untuk areal pengembangan menggunakan metode *screening*. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan metode *matching*. Parameter yang diamati meliputi temperatur udara rata-rata, curah hujan, drainase, tekstur, bahan kasar, kedalaman tanah, KTK tanah, kejenuhan basa, pH H₂O, C-organik, kemiringan lereng, bahaya erosi, genangan, batuan di permukaan, dan singkapan batuan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kelas kesesuaian lahan aktual untuk tanaman bawang merah yaitu Nwa seluas 488,41 ha atau 83,5% dan Nwafh seluas 84,34 ha atau 16,5%. Setelah dilakukan koreksi kelas curah hujan, diperoleh kelas kesesuaian lahan aktual yaitu S2tcwa seluas 109,38 ha atau 21,3%, S2tcwaeh seluas 75,52 ha atau 14,7%, S2tcwarcnrehlp seluas 139,9 ha atau 27,3%, S3rc seluas 73,84 ha atau 14,4%, S3eh seluas 29,77 ha atau 5,8%, dan Nfh seluas 84,34 ha atau 16,5%. Upaya perbaikan menghasilkan kelas kesesuaian lahan potensial yaitu S2tc, S2tceh, S2tclp, S2tcrclp, dan S3fh. Usulan perbaikan yaitu pembuatan sistem irigasi, saluran drainase dan pengaturan waktu tanam, penambahan kapur pertanian dan bahan organik, pembuatan teras, serta penanaman sejajar kontur.

Kata kunci: kesesuaian lahan, metode *matching*, tanaman bawang merah

LAND SUITABILITY FOR SHALLOT IN SELOPAMIORO VILLAGE, IMOGIRI SUB-DISTRICT, BANTUL REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The Agency of Agriculture, Food, Marine and Fisheries in Bantul Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta introduces shallot planting in the highlands, including Selopamioro Village which is one of the areas that have potential for the cultivation of shallot. This research aims to evaluate and map the classes of actual and potential land suitability for shallot plants in Selopamioro Village. The method that used in this research is a survey method and purposive sampling as the sampling method. The sampling points were determined based on land system obtained by overlaying thematic maps such as the map of land use, soil type, and slope which is then selected by the land system for the development area using a screening method. This research also using matching method. The parameters of this research are air temperature, rainfall, drainage, soil texture, coarse material, soil depth, cation exchange capacity, base saturation, soil acidity, C-organic, slope, erosion, inundation, rock surface, and rock outcrop. The result showed that classes of actual land suitability for shallot plants, these are Nwa with 488,41 hectares or 83,5% and Nwafh with 84,34 hectares or 16,5%. After correction of the rainfall classes, the classes of actual land suitability these are S2tcwa with 109,38 hectares or 21,3%, S2tcwaeh with 75,52 hectares or 14,7%, S2tcwarcnrehlp with 139,9 hectares or 27,3%, S3rc with 73,84 hectares or 14,4%, S3eh with 29,77 hectares or 5,8%, and Nfh with 84,34 hectares or 16,4%,. Improvement effort produce potential land suitability these are S2tc, S2tceh, S2tclp, S2tcrelp, and S3fh. The efforts proposed to improve land suitability are making irrigation systems, drainage and planting time arrangements, addition agricultural lime and organic matter, manufacturing terraces, and contour parallel planting.

Keywords: land suitability, matching method, shallot plants