PENILAIAN POTENSI DAN STATUS DEGRADASI LAHAN PERTANIAN DI KELURAHAN NGALANG, KAPANEWON GEDANGSARI, KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL

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## ABSTRAK

Peningkatan penggunaan lahan untuk pertanian yang tidak diikuti dengan kaidah konservasi dapat menyebabkan degradasi lahan. Meningkatnya penggunaan lahan maka harus diikuti dengan informasi mengenai status dan sebaran potensi degradasi lahan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melakukan penilaian terhadap potensi dan status degradasi lahan pertanian dan menyusun peta status degradasi lahan pertanian. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Kelurahan Ngalang, Kapanewon Gedangsari, Kabupaten Gunungkidul, Yogyakarta. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari penentuan potensi degradasi lahan pertanian, pengamatan (survey) untuk mengetahui kondisi daerah penelitian dan lokasi sampling ditentukan secara purposif. Analisis status degradasi lahan dilakukan menggunakan kriteria sesuai PP No.150 tahun 2000 serta PERMEN LH No.07 tahun 2006. Penentuan status degradasi lahan dilakukan dengan matching dan skoring. Parameter yang digunakan pada penelitian ini yaitu ketebalan solum, kebatuan permukaan, komposisi fraksi, berat volume (BV), porositas total, permeabilitas, pH, daya hantar listrik (DHL), redoks, dan jumlah mikroba. Hasil penentuan potensi degradasi lahan di Kelurahan Ngalang mempunyai 2 kelas potensi. Potensi degradasi rendah (PR II) seluas 438 ha (10,49%) dan potensi degradasi sedang (PR III) seluas 822 ha (55,8%). Hasil penentuan status degradasi lahan di Kelurahan Ngalang ditemukan 2 kelas degradasi lahan yaitu Tidak Terdegradasi (N) seluas 76 ha (5,25%). Degradasi Ringan (R.I) dengan faktor yang tergolong kriteria rusak yaitu kebatuan permukaan (b), permeabilitas (p), dan komposisi fraksi (f). Status degradasi R.I-b seluas 440 ha (30,44%); R.I-b,p seluas 436 ha (30,17%); dan R.I-b,f,p seluas 308 ha (21,31%).

**Kata Kunci :** ***degradasi lahan, kerusakan tanah, komposisi fraksi, permeabilitas***

ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL AND STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL SOIL DEGRADATION IN NGALANG VILLAGE, GEDANGSARI DISTRICT, GUNUNGKIDUL RECENCY

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## ABSTRACT

The increase of land use that is not followed by conservation rules can cause soil damage. The Increased amount of land use must be followed by information on the status and distribution of the soil degradation. These research aims to assess the potential and degradation status of agricultural land and compile a map of the degradation status of agricultural land. This research was carried out in Ngalang village, Gedangssari district, Gunungkidul regency, Yogyakarta. The method used in this research consists of determining the potential soil damage, observation (survey) to find out the condition of the research area. Determination of sampling location was done purposively. Determination of the status of soil degradation using the matching method and scoring method that refer to government regulation no 150 of 2000 and the environment minister regulation no 07 of 2006. The parameters used in this research are soil depth, surface stoniness, fraction composition, bulk density, total porosity, soil permeability, pH, electric conductivity, redoxs, and the number of microbes. The result of soil degradation prediction in Ngalang has two classes of soil degradation potential, which are low (PR II) is about 438 ha (10,49 %) and medium (PR III) is about 822 ha (55,8%).The degradation in Ngalang village found 2 classes which are no degradation (N) is about 76 ha (5,25%) and light degradation (R.I) with factors that are classified as damaged are surfaces stoniness (b), soil permeability (p), and fraction composition (f). The status of soil degradation are R.I-b is about 440 ha (30,44%) ; R.I-b,p is about 436 ha (30,17%) ; and R.I-b,f,p is about 308 ha (21,31%).

**Keywords :** ***land degradation, fraction composition, permeability, soil damage***