# *TECHNICAL DIRECTIONS FOR RECLAMATION OF USED LAND FILLING UP AS A DRY LAND AGRICULTURAL AREA IN PUCANGGADING HAMLET, HARGOMULYO KALURAHAN, KAPANEWON KOKAP, KULON PROGO REGENCY, YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL REGION*

**Wais Alfajri**
**114170011**

*ABSTRACT*

*Mining is carried out to meet the large number of infrastructure needs due to adjusting the pace of human needs and the development of the times. Mining activities make land degraded and have steep cliffs that can lead to disasters and losses for communities around mining. Kulon Progo Sub-district, Hargomulyo Village, Kapanewon Kokap, Pucanggading Hamlet has a former mining area for backfill commodities. The former mining location does not carry out reclamation activities. Therefore the importance of reclamation to restore the function of the land according to its designation. The purpose of this study was to determine and evaluate the suitability of mining land for sengon and cassava plants. The methods used are (1) survey and mapping (2) purposive sampling (3) laboratory analysis (4) weight factor matching. Parameters (land characteristics) observed in the field are temperature$_{(t)}$ (annual mean temperature), water availability$_{(w)}$ (dry months, annual rain), courting media$_{(r)}$ (soil drainage, soil texture and effective depth), retention nutrient$_{(f)}$ (PH, $H_2O$, soil CEC, C-Organic), available nutrient$_{(n)}$ (N Total, $P_2O_5$, $K_2O_5$), land preparation$_{(p)}$ (surface rock, outcrop rock ), erosion hazard level$_{(e)}$ (erosion hazard, slope).Based on the results of the evaluation of the suitability of the land for sengon plants, N(p,e), N(p) and S2 were obtained. Meanwhile, cassava plants obtained N(p) and S2. Engineering carried out to improve the land is engineering by making a 4 meter level, 4 meter terrace terrace, $24^0$slope slope, $45^0$ blackslope$^0$. Construction of drainage channels on each level terrace and ground floor to parse surface runoff. Cassava revegetation using a mound system, the distance between the mounds is 2 m and the distance for cassava plants is 1 m x 1 m. The availability of mounds obtained is 311 mounds. While the sengon plant uses a pot system with a spacing of 3 x 2 which is 6 m2$^{and}$ is divided by the area of land that is obtained 16,120 m2$^{so}$ that the number of pots for sengon plants is 2,687 pots.*

***Keywords*** *: Land Evaluation, Land Characteristics, Dry Land Agriculture, Revegetation, Reclamation.*