

**KESESUAIAN LAHAN TANAMAN TEMBAKAU
DI DESA RECO KECAMATAN KERTEK KABUPATEN
WONOSOBO PROVINSI JAWA TENGAH**

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ABSTRAK

Desa Reco, Kecamatan Kertek, Kabupaten Wonosobo, Provinsi Jawa Tengah merupakan daerah penghasil tembakau, namun produksinya menurun di tiga tahun terakhir. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi kesesuaian lahan tanaman tembakau di desa tersebut. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode survey dan penentuan pengambilan sampel tanah dilakukan secara *purposive*. Berdasarkan sistem lahan hasil *overlay* peta administrasi, kemiringan lereng dan penggunaan lahan diperoleh 10 titik sampel yang terdiri dari tegalan dan kebun campuran dengan variasi kemiringan 0-45%. Penentuan kelas kesesuaian lahan menggunakan petunjuk teknis kesesuaian lahan dari Puslittanak (2011). Parameter yang diamati yaitu temperatur rata-rata, ketersediaan air, ketersediaan oksigen, media perakaran, retensi hara, hara tersedia, toksisitas, sodisitas, bahaya erosi, bahaya banjir, dan penyiapan lahan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kesesuaian lahan aktual tanaman tembakau seluas 303 ha (98,4%) adalah sesuai marginal (S3) dengan faktor pembatas dominan temperatur, media perakaran, retensi hara, hara tersedia, bahaya erosi dan penyiapan lahan dan 5 ha (1,6%) tidak sesuai (N) dengan faktor pembatas bahaya erosi. Hasil penilaian kesesuaian lahan potensial adalah S3 dengan factor pembatas yang diperbaiki melalui pengapuran maupun penambahan bahan organik, pemupukan, pengurangan laju erosi, pembuatan teras, penanaman sejajar kontur, dan penanaman penutup tanah.

Kata kunci: kesesuaian lahan, metode *matching*, tanaman tembakau

**SUITABILITY OF TOBACCO PLANT LAND
IN RECO VILLAGE, KERTEK DISTRICT, WONOSOBO REGENCY,
CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE**

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ABSTRACT

Reco Village, Kertek District, Wonosobo Regency, Central Java Province is a tobacco-producing area, but its production has decreased in the last three years. This study aims to evaluate the land suitability of tobacco plants in the village. The method used is survey method and the determination of soil sampling is carried out purposively. To determine the land suitability class, use the land suitability technical guidelines from the Soil Research Center (2011). Based on the land system resulting from administrative map overlay, slope and land use, 10 sample points were obtained consisting of dry fields and mixed gardens with a slope variation of 0-45%. Parameters observed were average temperature, water availability, oxygen availability, root media, nutrient retention, available nutrients, toxicity, sodicity, erosion hazard, flood hazard, and land preparation. The results showed that the actual suitability of the tobacco plant area of 303 ha (98,4%) was marginally suitable (S3) with the dominant limiting factor of root media, nutrient retention, available nutrients, erosion hazard and land preparation and 5 ha (1,6%) not suitable (N) with limiting factor for erosion hazard. The results of the potential land suitability assessment are S3 with limiting factors that are improved through liming or addition of organic matter, fertilization, reducing the rate of erosion, terracing, planting parallel to the contour, and planting cover soil.

Keywords: land suitability, matching method, tobacco plant