

**LAND SUITABILITY FOR KONJAC PLANTS
IN NGLEGI VILLAGE PATUK DISTRICT KULON PROGO THE
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Konjac can be used as a substitute for rice and has a high selling price. The research was conducted in Nglegi Kapanewon Patuk Village, Gunungkidul Regency. Planting is carried out with the same planting time and treatment but has different results. This research aims to determine the land suitability class for konjac plants in Nglegi Village, find out the factors that hinder land suitability for konjac plants in Nglegi Village, determine the efforts that need to be made to increase actual land suitability to potential suitability according to the characteristics of konjac. The method used is a survey method, with purposive determination of point samples based on land system maps. Data analysis uses a comparison method (matching) between land characteristics data according to BBSDLP, 2011 with land suitability criteria. The results of the research show that the potential land suitability class for konjac plants is S1 (Very suitable) with an area of 26.14 Ha (3.85%), S2 (Quite suitable) with limiting factors S2naeh (erosion hazard and available nutrients) covering an area of 284.12 Ha (42.55%) and S2 (Quite suitable) with limiting factors S2eh (erosion hazard) covering an area of 364.12 Ha (54.53%) with limiting factors for available nutrients and erosion hazard. The effort required is by applying Phonska or SP 36 fertilizer to land that is deficient in P elements. The danger of erosion and slopes can be prevented by making terracing or planting ground cover crops.

Keyword: Land Suitability, Konjac, Land Characteristics, Nglegi Village