SOIL MORPHOLOGY AND CLASSIFICATION IN SEMILIR FORMATION AND WONOSARI FORMATION IN SAWAHAN SUB-DISTRICT, PONJONG DISTRICT, GUNUNGKIDUL REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Semilir Formation and Wonosari Formation become the parent material in soil formation in Sawahan sub-village, Kapanewon Ponjong, Gunungkidul Regency. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of the Semilir Formation and Wonosari Formation on morphological characteristics and soil classification in Sawahan Village. The research method used is survey method, data collection method by direct observation in the field and laboratory analysis. Determination of research locations and soil profiles is based on geological information, slope, land cover and contours. The parameters analyzed were texture by pipetting method, volume weight (BV) by ring sample method, C-organic by Walkey and Black method, exchangeable bases (Ca, Mg, K, Na) by NH₄OAc pH 7 extraction method, cation exchange capacity (KPK) by NH₄OAc pH 7 extraction method, H₂O pH, KCl pH and K₂SO₄ pH by pH meter potentiometric method and Sand Fraction Mineral by microscopic method. The results showed that the soils developed in the Semilir Formation have diagnostic horizons of ochric epipedon and argillic endopedon. Soils in the Wonosari Formation have diagnostic horizons of mollic epipedon and argillic endopedon. Soils in the Semilir Formation have a Soil Taxonomy classification of Inceptic Hapludalfs Isohypertermic. According to the World Reference Base it is Ochric Clavic Chromic Luvisols, and according to the National Soil Classification it is Orthoxic Mediterranean. The soil profile that develops in the Wonosari Formation with reef limestone parent material has a Soil Taxonomy classification of Pachic Argiudolls Isohypertermic. According to the World Reference Base, it is Pachic Clavic Calcic Kastanozems, and according to the National Soil Classification, it is Mollic Mediterranean.

Keywords: semilir formation, wonosari formation, morphology and soil classification