

**STATUS KESUBURAN TANAH PADA LAHAN PERKEBUNAN KAKAO
(*Theobroma cacao L.*) BERDASARKAN TINGKAT KEMiringAN DAN
UMUR TANAMAN DI DESA RAHMAT KECAMATAN PALOLO
KABUPATEN SIGI**

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ABSTRAK

Kakao merupakan komoditas unggulan Sulawesi Tengah. Produktivitas kakao bisa dipengaruhi oleh kondisi kesuburan tanah dan umur tanamannya. Analisis status kesuburan tanah perlu dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi faktor penghambat pertumbuhan tanaman kakao. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah (1) Mengetahui beberapa sifat kimia tanah pada lahan perkebunan kakao berdasarkan kemiringan lereng dan umur kakao, (2) Mengetahui status kesuburan tanah pada lahan perkebunan kakao berdasarkan kemiringan lereng dan umur kakao (3) Mengetahui pengaruh status kesuburan tanah lahan Perkebunan kakao terhadap tingkat produksi kakao. Metode yang digunakan yaitu metode *survey* dengan analisis observasi lapangan dan analisis laboratorium. Penentuan titik sampel di lapangan menggunakan metode *purposive* sampling. Sampel tanah diambil pada kemiringan 0-8% (datar), 8-15% (landai), 15-25% (agak curam) dan umur tanaman <15 tahun serta >15 tahun selanjutnya dianalisis terhadap parameter KTK, Kejenuhan basa, C-Organik, P₂O₅ dan K₂O untuk menentukan tingkat kesuburan tanah. Tingkat kesuburan tanah ditentukan menggunakan ketentuan harkat yang dikeluarkan oleh Petunjuk Teknis Evaluasi Kesuburan Tanah 1995. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nilai KTK, kejenuhan basa, C-Organik, P₂O₅ dan K₂O mampu mempengaruhi status kesuburan tanah. Status kesuburan tanah berdasarkan kemiringan lereng yang berbeda dan umur tanaman kakao yaitu rendah. Status kesuburan tanah tidak menentukan angka produksi kakao.

Kata kunci : Kakao, Sifat Kimia Tanah, Kesuburan Tanah, Kemiringan Lereng, Umur Tanaman, Sulawesi Tengah

**SOIL FERTILITY STATUS OF THE COCOA (*Theobroma cacao* L.)
PLANT LAND BASED ON LEVEL OF SLOPE AND AGE OF PLANT IN
RAHMAT VILLAGE PALOLO DISTRICT SIGI REGENCY**

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ABSTRACT

Cocoa is Central Sulawesi's leading commodity. Cocoa productivity can be affected by soil fertility conditions and the age of the plants. Analysis of soil fertility status needs to be done to identify factors inhibiting cocoa plant growth. The objectives of this study are (1) to determine some soil chemical properties on cocoa plantation land based on slope and cocoa age, (2) to determine soil fertility status on cocoa plantation land based on slope and cocoa age (3) to determine the effect of soil fertility status on cocoa plantation land on cocoa production levels. The method used is survey method with field observation analysis and laboratory analysis. Determination of sample points in the field using purposive sampling method. Soil samples were taken on a slope of 0-8% (flat), 8-15% (sloping), 15-25% (rather steep) and plant age <15 years and >15 years and then analyzed on the parameters of CEC, base saturation, C-Organic, P₂O₅ and K₂O to determine the level of soil fertility. The level of soil fertility was determined using the stipulations issued by the Technical Guidelines for Soil Fertility Evaluation 1995. The results showed that the value of CEC, base saturation, C-Organic, P₂O₅ and K₂O can affect soil fertility status. Soil fertility status based on different slopes and age of cocoa plants is low. Soil fertility status does not determine cocoa production rates.

Keywords: *Cocoa, Soil Chemistry, Soil Fertility, Slope, Crop Age, Central Sulawesi*