

**PENETAPAN STATUS KERUSAKAN TANAH
PADA LAHAN KERING DI KALURAHAN KEMIRI
KAPANEWON TANJUNGSARI KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL
DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRAK

Kerusakan tanah dapat disebabkan oleh faktor manusia maupun faktor alami. Kalurahan Kemiri, Kapanewon Tanjungsari, Kabupaten Gunungkidul mengalami peningkatan jumlah penduduk setiap tahunnya menyebabkan peningkatan aktivitas masyarakat serta mendorong pemanfaatan lahan semakin tinggi berpotensi menimbulkan kerusakan sifat fisik, kimia, dan biologi tanah. Selain itu, kemiringan lereng berbukit yang curam rawan terjadinya erosi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi dan status kerusakan tanah pada lahan kering di Kalurahan Kemiri. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode survei, *overlay* peta tematik (curah hujan, kemiringan, jenis tanah, dan penggunaan lahan), verifikasi lapangan, *matching*, dan skoring berdasarkan Pedoman Teknis Penyusunan Peta Status Kerusakan Tanah untuk Produksi Biomassa menurut KEMENLH tahun 2009. Parameter penelitian mengacu pada PP Nomor 150 Tahun 2000 meliputi 10 aspek fisika, kimia, dan biologi tanah. Hasil *overlay* peta tematik didapatkan ringan, sedang, dan tinggi. Titik sampel ditentukan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* sebanyak 10 titik untuk penetapan status kerusakan di lokasi dengan indikatif Potensi Rusak Tinggi (PR.IV). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian lapangan dan uji laboratorium, status kerusakan tanah di Kalurahan Kemiri dikategorikan Rusak Ringan (R.I-s,b,p) dengan faktor pembatas ketebalan solum, kebatuan permukaan, dan derajat pelulusan air seluas 25,05 ha. Rusak Ringan (R.I-s,b,v,p) dengan faktor pembatas ketebalan solum, kebatuan permukaan, porositas, dan derajat pelulusan air seluas 39,68 ha.

Kata Kunci: kerusakan tanah, lahan kering, *matching*, *overlay*, skoring.

**DETERMINATION OF SOIL DEGRADATION STATUS
ON DRY LAND IN KEMIRI VILLAGE
TANJUNGSARI DISTRICT GUNUNGKIDUL REGENCY
SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Human factors or natural factors can cause soil degradation. Kemiri Village, Tanjungsari District, Gunungkidul Regency experiences an increase in population every year, causing an increase in community activities and encouraging higher land use, potentially causing degradation to the soil's physical, chemical, and biological properties. In addition, the steep hilly slopes are prone to erosion. This research aims to determine the potential and status of soil degradation on dry land in Kemiri Village. The study was carried out using survey methods, thematic map overlay (rainfall, slope, soil type, and land use), field verification, matching, and scoring based on the Technical Guidelines for Preparing Soil Degradation Status Maps for Biomass Production according to the Ministry of Environment in 2009. Research parameters refer to PP Number 150 of 2000 covering 10 aspects of soil physics, chemistry, and biology. The results of the thematic map overlay were light, medium, and high. The sample points were determined using a purposive sampling method of 10 points to determine the degraded status in locations with indicative High Degraded Potential (PR.IV). Based on the results of field research and laboratory tests, the status of soil degradation in Kemiri Village is categorized as Slightly Degraded (R.I-s,b,p) with the limiting factors being solum thickness, surface rockiness, and degree of water flow covering an area of 25.05 ha. Slightly Degraded (R.I-s,b,v,p) with limiting factors of solum thickness, surface rockiness, porosity, and degree of water flow covering an area of 39.68 ha.

Keywords: land degradation, dry land, matching, overlay, scoring.