

KARAKTERISTIK KIMIA PADA SEDIMEN SUNGAI DENGKENG DI KELURAHAN KADILANGGON DAN MELIKAN, KECAMATAN WEDI, KABUPATEN KLATEN

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Abstrak

Sedimentasi pada aliran sungai menyebabkan pendangkalan sehingga kapasitas air yang dapat ditampung sungai menurun. Sedimen dapat mengalami pengkayaan hara dengan karakteristik kimia yang spesifik. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Sungai Dengkeng yang berada di Kelurahan Kadilanggon dan Melikan, Kecamatan Wedi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui karakteristik kimia pada sedimen Sungai Dengkeng di Kelurahan Kadilanggon dan Melikan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu metode deskriptif. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan berdasarkan pengharkatan kesuburan tanah sesuai dengan Pusat Penelitian Tanah (PPT) (1995). Berdasarkan hasil analisis sedimen, Kadar N-total berkisar 0,0144 – 0,2014% dengan harkat rata-rata sangat rendah, P-tersedia berkisar 28,33 – 39,43 ppm dengan harkat rata-rata tinggi, K-tersedia berkisar 0,232 – 0,911 me% dengan harkat rata-rata sedang, KPK berkisar 8,357 – 11,53 me% dengan harkat rata-rata rendah, C-organik berkisar 0,206 – 0,7056% dengan harkat rata-rata sangat rendah, pH berkisar 6,06 – 6,85 dengan harkat rata-rata netral, dan kelas tekstur sedimen rata-rata pasir/*sandy*. Keberagaman harkat nilai karakteristik kimia sedimen pada Sungai Dengkeng dipengaruhi faktor penggunaan lahan, sifat dari karakteristik kimia, dan sifat dari bahan induk sedimen.

Kata Kunci: *sedimen sungai, sifat kimia*

CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DENGKENG RIVER SEDIMENT IN KADILANGGON AND MELIKAN VILLAGES, WEDI DISTRICT, KLATEN REGENCY

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Abstract

Sedimentation in the river flow causes siltation so that the water capacity that the river can hold decreases. Sediments can undergo nutrient enrichment with specific chemical characteristics. This research was conducted in the Dengkeng River in Kadilanggon and Melikan Villages, Wedi District. The purpose of this study is to determine the chemical characteristics of the Dengkeng River sediment in Kadilanggon and Melikan Villages. The research method used is the descriptive method. Sampling was done using *the purposive sampling method*. Data analysis was carried out based on soil fertility assessment in accordance with the Soil Research Center (PPT) (1995). Based on the results of sediment analysis, the total N-level ranges from 0.0144 – 0.2014% with a very low average value, P-available ranges from 28.33 – 39.43 ppm with a high average value, K-available ranges from 0.232 – 0.911 me% with a medium average value, CEC ranges from 8.357 – 11.53 me% with a low average value, organic C-ranges from 0.206 – 0.7056% with a very low average value, pH ranges from 6.06 – 6.85 with a neutral average value, and the average sediment texture class of *sandy*. The diversity of the value of the chemical characteristics of sediments in the Dengkeng River is influenced by land use factors, the nature of chemical characteristics, and the nature of sediment parent materials.

Keywords: *river sediment, chemical properties*