

**ANALISIS STATUS KESUBURAN KIMIA TANAH REGOSOL
BERDASARKAN KEMIRINGAN LERENG YANG BERBEDA DI
PERKEBUNAN KOPI KALURAHAN WONOKERTO, TURI,
DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRAK

Kalurahan Wonokerto, Kapanewon Turi, Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta merupakan salah satu daerah penghasil kopi yang terletak di kaki Gunung Merapi. Dalam 5 tahun terakhir tahun 2019-2023 rata-rata produksi kopi mengalami penurunan yaitu 1,15 ton/tahun. Menurunnya produktivitas tanaman kopi dapat disebabkan adanya penurunan kesuburan tanah seperti pengelolaan lahan yang tidak sesuai sehingga perlu dilakukan analisis status kesuburan tanah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui status kesuburan kimia tanah Regosol berdasarkan perbedaan kemiringan lereng pada perkebunan kopi di Kalurahan Wonokerto, Turi, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu metode deskriptif. Penentuan titik sampel dilakukan secara *purposive sampling* berdasarkan kemiringan lereng. Penilaian status kesuburan tanah menggunakan Petunjuk Teknis Evaluasi Kesuburan Tanah (Pusat Penelitian Tanah, 1995). Hasil analisis kimia menunjukkan bahwa kadar Kapasitas Pertukaran Kation termasuk dalam harkat rendah, Kejenuhan Basa termasuk dalam harkat rendah, kadar P_2O_5 termasuk harkat sangat tinggi, kadar K_2O termasuk harkat sangat tinggi, C-Organik termasuk dalam harkat sangat rendah, kadar N-total termasuk dalam harkat rendah. Faktor pembatas pada penelitian ini berupa C-Organik yang memiliki harkat rendah hingga sangat rendah. Status kesuburan kimia tanah berdasarkan kemiringan lereng yang berbeda termasuk ke dalam kelas rendah.

Kata Kunci : Kemiringan Lereng, Status Kesuburan Kimia Tanah, Tanaman Kopi, Tanah Regosol.

**ANALYSIS OF REGOSOL SOIL CHEMICAL FERTILITY STATUS
BASED ON DIFFERENT SLOPE GRADIENTS IN COFFEE
PLANTATIONS OF KALURAHAN WONOKERTO, TURI, SPECIAL
REGION OF YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Kalurahan Wonokerto, Turi Sub-district, Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, is a coffee-producing area located at the foot of Mount Merapi. Over the last five years (2019-2023), average coffee production has decreased to 1.15 tons/year. The decline in coffee productivity can be attributed to reduced soil fertility, potentially due to unsuitable land management, necessitating an analysis of soil fertility status. This research aimed to determine the chemical fertility status of Regosol soil based on different slope gradients in coffee plantations in Kalurahan Wonokerto, Turi, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The research employed a descriptive method. Sampling points were determined using purposive sampling, stratified by slope gradient. Soil fertility status was assessed using the Technical Guidelines for Soil Fertility Evaluation (Center for Soil Research, 1995). Chemical analysis results indicated that Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) was classified as low, Base Saturation as low, P_2O_5 as very high, K_2O as very high, C-Organic as very low, and Total N as low. The limiting factor identified in this study was C-Organic content, which ranged from low to very low. The overall chemical fertility status of the soil, based on varying slope gradients, was categorized as low.

Keywords: Slope Gradient, Chemical Soil Fertility Status, Coffee Plantations, Regosol Soil.