

STATUS KESUBURAN KIMIA TANAH LATOSOL PADA PENGUNAAN LAHAN DAN KEMIRINGAN LERENG BERBEDA DI DESA NANJUNGAN DAN TANJUNG ERAN

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ABSTRAK

Penurunan hasil produksi lahan pertanian di Desa Nanjungan dan Tanjung Eran diduga berkaitan dengan perbedaan sifat kimia tanah dan tingkat kesuburannya, sehingga perlu dilakukan evaluasi untuk mengetahui status kesuburan tanahnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik kimia tanah latosol dan status kesuburan kimia tanah latosol pada penggunaan lahan dan kemiringan berbeda di Desa Nanjungan dan Tanjung Eran. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif melalui survei. Penentuan titik sampel dilakukan secara *purposive sampling* melalui *overlay* peta penggunaan lahan dan kemiringan lereng. Analisis status kesuburan kimia tanah ditentukan berdasarkan matching parameter kesuburan sesuai dengan petunjuk teknis evaluasi kesuburan tanah Pusat Penelitian Tanah tahun 1995. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebun kelapa sawit memiliki kandungan hara relatif tinggi, kebun campuran kaya C-organik, dan lahan sawah menunjukkan nilai KPK yang tinggi. Semakin curam kemiringan lereng, kesuburan tanah cenderung menurun, ditunjukkan oleh penurunan kejenuhan basa dan kandungan C-Organik tanah. Status kesuburan kimia tanah di lokasi penelitian terdiri dari kelas kesuburan tinggi pada sawah dan kelapa sawit dengan kemiringan lereng datar (266,5 ha atau 31,8%), kesuburan sedang pada kebun campuran datar (153,7 ha atau 17,27%), dan kesuburan rendah pada sawah landai, kebun campuran landai-agak curam, serta kebun kelapa sawit landai-curam (417 ha atau 49,8%).

Kata kunci: status kesuburan kimia tanah latosol, penggunaan lahan, kemiringan lereng, desa nanjungan, desa tanjung eran

***CHEMICAL FERTILITY STATUS OF LATOSOL SOIL IN DIFFERENT
LAND USES AND SLOPE GRADIENTS IN THE VILLAGES OF
NANJUNGAN AND TANJUNG ERAN***

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ABSTRACT

The decline in agricultural production in Nanjungan and Tanjung Eran villages is thought to be related to differences in soil chemistry and fertility levels, so an evaluation is needed to determine soil fertility status. This study aims to determine the chemical characteristics of latosol soil and the chemical fertility status of latosol soil in different land uses and slopes in Nanjungan and Tanjung Eran villages. This study employs a quantitative descriptive method through surveys. Sample points were determined using purposive sampling by overlaying land use maps and slope maps. The chemical fertility status of the soil was analyzed based on matching fertility parameters in accordance with the technical guidelines for soil fertility evaluation by the Soil Research Center in 1995. The results showed that oil palm plantations had relatively high nutrient content, mixed plantations were rich in organic carbon, and rice fields exhibited high CEC values. As slope steepness increased, soil fertility tended to decrease, as indicated by reduced base saturation and organic carbon content. The chemical fertility status of the soil at the study site consists of high fertility in rice fields and oil palm plantations with flat slopes (266.5 ha or 31.8%), moderate fertility in flat mixed plantations (153.7 ha or 17.27%), and low fertility in gently sloping rice fields, gently sloping to moderately steep mixed gardens, and gently sloping to steep oil palm plantations (417 ha or 49.8%).

Keywords: *soil chemical fertility status, land use, slope, nanjungan village, tanjung eran village*