

**KESESUAIAN LAHAN SAWAH WILAYAH PESISIR
DI KALURAHAN GADINGSARI KAPANEWON SANDEN
KABUPATEN BANTUL PROVINSI DIY**

Oleh: Adhimas Wahyu Satriawan
Dibimbing oleh: M. Nurcholis

ABSTRAK

Kalurahan Gadingsari dengan lingkungan pesisir memiliki tingkat kesuburan tanah relatif rendah terutama pada tanah pasir. Karakteristik lahan pesisir dengan jenis tanah berbeda dapat mempengaruhi pertumbuhan padi sawah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi kesesuaian lahan sawah wilayah pesisir di Kalurahan Gadingsari, Kapanewon Sanden, Kabupaten Bantul. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode *Purposive* pada lahan sawah wilayah pesisir dari jenis tanah berbeda untuk menentukan titik pengambilan sampel tanah sejumlah sembilan titik. Penentuan kesesuaian lahan sawah dilakukan melalui analisis *matching* dengan petunjuk teknis evaluasi lahan padi sawah irigasi. Data primer berupa hasil pengukuran di lapangan dan analisis laboratorium yang meliputi tekstur, KPK, kejenuhan basa, pH, C-organik, salinitas, alkalinitas, dan sulfidik tanah. Data sekunder yang digunakan meliputi penggunaan lahan, jenis tanah, dan kemiringan lahan yang diolah menggunakan Sistem Informasi Geografis (SIG) menjadi peta sistem lahan. Hasil analisis kesesuaian lahan aktual menunjukkan kelas N seluas 32,19 ha (13,56%); kelas S2 seluas 79,22 ha (33,37%); dan kelas S1 125,93 ha (53,05%). Sedangkan kesesuaian lahan potensial kelas S3 seluas 32,19 ha (13,56%); kelas S2 seluas 8,59 ha (3,61%); dan kelas S1 seluas 196,56 ha (82,81%). Faktor pembatas utama berupa sodisitas tinggi, C-organik rendah, lapisan sulfidik dangkal, dan tekstur tanah kasar.

Kata Kunci: *kesesuaian lahan, padi sawah, pesisir, Sistem Informasi Geografis, Gadingsari.*

**PADDY FIELD LAND SUITABILITY ASSESSMENT IN THE COASTAL
AREA OF GADINGSARI VILLAGE, SANDEN DISTRICT,
BANTUL REGENCY, SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA**

By: Adhimas Wahyu Satriawan
Supervised by: M. Nurcholis

ABSTRACT

Gadingsari Village with its coastal environment has a relatively low level of soil fertility, especially on sandy soil. The characteristics of coastal land with varying soil types can affect the growth of paddy rice. This study aimed to identify the land suitability for paddy fields in the coastal area of Gadingsari Village, Sanden Sub-district, Bantul Regency. This research was conducted using a purposive sampling method on paddy fields with different soil types to determine nine soil sampling points. Paddy field suitability was determined using a matching analysis against technical guidelines for evaluation of irrigated rice paddy fields. Primary data consisted of field measurements and laboratory analyses, including texture, Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC), base saturation, pH, organic C, salinity, alkalinity, and sulfidic materials. Secondary data included land use, soil type, and slope, which were processed using a Geographic Information System (GIS) to create a land system map. The results of the actual land suitability analysis showed class N (Not Suitable) covering 32.19 ha (13.56%); class S2 (Moderately Suitable) covering 79.22 ha (33.37%); and class S1 (Highly Suitable) covering 125.93 ha (53.05%). Meanwhile, the potential land suitability comprised class S3 (Marginally Suitable) covering 32.19 ha (13.56%); class S2 (Moderately Suitable) covering 8.59 ha (3.61%); and class S1 (Highly Suitable) covering 196.56 ha (82.81%). The main limiting factors were high sodicity, low organic C, a shallow sulfidic layer, and coarse soil texture.

Keywords: land suitability, paddy rice, coastal, Geographic Information System, Gadingsari.