

EVALUASI STATUS KESUBURAN KIMIA TANAH DI KALURAHAN WUKIRSARI, KAPANEWON IMOIRI, KABUPATEN BANTUL

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ABSTRAK

Kalurahan Wukirsari merupakan wilayah perbukitan dengan variasi kemiringan lereng serta penggunaan lahan berupa hutan, sawah, dan tegalan. Penggunaan lahan pada area curam yang kurang tepat diduga memengaruhi sifat kimia tanah dan tingkat kesuburannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi karakteristik kimia tanah, menentukan status kesuburan kimia tanah, dan memetakan sebarannya. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Agustus–Desember 2025 dengan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Titik sampel ditentukan secara *purposive* sebanyak 13 titik berdasarkan *overlay* peta kemiringan lereng dan penggunaan lahan. Sampel tanah dianalisis di laboratorium untuk parameter pH (H₂O), N-Total, C-Organik, P₂O₅, K₂O, Kapasitas Pertukaran Kation (KPK), dan Kejenuhan Basa (KB). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan karakteristik kimia tanah bervariasi dengan nilai C-Organik antara 0,68–2,60% (sangat rendah–sedang), KPK 23,20–54,40 me/100g (sedang–sangat tinggi), KB 7,66–19,65% (sangat rendah), N-Total 0,13–0,68% (rendah–tinggi), P₂O₅ 21,51–63,97 mg/100g (sedang–sangat tinggi), K₂O 39,00–70,00 mg/100g (sedang–sangat tinggi), dan pH 5,69–7,17 (agak masam–netral). Dua parameter menjadi faktor pembatas utama, yaitu Kejenuhan Basa (KB) dan C-Organik. Status kesuburan kimia tanah di wilayah penelitian terdiri atas dua kelas, yaitu rendah dan sedang. Peta sebaran status kesuburan menunjukkan luasan status sedang sebesar 331,78 Ha atau 50,17% dan status rendah sebesar 329,49 Ha atau 49,83%.

kata kunci : *evaluasi, kimia tanah, status kesuburan, wukirsari*

EVALUATION OF SOIL CHEMICAL FERTILITY STATUS IN WUKIRSARI VILLAGE, IMOIRI DISTRICT, BANTUL REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Wukirsari Village is a hilly area with varying slope gradients and land uses consisting of forests, rice fields, and dry fields. Incorrect land use on steep slopes is thought to affect soil chemistry and fertility levels. This study aims to identify soil chemical characteristics, determine soil chemical fertility status, and distribution map of fertility status. The research was conducted from August to December 2025 using a quantitative descriptive method. A total of 13 sampling points were determined purposively based on an overlay of slope gradient and land use maps. Soil samples were analyzed in the laboratory for parameters including pH (H₂O), N-Total, C-Organic, P₂O₅, K₂O, Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC), and Base Saturation (BS). The results showed that soil chemical characteristics varied, with C-Organic values ranging from 0.68–2.60% (very low–moderate), CEC 23.20–54.40 me/100g (moderate–very high), BS 7.66–19.65% (very low), N-Total 0.13–0.68% (low–high), P₂O₅ 21.51–63.97 mg/100g (moderate–very high), K₂O 39.00–70.00 mg/100g (moderate–very high), and pH 5.69–7.17 (slightly acidic–neutral). Two parameters were the main limiting factors, namely Base Saturation (BS) and C-Organic. The soil chemical fertility status in the study area consisted of two classes low and moderate. Map of soil fertility status distribution shows an area of 331.78 Ha or 50,17% with moderate status and 329.49 Ha or 49,83% with low status.

keyword: *evaluation, fertility status, soil chemistry, wukirsari*