

**EVALUASI STATUS KESUBURAN KIMIA TANAH DI KALURAHAN
PURWOSARI KAPANEWON GIRIMULYO KABUPATEN
KULON PROGO**

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ABSTRAK

Kalurahan Purwosari memiliki tanah dengan tiga penggunaan lahan sawah, tegalan, dan hutan dan kemiringan lereng dari datar sampai sangat curam yang dapat mempengaruhi sifat kimia tanah dan kesuburannya sehingga perlu dilakukan evaluasi untuk mengetahui status kesuburan tanahnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sifat kimia tanah, menentukan status kesuburan kimia tanah, dan membuat peta status kesuburan kimia tanah di Kalurahan Purwosari. Metode yang digunakan yaitu metode deskriptif kuantitatif, observasi lapangan dan analisis laboratorium. Penentuan titik sampel di lapangan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* berdasarkan *overlay* penggunaan lahan dan kemiringan lereng. Parameter sifat kimia tanah yang dianalisis yaitu Kapasitas Pertukaran Kation, Kejenuhan Basa, P_2O_5 (pengekstrak HCl 25 %), K_2O (pengekstrak HCl 25 %), C-Organik, dan pH. Status kesuburan tanah ditentukan berdasarkan Petunjuk Teknis Evaluasi Kesuburan Tanah 1995. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa harkat KPK tanah dari sedang sampai tinggi berkisar 18,4 – 36,0 cmol(+) kg⁻¹, kejenuhan basa tergolong sangat rendah berkisar 7,45 – 17,88 %, P_2O_5 dari sangat rendah sampai sedang berkisar 1,59 – 21,62 mg/100g, K_2O dari rendah sampai sedang berkisar 12,74 – 33,36 mg/100g, C-Organik dari rendah sampai tinggi berkisar 1,13 – 3,31 %, dan pH tanah dari agak masam sampai agak alkalis berkisar 6,44 – 7,81. Status kesuburan kimia tanah di Kalurahan Purwosari tergolong rendah.

Kata Kunci: Kemiringan lereng, Purwosari, Sifat kimia tanah, Status kesuburan

EVALUATION OF SOIL CHEMICAL FERTILITY STATUS IN PURWOSARI VILLAGE, KAPANEWON GIRIMULYO, KULON PROGO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Purwosari Village has land with three land uses: rice fields, dry fields, and forests and slopes ranging from flat to very steep which can affect the chemical properties of the soil and its fertility, so an evaluation is needed to determine the status of soil fertility. This study aims to determine the chemical properties of the soil, determine the chemical fertility status of the soil, and create a map of the chemical fertility status of the soil in Purwosari Village. The methods used were quantitative descriptive methods, field observations, and laboratory analysis. Determination of sample points in the field using the purposive sampling method based on land use overlay and slope gradient. The parameters of the soil chemical properties analyzed were Cation Exchange Capacity, Base Saturation, P_2O_5 (HCl extractor 25%), K_2O (HCl extractor 25%), C-Organic, and pH. The soil fertility status was determined based on the 1995 Soil Fertility Evaluation Technical Guidelines. The results of the study showed that the soil CEC ranged from moderate to high ranging from 18.4 to 36.0 $cmol(+) kg^{-1}$, base saturation was classified as very low ranging from 7.45 to 17.88%, P_2O_5 ranged from very low to moderate ranging from 1.59 to 21.62 mg/100g, K_2O ranged from low to moderate ranging from 12.74 to 33.36 mg/100g, C-Organic ranged from low to high ranging from 1.13 to 3.31%, and soil pH ranged from slightly acidic to slightly alkaline ranging from 6.44 to 7.81. The soil chemical fertility status in Purwosari Village was classified as low.

Keywords: *Fertility Status, Purwosari, Slope Gradient, Soil Chemical Properties*