

# **Laju Evapotranspirasi Tanah Lempung Dengan Tanaman Tumpangsari Jagung-Kacang Tanah Pada Tiga Zona Lereng di Sub-DAS Bompon, Jawa Tengah**

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## **INTISARI**

Kehilangan air dari lahan diantaranya disebabkan oleh faktor evapotranspirasi. Faktor sifat fisik tanah belum banyak dibahas sebagai faktor utama evapotranspirasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengukur nilai laju evapotranspirasi pada setiap posisi lereng dan mengkaji hubungan faktor fisik lahan dan tanah terhadap laju evapotranspirasi yang terjadi pada lahan. Penelitian dilakukan di Kecamatan Kajoran Kabupaten Magelang pada lahan tegalan dengan lereng menghadap 56° timur laut dengan kemiringan lereng 30 – 70% dan sistem budidaya pertanian tumpangsari jagung – kacang tanah. Pengamatan lapangan mencakup pengamatan evapotranspirasi, gas CO<sub>2</sub>, sifat fisik tanah, dan pengamatan pengelolaan lahan. Laju evapotranspirasi diukur menggunakan chamber modifikasi dalam dua periode pengukuran dan dilakukan sepanjang hari sejak matahari mulai menyinari lahan hingga terbenam atau hingga penyinaran matahari terhalang awan hujan. Jenis tanah pada lokasi penelitian dalam kelas Typic Kandudalf dengan tekstur lempung, berstruktur granular hingga gumpal mebulat, konsistensi agak lekat hingga lekat, porositas 37,79% - 59,09% dan kandungan bahan organik adalah < 0,1%. Laju evapotranspirasi harian rata-rata adalah 0,17 mm jam<sup>-1</sup> dengan nilai terendah adalah 0,02 mm jam<sup>-1</sup> dan tertinggi 0,62 mm jam<sup>-1</sup>. Laju evapotranspirasi pada pengukuran pertama terbesar terjadi pada lereng atas dan terendah pada lereng tengah sedangkan pada pengukuran kedua laju evapotranspirasi terbesar terjadi pada lereng bawah dan terendah pada lereng atas. Laju evapotranspirasi lahan dipengaruhi oleh faktor kondisi lahan, sifat fisik tanah dan vegetasi di atasnya namun faktor kondisi lahan merupakan faktor kunci yang dapat mempengaruhi faktor lainnya.

**Kata kunci:** Zona lereng, evapotranspirasi, Sub-DAS Bompon, *chamber* modifikasi

## **Evapotranspiration Rate of Clay Soil with Corn-Peanut Intercropping Plants in Three Slope Zones in Bompon Sub-watershed, Central Java**

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### **ABSTRACT**

One of the causes of water loss from land is evapotranspiration. Soil physical properties have not been widely discussed as the main factor of evapotranspiration. This study aimed to measure the value of the evapotranspiration rate at each slope position and examine the relationship between physical factors of land and soil to the evapotranspiration rate that occurred on the land. The research was conducted in Kajoran District, Magelang Regency, on dry land with a slope facing 56° northeast with a slope of 30-70% and a corn-peanut intercropping agricultural cultivation system. Field observations included observations of evapotranspiration, CO<sub>2</sub> gas, soil physical properties, and land management. The evapotranspiration rate was measured using a modified chamber in two measurement periods and was carried out throughout the day since the sun started shining the land until sunset or until the sunlight were blocked by rain clouds sticky consistency, 37.79% - 59.09% porosity and <0.1% organic matter content. The average daily evapotranspiration rate was 0.17 mm hour<sup>-1</sup>, with the lowest value was 0.02 mm hour<sup>-1</sup>, and the highest was 0.62 mm hour<sup>-1</sup>. The highest evapotranspiration rate in the first measurement occurred on the upper slope and the lowest on the middle slope, while in the second measurement, the largest evapotranspiration rate occurred on the lower slope and the lowest on the upper slope. The evapotranspiration rate of land was influenced by factors of land conditions, soil physical properties and the vegetation on it. However, the factor of land conditions was a key factor affecting other factors.

**Key words:** Slope zone, evapotranspiration, Bompon sub-watershed, chamber modification