

INTISARI

Ekstensifikasi kelapa sawit erat kaitannya dengan daya dukung lahan sebagai media tanam, salah satunya pada lahan gambut. Untuk mengetahui tingkat serapan hara oleh tanaman kelapa sawit, maka perlu dilakukan metode untuk mengetahui tingkat produktivitas tanaman kelapa sawit, salah satunya dengan mengidentifikasinya berdasarkan analisis tanah dan daun ke-17. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui kandungan unsur-unsur hara yang terdapat didalam daun kelapa sawit dan tanah melalui pengambilan contoh daun dan tanah. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di perkebunan kelapa sawit milik masyarakat di Kelurahan Mendawai Seberang, Kecamatan Arut Selatan, Kabupaten Kotawaringin Barat seluas 22 hektar. Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif dengan pengambilan titik sampel tanah didasarkan pada metode grid dengan kedalaman tanah 60 cm. Parameter yang dianalisis adalah sifat kimia berupa pH, C-organik, kadar N, P tersedia, K tersedia, Mg dan Ca, sedangkan sifat fisika yang spesifik yaitu kematangan gambut dan kadar abu. Analisis daun dilakukan sesuai berupa nutrisi tajuk utama N total, P total, K total, Mg, dan Ca. Hasil analisis tanah didominasi oleh gambut hemik dan saprik dengan pH 3,40 – 4,22, kadar air 317 – 623%, kadar abu 0,28 – 1,42%, C-organik 52 – 56%, KPK 19,91 – 36,58 cmol(+).kg⁻¹, N-total rendah hingga sangat rendah, P-tersedia sangat rendah, K-tersedia sangat rendah, Ca tersedia sangat rendah serta Mg tersedia sangat rendah. Analisis serapan hara daun menunjukkan nilai defisiensi pada serapan hara Nitrogen, Kalium dan Calsium, nilai berlebihan pada hara P, serta serapan hara Mg defisien hingga optimum. Tingkat penyerapan hara tanaman kelapa sawit dengan analisis tanah gambut menunjukkan hubungan pada unsur hara Nitrogen, Kalium, Calsium, dan Magnesium terhadap produktivitas tanaman di Kelurahan Mendawai Seberang, sehingga dapat menjadi acuan dalam budidaya tanaman, terutama dalam rekomendasi pemupukan.

Kata kunci : kelapa sawit, gambut, analisis daun

ABSTRACT

Extensification of oil palm is closely related to the carrying capacity of the land as a planting medium, one of which is on peatlands. To determine the level of nutrient uptake by oil palm plants, it is necessary to use methods to determine the level of productivity of oil palm plants, one of which is by identifying them based on analysis of the 17th leaf and soil. The aim of the research was to determine the nutrient content contained in oil palm leaves and soil by taking leaf and soil samples. This research was carried out on a community-owned oil palm plantation in Mendawai Seberang Village, Arut Selatan District, Kotawaringin Barat Regency covering an area of 22 hectares. This research is descriptive by taking soil sample points based on the grid method with a soil depth of 60 cm. Parameters analyzed were chemical properties in the form of pH, C-organic, N-total, P-available, K- available, Mg and Ca, while the specific physical properties were peat maturity and ash content. Leaf analysis was carried out according to the macro nutrients N, P, K, Mg, and Ca. Soil analysis results are dominated by hemic and sapric peat with pH 3.40 – 4.22, moisture content 317 – 623%, ash content 0.28 – 1.42%, C-organic 52 – 56%, CEC 19,91 – 36,58 cmol(+).kg⁻¹, low to very low total N, very low available P, very low available K, very low available Ca and very low available Mg. Analysis of leaf nutrient uptake showed a deficiency value in Nitrogen, Potassium and Calcium nutrient uptake, an excessive value in P nutrient, and Mg nutrient uptake was deficient to optimum. The nutrient absorption rate of oil palm plants using peat soil analysis shows a relationship between Nitrogen, Potassium, Calcium and Magnesium nutrients on plant productivity in the Mendawai Seberang Village, so that it can be a reference in plant cultivation, especially in fertilizing recommendations.

Keywords: oil palm, peat, leaf analysis