

## ABSTRAK

Tanah Andisol merupakan salah satu tanah yang potensial untuk lahan pertanian namun mempunyai permasalahan berupa retensi unsur hara P sehingga ketersediaannya cenderung rendah. Unsur P di tanah Andisol dijerap oleh mineral amorf seperti alofan, Imogolit, dan Al/Fe amorf. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui retensi dan ketersediaan P serta perbedaan sifat kimia tanah pada lahan dengan pola tanam monokultur dan polikultur. Parameter yang diukur yaitu P-tersedia, retensi P, tekstur, KPK, C-organik, pH (H<sub>2</sub>O, KCl, NaF), P-potensial, Al/Fe/Si dengan tiga pelarut selektif. Sampel menggunakan 3 ulangan pada 2 kedalaman (0-20cm dan 20-40cm) serta 2 lokasi yang berbeda yaitu Kecamatan Ngablak dan Kecamatan Getasan. Data yang diperoleh diolah dengan ANOVA untuk rancangan RCBD dan uji lanjut LSD Fisher. Data retensi P pada Kecamatan Ngablak menunjukkan hasil yang berbeda nyata sedangkan pada Kecamatan Getasan tidak berbeda nyata. P-tersedia tidak menunjukkan adanya beda nyata namun ketersediaan P lebih banyak di lahan polikultur. Pada lahan pertanian di Kecamatan Ngablak pola tanam memberikan pengaruh yang berbeda nyata pada sifat tanah berupa retensi P dan C-Organik. Sedangkan pada lahan pertanian di Kecamatan Getasan pola tanam memberikan pengaruh yang berbeda nyata pada sifat tanah berupa pH H<sub>2</sub>O, pH KCl, P-Potensial, Al+Fe amorf, dan Alofan+Imogolit.

**Kata kunci : fosfor, monokultur, polikultur, mineral amorf, bahan organik**

## ABSTRACT

*Andisol soil is one of the potential soils for agricultural land but has problems in the form of retention of nutrient P so that its availability tends to be low. Element P in Andisol soil is absorbed by amorphous minerals such as allophane, Imogolite, and amorphous Al/Fe. This study aims to determine the retention and availability of P as well as differences in soil chemical properties on land with monoculture and polyculture cropping patterns. Parameters measured were available-P, P-retention, texture, CEC, C-organik, pH (H<sub>2</sub>O, KCl, NaF), P-potential, Al/Fe/Si with three selective solvents. The sample used 3 replicates at 2 depths (0-20cm and 20-40cm) and 2 different locations, namely Ngablak Sub-district and Getasan Sub-district. The data obtained were processed using ANOVA for the RCBD design and LSD Fisher's follow-up test. P retention data in Ngablak Sub-district showed significantly different results, while those in Getasan Sub-district were not significantly different. Available P did not show any significant difference, but the availability of P was higher in polyculture land. On agricultural land in Ngablak Sub-district, cropping patterns have a significantly different effect on soil properties in the form of P retention and C-Organik. Meanwhile, on agricultural land in Getasan Sub-district, cropping patterns had significantly different effects on soil properties in the form of pH H<sub>2</sub>O, pH KCl, P-Potential, amorphous Al+Fe, and Allofan+Imogolite.*

**Keywords :** *phosphorus, monocultures, polycultures, amorphous minerals, organic matter*