

ABSTRACT

This research is about "Soils distribution with landforms approach on coastal area between Cicingguling and Lukulo Rivers". The aim of this research is classified landforms and soils, to know pattern of distribution landforms and soils, and soils development. Study Area of this research included Sub-district Puring, Sub-district Podourip, and Sub-district Klirong, Districts Kebumen.

The Data needed is secondary and primary data, secondary data included rainfall and temperature at least 10 years from three rainfall station, primary data included field observation and laboratory analysis. The laboratories analysis included Texture, Structure, consistence, pH, DHL, Ca^{++} , Mg^{++} , Na^{+} , K^{+} , CEC, N-total, P_2O_5 , Organic matter, and Base Saturation. Techniques sampling used method purposive area sampling, its techniques used landform as the mapping units, based on factors of landforms formation is litology, topography, and process. The analysis approach is descriptive analysis included laboratory analysis, "depth function" analysis, colours indeks from Buntley-Westin, Hurst, and Harden, NewHall Simulation Model, soils classification used USDA system to arrive family degree.

Results for research is founded 8 landform units with different degree landforms development, its beach units, sand dunes, Young-Swale, Young beach ridge, Mature-swale, Mature-beach ridge, Old-Swale and Old-beach ridge. Base on soils classification, in research area be founded five sub-great groups, is : Typic Udipsamments, Typic Tropopsamments, Typic Humitropepts, Typic Hapludalfs, Association Typic Eutropepts and Aquic Eutropepts.

Conclusions of the research is soils-development in sand dunes (A) is Typic Udipsamments, texture sandy, rapid drained, soils-development in Young-swale (Ms1) Typic Tropopsamments, texture coarse loamy, medium drained, soils-development in Young-Beach ridge (Mb1) Typic Tropopsamments, texture coarse loamy, medium drained, Mature-swale (Ms2) development soils family Typic Humitropepts, texture coarse loamy, medium drained, Mature-beach ridge (Mb2) development soils family Typic Hapludalfs, texture fine loamy, medium drained, Old-Swale (Ms3) development soils family Associations Typic Eutropepts, texture coarse loamy, medium drained and Aquic Eutropepts, texture fine loamy, slowly drained, and Old-beach ridge (Mb3) development soils family Typic Hapludalfs, texture fine silty, medium drained. The according to wide distribution of each either soils units is 14 Km² or 11,012 %, 15,625 Km² or 12,29 %, 9,375 Km² or 7,37 %, 12,25 Km² or 9,64 %, 19,125 Km² or 15,04 %, 26,875 Km² or 21,14 %, dan 29,875 Km² or 23,50 %

ABSTRAK

Penelitian tentang “Kajian Agihan Tanah dengan Pendekatan Bentuklahan pada Daerah Pesisir antara Sungai Cicingguling dan Sungai Lukulo”. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengklasifikasi bentuklahan dan tanah, mengetahui pola agihan bentuklahan tanah, dan tingkat perkembangan tanah. Daerah penelitian mencakup sebagian Kecamatan Puring, Kecamatan Podourip, dan Kecamatan Klirong Kabupaten Kebumen.

Data yang diperlukan berupa data sekunder meliputi data curah hujan dan suhu selama 10 tahun dari tiga stasiun penakar hujan sedangkan data primer meliputi pengamatan lapangan dan analisis laboratorium meliputi Tekstur, Struktur, Konsistensi, pH, DHL, Ca^{++} , Mg^{++} , Na^+ , K^+ , KTK, N-toal, P_2O_5 , B O, dan KB. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan metode area purposive sampling, yaitu bentuklahan sebagai satuan pemetaan, berdasarkan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi terbentuknya bentuklahan antara lain : litologi, topografi dan proses. Pendekatan analisis menggunakan analisis deskriptif meliputi analisis laboratorium, analisis “*depth function*” , analisis indeks warna Buntley-Westin, Hurst, dan Harden serta NewHall Simulation Model. Penamaan tanah menggunakan sistim USDA sampai tingkat rupa.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah daerah penelitian terdapat 8 satuan bentuklahan dengan tingkat perkembangan yang berbeda, yaitu Satuan bentuklahan gisik, gumuk pasir, cekungan antar beting gisik muda, beting gisik muda, cekungan antar beting gisik dewasa, beting gisik dewasa, cekungan antar beting gisik tua dan beting gisik tua. Berdasarkan hasil klasifikasi, di daerah penelitian terdiri atas subgrup atau macam, yaitu : Typic Udipsamments, Typic Tropopsamments, Typic Humitropepts, Typic Hapludalfs, Asosiasi Typic Europepts dan Aquic Eutropepts.

Kesimpulan penelitian adalah tanah yang berkembang pada satuan Gumuk Pasir (A) adalah Typic Udipsamments, tekstur berpasir, drainase cepat, Cekungan antar beting gisik muda (Ms1) berkembang rupa tanah Typic Tropopsamments, tekstur berdebu kasar, drainase sedang, Beting gisik muda (Mb1) berkembang rupa tanah Typic Tropopsamments, tekstur bergeluh kasar, drainase permukaan sedang, Cekungan antar beting gisik dewasa (Ms2) berkembang rupa tanah Typic Humitropepts, tekstur bergeluh kasar, drainase permukaan sedang , Beting gisik dewasa (Mb2) berkembang rupa tanah Typic Hapludalfs, tekstur bergeluh halus, drainase permukaan sedang, Cekungan antar beting gisik tua (Ms3) berkembang rupa tanah Asosiasi Typic Eutropepts, tekstur bergeluh kasar, drainase permukaan sedang dan Aquic Eutropepts, tekstur bergeluh halus, drainase permukaan lambat, dan Beting gisik tua (Mb3) berkembang rupa tanah Typic Hapludalfs, tekstur bergeluh halus, drainase permukaan sedang. Luas agihan masing - masing satuan tanah secara berurutan adalah 14 Km² atau 11,012 %, 15,625 Km² atau 12,29 %, 9,375 Km² atau 7,37 %, 12,25 Km² atau 9,64 %, 19,125 Km² atau 15,04 %, 26,875 Km² atau 21,14 %, dan 29,875 Km² atau 23,50 %