



INTISARI

Kesuburan tanah merupakan salah satu faktor modal yang penting dalam pertanian. Penelitian ini dilakukan di DAS Sitelogo yang memiliki iklim tropika basah dan pelindian menjadi masalah utama kesuburan tanah. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengetahui kandungan unsur hara makro dan tingkat kesuburan tanah daerah penelitian.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode survei lapangan dengan teknik pengambilan sampel secara acak bertingkat (*stratified random sampling*) pada setiap satuan lahan. Satuan lahan sebagai satuan pemetaan disusun atas dasar kemiringan lereng, tanah dan penggunaan lahan. Data primer yang digunakan berupa vegetasi; sifat fisik tanah meliputi drainase, tekstur, permeabilitas dan kedalaman efektif tanah; dan sifat kimia tanah yang meliputi pH tanah, bahan organik, kapasitas tukar kation, P potensial, K potensial, N total, Ca, Mg, Na, K tersedia, P tersedia dan kejenuhan basa. Data sekunder yang digunakan adalah peta lereng skala 1 : 5000 yang bersumber dari peta kontur skala 1 : 5000, peta tanah skala 1 : 5000 dan peta penggunaan lahan skala 1 : 5000; serta data iklim berupa data hujan dan temperatur untuk mengetahui tipe iklim daerah penelitian. Analisis data untuk menentukan tingkat kesuburan tanah menggunakan kriteria kunci kesuburan tanah yang dikeluarkan oleh Pusat Penelitian Tanah (1983) yang dimodifikasi dengan kesuburan tanah menurut Suhardjo (1983), Sitorus (1985) dan Witjaksono (1964).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kandungan unsur hara tanah makro di daerah penelitian sangat bervariasi dari sangat rendah sampai tinggi, sedangkan tingkat kesuburan tanahnya hanya terdiri dari dua tingkat, yaitu tingkat kesuburan sedang seluas 18,29 Ha atau 22,64% dari seluruh wilayah dan tingkat kesuburan rendah yang menempati luasan sebesar 62,5 Ha atau 77,36% dari keseluruhan wilayah.



Abstract

Soil fertility is one of important capital in agriculture. This research was conducted in Sitalogo River Basin which has wet tropical climate and leaching had became the prominent problem of soil fertility. The aims of research is to find out the content of soil nutrient and soil fertility class in research area.

Field survey method was applied in this research and stratified random sampling was used as a sampling technique. Land unit as mapping unit was compiled of slope steepness, soil unit, and land use. Primary data used in this research were vegetations; soil physical properties including soil drainage, soil texture, soil permeability and soil effective depth; and soil chemical properties including soil pH, organic matter, cation exchange capacity, potential phosphorus, potential potassium, total nitrogen, available calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, phosphorus, and base saturation. Secondary data used here were slope map at scale 1 : 5000 based on contour map at scale 1 : 5000, soil map at scale 1 : 5000, and land use map at scale 1 : 5000. The climate type in research area was determined by using climate data those were temperature and rainfall data. Data analysis method for determining soil fertility level used the key criteria of soil fertility published by Center for Soil Research (1983) modified with soil fertility method according to Suhardjo (1983), Sitorus (1985) and Witjaksono (1964).

The results of research showed that soil nutrient at research area was very various from very low up to high level, while soil fertility in research area consisted of two (2) levels those were medium soil fertility which has 18,29 ha or 22,64 % from the whole area and low soil fertility which has 62,5 ha or 77,36 % from the whole area.