

KAJIAN KEJADIAN PENYAKIT TULAR TANAH BAWANG MERAH MELALUI PENDEKATAN DINAMIKA KONDISI LINGKUNGAN WILAYAH KEPESISIRAN

INTISARI

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Wilayah kepebisiran Indonesia memiliki potensi besar untuk pengembangan budidaya bawang merah, namun produktivitas yang dicapai masih rendah akibat serangan penyakit tular tanah. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji karakteristik dan dinamika lingkungan wilayah kepebisiran, menganalisis hubungan faktor lingkungan terhadap kejadian penyakit tular tanah, serta mengidentifikasi faktor penentu epidemi penyakit pada budidaya bawang merah. Penelitian dilakukan di wilayah kepebisiran Parangtritis, Kabupaten Bantul, pada lima satuan bentuklahan (dataran koluvial, dataran banjir, bekas rawa belakang, rawa belakang tertimbun, dan gumuk pasir) selama dua musim tanam (akhir penghujan dan kemarau). Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan pedogeomorfologi dengan pengamatan dinamika faktor cuaca, karakteristik tanah, dan epidemi penyakit secara spasial-waktu, yang dianalisis menggunakan ANOVA, uji delta, PCA dan regresi bertahap.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan wilayah kepebisiran memiliki iklim sedang dengan pola waktu ke waktu yang unik. Musim akhir penghujan memiliki radiasi dan suhu lebih tinggi (895,1 W/m², 29,5°C) namun kelembapan lebih rendah (72,5%) dibanding musim kemarau (799 W/m², 28,1°C, kelembapan 75,1%). Karakteristik tanah menunjukkan hierarki spasial konsisten dengan bekas rawa belakang memiliki kondisi optimal (C-organik 1,63-1,79%, pH 6,6-6,7, KPK 51,86-52,01 cmol(+)/kg) sementara gumuk pasir paling rendah kualitasnya (C-organik 0,59%, pH 5,4-5,6). Dinamika dari waktu ke waktu memperlihatkan penurunan progresif C-organik hingga 48,5% dan pH hingga 30,9% akibat penggunaan pestisida intensif. Analisis PCA mengungkapkan temuan unik korelasi negatif kelembapan relatif terhadap perkembangan penyakit, berbeda dari pola sistem pertanian inland/hinterland. Analisis regresi bertahap mengidentifikasi pH tanah dan C-organik sebagai faktor pembatas utama ($R^2=0,76$), diikuti faktor cuaca berupa radiasi matahari, suhu udara, dan kelembapan relatif sebagai pembatas ($R^2=0,66$). Hierarki kerentanan bentuklahan menunjukkan dataran banjir tertinggi (40,94%) dan bekas rawa belakang terendah (13,38%), dengan setiap peningkatan 1% kejadian penyakit menyebabkan penurunan produktivitas 1,78 ton/ha ($R^2=0,58$).

Penelitian ini memberikan sumbangan pada pengembangan strategi Sustainable Ecosystem Management berbasis karakteristik tertentu bentuklahan untuk optimalisasi produktivitas bawang merah di wilayah kepebisiran. Pendekatan pedogeomorfologi terbukti efektif mengidentifikasi variabilitas spasial kerentanan penyakit, dengan potensi meningkatkan produktivitas dari kondisi saat ini (10,44 ton/ha) menuju target optimal (20 ton/ha) sambil mengurangi ketergantungan penggunaan kimia sintetis. Temuan ini dapat diadaptasi untuk wilayah kepebisiran serupa, memberikan sumbangan pada ketahanan pangan nasional dan sustainable Development goals.

Kata kunci: wilayah kepebisiran, penyakit tular tanah, bawang merah, dinamika cuaca, dinamika karakter tanah

STUDY ON SOIL-BORNE DISEASE INCIDENCE IN SHALLOT THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DYNAMICS APPROACH IN COASTAL AREAS

ABSTRACT

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Indonesian coastal areas have great potential for shallot cultivation development, but the achieved productivity remains low due to soil-borne fungal disease attacks. This study aims to examine the characteristics and dynamics of coastal area environments, analyze the relationship between environmental factors and soil-borne disease incidence, and identify the determining factors of disease epidemics in shallot cultivation. The research was conducted in the coastal area of Parangtritis, Bantul Regency, across five landform units (colluvial plain, flood plain, former back swamp, buried back swamp, and sand dune) during two growing seasons (late rainy season and dry season). The research method employed a pedogeomorphological approach with spatio-temporal observations of weather factors dynamics, soil characteristics, and disease epidemics, analyzed using ANOVA, delta test, PCA, and stepwise regression.

Results show that coastal areas have a moderate climate with unique temporal patterns. The late rainy season has higher radiation and temperature (895.1 W/m², 29.5°C) but lower humidity (72.5%) compared to the dry season (799 W/m², 28.1°C, humidity 75.1%). Soil characteristics demonstrate consistent spatial hierarchy with former back swamp having optimal conditions (C-organic 1.63-1.79%, pH 6.6-6.7, CEC 51.86-52.01 cmol(+)/kg) while sand dunes are most degraded (C-organic 0.59%, pH 5.4-5.6). Temporal dynamics show progressive depletion of C-organic up to 48.5% and pH up to 30.9% due to intensive pesticide application. PCA analysis reveals a unique finding of negative correlation between relative humidity and disease development, different from inland/hinterland agricultural system patterns. Stepwise regression analysis identified soil pH and C-organic as primary limiting factors ($R^2=0.76$), followed by weather factors including solar radiation, air temperature, and relative humidity as limiting factors ($R^2=0.66$). Landform vulnerability hierarchy shows floodplain having the highest incidence (40.94%) and former back swamp the lowest (13.38%), with every 1% increase in disease incidence causing 1.78 ton/ha productivity decline ($R^2=0.58$).

This research contributes to developing Sustainable Ecosystem Management strategies based on landform-specific characteristics for optimizing shallot productivity in coastal areas. The pedogeomorphological approach proves effective in identifying spatial variability of disease vulnerability, with potential to increase productivity from current conditions (10.44 ton/ha) toward optimal targets (20 ton/ha) while reducing dependence on synthetic chemical inputs. These findings can be adapted for similar coastal regions, contributing to national food security and sustainable development goals.

Keywords: *coastal areas, soil-borne disease, shallot, weather dynamics, soil character dynamics*