

## INTISARI

Sektor FOLU selain mampu menyerap CO<sub>2</sub> ternyata juga menjadi penyumbang emisi CO<sub>2</sub> terbesar kedua di Indonesia. Emisi yang dihasilkan dari sektor FOLU tersebut salah satunya adalah Respirasi Tanah secara. Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) mengkaji kandungan CO<sub>2</sub> tanah dan emisi CO<sub>2</sub> tanah dari proses respirasi tanah pada kebun campuran di KBAK Gombang dan hutan tanaman jati di KBAK Sukolilo; (2) mengkaji pengaruh aktivitas masyarakat utamanya di bidang pertanian dan perkebunan terhadap emisi CO<sub>2</sub> tanah dari proses respirasi tanah pada kebun campuran pada dua lokasi tersebut?; dan (3) merumuskan rumusan strategi pengelolaan ekosistem karst kaitannya dengan emisi CO<sub>2</sub> tanah dari proses respirasi tanah pada kebun campuran pada dua lokasi tersebut. Penelitian dilakukan dengan pengukuran langsung di lapangan menggunakan Licor Smart Chamber, Licor Li 870 Gas analyzer dan Portable CO<sub>2</sub> meter. Pengukuran dilakukan pada ekosistem karst dengan tutupan lahan hutan tanaman jati di KBAK Sukolilo dan kebun campuran di KBAK Gombang. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Kandungan CO<sub>2</sub> tanah pada kebun campuran di KBAK Gombang memiliki rentang nilai 649,4 ppm hingga 25.660, 7 ppm, sedangkan di hutan tanaman jati KBAK Sukolilo memiliki rentang nilai 679,6 ppm hingga 20.027,3 ppm. Nilai respirasi tanah di kebun campuran KBAK Gombang memiliki rentang nilai 0,67  $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$  hingga 18,84  $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ , sedangkan hutan tanaman jati di KBAK Sukolilo memiliki rentang nilai 0,26  $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$  hingga 11,55  $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ . Berdasarkan nilai respirasi tanah tersebut dapat diketahui bahwa emisi CO<sub>2</sub> tanah pada kebun campuran di KBAK Gombang memiliki rentang nilai 49,52 ton CO<sub>2</sub>e/ha/tahun sampai 66,85 ton CO<sub>2</sub>e/ha/tahun, sedangkan pada hutan tanaman jati di KBAK Sukolilo memiliki rentang nilai 45,01 ton CO<sub>2</sub>e/ha/tahun sampai 88,69 ton CO<sub>2</sub>e/ha/tahun. Perbedaan karakteristik lokasi penelitian di KBAK Sukolilo dan KBAK Gombang berdampak pada variasi nilai kandungan respirasi tanah. Respirasi tanah pada lahan kebun campuran lebih tinggi ketika musim kemarau dan relatif stabil ketika musim penghujan, sedangkan respirasi tanah di hutan tanaman jati lebih fluktuatif ketika musim penghujan. Strategi pengelolaan lingkungan pada masing-masing lokasi penelitian berbeda-beda. Pengelolaan ekosistem karst kaitannya dengan respirasi tanah harus melibatkan masyarakat atau pengelola karena berkaitan dengan aspek sosial ekonomi masyarakat.

**Kata Kunci: Karbon, Respirasi Tanah, Kebun Campuran, Hutan Jati, Karst**

## ***ABSTRACT***

The FOLU sector is capable of absorbing CO<sub>2</sub>; however, it is also the second-largest contributor to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Indonesia. One emission produced by the FOLU sector is soil respiration. The objectives of this study are to: (1) examine soil CO<sub>2</sub> content and emissions from soil respiration processes in mixed and teak plantations in KBAK Gombong and Sukolilo; (2) examine the effect of community activities, primarily agricultural and plantation activities, on soil CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from soil respiration in mixed plantations in the two locations; and (3) formulate a strategy for managing karst ecosystems in relation to soil CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from soil respiration in mixed plantations in the two locations. Research was conducted through direct field measurements using a Licor Smart Chamber, a Licor Li-870 gas analyzer, and a portable CO<sub>2</sub> meter. Measurements were taken in karst ecosystems with teak plantation cover in KBAK Sukolilo and in mixed plantations in KBAK Gombong. The results of the study show that the soil CO<sub>2</sub> content in the mixed plantations in KBAK Gombong ranges from 649.4 to 25,660.7 ppm. In the teak plantations in KBAK Sukolilo, the range is from 679.6 to 20,027.3 ppm. Soil respiration values in the mixed plantation in KBAK Gombong ranged from 0.67 to 18.84  $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ , and in the teak plantation in KBAK Sukolilo, they ranged from 0.26 to 11.55  $\mu\text{mol}/\text{m}^2/\text{s}$ . Based on these values, soil CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the mixed plantation in KBAK Gombong range from 49.52 to 66.85 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per hectare per year, whereas in the teak plantation in KBAK Sukolilo, they range from 45.01 to 88.69 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e per hectare per year. The differences in the characteristics of the research locations in KBAK Sukolilo and KBAK Gombong impact the variation in soil respiration values. Soil respiration in mixed gardens is higher during the dry season and relatively stable during the rainy season. In contrast, soil respiration in teak plantations fluctuates more during the rainy season. Environmental management strategies differ at each research location. Karst ecosystem management related to soil respiration must involve community members or managers because it is closely tied to the community's socioeconomic aspects.

***Keywords: Carbon, Soil Respiration, Mixed Plantation, Teak Forest, Karst***