

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji perkembangan tanah dan mengklasifikasikan tanah berdasarkan USDA, FAO dan Klasifikasi Tanah Nasional di Pathuk, Gunung Kidul. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan di Katena Gunung Api purba Nglanggeran dengan Gunung Manuk dan Gunung Purba Desa Salam yang menjadi daerah penelitian. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan menarik garis lurus mengarah ke Timur laut dari Gunung Manuk dan Gunung Purba Desa Salam. Analisis sampel ini meliputi analisis fisika, kimia dan mineralogi yang dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Umum Tanah, Laboratorium Fisika Tanah dan Kimia Tanah Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Gadjah Mada, serta di Laboratorium XRD Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Yogyakarta. Parameter fisika tanah meliputi analisis BV, BJ, porositas, dan tekstur tanah, sedangkan untuk parameter kimia tanah meliputi parameter pH, kapasitas pertukaran kation, kandungan bahan organik, kejenuhan basa, kation tertukar, dan analisis mineralogi tanah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kedua Gunung Manuk dan Gunung Purba Desa Salam merupakan Gunung Api Purba dasar laut, dimana sejak zaman miosen awal secara bertahap naik ke permukaan, naiknya katena kedua gunung ini kepermukaan membentuk tanah yang saat ini diklasifikasi dengan Ordo Inceptisol dan Alfisol dalam sistem klasifikasi USDA, klasifikasi FAO dengan Cambisols, Alisols, Luvisols, serta Regosols, dan sistem Klasifikasi Tanah Nasional berupa Mediteran, Kambisol dan Regosol. Tingkat perkembangan tanah memasuki tahap Transisi (*Intermediate Stage*) dengan ditunjukkannya ciri fraksi lempung dengan $KPK < 25 \text{ me}/100\text{g}$, terdapat mineral yang mudah lapuk, serta nisbah debu/lempung yang mulai meningkat.

Kata Kunci: Perkembangan Tanah, Klasifikasi Tanah, Gunung Manuk.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the phase of soil development and to classify the soils based on USDA Keys to Soil Taxonomy, FAO World Reference Base for Soil Resources, and Klasifikasi tanah Nasional in Pathuk, Gunung Kidul. Sample collection conducted in Catena of Ancient Volcanic Mountain of Nglanggeran with Gunung Manuk and Ancient Volcano of Salam Village which became the research area. Sample Collection was doing by drawing a straight line to the northeast hillside of Manuk Mountain and Ancient Mountain of Salam Village as well. The sample analysis consisted of physics analysis, chemistry, and mineralogy which conducted in General soil laboratory, soil physics laboratory, and soil chemistry laboratory of Agriculture Faculty Universitas Gadjah Mada, also in XRD Laboratory of Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Yogyakarta. The physical parameters were bulk density, mass volume, porosity, and soil texture, while for soil chemical parameters were pH, cation exchange capacity, organic matter content, base saturation, exchangeable cation, and soil mineralogy analysis. The study shows that both of Ancient Mountain of Salam Village nor, Manuk mountain was an underwater ancient volcano, which, from the era of early Miocene gradually rising to the surface, the rise of this two mountain katena to the surface was forming the soil that nowadays classified as Inceptisols and Alfisols in Ordo of USDA classification system, with FAO Cambisols, Alisols, Luvisols and Regosols, also Mediteran, Kambisol, and Regosol in Klasifikasi tanah Nasional system. The phase of soil development was entering the Transition Phase (*Intermediate Stage*) by the characteristics that showed as clay fraction with CEC < 25 me/100g, consisting the mineral that easy to be weathered, also the increasing ratio of silt/clay.

Key Words: Soil Development, Soil Classification, Manuk Mountain.