



## INTISARI

Lahan di bagian hulu Sub-DAS Bompon banyak dimanfaatkan untuk pertanian. Karakteristik dan persebaran satuan tanah penting untuk dikaji agar pengelolaan lahan untuk pertanian dapat dilakukan secara tepat. Penelitian terkait karakteristik tanah di bagian hulu Sub-DAS Bompon sudah pernah dilakukan namun terbatas pada sepenggal lereng dan belum mengidentifikasi terkait distribusinya. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi proses pedogenesis, karakteristik, dan distribusi tanah di bagian hulu Sub-DAS Bompon. Titik sampel pengamatan berjumlah 19 pedon yang ditentukan berdasarkan posisi lereng yaitu, lereng atas, lereng tengah, lereng bawah, dan dasar lembah. Persebaran titik sampel ditentukan menggunakan metode *transect* pada lereng atas, lereng tengah dan lereng bawah dan *purposive sampling* pada dasar lembah. Parameter penelitian meliputi tekstur, KPK, kation basa tertukar, kejenuhan basa, C-organik, pH aktual, dan nitrogen total. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan perkembangan tanah dipicu oleh proses eluviasi-iluviasi di dalam profil tanah. Karakteristik tanah pada dasar lembah cukup berbeda dibandingkan dengan lereng atas, lereng tengah, dan lereng bawah. Terdapat 7 family tanah yang berkembang di bagian hulu Sub-DAS Bompon yaitu : 1) *Ultic Hapludalfs, Very-fine, Kaolinitic, Subactive-Semiactive, Isohyperthermic* 2) *Typic Kandiudalfs, Very-fine, Kaolinitic, Subactive-Semiactive, Isohyperthermic*. 3) *Typic Haplohumults, Very-fine, Kaolinitic, Semiactive-Active, Isohyperthermic* 4) *Typic Hapludalfs, Very-fine, Kaolinitic, Active, Isohyperthermic* 5) *Oxyaquic Kandiudalfs, Very-fine, Subactive Kaolinitic, Isohyperthermic* 6) *Oxyaquic Eutrudepts, Very-fine, Kaolinitic, Subactive, Isohyperthermic* 7) *Typic Endoaquepts, Very-fine, Kaolinitic, Subactive, Isohyperthermic*. SPT konsosiasi ditemukan pada lereng atas dan dasar lembah sedangkan SPT kompleks ditemukan pada lereng tengah dan lereng bawah.

Kata kunci : Genesis, Klasifikasi, *toposequence*, Sub-DAS Bompon.



## ABSTRACT

The upstream of Bompon Sub-Watershed is widely used for agriculture. Study of characteristics and distribution of soil units are important to appropriate land management for agriculture. Study about soil characteristic in the upstream of Bompon Sub-Watershed has been carried out but is limited to a slope and has not identified its distribution. The purpose of this study was to identify the pedogenesis process, soil characteristics, and soil distribution in the upstream of the Bompon Sub-watershed. The observation sample points were 19 pedons which were determined based on the slope position that is upper slopes, middle slopes, lower slopes, and valley. The distribution of sample points was determined using the transect on the upper, middle and lower slopes and purposive sampling at the bottom of the valley. The parameter used are texture, CEC, exchangeable cation, base saturation, organic carbon, pH actual, and total nitrogen. The results showed that soil development was triggered by a process of eluviation in the soil profile. The soil characteristics at the valley are quite different compared to the upper, middle and lower slopes. here are 7 soil families are developing in the upstream of the Bompon Sub-watershed, that is : 1) *Ultic Hapludalfs, Very-fine, Kaolinitic, Subactive-Semiactive, Isohyperthermic* 2) *Typic Kandiudalfs, Very-fine, Kaolinitic, Subactive-Semiactive, Isohyperthermic*. 3) *Typic Haplohumults, Very-fine, Kaolinitic, Semiactive-Active, Isohyperthermic* 4) *Typic Hapludalfs, Very-fine, Kaolinitic, Active, Isohyperthermic* 5) *Oxyaquic Kandiudalfs, Very-fine, Subactive Kaolinitic, Isohyperthermic* 6) *Oxyaquic Eutrudepts, Very-fine, Kaolinitic, Subactive, Isohyperthermic* 7) *Typic Endoaquepts, Very-fine, Kaolinitic, Subactive, Isohyperthermic*. Consosition are found on the upper slopes and valley while complex are found on the middle and lower slopes.

Keyword : Genesis, Clasification, Toposequence, Bompon Sub-Watershed