

KAJIAN LAJU PERMEABILITAS DAN KADAR AIR TANAH PADA TIGA TIPE PENGGUNAAN LAHAN DI KELURAHAN GAMBESI KOTA TERNATE

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RINGKASAN

Permeabilitas tanah menunjukkan kemampuan tanah meloloskan air. Struktur dan tekstur tanah serta unsur organik lainnya ikut ambil bagian dalam menaikkan laju permeabilitas tanah. Kadar air tanah adalah sejumlah air yang terkandung di dalam suatu benda, seperti tanah (yang disebut juga kelembaban tanah), bebatuan, bahan pertanian, dan sebagainya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui nilai laju permeabilitas tanah dan kadar air tanah pada tiga tipe penggunaan lahan di Kelurahan Gambesi. Metode penentuan sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode purposive random sampling, identifikasi sifat-sifat tanah di lapangan dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik identifikasi boring, ring sampel dan pembuatan profil. Teknik pengambilan sampel tanah dilakukan dengan cara terusik dan tidak terusik untuk keperluan analisis di laboratorium. Hasil penelitian laju permeabilitas tanah memiliki laju yang berbeda dengan kriteria yang sama yaitu agak lambat. Kadar air tanah memiliki nilai kadar air yang berbeda tetapi kriteria yang sama yaitu titik layu permanen. Penggunaan lahan berpengaruh terhadap kadar air dan permeabilitas tanah.

Kata kunci: Laju Permeabilitas Tanah, Kadar Air Tanah, Tipe Penggunaan Lahan.

STUDY OF GROUNDWATER PERMEABILITY AND LEVELS IN THREE
TYPES OF LAND USE IN GAMBESI SUB-GAMBESI, TERNATE CITY

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SUMMARY

Soil permeability indicates the ability of the soil to pass water. Soil structure and texture as well as other organic elements take part in increasing the rate of soil permeability. Soil water content is the amount of water contained in an object, such as soil (also called soil moisture), rocks, agricultural materials, and so on. This study aims to determine the value of the rate of soil permeability and soil water content in three types of land use in Gambesi Village. The sampling method used in this research is purposive random sampling method, the identification of soil properties in the field is carried out using boring identification techniques, sample rings and profiling. The technique of taking soil samples was carried out in a disturbed and undisturbed way for analysis purposes in the laboratory. The results of the research on the rate of soil permeability have a different rate with the same criteria, which is a bit slow. Soil water content has different water content values but the same criteria are permanent wilting point. Land use affects water content and soil permeability.

Keywords: Soil Permeability Rate, Soil Water Content, Land Use Type .