IRSAN FATARUBA NPM : 04391711042. EVALUASI KEMAMPUAN LAHAN DI DESA GALALA KECAMATAN OBA UTARA

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RINGKASAN

Sumberdaya lahan di Desa Galala mempunyai karakteristik yang berbeda-beda baik dalam hal iklim, topografi, geologi, tanah, penggunaan lahan maupun kondisi hidrologi. Perbedaan karakteristik lahan tersebut dapat pempengaruhi potensi lahan untuk berbagai penggunaan lahan baik penggunaan pertanian maupun pengembalaan, hutan dan cagar alam. Penetilian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik lahan, mengevaluasi kemampuann lahan sampai pada kategori satuan kemampuan lahan dan menentukan arahan pengelolaan lahan atau konservasi tanah pada lahan pertanian di Desa Galala Kecamatan Oba Utara. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode servei tanah dengan sistem jarak observasi survei bebas yang dikombinasikan dengan sistem transek. Evaluasi kemampuan lahan menggunakan metode pembandingan (*matching*) antara karakteristik lahan setiap satuan lahan dengan kriteria klasifikasi kemampuan lahan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan karaktersitik lahan yang mempengaruhi kemampuan lahan kelas III meliputi kepekaan erosi tanah agak tinggi sampai tinggi (KE4 & KE5), drainase agak buruk (d3), kadang-kadang terancam banjir (O2), sebaran batuan sedikit (b1), lereng 8-15% dan tingkat erosi sedang (e2). Pada kelas IV dipengaruhi oleh kelas drainase buruk (d4), sering terancam banjir (O3), lereng 15-30% dan erosi agak berat (e3). Sementara pada kelas VII dipengaruhi karakteristik lereng permukaan curam (45-65%) dan erosi tanah sangat berat (e5). Terdapat 4 kelas kemampuan lahan yaitu kelas III seluas 166,8 ha (47,8%), kelas IV seluas 97 ha (27,8%), kelas VII seluas 83,9 ha (24,1%) dan kelas VIII seluas 1,1 ha (0,3%). Kelas III terbagi atas 5 satuan kemampuan lahan yaitu S_{KL} IIIKE4, IIId3.KE4, IIIKE4.b1, IIIKE4.O2, IIIC.KE5.e2. Kelas IV terbagi atas 2 satuan kemampuan yaitu S_{KL} IVd4.O3 dan IVD.e3, pada kelas VII juga terbagi atas 2 satuan kemampuan lahan yaitu S_{KL} VIIe5 dan VIIF.e5. Sementara pada kelas VIII hanya terbagi satu satuan kemampuan lahan yaitu S_{KL} VIIIb4. Pengelolaan terhadap faktor pembatas karakteristik lahan meliputi pengolahan tanah, pembuatan saluran drainase, pemberian bahan organik, pengumpulan batuan di permukaan, pembuatan tanggul penahan banjir, reboisasi lahan pertanian dengan tanaman kehutanan, penerapan sistem agroforesty, penanaman menurut kontur, penanaman tanaman tanaman penutup tanah (*legume cover crop*) dan penanaman tanaman pupuk hijau.

Kata Kunci : Kerakteristik lahan, kemampuan lahan, pengelolaan lahan Desa Galala

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SUMMARY

Land resources in Galala Village have different characteristics in terms of climate, topography, geology, soil, land use and hydrological conditions. Differences in land characteristics can affect the potential of land for various land uses, both agricultural and grazing, forests and nature reserves. This study aims to determine the characteristics of the land, evaluate the ability of the land to the category of land capability units and determine the direction of land management or soil conservation on agricultural land in Galala Village, North Oba District. This research uses a ground service method with a distance survey observation system combined with a transect system. The evaluation of land capability uses the matching method between the land characteristics of each land unit and the land capability classification criteria. The results showed that the land characteristics that affect land capability for class III include moderate to high soil erosion sensitivity (KE4 & KE5), poor drainage (d3), sometimes threatened with flooding (O2), rock distribution slightly (b1), slope 8 -15% and moderate erosion rate (e2). Class IV is affected by poor drainage class (d4), often threatened by flooding (O3), 15-30% slopes and moderately heavy erosion (e3). Meanwhile, class VII is influenced by the characteristics of steep surface slopes (45-65%) and very heavy soil erosion (e5). There are 4 land capability classes, namely class III covering an area of 166.8 ha (47.8%), class IV covering an area of 97 ha (27.8%), class VII covering an area of 83.9 ha (24.1%) and class VIII covering an area of 1 .1 ha (0.3%). Class III is divided into 5 units of land capability, namely SKL IIIKE4, IIId3.KE4, IIIKE4.b1, IIIKE4.O2, IIIC.KE5.e2. Class IV is divided into 2 units of capability, namely SKL IVd4.O3 and IVD.e3, in class VII is also divided into 2 units of land capability, namely SKL VIIe5 and VIIF.e5. Meanwhile in class VIII, there is only one unit of land capability, namely SKL VIIIb4. Management of the limiting factors of land characteristics includes tillage, construction of drainage channels, application of organic matter, collection of rock on the surface, construction of flood barriers, reforestation of agricultural land with forestry plants, application of agroforesty systems, planting according to contours, planting of cover crops (legumes). cover crop) and planting green manure.

Keywords: land characteristics,land capability, land management, galala village.