

**RISDAYANTI EDY 04391611016. EVALUASI KESESUAIAN LAHAN
UNTUK TANAMAN UBI KAYU (*Manihot esculenta*) DI DAS GUFASA**

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RINGKASAN

Evaluasi lahan adalah proses penilaian penampilan lahan untuk tujuan tertentu, meliputi pelaksanaan dan interpretasi survei serta studi bentuk lahan, tanah, vegetasi, iklim, dan aspek lahan lainnya agar dapat mengidentifikasi dan membuat perbandingan berbagai penggunaan lahan yang mungkin dikembangkan. Adapun tujuan dalam penelitian ini yaitu: 1. Mengetahui kesesuaian lahan untuk tanaman Ubi Kayu yang ada di DAS Gufasa. 2. Menentukan pengelolaan lahan untuk tanaman Ubi Kayu di DAS Gufasa. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di DAS Gufasa . Analisis sampel tanah dilaksanakan di laboratorium kimia dan kesuburan tanah, Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar. Sampel fisik tanah di Laboratorium tanah Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Khairun Ternate, penelitian ini berlangsung pada bulan Oktober sampai November Tahun 2021. Evaluasi kesesuaian lahan untuk tanaman ubi kayu di DAS Gufasa mengacu pada sistem klasifikasi kesesuaian lahan FAO (1976) sampai pada kategori satuan (unit) kesesuaian lahan. Ada dua kondisi kesesuaian lahan yang disajikan yaitu kesesuaian lahan aktual (A) dan kesesuaian potensial (P). Kesesuaian lahan aktual untuk tanaman ubi kayu di DAS Gufasa adalah sesuai (S) dengan luas 426 Ha (40,4%) dan tidak sesuai (N) dengan luas 629,3 Ha (526%). Lahan yang sesuai (S) terbagi atas dua kelas yaitu cukup sesuai (S2) dengan luas 108.0 Ha (10,2%) dan sesuai marginal (S3) dengan luas 318 Ha (30,1%). Kondisi lahan potensial merupakan kondisi yang diharapkan sesudah diberikan masukan sesuai dengan tingkat pengelolaan yang akan diterapkan, sehingga dapat diduga tingkat produktivitas dari suatu lahan serta hasil produksi persatuan luasnya. Kesesuaian lahan potensial untuk tanaman ubi kayu apabila dilakukan upaya perbaikan faktor pembatas lahan diperoleh lahan yang sesuai (S) seluas 360.8 Ha (28.31%) dan tidak sesuai (N) seluas 913.6 Ha (7.15%). Artinya terjadi penambahan lahan sesuai (S), luas kelas cukup sesuai (S2) luas lahan 108.0 Ha (8.4%) dan S3 sesuai marginal dengan luas lahan 252.8 Ha (24%), dan berkurangnya faktor pembatas lahan.

Kata kunci: DAS Gufasa, evaluasi lahan, karakteristik tanaman ubi kayu.

RISDAYANTI EDY 04391611016. LAND EVALUATION OF LAND SUITABILITY FOR PLANTS OF CASSAVA YAM (*Manihot esculenta*) IN GUFASA WATERSHED.

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SUMMARY

Land evaluation is the process of assessing the appearance of land for a specific purpose, including conducting and interpreting surveys and studies of landforms, soils, vegetation, climate, and other land aspects in order to identify and make comparisons of various land uses that may be developed. The objectives of this research are: 1. To determine the suitability of land for cassava plants in the Gufasa watershed. 2. Determine land management for cassava in the Gufasa watershed. Research This research was conducted in the Gufasa Watershed, West Regency. Soil sample analysis was carried out in the chemical and soil fertility laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Hasanuddin University Makassar. Physical soil samples in the soil laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture, Khairun University, Ternate, this research took place from October to November 2021. Evaluation of land suitability for cassava in the Gufasa watershed, , South , refers to the FAO land suitability classification system (1976) to land suitability unit category. There are two land suitability conditions presented, namely actual land suitability (A) and potential suitability (P). The actual land suitability for cassava in the Gufasa watershed of is suitable (S) with an area of 426 Ha (40,4%) and not suitable (N) with an area of 629,3 Ha (526%). Suitable land (S) is divided into two classes, namely moderately suitable (S2) with an area of 108.0 Ha (10,2%) and marginally suitable (S3) with an area of 318 Ha (30,1%). Potential land conditions are conditions that are expected after being given input according to the level of management that will be applied, so that it can be estimated the level of productivity of a land as well as the production yield per unit area. The suitability of potential land for cassava plants if efforts are made to improve the land limiting factor, obtained suitable (S) land of 360.8 Ha (28.31%) and unsuitable (N) of 913.6 Ha (7.15%). This means that there is an addition of suitable land (S), a fairly suitable class area (S2) with a land area of 108.0 Ha (8.4%) and S3 according to marginal land area of 252.8 Ha (24%), and a reduction in land limiting factors.

Keywords: Gufasa watershed, land evaluation, plant characteristics
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