

**STUDI SIFAT FISIKA TANAH
PADA BERBAGAI PENGGUNAAN LAHAN
DI DESA PEMATANG GAJAH KECAMATAN JAMBI LUAR KOTA
KABUPATEN MUARO JAMBI**

Ade Derevma¹⁾, Heri Junedi²⁾ dan Agus Kurniawan M³⁾

¹ Alumni Jurusan Agroekoteknologi Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Jambi

² Dosen Jurusan Agroekoteknologi Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Jambi
Kampus Pinang Masak, Mendalo Darat, Jambi 36361

*Alamat korespondensi: derevadek@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The population growth in Indonesia is increasing from year to year, which is always accompanied by demand for land. The research was carried out in Pematang Gajah Village, Jambi Luar Kota District, Muaro Jambi Regency, Jambi Province. Soil sample analysis was carried out at the Soil Fertility Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Jambi University. The research method uses a survey method on land use for rubber plantations, oil palm plantations and shrubs. Determination of sample points is based on Homogeneous Land Units (SLH) which are built based on slope class (0-3%, 3-8% and 8-15%) and land use. The number of samples taken at the research location was 27 points with 2 depths, namely 0-30 cm and 30-60 cm, so there were 54 soil samples. The results of the research show that differences in land use for rubber plantations, oil palm plantations and shrubs do not cause differences in soil texture and structure. Soil organic matter was highest in shrub plantations, followed by land use for rubber plantations and shrub plantations. The highest soil volume weight is in oil palm plantation land use and the lowest is in bush land use, followed by rubber plantations. The highest total pore space and soil water content are on rubber plantation land use. Differences in slope classes affect soil organic matter content, soil volume weight, total soil pore space and soil water content.

Keywords: Gardens, Land use, Physical Properties, Slopes

ABSTRAK

Pertambahan jumlah penduduk di Indonesia semakin meningkat dari tahun ke tahun yang selalu diiringi dengan permintaan kebutuhan lahan. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Desa Pematang Gajah, Kecamatan Jambi Luar Kota, Kabupaten Muaro Jambi, Provinsi Jambi. Analisis sampel tanah dilakukan di Laboratorium Kesuburan Tanah

Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Jambi. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode survei pada penggunaan lahan kebun karet, kebun kelapa sawit dan semak belukar. Penetapan titik sampel berdasarkan Satuan Lahan Homogen (SLH) yang dibangun berdasarkan kelas lereng (0-3%, 3-8% dan 8-15%) dan penggunaan lahan. Banyaknya sampel yang diambil pada lokasi penelitian yaitu ada 27 titik dengan 2 kedalaman yaitu 0-30 cm dan 30-60 cm sehingga terdapat 54 sampel tanah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan penggunaan lahan perkebunan karet, perkebunan kelapa sawit dan semak belukar tidak menyebabkan perbedaan tekstur dan struktur dan tekstur tanah. Bahan organik tanah tertinggi pada perkebunan semak belukar diikuti penggunaan lahan perkebunan karet dan perkebunan semak belukar. Bobot volume tanah tertinggi pada penggunaan lahan perkebunan kelapa sawit dan terendah pada penggunaan lahan semak belukar diikuti perkebunan karet. Total ruang pori dan kadar air tanah tertinggi pada penggunaan lahan perkebunan karet. Perbedaan kelas lereng mempengaruhi kandungan bahan organik tanah, bobot volume tanah, total ruang pori tanah dan kadar air tanah.

Kata kunci: Kebun, Penggunaan lahan, Sifat Fisika, Lereng