

RINGKASAN

Lahan merupakan sumber daya yang tidak terbaharui dan penting untuk pengembangan usaha pertanian. Kebutuhan lahan pertanian semakin meningkat seiring dengan meningkatnya jumlah penduduk. Ketersediaan lahan subur yang terbatas mendorong dimanfaatkannya lahan kering untuk pertanian, namun produktivitas rendah, sehingga perlu pengelolaan secara benar dan pemanfaatannya harus sesuai kemampuannya agar lahan tidak rusak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kelas kemampuan lahan kering di Kecamatan Karangjambu, Kabupaten Purbalingga, mengetahui faktor-faktor yang menghambat kemampuan lahan di daerah penelitian, dan mengetahui arahan pertanian berkelanjutan yang sesuai dengan kemampuan lahan di Kecamatan Karangjambu, Kabupaten Purbalingga.

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Januari sampai April 2017 di lahan kering Kecamatan Karangjambu, Kabupaten Purbalingga. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah survei. Pengambilan sampel berdasarkan pada satuan lahan homogen (SLH). Terdapat sepuluh SLH pada peta, setiap SLH diambil satu titik sampel untuk dijadikan lokasi pengambilan sampel tanah di lapang. Penentuan kelas kemampuan lahan didasarkan pada karakteristik lahan, yaitu: lereng, kedalaman efektif, tekstur, drainase, permeabilitas, batuan permukaan, ancaman banjir dan erosi. Analisis data dilakukan dengan mencocokkan karakteristik lahan hasil analisis di lapang dan laboratorium dengan karakteristik kemampuan lahan menurut Arsyad (2010).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa : 1) Lahan kering di Kecamatan Karangjambu, Kabupaten Purbalingga terdiri dari empat kelas kemampuan lahan yaitu kelas II, III, IV, dan VIII. 2) Faktor penghambat yang perlu diperbaiki adalah lereng, permeabilitas dan drainase. 3) Arahan pertanian berkelanjutan yang seharusnya dilakukan antara lain dengan pemupukan berimbang, penambahan bahan organik, konservasi secara mekanik dan secara vegetatif.

SUMMARY

Land is resource that can not be renewed and it is essential for the development of agricultural enterprises. The need for agricultural land increases as much as the increasing of population density. The availability of limited fertile land encourages the use of dry land for agriculture. However productivity is low, thus it needs a proper management and the utilization should be appropriate with capability so that the land is not damaged. This research aimed to find out classification of dry land capability in Karangjambu Subdistrict, Purbalingga Regency, to identify factors that inhibit ability of land in the research area, and to find out direction of sustainable agriculture in accordance with land ability in Karangjambu Subdistrict, Purbalingga Regency.

This research was conducted from January to April 2017 in dry land of Karangjambu Subdistrict, Purbalingga Regency. The research method used was survey. Sampling was based on a homogeneous land unit. Homogeneous land unit was taken in each homogeneous land unit at the location of soil sampling in the field. There were ten homogeneous land unit that was created on the map, therefore total of soil samples were ten. The determination of the class of land capability was based on the characteristics of land, those are: slope, effective depth, texture, drainage, permeability, surface rock, flood threat and erosion. Data analysis was done by matching the characteristics of land of analysis result in the field and laboratory with the characteristics of land capability according to Arsyad (2010).

The results showed as followed: 1) dry land in Karangjambu Subdistrict, Purbalingga Regency consisted of five classes of land capability of classes II, III, IV, and VIII. 2) The inhibiting factors that should be fixed we slope, permeability and drainage. 3) Sustainable agricultural direction which should be conducted are balanced fertilization, addition of organic material, mechanical and vegetative conservation.