

RINGKASAN

Bahan organik tanah merupakan salah satu kunci kesuburan tanah. Kandungan bahan organik yang rendah dapat mengakibatkan penurunan produktivitas lahan. Informasi tentang kandungan bahan organik tanah penting kaitannya untuk perencanaan perbaikan kesuburan tanah dalam kegiatan pertanian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui zona agroekologi di Kecamatan Kebasen serta mengetahui sebaran bahan organik tanah di kecamatan Kebasen Kabupaten Banyumas.

Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Oktober 2017 - Desember 2017 di Kecamatan Kebasen Kabupaten Banyumas dan analisis tanah dilakukan di Laboratorium Ilmu Tanah Fakultas Petanian Universitas Jenderal Soedirman dan Balai Pengkajian Lingkungan Pertanian, Pati. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode survei tanah tinjau mendalam dengan skala 1:75.000. Pengamatan dan pengambilan sampel didasarkan pada Satuan Lahan Homogen (SLH) yang ditentukan atas dasar tumpang susun (*overlay*) antara peta administrasi, peta jenis tanah, peta tutupan lahan, peta kelerengan dan peta curah hujan. Berdasarkan interpretasi peta ada 17 SLH yang terbentuk dan titik sampel sejumlah 29 titik sampel. Variabel yang diamati meliputi kandungan bahan organik tanah, permeabilitas tanah dan tekstur tanah.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Kecamatan Kebasen memiliki 4 zona agroekologi yaitu Zona Iax, IIax, IIIax dan IVax. Sebaran bahan organik tanah di kecamatan Kebasen dikategorikan sangat rendah dengan luasan 60,59 Ha, kategori rendah seluas 1722,7 Ha dan kategori sedang seluas 2118,11 Ha.

Kata Kunci : Bahan Organik Tanah, Zona Agroekologi

SUMMARY

Soil organic matter is one of the key to soil fertility. The decline of soil organic matter content can decrease land productivity. Information about soil organic matter content is important for planning improvement of soil fertility. The aim of this research was to know the various of agroecological zones in Kebasen District and to know the distribution of soil organic matter in Kebasen Distict, Banyumas Regency.

The research was conducted in Kebasen District Banyumas Regency and soil analysis was conducted at the laboratory of Soil Science, faculty of agriculture Jendral Soedirman University and Agricultural Environment Research Institute, Pati. This research used a deep review soil survei method with scales 1:75.000. The observation and sampling method were based on homogeneous land units (HLU) which formed from the overlay between administration map, soil map, landuse map, slope map and rainfall map. There were 17 HLU and 29 point samples based on map interpretation. The variables observed include soil organic matter, soil permeability and soil texture.

The result showed that Kebasen Distict has 4 agroecological zones namely Iax Zone, IIax Zone, IIIax Zone and IVax Zone. The distribution of soil organic matter in Kebasen District categorized as very low with an area 60,59 Ha, categorized as low with an area 1722,7 Ha and categorized as medium with an area 2118,11 Ha.

Key Words : Soil Organic Matter, Agreocological Zone