

## RINGKASAN

Kawasan Karst Gombang merupakan formasi batuan gamping yang terdapat di selatan Kabupaten Kebumen. Kawasan ini memiliki kenampakan alam berupa perbukitan berlereng landai hingga curam. Daerah perbukitan umumnya digunakan untuk pertanian lahan kering seperti, perkebunan, tegalan, dan hutan produksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat kepekaan erosi (*erodibilitas*) di Kawasan Karst Gombang pada berbagai penggunaan lahan dan kemiringan lereng serta mengetahui faktor utama yang mempengaruhinya.

Penelitian dilaksanakan dari bulan Maret sampai Juli 2020 menggunakan metode survei dengan bantuan peta Satuan Lahan Homogen (SLH). Penentuan titik sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Analisis sampel tanah dilakukan di BPTP Semarang dan Laboratorium Tanah dan Sumberdaya Lahan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. Data hasil analisis dihitung menggunakan metode K-USLE untuk mengetahui tingkat kepekaan erosi pada tiap SLH. Besarnya pengaruh variabel penelitian terhadap tingkat kepekaan erosi diketahui melalui analisis statistik koefisien korelasi Pearson dan Spearman.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kepekaan erosi di daerah tersebut memiliki rentang kelas sangat rendah hingga sangat tinggi. Nilai K terendah sebesar 0,008 pada SLH C5b1 di Desa Wangunweni, sementara nilai K tertinggi sebesar 0,972 pada SLH A1b di Desa Pakuran. Analisis koefisien korelasi menunjukkan bahwa faktor utama yang mempengaruhi tingkat kepekaan erosi tersebut adalah tekstur tanah yaitu sebesar 70,1%.

**Kata kunci:** K-USLE, erodibilitas, Karst Gombang

## SUMMARY

*The karst Area of Gombong is a limestone rock formation located in the south of Kebumen Regency. This area has a natural appearance in the form of sloped hills with gentle slopes to steep. Hilly areas are commonly used for dry land farming such as plantations, moors, and production forests. This study aims to find out the level of erosion sensitivity (erodibility) in the Karst Area of Gombong on various land use and slope and also to find out the main factors affecting it.*

*The research was conducted from March to July 2020 using survey methods with the help of a homogeneous land unit map. Sample point were determined using purposive sampling techniques. Analysis of soil samples was conducted at BPTP Semarang and Laboratory of Soil and Land Resource, faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Sudirman University. The analysis data was calculated using the K-USLE method to determine the level of erosion sensitivity in each SLH. The amount of influence of research variables on erosion sensitivity levels is known through statistical analysis of correlation coefficients Pearson and Spearman*

*The results showed that the level of erodibility in the area has a very low to very high class range. The lowest K was 0.008 at SLH C5b1 on Wangunweni Village, while the highest K was 0.972 at SLH A1b on Pakuran Village. Analysis of correlation coefficients showed that the main factor affecting the erodibility level was the soil texture in amount of 70.1%.*

**Keywords:** K-USLE, erodibility, karst area of gombong

