

**EVALUASI KESESUAIAN LAHAN UNTUK TANAMAN
KELAPA SAWIT (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) DI NAGARI LUBUK
ULANG ALING SELATAN KABUPATEN SOLOK SELATAN**

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EVALUASI KESESUAIAN LAHAN UNTUK TANAMAN KELAPA SAWIT(*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) DI NAGARI LUBUK ULANG ALING SELATAN KABUPATEN SOLOK SELATAN

ABSTRAK

Penelitian tentang evaluasi kesesuaian lahan penting untuk dilakukan dalam rangka melihat potensi suatu daerah untuk dikembangkan menjadi lokasi budidaya komoditas tanaman tertentu, seperti kelapa sawit. Penelitian ini telah dilakukan di Kenagarian Lubuk Ulang Aling Selatan, Kabupaten Solok Selatan mulai dari bulan Mei sampai dengan Juli 2021. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui tingkat kesesuaian lahan serta mendapatkan peta kesesuaian lahan untuk tanaman kelapa sawit di daerah tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei yang terdiri dari 3 tahap yaitu pra survei, survei utama dan analisis tanah di laboratorium Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian (BPTP) Sukarami, Kabupaten Solok. Pengklasifikasian evaluasi kesesuaian lahan tanaman kelapa sawit dilakukan dengan metode *matching* yaitu membandingkan karakteristik lahan pada setiap satuan lahan dengan persyaratan tumbuh tanaman kelapa sawit. Dari penelitian didapatkan hasil kesesuaian lahan aktual pada satuan lahan (SL) I tergolong kelas N (tidak sesuai) sub-kelas N_{lp} dengan faktor pembatas penyiapan lahan. Pada SL II tergolong kelas S2 (cukup sesuai) sub-kelas S2_{tc,wa,rc,nr,eh} dengan faktor pembatas temperatur, ketersediaan air, media perakaran, retensi hara dan bahaya erosi. Pada SL III tergolong kelas S2 (cukup sesuai) sub-kelas S2_{tc,wa,rc,eh,fh} dengan faktor pembatas temperatur, ketersediaan air, media perakaran, bahaya erosi, dan bahaya banjir. Sedangkan untuk SL IV, V dan VIII tergolong kelas S3 (sesuai marginal) sub-kelas S3_{eh} yaitu dengan faktor pembatas bahaya erosi. Usaha perbaikan pada lahan dapat berupa pembuatan teras, guludan, vegetasi penutup lahan, dan penggunaan bahan kapur serta pupuk organik maupun anorganik.

Kata kunci : evaluasi, kesesuaian lahan, kelapa sawit, retensi hara, bahaya erosi, satuan lahan.

EVALUATION OF LAND SUITABILITY FOR OIL PALM (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) IN SOUTH LUBUK ULANG ALING SOUTH SOLOK DISTRICT

ABSTRACT

Research on the evaluation of land suitability is important in order to determine the potential of an area to be developed as a location for the cultivation of certain plant commodities, such as oil palm. This research was carried out in South Lubuk Ulang Aling, South Solok District from May until July 2021. The objectives of this study were to determine the level of land suitability and to create a map of the land suitability of oil palm crops on that area. This present study was a survey consisted of 3 stages, namely pre-survey, main survey and soil analysis in the laboratory of the Institute of Agricultural Technology Assessment, located in Sukarami, Solok District.. The classification of land suitability evaluation for oil palm was carried out by the matching method, which is compared the characteristics of the land in each land unit with the growth requirements of oil palm plants. The research results, were the actual land suitability on land unit (SL) I classified as class N (not suitable) sub-class N_{lp} with limiting factor is land preparation. SL II, was classified as S2 class (sufficiently suitable) sub-class S2_{tc,wa,rc,nr,eh} with limiting factors are temperature, water availability, rooting media, nutrient retention and erosion hazard. SL III, was classified as S2 class (sufficiently suitable) sub-class S2_{tc,wa,rc,eh,fh} with limiting factors of temperature, water availability, rooting media, erosion hazard, and flood hazard. Meanwhile, SL IV, V and VIII were classified as S3 class (marginal suitable) sub-class S3_{eh}, with limiting factor is erosion hazard. Efforts to improve the land can be by making terraces, mounds, land cover vegetation, and utilization of lime organic and inorganic fertilizers.

Keywords: land suitability evaluation , oil palm, nutrient retention, erosion hazard, land unit.