

**KARAKTERISTIK KESUBURAN TANAH DAN KANDUNGAN
HARA PADA LIMA JENIS TUMBUHAN OBAT DI KOTA
PADANG DAN SAWAHLUNTO**



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Abstrak

Tumbuhan obat untuk dapat dibudidayakan perlu diketahui karakteristik kesuburan tanah seperti sifat fisika dan kimia tanah sebagai media tumbuhnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui karakteristik kesuburan dan kandungan hara tanah pada lima jenis tumbuhan obat di Kota Padang dan Sawahlunto. Sampel tanah diambil menggunakan metode survei eksplorasi, dimana titik sampel diambil di dekat rumpun tumbuhan yang telah ditentukan pada kedalaman yaitu 0-15 cm, sesuai pada daerah rizosfer (dekat perakaran) tumbuhan. Analisis sifat fisika dan kimia tanah dilakukan di Laboratorium Tanah Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas. Parameter yang dianalisis yaitu tekstur tanah, BV, pH tanah, C-organik, N-total, P-tersedia, KTK, dan basa-basa tanah (K, Ca, Mg). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nilai C-organik rata-rata berkriteria sangat rendah dengan nilai berkisar (1,63-9,29 g/kg) di Padang, (1,24-6,96 g/kg) di Sawahlunto. Nitrogen total rata-rata berkriteria sangat rendah dengan nilai berkisar (0,05-0,28 g/kg) di Padang dan (0,01-0,08 g/kg) di Sawahlunto. P-tersedia rata-rata memiliki kriteria bervariasi (sedang, tinggi dan sangat tinggi) dengan nilai 8,49-49,86 ppm di Padang dan 6,42-11,48 ppm di Sawahlunto. Nilai K-dd rata-rata berkriteria sangat rendah dan rendah dengan nilai berkisar 0,04-0,37 cmol/kg di Padang, 0,14-0,30 cmol/kg di Sawahlunto. Nilai pH tanah rata-rata berkriteria masam, agak masam, hingga netral dengan nilai 4,9-6,4 di Padang, 5,8-7,4 di Sawahlunto. KTK tanah berkriteria sangat rendah, rendah, sedang hingga tinggi dengan nilai 12,56-29,44 cmol/kg (di Padang), 4,67-16,96 cmol/kg (di Sawahlunto). Tekstur tanah di Sawahlunto pada setiap tumbuhan obat cenderung berkriteria pasir berlempung sedangkan di Padang memiliki kriteria liat. Nilai BV tanah cenderung berkriteria sedang. Kandungan hara tumbuhan tertinggi terdapat pada Sawahlunto untuk C (12,30–53,38 %), N (3,66–13,39 %), P (0,029 – 0,037 %), dan K (1,773–9,538%).

Kata kunci: kandungan hara, kesuburan tanah, sifat fisika tanah, sifat kimia tanah, tumbuhan obat

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOIL FERTILITY AND NUTRIENT CONTENT AT FIVE TYPES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS IN PADANG AND SAWAHLUNTO CITIES

Abstract

It needs to know the characteristics of soil fertility such as the physical and chemical properties of the soil as a growing medium for medicinal plants. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of soil fertility and nutrient content at five types of medicinal plants (*Cassia alata*, *Senna obtusifolia*, *Centella asiatica*, *Phyllanthus niruri*, *Elephantopus scaber*) in the cities of Padang and Sawahlunto. Soil samples were taken using explorative survey method. Samples were taken near the predetermined plant clumps at 0-15 cm soil depth, corresponding to the area of rhizosphere (near root) of the plants. Analysis of soil physical and chemical properties were carried out in the Soil Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University. The parameters analyzed were soil texture, BD, soil pH, organic-C, total-N, P-available, CEC, and soil basic cations (K, Ca, Mg). The results showed that the average of organic-C value was very low (1.63-9.29 g/kg) in Padang city and (1.24-6.96 g/kg) in Sawahlunto. The total-N average was very low (0.05-0.28 g/kg) in Padang and (0.01-0.08 g/kg) in Sawahlunto. P-available had various criteria (medium, high and very high) with the value 8.49- 49.86 ppm in Padang and 6.42-11.48 ppm in Sawahlunto. The average of exchangeable-K value was very low and low (0.04-0.37 cmol/kg) in Padang and (0.14- 0.30 cmol/kg) in Sawahlunto. The criteria for soil pH value was acid, slightly acid, to neutral (4.9-6.4) in Padang and (5.8-7.4) in Sawahlunto. The CEC value was very low, low, medium to high with the value 12.56-29.44 cmol/kg (in Padang), 4.67-16.96 cmol/kg (in Sawahlunto). The soil texture was classified into loamy sand in Sawahlunto and clay in Padang for each medicinal plant. The soil BD tended to be medium. The highest plant nutrient content was found in Sawahlunto for C (12.30–53.38 %), N (3.66–13.39 %), P (0.03–0.04 %), and K (1.77–9.54 %).

Keywords: medicinal plant, nutrient content, soil fertility, soil chemical properties, soil physical properties