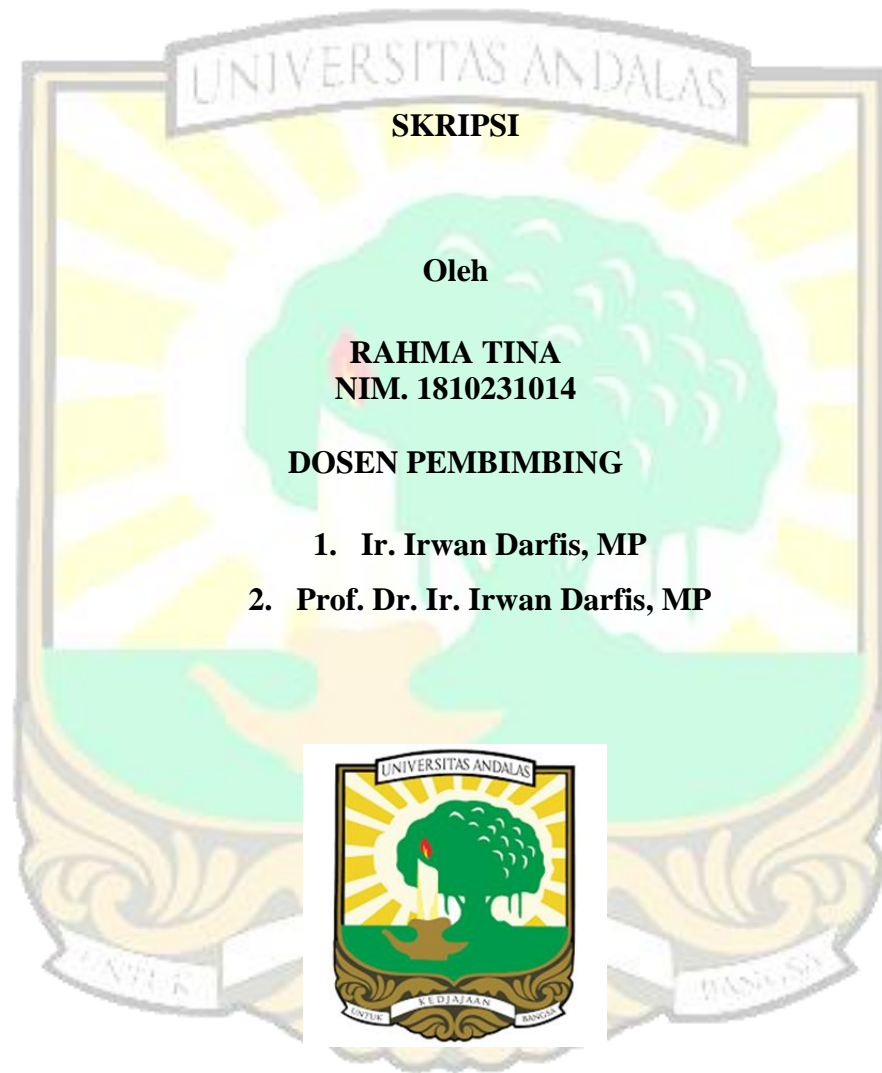


**KAJIAN SIFAT FISIKA TANAH AKIBAT ALIH FUNGSI LAHAN
SAWAH MENJADI LAHAN JAGUNG DI NAGARI LUBUAK
LAYANG KECAMATAN RAO SELATAN KABUPATEN
PASAMAN**



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KAJIAN SIFAT FISIKA TANAH AKIBAT ALIH FUNGSI LAHAN SAWAH MENJADI LAHAN JAGUNG DI NAGARI LUBUAK LAYANG KECAMATAN RAO SELATAN

Abstrak

Perubahan penggunaan lahan sawah menjadi lahan jagung menyebabkan terjadinya perubahan sifat fisika tanah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji sifat fisika tanah akibat alih fungsi lahan sawah menjadi lahan jagung. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode survei. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara purposive sampling berdasarkan penggunaan lahan sawah, lahan jagung berumur 3 tahun dan lahan jagung berumur 5 tahun. Jumlah sampel yang di ambil dan diteliti 9 sampel. Parameter yang diukur yaitu tekstur, bahan organik, berat volume, total ruang pori, permeabilitas dan distribusi ukuran pori (pF). Data yang diperoleh dari analisis tanah di laboratorium kemudian dihitung rata-rata, dan dibandingkan dengan tabel kriteria sifat fisika tanah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terjadi perubahan sifat fisika tanah setelah dilakukan alih fungsi lahan menjadi lahan jagung. Tekstur tanah pada lahan sawah, jagung 3 tahun, dan jagung 5 tahun yaitu lempung berdebu, liat, dan lempung, kandungan bahan organik tanah yaitu 1,24%, 1,73%, 3,19%, berat volume tanah yaitu $1,26 \text{ g/cm}^3$, $1,12 \text{ g/cm}^3$, $1,15 \text{ g/cm}^3$ (kriteria sedang), total ruang pori yaitu 52,3%, 57,3%, 56,3% (kriteria rendah), permeabilitas yaitu 1,73 cm/jam, 0,65cm/jam, 0,45cm/jam (kriteria agak rendah), dan nilai pori air tersedia yaitu 22,0%, 21,0%, 22,7% (sangat tinggi), secara berturut – turut. Berdasarkan sifat fisika tanah yang terdapat pada lokasi penelitian di Nagari Lubuak Layang Kecamatan Rao Selatan Kabupaten Pasaman disarankan agar petani terus memperbaiki sifat fisika tanah yang sudah dialihfungsikan supaya meningkatkan produktivitas lahan.

Kata kunci : Alih fungsi lahan, lahan sawah, lahan jagung, sifat fisika tanah

STUDY ON SOIL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES DUE TO LAND CONVERSION FROM RICE INTO CORN FIELDS IN NAGARI LUBUAK LAYANG, RAO SELATAN, PASAMAN REGENCY

Abstract

Land conversion from rice into corn fields causes changes in soil physical properties. This study was aimed to assess soil physical properties after rice field conversion into corn fields. This research was conducted using survey method. Soil samples were taken by purposive sampling based on the age of land conversion (no conversion, 3 year conversion, and 5 year conversion) with three replicates. Parameters measured were soil texture, organic matter, bulk density, total soil pore, permeability, and pore size distribution. Data obtained from soil analysis in the laboratory were calculated the average, and then compared to the soil physical properties criteria . The results showed that, there were some changes in soil physical properties after rice field conversion into corn field. Soil texture was silt loam, clay, and loam, soil organic matter content was 1.24%, 1.73%, 3.19%; soil bulk density was 1.26 g/cm³, 1.12 g/cm³, 1.15 g/cm³ (medium criteria), total pore space was 52.3%, 57.3%, 56.3% (low criteria), permeability was 1.73 cm/h, 0.65 cm/h, 0.45 cm/h (rather low criteria), and plant available water, was 22.0%, 21.0%, 22.7%, (very high criteria), respectively for no conversion rice field, 3 and 5 years old rice field conversion. Based on the data resulted in Nagari Lubuak Layang, South Rao District, Pasaman Regency, it was recommended farmers continue to improve the physical properties of the soil, in order to improve soil productivity.

Keywords: Land conversion, paddy field, maize field, soil physical properties