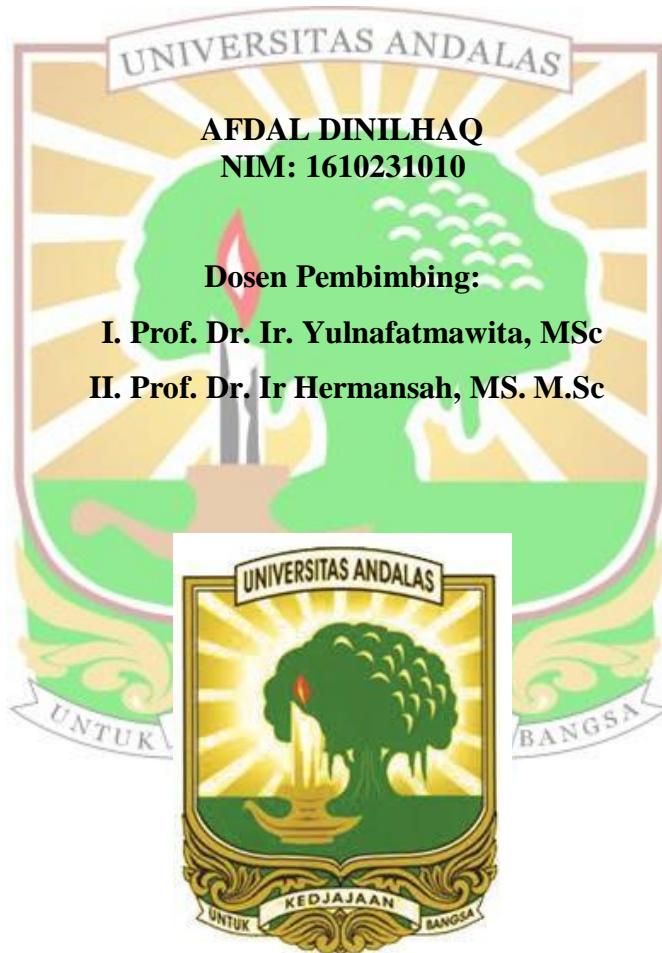


**PENGUKURAN CADANGAN KARBON ORGANIK TANAH
PADA SATUAN LAHAN DI SEKELILING
DANAU MANINJAU, KECAMATAN TANJUNG RAYA,
KABUPATEN AGAM**

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PENGUKURAN CADANGAN KARBON ORGANIK TANAH PADA SATUAN LAHAN DI SEKELILING DANAU MANINJAU, KECAMATAN TANJUNG RAYA, KABUPATEN AGAM

Abstrak

Perubahan penggunaan lahan akan mengakibatkan perbedaan produksi biomassa dan perubahan kesuburan tanah, khususnya akibat perubahan cadangan karbon organik tanah. Karbon organik tanah memiliki peran dalam pemeliharaan kesuburan tanah berkelanjutan karena memperbaiki tiga aspek kesuburan; kesuburan biologi, fisika, dan kimia tanah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menduga cadangan karbon organik tanah kedalaman 0-30 cm dan 30-60 cm pada beberapa satuan lahan di sekeliling Maninjau Kecamatan Tanjung Raya, Kabupaten Agam. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei dan pengambilan sampel tanah dilakukan secara *purposive sampling* berdasarkan satuan lahan dengan 5 penggunaan lahan (hutan primer, hutan sekunder, sawah, kebun campuran, semak belukar) dan 5 kelerengan (0-8%, 8-15%, 15-25%, 25-45%, >45%) pada kedalaman 0-30 cm dan 30-60 cm, dengan parameter yang dianalisis yaitu berat volume, total ruang pori, tekstur, dan carbon organik tanah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tekstur tanah pada lokasi didominasi oleh lempung pada kedalaman 0-30 cm, dan tergolong lempung berdebu sampai lempung berliat pada kedalaman 30-60 cm. Carbon organik tergolong rendah sampai tinggi, kecuali pada hutan pada kedalaman 0-30 cm yang tergolong sangat tinggi. Berat volume tanah meningkat dengan kedalaman tanah dan berkriteria sedang sampai tinggi, nilai berat volume secara berturut-turut dari tertinggi sampai terendah yaitu sawah, semak belukar, hutan primer, hutan sekunder, kebun campuran. Sedangkan total pori tanah tergolong rendah sampai sedang. Penggunaan lahan hutan memiliki cadangan karbon organik tanah tertinggi yaitu 128-344 ton/ha, lalu diikuti lahan kebun campuran 65-276 ton/ha, lahan semak belukar 57-221 ton/ha, dan yang paling rendah yaitu pada penggunaan lahan sawah 107-207 ton/ha. Berdasarkan data cadangan karbon di Kecamatan Tanjung Raya, disarankan kepada masyarakat atau petani untuk meningkatkan karbon organik tanah pada lahan sawah, semak belukar dan kebun campuran, serta mempertahankan kandungan karbon organik pada penggunaan lahan yang ada pada daerah Tanjung Raya. Lahan dengan kemiringan >15% disarankan untuk tidak dijadikan lahan budidaya dan tanaman semusim.

Kata kunci: cadangan karbon organik tanah, Maninjau, satuan lahan

MEASUREMENT OF SOIL ORGANIC CARBON STOCK AT SEVERAL LAND UNITS AROUND LAKE MANINJAU, TANJUNG RAYA DISTRICT, AGAM REGENCY

Abstract

Land use change causes differences in biomass production and soil fertility, especially as affected by soil organic carbon stocks. Soil organic carbon could sustainably maintain soil fertility, especially physical, chemical, and biological fertility. This study was aimed to measure soil organic carbon stocks at 0–30 cm and 30–60 cm soil depths at several land units around Maninjau, Tanjung Raya District, Agam Regency. This study used survey methods and soil samples were taken by purposive sampling based on land uses (primary forest, secondary forest, rice fields, mixed gardens, shrubs) and land slopes (0-8%, 8-15%, 15-25%, 25-45%, >45%) at 0–30 cm and 30–60 cm depths. The soil parameters analyzed were bulk density, total soil pore, texture, and soil organic carbon. The result showed that soil texture was dominated by clay at a 0-30 cm soil depth, and was classified as silt to clay loam at 30-60 cm depth. Organic carbon was classified into low to high, except for forests at a depth of 0-30 cm which was classified into very high. The soil bulk density (moderate to high criteria) increased by soil depth, total soil pores were classified as low to moderate. Soil organic carbon stock was the highest (128-344 t/ha) at forest land use, then followed by mixed garden (65-276 t/ha), shrub land (57-221 t/ha), and the lowest (107-207 t/ha) was at rice fields. Based on the carbon stock data in Tanjung Raya District, it is advised for communities or farmers to increase organic carbon soil in rice fields, scrubland and mixed gardens, as well as to maintain organic carbon content in existing land uses in the Tanjung Raya. Land having >15% slope is not suggested for seasonal crop cultivation.

Keyword: Maninjau, land slope, land use, soil organic carbon