

**PENGARUH UMUR REVEGETASI TANAMAN AKASIA
(*Acacia mangium*) TERHADAP MAKROFAUNA TANAH DI
LAHAN BEKAS TAMBANG BATU BARA
PT. ALLIED INDO COAL JAYA SAWAH LUNTO**

SKRIPSI

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Abstrak

Kegiatan penambangan batubara memberikan dampak terhadap penurunan kesuburan tanah terutama pada aktivitas makrofauna tanah. Salah satu upaya untuk memperbaiki hal tersebut adalah dengan melakukan revegetasi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji sejauh mana pengaruh umur revegetasi tanaman akasia (*acacia mangium*) terhadap keragaman makrofauna tanah di lahan bekas tambang batubara PT. Allied Indo Coal Jaya Sawahlunto. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode survei dan pengambilan sampel secara purposive sampling pada dua umur revegetasi (15 tahun dan 13 tahun) serta lahan vegetasi alami pada kedalaman 0-20 cm dengan 3 ulangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan populasi makrofauna per volume pengamatan tertinggi pada lahan revegetasi tanaman akasia 2008 (15 tahun) dibandingkan lahan revegetasi tanaman akasia 2010(13 tahun) dengan total 26 ekor/6750 cm³, keragaman makrofauna tanah per volume pengamatan tertinggi yaitu 7 spesies/6750 cm³, frekuensi keberadaan jenis per volume pengamatan tertinggi pada lahan revegetasi tanaman akasia 2008 (15 tahun) adalah cacing dengan nilai 0.75/6750 cm³ dan nilai kekayaan jenis per volume pengamatan tertinggi pada lahan revegetasi tanaman akasia 2008 (15 tahun) adalah 1.53/6750 cm³. Dari hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa perbaikan lahan bekas tambang baru bara dengan menanam tanaman akasia sudah tepat agar adanya perbaikan kesuburan tanah seiring perkembangan umur revegetasi tanaman.

Kata kunci : lahan bekas tambang batubara, makrofauna tanaman akasia, umur revegetasi.

**EFFECT OF AGE OF REVEGETATED LAND USING ACACIA PLANT
(*Acacia mangium*) ON SOIL MACROFAUNA IN EX-COAL MINING
LANDS PT. ALLIED INDO COAL JAYA SAWAHLUNTO**

Abstract

Coal mining activities have an impact on decreasing soil fertility, especially on the activity of macrofauna. One effort to fix this is by doing revegetation. The purpose of this study was to examine how the age of revegetated land using acacia plant (*Acacia mangium*) affected the diversity of soil macrofauna in the ex coal mining land at PT. Allied Indo Coal Jaya Sawahlunto. This research was conducted using survey methods, and the soil was taken by purposive sampling based on ages of revegetated land (15 and 13 year's old) and natural vegetation at a depth of 0-30 cm with 3 replicates. The results showed that the population and diversity macrofauna per observation volume of was higher in the 15 year's old revegetated land than those at 13 year's old revegetated land (13 years) with a total of 26 organisms, the highest soil macrofauna diversity per observation volume was 7 species/6750 cm³. The frequency of species occurrence per observation volume in the 15 year's old was earthworms having value 0.75 and the species richness value per observation volume was 1.53, which were higher than those under 13 year's old revegetated land. From the data analyzed, it could be concluded that revegetation of ex coal mining land using acacia could improve the biological fertility of the soil.

Keywords: *Acacia plant, age of revegetation, ex-coal mining land, soil macrofauna.*