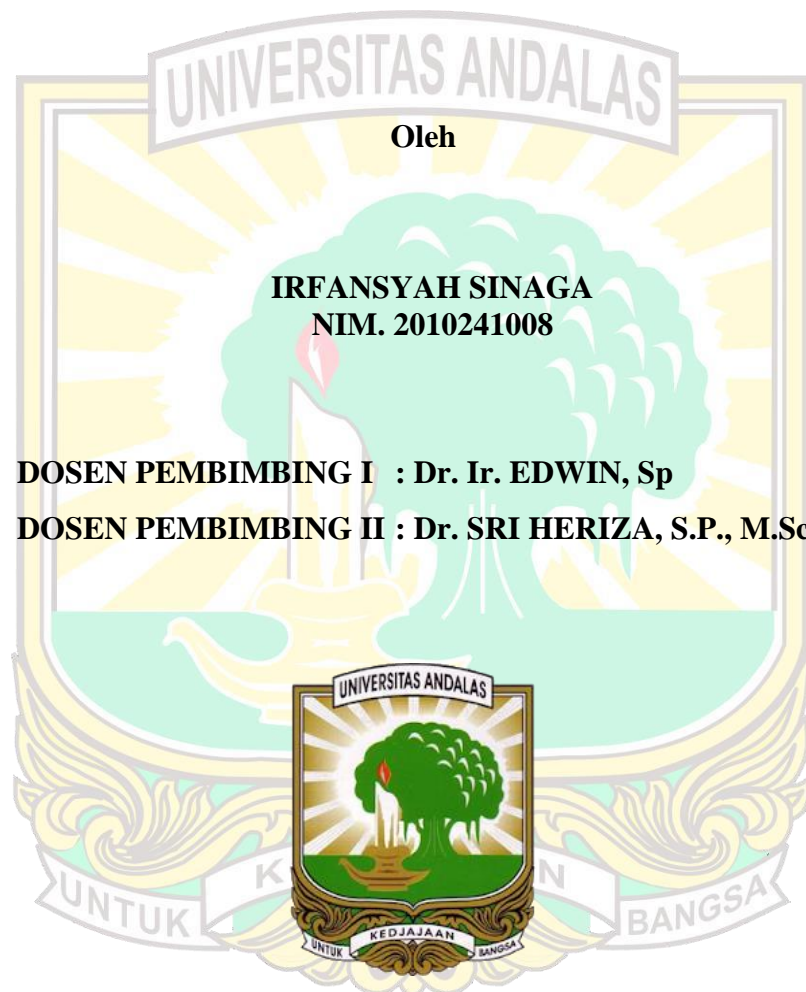


**EVALUASI KESESUAIAN LAHAN UNTUK TANAMAN KELAPA  
SAWIT (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) DI NAGARI KOTO NAN IV  
DIBAWUAH KECAMATAN SEMBILAN KOTO  
KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA**

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**ABSTRAK**

Nagari Koto Nan IV Dibawah merupakan salah satu nagari di Kecamatan Sembilan Koto Kabupaten Dharmasraya yang penghasilan utama penduduknya berasal dari budidaya tanaman kelapa sawit. Evaluasi kesesuaian lahan dilakukan agar perencanaan tataguna lahan dapat tersusun dengan baik. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di Nagari Koto Nan IV Dibawah yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui kelas kesesuaian lahan dan membuat peta peta kelas kesesuaian lahan aktual dan potensial untuk tanaman kelapa sawit. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dengan metode survei yang tahapan-tahapannya meliputi pengumpulan data sekunder, pra survei untuk memperoleh satuan lahan (SL) serta titik sampel, survei utama untuk pengambilan sampel serta pengamatan kondisi lingkungan dan analisis tanah di Laboratorium Badan Standardisasi Instrumen Pertanian (BSIP) Sukarami, Kabupaten Solok. Pengklasifikasian kelas kesesuaian lahan dilakukan dengan metode matching. Hasil penelitian kelas kesesuaian lahan aktual pada SL1 yaitu  $S_{2_{tc,wa,nr,eh}}$  (cukup sesuai) dengan faktor pembatas yakni temperatur rata-rata, ketersediaan air, retensi hara dan bahaya erosi, SL2 yaitu  $N_{eh}$  (tidak sesuai) dengan faktor pembatas bahaya erosi. Pada SL3 yaitu  $S_{3_{eh}}$  (sesuai marjinal) dengan faktor pembatas bahaya erosi dan pada SL4 yaitu  $S_{2_{wa,nr}}$  (cukup sesuai) dengan faktor pembatas ketersediaan air dan retensi hara. Setelah dilakukan upaya perbaikan sesuai dengan faktor pembatas lahan, maka didapatkan kelas kesesuaian potensial yaitu SL1 ( $S_{2_{tc,wa}}$ ), SL2 ( $N_{eh}$ ), SL3 ( $S_{2_{tc,wa,eh}}$ ), dan SL4 ( $S_{2_{wa}}$ ). Oleh karena itu, pada SL 1, 3, 4 dapat dilakukan penanaman kelapa sawit dengan memperhatikan faktor pembatas yang ada. Sedangkan pada SL2 yang termasuk kategori tidak sesuai dan direkomendasikan untuk tidak dilakukan penanaman kelapa sawit pada satuan lahan tersebut.

*Kata kunci: bahan kasar, bahaya erosi, faktor pembatas, retensi hara, satuan lahan*

# EVALUATION OF THE LAND SUITABILITY FOR THE GROWTH OF OIL PALM CROPS (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) IN KOTO NAN IV DIBAWUAH SEMBILAN KOTO DISTRICT DHARMASRAYA REGENCY

## ABSTRACT

Koto Nan IV Dibawuah is one of the villages in Sembilan Koto District, Dharmasraya Regency whose residents' main income comes from cultivating oil palm crops. Evaluation of land suitability is carried out in order to land use planning can be structured well. The present research was conducted in Koto Nan IV Dibawuah Village with the objectives were to determine the land suitability classes and creating the maps of actual and potential land suitability classes for oil palm plantations in that area. This research was carried out by a survey method and the stages included secondary data collection, pre-survey to obtain land units (SL) and sample points, main survey for sampling as well as observed the environmental conditions and soil analysis at the Laboratory of Agricultural Instrument Standardization Institution, Sukarami, Solok Regency. Classification of land suitability classes was carried out by a matching method. The research results showed that the actual land suitability classes in SL1 are  $S_{2_{tc,wa,nr,eh}}$  (quite appropriate) with the limiting factors were temperature, water availability, nutrient retention and erosion hazard, SL2 was  $N_{eh}$  (not suitable) with the limiting factor was erosion hazard. At SL3 was  $S_{3_{eh}}$  (marginally appropriate) with the limiting factors was erosion hazard and at SL4 was  $S_{2_{wa,nr}}$  (quite appropriate) with the limiting factors were water availability and nutrient retention. After carrying out improvement efforts according to the land limiting factors, potential suitability classes were obtained, i.e., SL1 ( $S_{2_{tc,wa}}$ ), SL2 ( $N_{eh}$ ), SL3 ( $S_{2_{tc,wa,eh}}$ ), and SL4 ( $S_{2_{wa}}$ ). Therefore, at SL 1, 3, 4, cultivation of oil palm can be carried out by notice the existing limiting factors. Meanwhile, SL2 was categorized as inappropriate and recommended that oil palm cultivation is not carried out on that land unit.

*Key words : rough materials, erosion hazard, limiting factors, nutrient retention, land unit*