#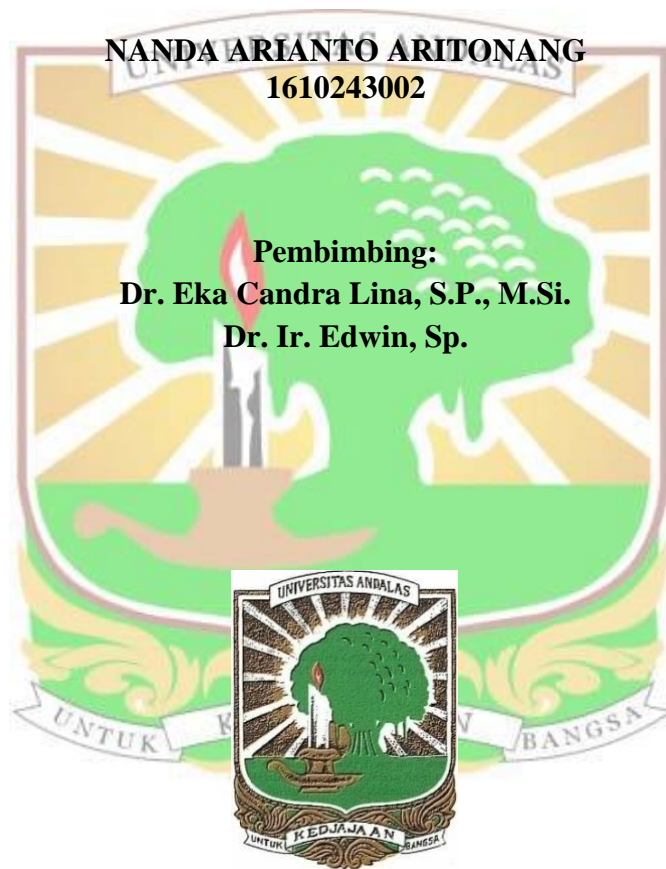 EVALUASI KESESUAIAN LAHAN UNTUK TANAMAN KELAPA SAWIT (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) DI KENAGARIAN TIMPEH KECAMATAN TIMPEH KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA

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# EVALUASI KESESUAIAN LAHAN UNTUK TANAMAN KELAPA SAWIT (Elaeis guineensis Jacq.) DI KENAGARIAN TIMPEH KECAMATAN TIMPEH KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini telah dilakukan di Kenagarian Timpeh, Kecamatan Timpeh, Kabupaten Dharmasraya mulai dari bulan November 2019 sampai dengan Februari 2020. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui tingkat kesesuaian lahan serta mendapatkan peta kesesuaian lahan tanaman kelapa sawit. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode survei yang terdiri dari 3 tahap yaitu, pra survei yang bertujuan untuk mendapatkan satuan lahan (SL), survei utama yang dilakukan di daerah Kenagarian Timpeh, Kecamatan Timpeh, Kabupaten Dharmasraya, serta analisis tanah di laboratorium Balai Pengkajian Teknologi Pertanian (BPTP) Sukarami, Kabupaten Solok. Pengklasifikasian evaluasi kesesuaian lahan tanaman kelapa sawit dilakukan dengan metode matching yaitu membandingkan karakteristik lahan pada setiap satuan lahan dengan persyaratan tumbuh tanaman kelapa sawit. Dari penelitian yang dilakukan didapatkan hasil kesesuaian lahan aktual pada SL 1, SL 2, SL 3, SL 5, dan SL 9 memiliki kelas S3eh yaitu sesuai marjinal dengan faktor pembatas bahaya erosi. Pada SL 4 dan SL 8 didapatkan kelas cukup sesuaia (S2) sub-kelas S2wa,nr dengan faktor pembatas ketersediaan air dan retensi hara. Pada SL 6 didapatkan kelas sesuai marjinal (S3) sub-kelas S3nr,eh dengan faktor pembatas retensi hara serta bahaya erosi, dan pada SL 7 didapat kelas S3 sub-kelas S3nr dengan faktor pembatas retensi hara. Pada kesesuaian lahan potensial didapatkan pada SL1, SL 2, SL 3, SL 5, SL 6, SL 7, dan SL 9 memiliki kelas cukup sesuai (S2), sedangkan pada SL 4 dan SL 8 yaitu kelas sesuai (S1). Usaha perbaikan pada lahan dapat berupa pembuatan teras, guludan, vegetasi penutup lahan, dan penggunaan bahan kapur serta pupuk organik maupun anorganik.

Kata kunci : evaluasi, kesesuaian lahan, kelapa sawit, retensi hara, bahaya erosi

# EVALUATION OF LAND SUITABILITY FOR THE OIL PALM CROPS (Elaeis guineensis Jacq.) IN TIMPEH TIMPEH SUB-DISTRICT DHARMASRAYA DISTRICT

## ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted in Timpeh, Timpeh Sub-district, Dharmasraya District from November 2019 until February 2020. The objectives of this study were to determine the level of land suitability and obtain a map of land suitability for oil palm crops. The research method was a survey consisted of 3 stages, there were a pre-survey that aim to obtain the land units (SL), the main survey conducted in the Timpeh, Timpeh Sub-district, Dharmasraya District, and then the soil analysis at the laboratory of the Institute of Agricultural Technology Assessment, Sukarami, Solok District. The classification of the suitability evaluation for oil palm plantations was carried out by the matching method, by compared the land characteristics of each land unit with the plant growth requirements of oil palm crops. Based on the research results, it was found that the actual land suitability for SL 1, SL 2, SL 3, SL 5, and SL 9 were on S3eh class (marginal suitable) with the limiting factor of erosion hazard. In SL 4 and SL 8, the class was quite suitable (S2) sub-class S2wa,nr with limiting factors were the water availability and nutrient retention. In SL 6, the class was marginal suitable (S3) sub-class S3nr,eh with the limiting factors were the nutrient retention and the erosion hazard, and in SL 7, the class was S3 sub-class S3nr with the limiting factor was the nutrient retention. Potential land suitability was found in SL1, SL 2, SL 3, SL 5, SL 6, SL 7, and SL 9 which have sufficiently suitable classes (S2), while in SL 4 and SL 8 were the appropriate class (S1). Improvement efforts on land are in the form of terraces, mounds, land cover vegetation, liming and the use of organic and inorganic fertilizers.

Keywords: evaluation, land suitability, oil palm, nutrient retention, erosion hazard