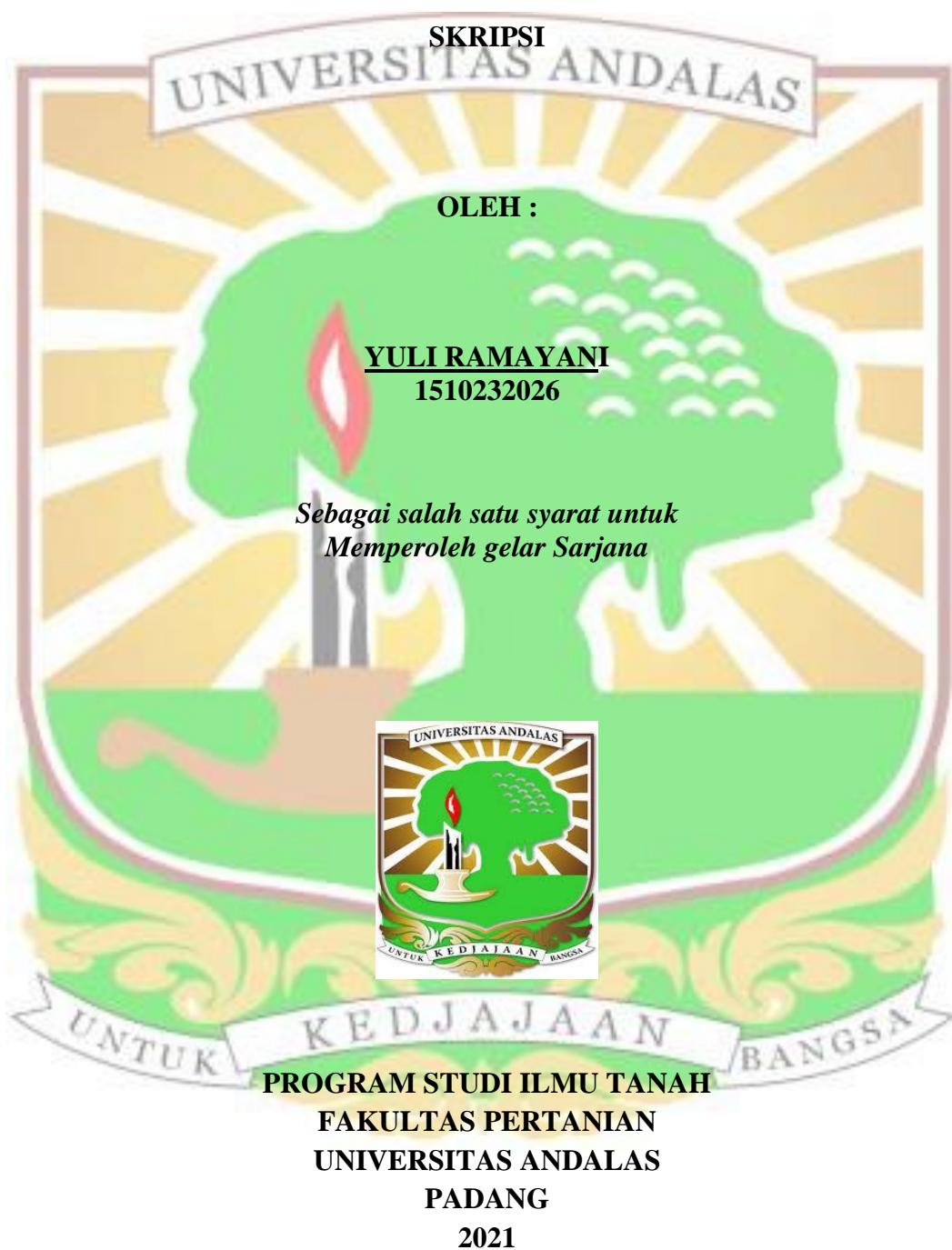


**KAJIAN KESUBURAN TANAH SAWAH DI NAGARI TARAM
KECAMATAN HARAU KABUPATEN LIMAPULUH KOTA**



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KAJIAN KESUBURAN TANAH SAWAH DI NAGARI TARAM, KECAMATAN HARAU, KABUPATEN LIMAPULUH KOTA

ABSTRAK

Pengolahan tanah sawah secara intensif tanpa pemberaan selama bertahun-tahun akan mempengaruhi sifat kimia dan kesuburan didalam tanah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji kesuburan tanah sawah pada 5 kelerengan yang berbeda di Nagari Taram Kecamatan Harau Kabupaten Limapuluh Kota. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode survey. Pengambilan sampel tanah dilakukan pada sawah yang sudah diolah lebih kurang 100 tahun pada kedalaman 0-20 cm dari 5 kelerengan yang berbeda (0-3%, 3-8%, 8-15%, 15-25% dan 25-45%). Parameter yang dianalisis adalah pH, C-organik, P-tersedia, N-total, KTK, kejenuhan basa dan kandungan Silika pada tanah sawah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tanah sawah memiliki pH antara 4.36-5.27, C-organik antara 1.01-1.63%, P-tersedia antara 16.69-58.06 ppm, N-total antara 0.09-0.25%, KTK antara 13.05-21.07 cmol/kg, kejenuhan basa 9.08-13,25 cmol/kg dan kandungan silika 39.12-93.12 ppm. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa status kesuburan tanah sawah pada semua lereng di Nagari Taram Kecamatan Harau tergolong rendah, dengan faktor pembatas adalah kejenuhan basa rendah. Nilai kejenuhan basa yang didapatkan adalah 9.24%, 11.91%, 13.25%, 12.34%, dan 12.66% untuk kemiringan 0-3%, 3-8%, 8-15%, 15-25% dan 25-45% secara berurutan.

Kata kunci : tanah sawah, kesuburan tanah, kelerengan



STUDY OF PADDY SOIL FERTILITY IN NAGARI TARAM, HARAU DISTRICT, LIMAPULUH KOTA REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Intensive cultivation of paddy soil for years will affect the chemical properties and fertility of the soil. This study was aimed to assess the fertility of rice fields at 5 different slopes in Nagari Taram, Harau District, Limapuluh Kota Regency. The research used a survey method. Soil samples were taken on rice fields that had been cultivated for approximately 100 years at a depth of 0-20 cm from 5 different slopes, (0-3%, 3-8%, 8-15%, 15-25% and 25-45%). Parameters analyzed were pH, organic-C, P-available, total-N, CEC, exchangeable base and silica content in paddy soils. The results showed that the paddy soil had pH between 4.36-5.27, the organic-C between 1.01-1.63 %, the P-available between 16.69-58.06 ppm, the total-N between 0.09-0.25%, the CEC between 13.05-21.07 cmol/kg, exchangeable base 9.08-13.25 cmol/kg and silica content 39.12-93.12 ppm. It can be concluded that fertility status of the paddy soil at all slopes in Nagari Taram, Harau District was low, with a limiting factor, was low base saturation. The base saturation values were 9.24%, 11.91%, 13.25%, 12.34%, and 12.66% for slope 0-3%, 3-8%, 8-15%, 15-25% and 25-45% respectively.

Key words: *paddy soil, soil fertility, slope*

