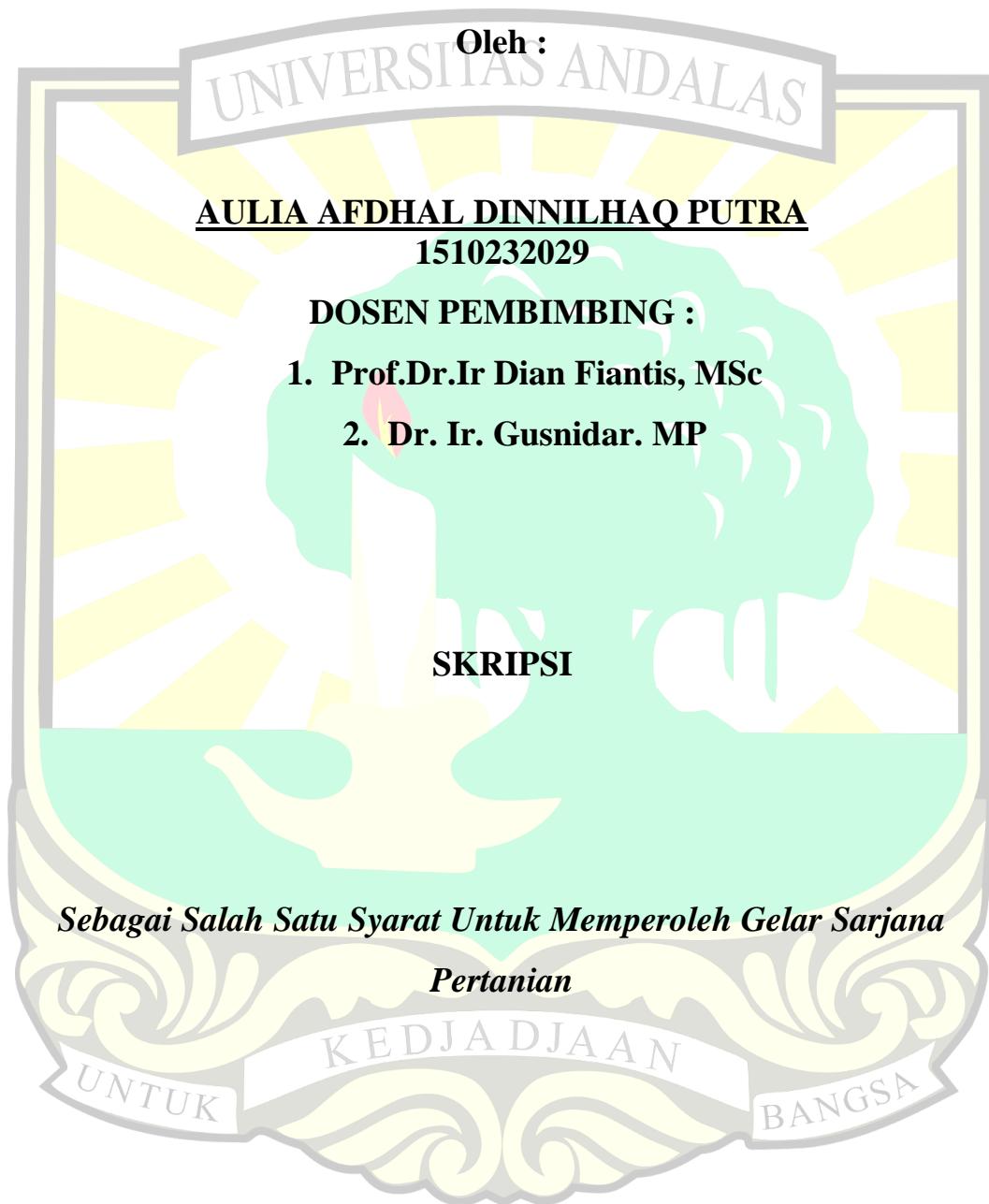


**INDEKS KESUBURAN KIMIA TANAH GUA DAERAH
KARST KAMANG KABUPATEN AGAM SUMATERA BARAT**



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KARST KAMANG KABUPATEN AGAM SUMATERA BARAT**



**PROGRAM STUDI ILMU TANAH
FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2020**

INDEKS KESUBURAN KIMIA TANAH GUA DAERAH KARST KAMANG KABUPATEN AGAM SUMATERA BARAT

ABSTRAK

Indonesia memiliki luas kawasan karst sekitar 15,4 juta hektar dan tersebar hampir di seluruh kepulauan Indonesia salah satunya berada di Kamang, Sumatera Barat. Karst merupakan suatu kawasan unik yang disebabkan oleh derajat pelarutan batu karbonat yang intensif. Proses pelarutan batuan tersebut akan menjadi stalaktit, stalakmit dan tanah gua. Tanah yang terbentuk akan mengikuti karakteristik dari bahan induk sehingga berpengaruh terhadap kesuburan tanah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui indeks kesuburan kimia tanah gua Karst Kamang, Kabupaten Agam Sumatera Barat. Pengambilan sampel tanah berdasarkan metode survei *Terrestrial* pada 4 lokasi dengan 5 kedalaman, setiap sampel diambil dengan jarak ± 20 m. Analisis yang dilakukan pH, Bahan Organik, Ca-dd, Mg-dd, K-dd, P- tersedia. Nilai indeks kesuburan tanah dalam gua ditentukan oleh kadar kation basa yang ada di tanah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pH tanah berkisar antara 7,17 - 8,15, kadungan bahan organik berkisar antara 0,22- 1,98%, kadar P-tersedia berkisar antara 1,81 – 74,61 ppm, kadar Ca-dd berkisar antara 4,35- 8,35 Cmol/kg, kadar Mg-dd berkisar antara 3,00- 7,25 Cmol/kg, kadar K-dd 1,39- 5,07 Cmol/kg. Nilai indeks kesuburan tanah berkaitan dengan kation basa yang dipertukarkan. Jika nilai kation basa lebih tinggi maka nilai indeks kesuburan tanah juga akan lebih tinggi.

Kata Kunci : *Faktor Evaluasi tanah, Indeks Kesuburan Tanah, Karst*

CHEMICAL FERTILITY INDEX IN KAMANG KARST AREA AGAM REGENCY WEST SUMATERA

ABSTRACT

Indonesia has an area of about 15.4 million hectares of karst and is spread across almost all island of Indonesian, one of which is in the Kamang, West Sumatra. Karst is an unique area as a result of an intensive degree of dissolution of carbonate rock. The process of dissolving these rocks will become stalactites, stalagmites, and soil. Soil that is formed will follow the characteristics of the parent materials so that it affects soil fertility. The purpose of this study was to determine the chemical fertility index of soil in Karst Kamang Cave, Agam Regency, West Sumatra. Soil sampling was based on the Terrestrial survey method at 4 locations with 5 depths, each sample was taken with a distance of ±20m. Analyzes performed pH, Organic matter, Ca-exchange, Mg-exchange, K-exchange, P-available. The soil fertility index value in the cave is determined by the level of alkaline cations in the soil. The results showed that soil pH ranged between 7,17 - 8,15, Organic matter ranged from 0,22- 1,98%, P-available ranged from 1,81 – 74,61 ppm, Ca-exchange ranged from 4,35- 8,35 Cmol/kg, Mg-exchange ranged from 3,00- 7,25 Cmol/kg, K-exchange ranged from 1,39- 5,07 Cmol/kg. The soil fertility index value is related to the alkaline cations being exchanged. If the alkaline cation value is higher, the soil fertility index value will also be higher.

Keywords: Karst, Soil Evaluation Factor, Soil Fertility Index