

**STUDI KOMPARATIF USAHATANI UBI KAYU PADA LAHAN
BERKAPUR (KARST) DENGAN LAHAN TADAH HUJAN DI
KECAMATAN PONJONG, KABUPATEN GUNUNGKIDUL**

*Comparative Study of Cassava in Calcareous Land (Karst) with Rainfed
Land in Ponjong Sub-District Gunungkidul Regency*

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ABSTRACT

The existence of paddy field is currently increasingly narrow due to the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land. To increase the production of food crops especially cassava need for the alternative agricultural land. Calcareous land is one of the alternative land that underutilized in Ponjong District. This study aims to compare the cost, income, profit, feasibility of cassava farming, and to know the constraints of cassava farming. The basic method used in this research is descriptive. The technique of determining the respondents using simple random sampling by proportionally to determine the number of samples depending on the size of the sub-population or group representing it then continued with simple random sampling. Total number of respondents are 60 farmers who are still actively joined in farmer group. The grouping of farmers divided into intercropping and monoculture pattern. The results showed that the highest total cost was in rainfed land Rp. 1.750.980. The highest income and profit are in the calcareous land Rp. 2.172.465 and Rp.1.648.552. Based on T test shows there is no significant difference in cost, production, and income between rainfed land with calcareous land. Overall, cassava farming in the rainfed and calcareous land are feasible to cultivate. The highest constraint cassava farming in rainfed farmers is low price of gaplek with percentage 40,00% whereas in calcareous farmers is high rainfall causing cassava easy to die with percentage 50,00%.

Keywords : *calcareous land , rainfed land, cassava*