

## INTISARI

Penelitian yang berjudul Kajian Kesesuaian Lahan Tanaman Jagung (*Zea Mays.L.*) di Lahan Pasir Pantai Kecamatan Galur Kabupaten Kulon Progo Yogyakarta” bertujuan untuk menentukan karakteristik lahan dan tingkat atau kelas kesesuaian lahan untuk tanaman jagung di Kecamatan Galur, Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Maret hingga bulan Mei 2018 di Desa Banaran Kecamatan Galur Kabupaten Kulon Progo Yogyakarta.

Penelitian dilaksanakan menggunakan metode survei melalui pengumpulan data primer dan data sekunder. Paramater pengamatan berupa temperatur, curah hujan, drainase, tekstur, kedalaman tanah, KTK tanah, kejenuhan basa, pH, C-Organik, salinitas, N total, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, dan K<sub>2</sub>O. Analisis kesesuaian lahan menggunakan metode FAO.

Hasil analisis laboratorium menunjukkan bahwa lahan pasir pantai di Kecamatan Galur, Kabupaten Kulon Progo merupakan lahan dengan tekstur tanah berupa lempung liat berdebu, lempung berdebu dan liat, drainase cepat, kedalaman tanah lebih dari 60 cm, memiliki kapasitas tukar kation (KTK) rendah, kejenuhan basa (KB) sangat rendah- rendah, pH netral, C-Organik sangat rendah, Salinitas sangat rendah, total N rendah, kandungan P sangat tinggi dan K rendah. Kesesuaian lahan aktual di tingkat unit termasuk dalam kelas Noa-1 dengan faktor pembatas drainase. Kesesuaian lahan potensial tingkat unit di Kecamatan Galur setelah dilakukan perbaikan yaitu S3wa-1, S3oa-1, S3nr-2, S3nr-4, S3na-3.

**Kata kunci :** tanaman jagung, Kecamatan Galur, kesesuaian lahan.

## **ABSTRACT**

*A research is titled Study of Corn (Zea Mays.L.) Land Suitability on Sandy Beach area in Galur Subdistrict, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta. This research was conducted with the aim to determine the land characteristics and the level or class of land suitability for corn in Galur sub district, Kulon Progo. This research was conducted in March to May 2018 in Banaran Village, Galur subdistrict, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta.*

*This research used a survey method to obtain primary data and secondary data. Observation parameters were temperature, rainfall, drainage, texture, soil depth, CEC, base saturation, pH, C-Organic, salinity, total N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, and K<sub>2</sub>O. Data analyzed by matching with FAO method.*

*The results of laboratory analysis shoed that coastal sandy land in Galur Subdistrict, Kulon Progo was a land with soil texture in the form of silty clay loam, silty loam, and loam, rapid drainage, soil depth of more than 60 cm, had a low cation exchange capacity, saturation base (KB) was very low-low, neutral pH, C-Organic was very low, Salinity was very low, total N was low, P content was very high and K was low. Actual land suitability was included in class Noa-1 with drainage as a limiting factors. The potential suitability land at the unit level in Galur Subdistrict after improvement were S3wa-1, S3oa-1, S3nr-2, S3nr-4, S3na-3.*

**Keywords:** *Corn, Galur subdistrict, Land suitability*