

**THE WORLD BANK GROUP ARCHIVES**

**PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZED**

**Folder Title:** Study on Evaluation and Long Term Monitoring of Baturaja and Way Abung Transmigration and Rural Development Project - Problems and Solutions in Agricultural Production in the Baturaja Transmigration Area - South Sumatra

**Folder ID:** 30093890

**Series:** Indonesia project and research reports (English)

**Dates:** 04/01/1982 – 04/30/1982

**Fonds:** Personal papers of Gloria Davis

**ISAD Reference Code:** WB IBRD/IDA DAVIS-11

**Digitized:** 11/03/2023

To cite materials from this archival folder, please follow the following format:  
[Descriptive name of item], [Folder Title], Folder ID [Folder ID], ISAD(G) Reference Code [Reference Code], [Each Level Label as applicable], World Bank Group Archives, Washington, D.C., United States.

The records in this folder were created or received by The World Bank in the course of its business.

The records that were created by the staff of The World Bank are subject to the Bank's copyright.

Please refer to <http://www.worldbank.org/terms-of-use-archives> for full copyright terms of use and disclaimers.



THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

© International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / International Development Association or

The World Bank

1818 H Street NW

Washington DC 20433

Telephone: 202-473-1000

Internet: [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

**PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZED**

Ln. 1318-IND  
HR

**DECLASSIFIED**

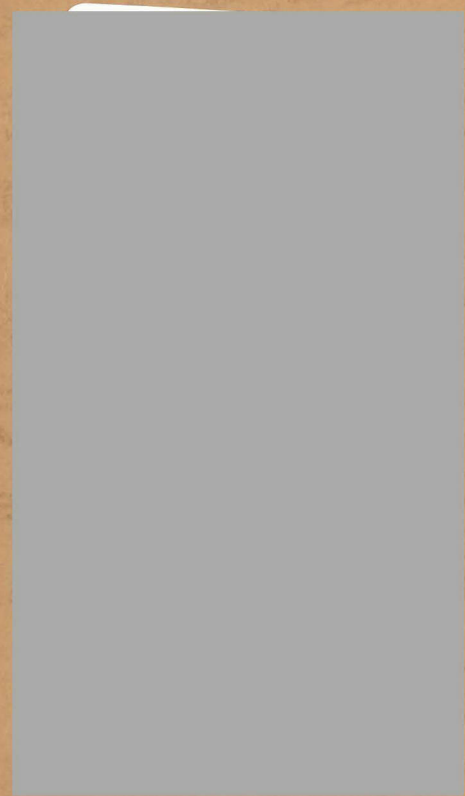
**WBG Archives**

**STUDY ON EVALUATION AND LONG TERM MONITORING OF BATURAJA AND WAY ABUNG  
TRANSMIGRATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTION IN THE BATUMARTA TRANSMIGRATION AREA,  
SOUTH SUMATRA**

by

**Prof. Dr. Ir. Goeswono Soepardi**



**BOGOR AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY**

**April 1982**

36097

Study on Evaluation and Long Term Monitoring of Baturaja and Way Abung  
Transmigration and Rural Development Project - Problems and Solutions in

A2011-001 Other # Box # 358800B

**30093890**



**Archives**  
The Way Back Home

**STUDY ON EVALUATION AND LONG TERM MONITORING OF BATURAJA AND WAY ABUNG  
TRANSMIGRATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTION IN THE BATUMARTA TRANSMIGRATION AREA,  
SOUTH SUMATRA**

by

**Prof. Dr. Ir. Goeswono Soepardi**



**BOGOR AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY**

**April 1982**



## FOREWORD

One of the major constraints in developing an agricultural pattern based upon the cultivation of staple food crop, rice on upland such as in the transmigration project area of Batumarta, South Sumatra, is the particular soil type which shows a gradual decline of its relative fertility. The predominant soil type podzolics characterizes this out also many other settlement locations in the country. Among the significant features of podzolics are their high acidity, a very low base saturation, very low base content, a slightly high AL saturation, and a medium to high extractable P.

These trends of declining fertility are faced by the transmigrants without at this given level of income being able to do much about it themselves. There is a clear and definite decline of production from time to time.

MET-IPB, whose intention it is to present recommendations in its final report as to how to improve conditions for upland farming, has requested Prof. Dr. Goeswono Soepardi, as one of IPB's soil experts to conduct a short survey and write a report on appropriate ways to overcome the problem as indicated above, seen from both its short run but also long run perspectives.

As a result of this mission Prof. Goeswono as a soil fertility expert, casted his findings in this report. The short survey was conducted between 8 - 24 January 1982 in Batumarta where soil samples were taken and informations gathered in several Units as well as at the CRIA research stations.



MET-IPB has been much obliged to Prof. Goeswono for his contributions to, and participation in our efforts. It should be acknowledged that MET-IPB has now taken responsibility over the reproduction and distribution of this report, which is an inseparable piece in the series of other quarterly and annual reports issued by MET-IPB.

Thanks is also due to Ms. Grace Wiradisastira who translated the report from the Indonesian into English.

Bogor, May 1982

MET-IPB Team

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
FORWORD .....	i
INTRODUCTION .....	1
GENERAL CONDITION .....	1
AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTION .....	12
ACTION PROGRAM .....	23
APPENDICES	

---

## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
I	The chemical characteristic of soil samples Batumarta ... Transmigration Area, South Sumatra, 1982	3
II	The yield of Cropping Pattern A on Terraced Land, ..... 1980/1981	6
III	The yield of Cropping Pattern A on C.R.I.A Land in ..... Batumarta Transmigration Area, 1979, 1980, and 1981	7
IV	The yiled Maize and Peanuts without and with lime ..... Treatment, C.R.I.A experiment in Batumarta, 1981	8
V	The chemical charecteristic of soil after lime ..... treatment, C.R.I.A experimental station in Batumarta, 1981	8
VI	Soil characteristics of Sitiung at three different ..... depths after lime application (Nurhajati Hakim, 1981)	10
VII	The relation between the application of lime and ..... Dolomit and the Podzolic soil characteristics Sitiung II Blok E (J. Sri Adiningsih S., 1982)	11
VIII	Distribution of land with acid reaction in several Islands in Indonesia (Pusat Penelitian Tanah, 1981)	16
IX	Estimate of the extent of land with Acid Reaction and a .. slope angle less than 15 percent (Lembaga Penelitian Tanah, 1969)	16
X	The Number of Household Heads to be Resettled and the ... Size of Land Needed in Pelita III	20
XI	Minimum and Maximum Estimate of Funds and Labour Required for the Batumarta Transmigration Area, South Sumatra	26
XII	Production Facilities Required by Various crops on the ... Single cropping Pattern	28



Table	Title	Pages
XIII	Minimum and Maximum Estimated yield of Crops cultivated ..	29
XIV	Cropping Intensity percentage in one Hectare using ..... Double Cropping Pattern	29
XV	Several Production Inputs Required for the Single ..... Cropping Pattern in One year	30
XVI	Several Production Inputs Required for the Double ..... Cropping Pattern in One year	31
XVII	Quantity of Production Inputs Required for each Size ..... of Farming Land	32
XVIII	The number of Household heads Involved in the Action ..... Program Implementation	33

---

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.	Distribution of weekly rainfall and Cropping Pattern A in Batumarta Transmigration Area, South Sumatra, 1979/1980	5
2.	Hypothetical Land productivity improvement	14

---

 LIST OF APPENDICES

## Appendices

- A MAP OF BATURAJA-MARTAPURA TRANSMIGRATION PROJECT SOUTH SUMATRA
- B PENGAPURAN UNTUK MENINGKATKAN DAN MELESTARIKAN PRODUKTIVITAS LAHAN BEREAKSI MASAM

PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS IN AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTION IN THE BATUMARTA TRANSMIGRATION AREA,  
SOUTH SUMATRA

by  
Goeswono Soepardi

INTRODUCTION

In December 1981 the author was requested by MET-IPB to identify agricultural problems in the Batumarta transmigration area and to recommend several alternatives for the solution of these problems. The visit to the area was made starting from 8 - 24 January 1982. During his stay in Batumarta, the writer visited the seedfarm, the C.R.I.A experimental farm, the rubber nursery in Musi Landas, the Fatemeta Test Farm, and the settlement areas of the years 1976 - 1981. In each area soil samples were taken at two depths and in several settlement units interviews were held with the settlers.

GENERAL CONDITION

The Batumarta settlement area is situated in situated on the main road between Baturaja-Martapura, situated about 20 km from the town of Baturaja (Appendix A). This area has been settled in stages since 1976.



At present, there are 11 units which will be developed into villages. These eleven future-villages are populated by 5000 - 6000 Household Heads comprising Government Sponsored, military, spontaneous and infix transmigrants coming from Jawa and Bali.

The land from of the settlement area ranges from gently sloping to wavy complex covered with alang-alang as the main vegetation. The most prominent soil is Podzolic. An analysis of soil samples taken from a dept of 0 - 20 cm and 20 - 50 cm collected during each year of settlement starting in 1976 up to 1981, showed that the soil has a high acidity, a very low base saturation, a very low base content, a slightly high Al saturation, and medium to high extractable P. In general the danger of Al toxicity increases with soil depth, in contrast extractable P decreases drastically. Table 1 presents the analysis results of the soil samples.

From the soil data presented in Table 1 it can be seen that the soil characteristics are not greatly influenced by the length of time the land has been cultivated by the settlers.

This shows that the activities of the settlers in using production facilities and the land are still very limited. The production of the land has not yet been accelerated to reach a high level of productions. According to the explanations given by the farmers, they have used natural phosphate rocks, urea and TSP. These three production facilities are supplied

Table 1. The chemical characteristic of soil samples Batumarta Transmigration Area, South Sumatra, 1982

Origin of soil sample	Soil depth (cm)	pH		CEC (me/100g)	BS (%)	P (ppm)	K	Na	Ca (me/100g)	Mg	Al	H	% Al saturation
		H <sub>2</sub> O	KCl										
1976 Unit I Blok A2	0-20	4.5	4.0	27.1	19.3	6.2	0.20	0.06	1.52	3.44	6.54	0.61	52.9
	20-50	4.7	4.0	17.6	36.2	13.3	0.22	0.09	3.08	2.99	15.92	1.35	67.3
1977 Unit II Blok G	0-20	4.5	4.0	18.0	19.4	6.6	0.15	0.07	2.36	0.92	3.02	0.58	42.5
	20-50	4.7	4.1	17.4	15.9	4.4	0.09	0.07	2.11	0.50	3.54	0.42	52.6
1978 Unit III Blok A	0-20	4.4	4.0	10.6	14.2	21.7	0.17	0.20	0.63	0.50	1.92	0.30	51.6
	20-50	4.6	4.1	9.1	7.7	9.6	0.03	0.08	0.33	0.26	2.25	0.35	68.2
1979 Unit IV Blok K	0-20	4.4	4.0	17.1	14.9	6.6	0.14	0.12	1.83	0.46	4.36	0.49	58.9
	20-50	4.7	4.0	18.0	7.7	12.6	0.10	0.09	1.19	no <sup>1/</sup>	5.31	0.48	74.1
1980 Unit V Blok I	0-20	4.6	4.1	17.4	29.9	26.0	0.21	0.06	3.51	1.42	1.62	0.39	22.5
	20-50	4.3	4.0	14.5	14.8	8.5	0.13	0.07	1.53	0.42	3.57	0.48	57.6
1981 Unit VII Blok E2	0-20	4.2	4.0	19.3	23.3	8.9	0.24	0.14	2.72	0.87	3.60	0.57	44.2
	20-50	4.5	4.0	20.3	24.1	5.3	0.07	0.05	0.33	0.30	4.36	0.54	89.0

<sup>1/</sup> no : not identified

by the settlement project. The use of the phosphate fertilizer is apparent in the analysis of extractable P in the soil ranging from medium to high. The first crops planted on the house-plot fertilized with phosphate and urea showed satisfactory growth and yield. The same condition was found in all units visited. Nevertheless, this satisfactory yield could not be sustained. During the third year the yield was so low that application of fertilizers was necessary to obtain a fixed yield. The decrease in production experienced by the farmer is the result of three factors : first, the discontinued use of fertilizers due to an interruption in the supply of fertilizers provided by the project; second, erosion affecting their land; and third, the increasing growth of weeds. In addition there were also farmers who seemed reluctant to use fertilizers. They considered it a waste to apply 500 kg natural rock phosphate per hectare. This reluctance is also the main reason for the unsatisfactory agricultural production in several places. This fact leads to the question to what extent is agricultural extension on the use of fertilizers actually within reach of the farmers.

The use of "dry" land (rainfed dry land) has been pioneered by C.R.I.A which set up test-farms in the Batumarta settlement area. Experiments in cropping patterns carried out on terraced fields over a period of three years, as well as experiments in liming have produced the following information :

Cropping pattern A was applied to terraced fields. This cropping pattern was determined by taking into consideration the rainfall



pattern of the Batumarta area (Figure 1).

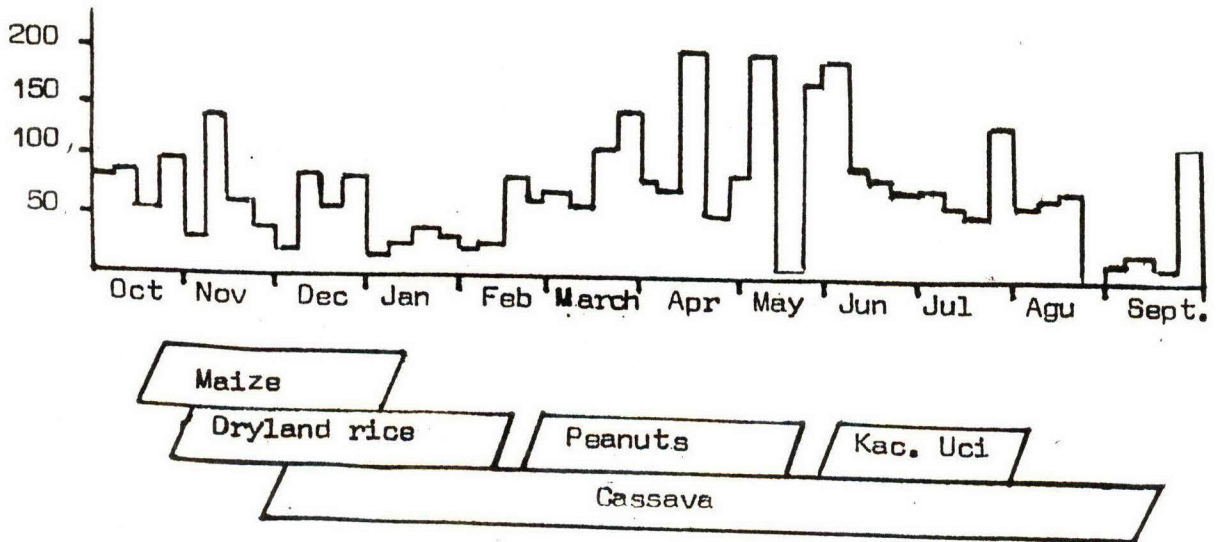


Figure 1. Distribution of weekly rainfall and Cropping Pattern A in Batumarta Transmigration Area, South Sumatra, 1979/1980

The results of the experiments using cropping pattern A for the year 1980/1981 is presented in Table 2. The yield of 1979/1980 is not presented here, but it is known that it was lower than that of 1980/1981. In other words, on terraced fields the yield of the following year was better than that of the previous one. The stubble of the crops should not be removed from the field. The land is only tilled before maize is planted, but the rest of the time it is not tilled. Crops which are cultivated according to cropping pattern A receive fertilizers as stated in Table 2. The fertilizer is applied at a high dose (A) and a low dose (B).

The application of fertilizers for cropping pattern A, which had been tested on the C.R.I.A in Batumarta

has completely affected the yield of dryland rice, cassava, and peanuts, whereas maize and kacang uci do not show a uniform trend. On the whole, a high dose of fertilizer (A) will give <sup>slightly</sup> higher yields than the application of a low dose (B).

Table 2. The Yield of Cropping Pattern A on Terraced Land, 1980/1981

Crop	Urea		TSP		Yield, kg/ha	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
Dryland rice	100	150	100	125	2 378	2 071
Maize	50		50		1 332	1 341
Cassava	25	0	25	0	13 450	11 250
Peanut */	25	25	50	25	774	655
Kacang Uci	25	25	25	25	424	509

\*/ 200 kg construction lime per hectare applied

Source: C.R.I.A in Batumarta Transmigration Area, 1981

Similar experiments carried out over a period of three consecutive years have produced results showing that the use of fertilizers according to a fixed schedule increased the yield of cropping pattern A from year to year (Table 3). The amount of fertilizer is applied in the same dose as dose A in Table 2.

The effect of construction lime on the production of maize and peanuts has been studied by C.R.I.A in Batumarta. The data presented in Table 4 show the remaining effects in the third year. The application of lime was

carried out in 1978/1979, whereas the results presented in Table 4 are those of 1980/1981. In addition, soil samples were taken at two depths, 0 -20 cm and 20 - 50 cm from the area being used for an experiment on the effects of treatment without lime and with the application of 4 tons lime per hectare. The lime used was construction lime. The chemical characteristics of the two soil samples were analysed and the results are presented in Table 5.

Table 3. The yield of Cropping Pattern A on C.R.I.A Land in Batumarta Transmigration Area, 1979, 1980, and 1981

Crop	Yield (kg/ha)		
	1979	1980	1981
Dryland rice	1 980	2 612	2 800
Maize	971	1 499	1 300
Cassava	10 000	12 500	14 400
Peanuts */	908	942	712
Kacang Uci	526	431	660

\*/ 200 kg construction lime applied per hectare

Source: C.R.I.A in Batumarta Transmigration Area, 1981

After being planted twice, the application of 2 or 4 tons of construction lime together with 2 or 4 qt TSP per hectare still showed a positive effect on the yield of maize and peanuts. The application of lime increased the yield by more than 60 percent compared to that without lime application.



Table 4. The yield Maize and Peanuts without and with lime Treatment, C.R.I.A experiment in Batumarta, 1981

Fertilizers		Lime	Yield		
Urea	TSP		Maize <sup>*/</sup>		Peanuts
			Broadcast	On Row	
.....(kg/ha).....			.....(ton/ha).....		(qt/ha)
0	0	0	1.90	1.25	10.3
100	200	0	1.88	1.90	12.3
100	200	2 000	3.15	2.85	19.5
100	400	2 000	3.33	3.06	20.8
100	200	4 000	3.16	2.88	19.7

\*/ The application of fertilizers was broadcast or on row treatment, lime was broadcast

Source : C.R.I.A in Batumarta

Table 5. The chemical characteristic of soil after lime treatment, C.R.I.A experimental station in Batumarta, 1981

Quantity of lime applied (ton/ha)	Soil depth (cm)	p <sup>H</sup>		CEC me/100g	BS (%)	P (ppm P)	K	Na	Ca	Mg	Al	H	AL saturation (%)
		H <sub>2</sub> O	KCl										
0	0-20	4.6	4.1	10.0	8.8	8.8	0.17	0.04	0.53	0.14	2.03	0.45	60.4
	20-50	4.6	4.1	11.0	9.8	5.9	0.07	0.06	0.95	no	2.19	0.30	89.0
4	0-20	4.5	4.1	10.9	10.4	11.4	0.07	0.06	0.83	0.17	1.48	0.19	52.9
	20-50	4.3	4.1	8.9	15.5	4.4	0.04	0.30	0.97	0.07	1.91	0.31	13.1

no : not identified

When the effects of lime were traced in the soil, it was found that it had no effect on the soil pH, instead the pH value of the soil showed an inclination to be lower. Nevertheless, the change in pH values is not parallel to the changes in base saturation, the amount of Ca and the Al saturation percentage. These four characteristics still showed the positive effects of liming three years after application. Base saturation and the amount of Ca was higher whereas the Al<sub>dd</sub> content and Al saturation was lower when lime was applied to the soil. It seems that the effect of lime which is not seen on the pH of soil may be caused by the kind of lime used, i.e. construction lime reacts very fast but its effect on the pH value of soil disappears very soon. This is in fact contradictory with the measurements taken by C.R.I.A on the field. The results of the measurement showed that the pH value of soil after liming was still above 6.5. The method of measuring soil pH employed by C.R.I.A was with a Hellige Truog Soil Reaction Tester.

As a comparison, the results of a liming experiment using ground lime stone in **Sitiung** in 1979/1980 and 1980/1981 (Nurhajati Hakim, 1981 and J. Sri Adiningsih S., 1982). The soil in **Sitiung** is similar to that of **Batumarta**, i.e. both are Podzolic. The original pH value and Al saturation percentage used by Nurhajati Hakim (1981) and J. Sri Adiningsih S. (1982) are consecutively 4.1 and 4.4 and 67 and 82 percent.

The results of their research is stated in Tables 6 and 7.

Tables 6 and 7 show that the application of ground lime stone increases the pH value. Moreover the reaction of the inner part of the soil also decreases in acidity over time. Together with this change in pH value, the Al saturation of soil decreases, that is from 67 or 82 percent down to 0 to 9 percent at a depth of 0 - 20 cm, 18 to 36 percent at 20 - 35 cm depth, and 19 - 45 percent at 35 - 50 cm.

Table 6. Soil characteristics of Sitiung at three different depths after lime application (Nurhajati Hakim, 1981)

Quantity of Lime Applied	Soil Depth	pH <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub> 1:1		Al Satur- ation	
		30 DP	100 DP	30 DP	100 DP
(ton/ha)	(cm)				
2	0 - 20	4.5	4.7	42	9
	20 - 35	4.5	4.5	50	36
	35 - 50	4.5	4.5	38	45
4	0 - 20	4.7	5.2	29	2
	20 - 35	4.7	4.7	21	25
	35 - 50	4.7	4.7	18	19
6	0 - 20	4.7	5.8	21	2
	20 - 35	4.6	4.5	29	18
	35 - 50	4.8	4.6	37	25

Note: the original pH value before liming was 4.1 and the Al saturation percentage was 67

DP : Day after Planting



Table 7. The relation between the application of lime and Dolomit and the Podzolic soil characteristics Sitiung II Blok E (J. Sri Adiningsih S., 1982)

Treatment	Base Composition			Base Saturation	pH	Al <sub>dd</sub>	Al Saturation
	Ca	Mg	K				
	(me/100g)			(%)		(me/100g)	(%)
Control	0.6	0.2	0.1	6.8	4.4	3.5	82.0
7 tons CaCO <sub>3</sub> /ha	7.9	0.2	0.1	62.6	6.3	0	0
2 tons Dolomit/ha	1.0	0.5	0.1	14.0	4.7	1.8	52.9

The farmers' capacity in cultivating soil is also considered in the visit to the Batumarta transmigration area. On average one household, consisting of a husband, wife and three children, are able to cultivate not more than one hectare. A family is capable of cultivating more than one hectare if it is assisted by a couple of big drought animals. It was apparent that the extent of the food-crop farm is closely related to the labour available in a family, in the form of both man or animal power.

The method of managing the house-plot and farm land considered favourable by the settlers is: During the first year fruit trees, vegetables and food crops are grown on the house plot. During the second year the planting of fruit trees is extended up to 1 hectare with food crops planted in between those trees. When the trees are big enough, the cultivation of food crops is extended to one hectare. This is done with

THIS IS WHAT  
WE'VE BEEN  
MISSING



the help of a couple of drought animals. It was apparent that such an approach to farming has been carried out successfully by several transmigrant farmers.

#### AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTION

The discussion on the general condition of agriculture in the Batumarta transmigration settlement area has touched on the problems faced. Basically, the problems encountered are those which are always faced on every transmigration settling program, i.e. the problem of soil productivity and the capacity of the transmigrant families to cultivate/manage their land.

In fact, the productivity problem can be solved immediately when the transmigrants have been placed on a newly opened area. Nevertheless, in reality this is not so easy as it seems. In spite of this the government has made efforts to place transmigrant farmers on lands yielding a fairly good production. An example of this is: what the transmigrants receive on arrival has developed from only one piece of land to a piece of land, a house and living subsidies, which further developed into a piece of land ready to be planted, a house and living subsidies, and has currently developed into a piece of land ready for planting and protected from erosion, production facilities in the form of natural phosphate rocks and/or lime, a house, living subsidies, extension and credits. From

From the viewpoint of the level of success attained by the farmers, which is still very low, the government initiative still seem to be insufficient. The reason for this may be that the production facilities given to the transmigrant farmers are not sufficient. The variety of facilities provided is satisfactory but the quantities have not allowed the farmer to work at a high productive level in the shortest time possible. This condition is illustrated in the chart presented in Figure 2.

Efforts to increase productivity being carried out at present can be described by Curve A. An increase can occur every year reaching its climax at a certain time. This is illustrated by the horizontal line presenting the relative yield of 100 percent. The time needed to achieve this can be shortened by measures taken to improve  $B_1$ ,  $B_2$ , or  $B_3$ . Arabic numeral 1 - 3 shows the increasing input ranges. If measure B is implemented, the relative yield 100 percent can be reached during the initial years. Thus, the yield illustrated by the area between Curve A and B can be enjoyed by the farmers and will not be lost as a result of the application of measure A. The opportunity for farmers to work at level B productivity will make them economically more capable of developing their farms. The problem at the moment is how to induce the farmers to carry out improvement measure B.

If the capacity of implementing measure B has to come

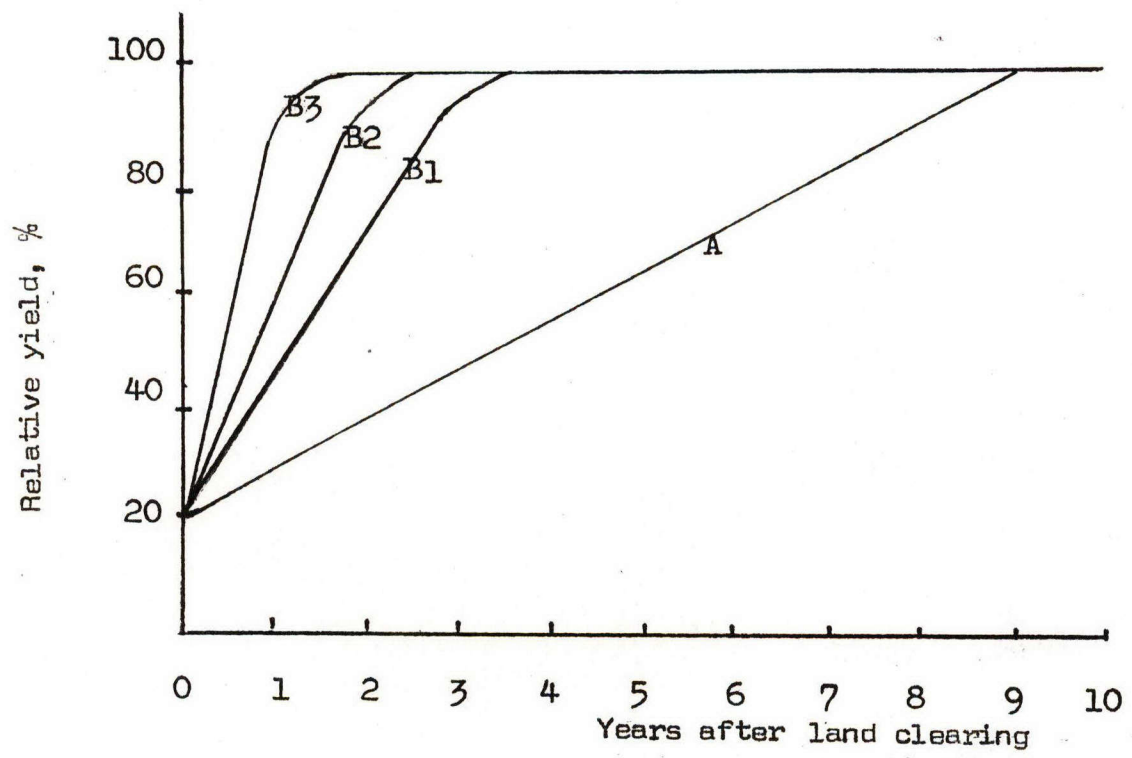


Figure 2. 'Hypothetical Land productivity improvement

from the farmers themselves, productivity improvement will never occur. The improvement of productivity through measures A involves government subsidy mentioned earlier. Thus, if the farmers are expected to reach productivity level B, the government should be involved. The involvement of the government in this matter is expected to be in the form of credits to implement improvement measures B. Credits received by farmers for this purpose should be in the form of investment credits which are paid in long-term instalments after a grace period. The grace period granted to the farmers should be as long as the time needed to reach the 100 percent relative level illustrated in Figure 2. If the credits are to be repaid in the same method as that of the agricultural intensification credit, this improvement measure will not succeed. ?

The investment credit given to farmers are intended to be used to overcome production constraints caused by the soil condition. Up to the present, the areas of Indonesia developed for transmigration settling program are mainly those lands which have an acid reaction, a low level of fertility and is dependant on rain for water (Table 8). Potential land with a slope angle less than 15 percent which could be developed for settlements employing an agricultural pattern is found in Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Irian Jaya (Table 9).



Table 8. Distribution of land with acid reaction in several Islands in Indonesia (Pusat penelitian Tanah, 1981)

Island	Aluvial*/	Lato- sol	Organo- sol	Podzol	Pod- zolic	Com- plex*/
	.....(x 10 <sup>3</sup> ha) .....					
Java Madura	2 550	2 775	25	-	325	1 919
Sumatera	5 682	6 018	8 875	1 031	14695	7 962
Kalimantan	5 744	4 468	6 523	4 581	10997	20 438
Sulawesi	1 562	2 649	240	-	1308	10 129
Bali Nusa Tenggara	312	563	-	-	-	2 388
Maluku	488	331	525	-	2406	2 670
Irian Jaya	2 575	356	10 875	-	8706	18 607

\*/ including those with non-acid reaction

Table 9. Estimate of the extent of land with Acid Reaction and a slope angle less than 15 percent (Lembaga Penelitian Tanah, 1969)

Island	Aluvial*/	Latosol	Organosol	Podzol	Podzolic
	..... (x 10 <sup>6</sup> ha) .....				
Sumatera	2.4	0.5	8.9	0.8	9.6
Kalimantan	4.3	-	6.5	2.5	10.9
Sulawesi	0.8	-	-	-	1.4
Irian Jaya	2.6	-	6.7	-	5.1

\*/ including those with non-acid reaction

Table 8 and 9 clearly show that a portion of land in Indonesia is available for transmigration settlements using an acid reaction agricultural pattern. The main constraint to farming activities on land with acid reaction is the presence of Al in the soil reaching toxicity level for crops. Measures taken to remove this constraint is known as liming. Liming eliminates Al toxicity, making conditions favorable for crop growth and yield. }

In order to eliminate the harmful effects of Al from the soil a certain amount of lime is required. For the method see Appendix B. This measure involves a relatively high cost because of the large quantity of lime needed by a soil with acid reaction.

Besides lime to eliminate the harmful effects of Al, an acid soil is also often poor in phosphorous. Because of this, besides liming, an acid soil should also receive an adequate amount of phosphate fertilizer. Thus, the investment credit, which should be given to the farmers, is to be used to improve the productivity of their land through purchasing and application of lime and phosphate fertilizer. It can be said that lime and phosphorous form the backbone of farming activities on acid land.

The discussion in the chapter on General conditions clearly shows that the soil in the Batumarta transmigration settlement area can be categorized as acid, with

high  $Al_{dd}$  content and Al saturation which is harmful for crops. Moreover, the P extractable P content is medium. Thus, if improvements are to be made in this area through investment credits, those credits should be used to buy lime and phosphate fertilizers and also to cover the costs of incorporating those two materials into the soil.

The advantages of increasing the productivity of acid farm land by applying lime and phosphate fertilizers will be discussed in depth in Appendix B, and will not be discussed in the main body of this report.

After carrying out steps to improve productivity, the farmers should take measures to maintain this productivity. Maintenance measures can be channeled through intensification credits extended at present. Well-to-do farmers, i.e. farmers capable of buying agricultural facilities with cash as a result of increased productivity, need not be included in the intensification credit program. This is the ultimate purpose of the improvements in land productivity.

Another problem which should particular attention is the extent of land allotted to each transmigrant household head. Up to now there are two different land allotments, i.e. two and five hectares. Most of the farmers are unable to cultivate such large allotments of land. There seems to be a maximum land size which a transmigrant farmer is capable of cultivating under the current conditions. A greater part of the



labour employed to cultivate the land is still in the form of human labour available in a family consisting of a husband, a wife and several children. If the children are still small, the farm family's capacity to cultivate their land is severely restricted. The intensity of cultivating and managing the land is naturally closely related to the amount of labour available within a family, but it is also related to the wealth of a family. If the family owns large-sized livestock, their capacity to cultivate the land increases. Nevertheless, it is apparent that when a family is appointed to cultivate food crops, its capacity to cultivate land will only be approximately one hectare even though it is assisted by animal power. Thus, the cultivation of larger extents of land should include the farming of non-food crops or other crops which do not need such intensive care.

From the view point of the available land and the population of Indonesia the allotment of 2 up to 5 hectares will create problems in the future. Indonesia's population increase is not evenly distributed and is concentrated in Java, Bali and a few other provinces in Indonesia. A majority of the people are farmers owning narrow strips of land or agricultural wage labourers. Consequently, the land will not be able to provide enough space for an increase in family members, adequate food and security for farmers on that particular island or province.



Other islands still have vast stretches of land which have not yet been used to capacity. Prospects for development, food and security are found in those areas. Based on this, the government has, among others, organized and rearranged habitant patterns by moving people away from population concentrations into sparsely populated areas. Table 10 presents the number of household heads who are to be resettled during Pelita III. This table also gives an estimate of the size of land required for new settlers allotted up to five hectares of land per household head.

Table 10. The Number of Household Heads to be Resettled and the Size of Land Needed in Pelita III\*/

Year	Number of HH (x 1000)	Size of Land (x 1000 ha)
1979	80	160 - 400
1980	100	200 - 500
1981	100	220 - 550
1982	110	200 - 500
1983	110	220 - 550

\*/ column II: Department of Labour and Transmigration estimate

Column III: Department of Public Works estimate

Land which are to be used for settlement programs are lands with a slope angle not more than 15 percent, potential accessibility and productivity. The former condition is linked

with land conservation in connection with the danger of erosion. The following condition is essential in terms of the prospects of mutual economic development. The final condition is connected with the immediacy with which the new settlers can start to utilize their land.

If the allotment of 2 hectares per transmigrant household head is accepted, then the 23 million hectares of available land will be able to accommodate 11.5 million household heads. If each household has 5 - 6 members, this is equal to 60 - 70 million people. If the average population growth is 3 million people per year, that the above mentioned 23 million hectares of land will only be sufficient for 20 - 23 years. In other words, in the year 2000 Indonesia will not have any land left with a slope angle of 0 to 15 percent which is available for transmigration settlements. If the allotment of 5 hectares per household head is followed, the available 23 million hectares of land will be exhausted in an even shorter time.

Another problem connected with the allotment of land and the opportunity of earning a living from land is the inheritance of land. If we hold the concept that a person should be able to live from a piece of land and should, in addition, be able to support other people from this same piece of land, then a minimum agricultural land ownership should be stipulated. If the minimum size of agricultural land to sustain a farmer of one hectare is accepted, then the minimum land

that can be inherited should be equal to one hectare. The implementation of such a regulation will be a decrease in the agricultural land owned.

The existence of a minimum agricultural land ownership will encourage farmers to work at their maximum capacity. And in doing thus, farmers will be able to use and benefit from the investment credits meant for the improvement of agricultural land productivity.

Another problem linked with the measures to improve productivity and the size of land allotment is the cropping system. The purpose of the living subsidy for the first twelve months is to enable the farmers to focus their attention and labour on the preparation and the cultivation of their land with crops which will be able to be a source of living after the living subsidies have ceased. Apparently, this purpose has not been fully attained. Extension in this particular subject should be intensified, especially when the farmers are given investment credits to improve the productivity of their land. The arrangement of and the ratio between food crops, fruit trees and industrial crops should be thought about now. The farmers should receive extension on the best sequence for planting these three different categories of crops.

The application of investment credit (for improvement) and intensification credit (for maintenance) will give rise



to the problem of providing facilities required for farming. Kiosks selling agricultural inputs (saprodi) have to be set up. Other kiosk handling harvest produce have to be built immediately. Measures taken to increase agricultural productivity will only overwhelm the farmers with schemes if they are not supported by the provision of supporting and market facilities.

#### ACTION PROGRAM

The desire to increase the productivity of the farmers' farmland enabling them to live a decent life should be substantiated as soon as possible. Nevertheless, it is not yet possible for all farmers to achieve this, taking into consideration (1) the huge amount of funds needed, (2) the need to identify the appropriate technology required to increase productivity on fairly large scales of land and (3) the results of the application of agricultural technology which will have to be supported by a favourable economic climate. The third aspect will not be discussed in this report, the second will be dealt with in detail, whereas the first will be materialized in the form of facility units and agricultural yields the rupiah value of which will be left to the users of this report to determine.

Productivity increasing technology for the land will be connected with the size of land within cultivating capacity



of every transmigrant family, labour required for cultivation, soil characteristics and properties constraining the productivity of the land, and the cropping pattern.

From a survey carried out by the Transmigration Monitoring and Evaluation project (MET) IPB and interviews held with successful and not-so-successful farmers it was found that in general each family is only capable of cultivating 0.6 to 0.9 hectare of land if all the labour available in the family is employed. Those who succeeded in cultivating more than 0.9 hectare were those farmers who were able to employ labour from outside the family or were helped by drought animals. On the whole, their capacity to cultivate land varies from 1.3 to 2.0 hectares. The units of farm size used in the calculation of the amount of production facilities required were 0.7, 1.3, and 2 hectares. In accordance with the discussions above, the production facilities to be used are differentiated into facilities required to improve land in order to obtain an increases productivity, and facilities required to run the farm. The former are measures for improvement and the latter are those for maintenance. Costs related to measures taken to improve land will be covered by investation credit, whereas those related to maintenance measures will be connected with operational credit.

Before stating the amount and varieties of improvement and maintenance, it is necessary to recapitulate briefly the

limiting factors which have to be overcome to increase the productivity of the land. Firstly, the land of Batumarta transmigration settlement area is undulating and prone to erosion. To prevent the land from being eroded and washed away, measures should be taken towards land conservation. The construction of terraces or planting along contours are effective ways to prevent erosion. Secondly, the soil of the transmigration settlement areas have, in general, an acid reaction and is poor in phosphate. The acid reaction problem is closely related to aluminum toxicity, the risk of aridity, and phosphorous fixation.

Although the cost of making terraces, the solution to the acidity problem and the deficit in phosphorous is very much influenced by the land form and soil characteristics, the calculation of the cost and quantity of the measures taken will be based upon the minimum and maximum estimate (Table 11).

These measures will ensure a higher level of productivity for the land. In order to materialize the land productivity in the form of agricultural yield, a series of operational actions in the form of high yielding seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides are still required. An estimate of the quantity of production facilities required for this depends on the kind of crop and the cropping system used. In this report, the cultivation of maize, dryland rice, peanuts, soya beans, and kacang uci follows the single or double cropping pattern.

Table 11. Minimum and Maximum Estimate of Funds and Labour Required for the Batumarta Transmigration Area, South Sumatera

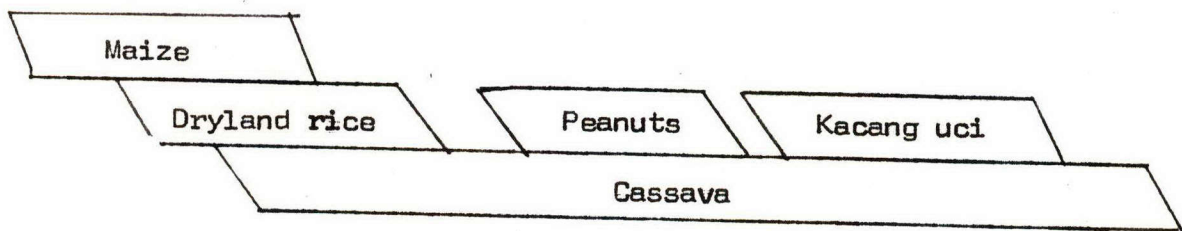
Type of measure	Estimate	
	Minimum	Maximum
Terrace making, Rp/ha	400 000.00	1 000 000.00
Land improvement		
Acidity, lime ton/ha	4.0	10.0
Rp/ha	160 000.00	400 000.00
P deficiency, Qt TSP/ha	5.0	10.0
Rp/ha	35 000.00	70 000.00
Wages, Rp/ha	40 000.00	100 000.00

Basically, dryland rice is planted during the wet season. Whereas the other crops are planted before or after this season.

When possible, the single cropping pattern should consist of:

peanuts, or  
soya beans, or  
dryland rice, mung beans, or  
maize, or  
kacang uci

whereas the multiple cropping pattern consists of:



as stated on page 5.



The production facilities required by the various crops planted following the single cropping pattern is presented in Table 12.

The application of fertilizers as stated in Table 12 should produce yields presented in Table 13. These figures can be attained if the farmers work conscientiously and no calamities occur.

The final yield obtained from each kind of crop will depend on the size of landuse to cultivate the crop. This factor is very important in estimating the yield of each crop planted with the double cropping pattern. Table 14 presents the percentage of land used for each crop in the double-cropping pattern.

The quantity of production facilities required for single cropping and double cropping, presented consecutively in Tables 15 and 16, can be determined by taking the production facilities presented in Table 12 and the percentage of cropping intensity in Table 14 into consideration.

Based on the required production facilities given in Tables 16 and 17, the quantity of facilities needed to cultivate pieces of land of 0.7, 1.3, and 2.0 ha using the single or double cropping pattern can be estimate. Table 17 presents the calculations for the three land sizes.

The yield expected from such practices as these can be recognized from the size of the farming land, the cropping

Table 12. Production Facilities Required by Various crops on the Single cropping Pattern

Fertilizer	Dryland Rice	Peanuts	Soya Beans	Mung Beans	Kacang Uci	Maize	Cassava
Urea, kg/ha	200/150	50/25	100/50	50/25	50	250	150
AS, kg/ha	100	25	100	25			
TSP, kg/ha	100	200	100	200	75	100	100
MOP, kg/ha	100	100	50	100	50	100	200
Kiserit, kg/ha	25	25	25	25	0	25	25
ZnSO <sub>4</sub> , kg/ha	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
CuSO <sub>4</sub> , kg/ha	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
H <sub>3</sub> MoO <sub>4</sub> , g/ha	0	50	50	25	0	0	0
Inokulan, g/ha	0	50	50	0	0	0	0
Insecticide L-kg/ha	3	2	2	2	1	3	2
Fungicide L-kg/ha	3	2	2	2	1	2	4
Herbicide L-kg/ha	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Seed, kg/ha	40	70	30	30	30	50	10 000 cuttings

Table 13. Minimum and Maximum Estimated Yield of Crops cultivated

Crop	Estimate	
	Minimum	Maximum
Cassava, qt. tuber/ha	250	400
Dryland Rice, qt rice/ha	15	30
Peanuts, qt nuts/ha	15	25
Soya Beans, qt beans/ha	15	30
Mung Beans, qt beans/ha	10	25
<u>Kacang Uci</u> , qt beans/ha	10	20
Maize, qt ears/ha	35	60

Table 14. Cropping Intensity percentage in one Hectare using Double Cropping Pattern

Crop	Extent Percentage
Dryland Rice	80.0
Maize	40.0
Beans	80.0
Cassava	20.0



Table 15. Several Production Inputs Required for the Single Cropping Pattern in One year

Crops	Fertilizer							Pesti- cide	Fungi- cide	Herbi- cide	Ino- kulan	Seed
	Urea	TSP	MOP	Kiserit	ZnSO <sub>4</sub>	CuSO <sub>4</sub>	H <sub>3</sub> MoO <sub>4</sub>					
	.....(kg/ha) .....											
Dryland rice	200	100	100	25	1	1	-	3	3	2	-	40
Beans	100	200	100	25	-	-	0.05	2	2	2	0.05	50
Maize	250	100	100	25	1	1	-	3	3	2	-	50
Total	550	400	300	75	2	2	0.05	8	8	6	0.05	140

Table 16. Several Production Inputs Required for the Double Cropping Pattern in One Year

Crop	Crop- ping Int.	Fertilizer							Pesti- cide	Fungi- cide	Herbi- cide	Ino- kulan	Seed
		Urea	TSP	MOP	Kiserit	ZnSO <sub>4</sub>	CuSO <sub>4</sub>	H <sub>3</sub> MoO <sub>4</sub>					
	(%)	; . . . . . (kg/ha).											
Dryland Rice	80	160	80	80	20	0.8	0.8	-	2	2	2	-	30
Beans	80	80	160	80	20	-	-	0.05	1	1	2	0.05	40
Maize	40	100	40	40	10	0.4	0.4	-	2	2	1	-	20
Cassava	20	30	20	40	5	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	1	-	2000*/
Total		370	300	240	55	1.2	1.2	0.05	5.5	5.5	6	0.05	90 + +2000*/

\*/ cuttings

Table 17. Quantity of Production Inputs Required for each Size of Farming Land

Production Inputs	Size of Farming Land, ha					
	0.7		1.3		2.0	
	Single	Double	Single	Double	Single	Double
	..... (kg/ha) .....					
Urea	385	259	715	481	1100	740
TSP	280	210	520	390	800	500
MOP	210	168	390	312	600	480
Kiserit	52.5	38.5	97.5	71.5	150	110
ZnSO <sub>4</sub>	1.4	0.84	2.6	1.56	4	2.4
CuSO <sub>4</sub>	1.4	0.84	2.6	1.56	4	2.4
H <sub>3</sub> MoO <sub>4</sub>	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.1	0.1
Pesticide	5.6	3.85	10.4	7.15	16	11
Fungicide	5.6	3.85	10.4	7.15	16	11
Herbicide	4.2	4.2	7.8	7.8	12	12
Seed	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.1	0.1

/ Cuttings



intensity percentage (Table 14) and the estimated yield (Table 13). In the calculation of yield we assume that the crops in the double cropping pattern do not oppress each other or stimulate production. During the fourth year of farming it is estimated that the farm land will need up to ✓ 0.6 tons of lime per hectare.

Based on the production facilities required and the estimated yield, an action program can be implemented in the Baturaja-Barumarta transmigration area.

18 to 30 household heads were chosen to carry out the action program to improve the productivity of their land. These families can be divided into 3 groups, each group cultivating 0.7, 1.3, and 2 hectares. The six or ten households should live on one stretch of land to facilitate guidance and supervision. Each group is subdivided into two groups, i.e. 3 or 5 household heads carry out the single cropping pattern and the other, the double cropping pattern. Table 18 gives a summary of the implementation of this Action Program.

Table 18. The number of Household heads Involved in the Action Program Implementation

Cropping Pattern	Size of Farming Land		
	0.7	1.3	2.0
	..... (HH) .....		
Single	3 - 5	3 - 5	3 - 5
Double	3 - 5	3 - 5	3 - 5

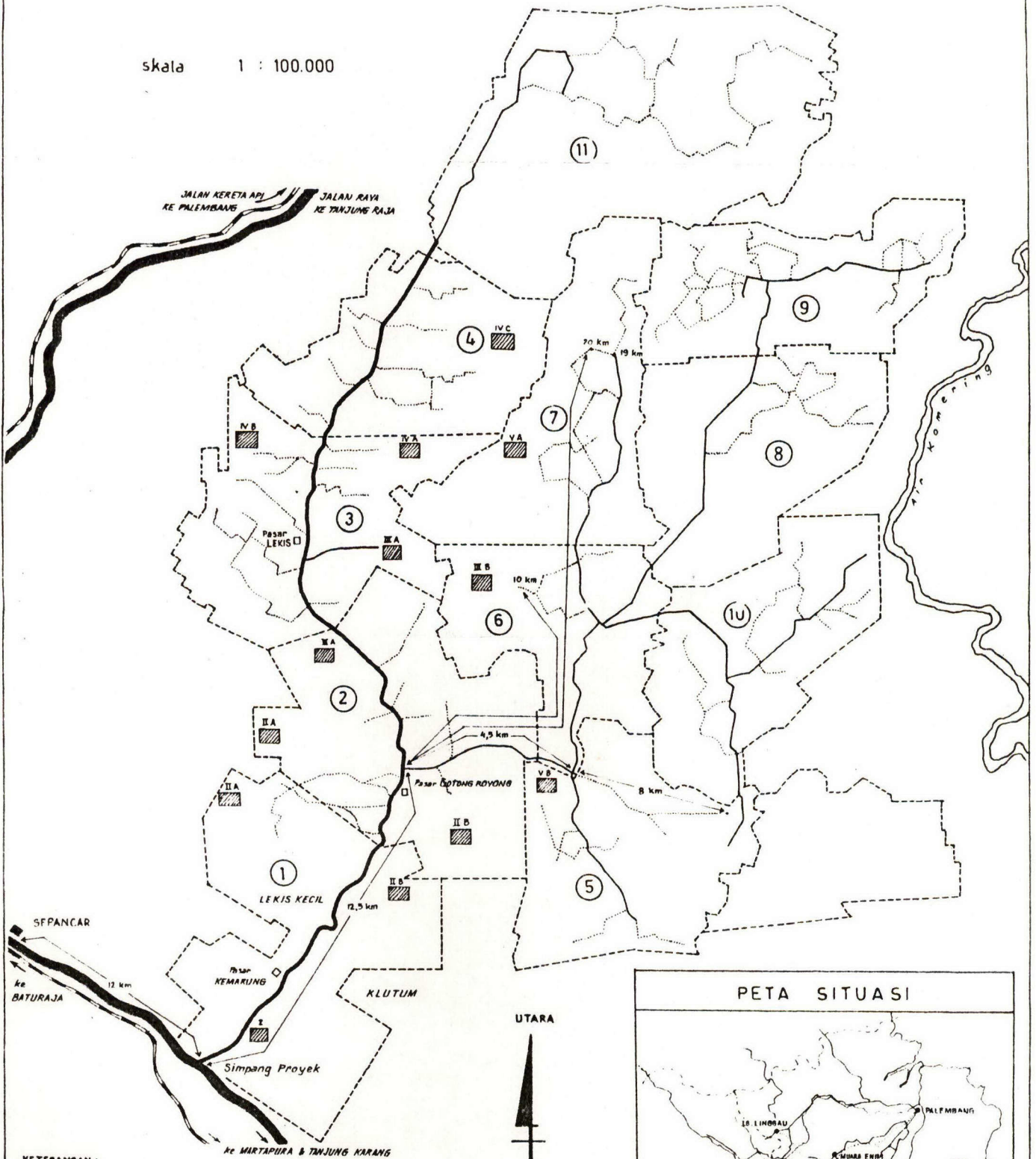
This Action Program is to be followed by MET for at least five years. This is in relation with the efforts to monitor the development in the farming practices of the farmers, the repayment of investment credit and operational credit. In this program the investment credit used for the improvement of the land, should be repaid in installments after a four year grace period. Whereas the operational credit should be paid off after every harvest. Thus, operational credit can be requested before every planting season and it is repaid after the harvest.

**Appendix A**



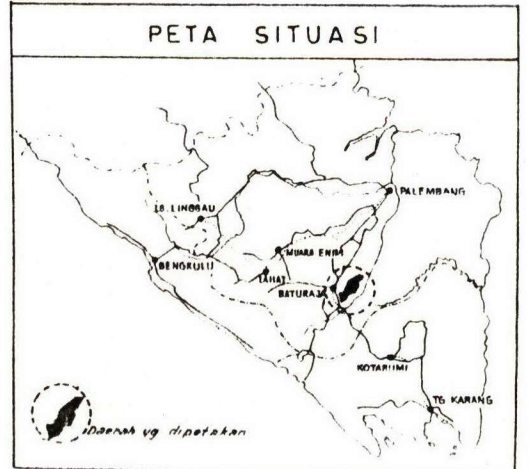
# BATURAJA-MARTAPURA TRANSMIGRATION PROJECT SOUTH SUMATRA

skala 1 : 100.000



**KETERANGAN :**

- |  |                        |  |                               |
|--|------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
|  | JALAN RAYA PROPINSI    |  | UNIT DESA                     |
|  | JALAN ASPAL            |  | ARUS KOMODITI HASIL USAHATANI |
|  | JALAN TANAH DIPERKERAS |  | PASAR                         |
|  | JALAN TANAH            |  | PERTANAMAN KARET              |
|  | JALAN KERETAAPI        |  | PERKAMPUNGAN                  |
|  | SUNGAI                 |  |                               |



## **Appendix B**

# BUKU PANDUAN .

PENGAPURAN UNTUK MENINGKATKAN DAN MELESTARIKAN  
PRODUKTIVITAS LAHAN BEREAKSI MASAM

Oleh:

Goeswono Soepardi, Slamet Setijono, Nurhajati Hakim \*/

---

\*/ Berturut-turut adalah Guru Besar Ilmu Tanah, IPB,  
Lektor Ilmu Tanah, UNIBRAW, dan Lektor Ilmu Tanah,  
UNAND.



## PENDAHULUAN

Pengadaan bahan pangan yang cukup untuk keperluan domestik merupakan usaha yang diprioritaskan oleh pemerintah. Berbagai usaha untuk mencapai tujuan swasembada pangan telah dilakukan. Intensifikasi dan ekstensifikasi di bidang pertanian merupakan usaha yang telah, sedang, dan akan terus dilakukan. BIMAS, INMAS, dan INSUS merupakan upaya dari kelompok pertama yang terutama diarahkan pada area pertanian yang sudah mapan. Tindakan ini yang mula-mula ditujukan untuk menanggulangi produksi padi di lahan sawah, sekarang diperluas ke tanaman lain seperti jagung, kedelai, dan kacang tanah yang diusahakan baik di lahan sawah maupun lahan darat (sementara orang menyebutnya lahan kering). Usaha meningkatkan produksi lainnya ialah memperluas area pertanian dengan jalan membuka lahan baru. Lahan baru yang baru dibuka untuk jangka waktu tertentu memperoleh airnya dari bandar langit. Usaha pertanian demikian dikenal dengan pertanian tadah hujan. Tindakan intensifikasi pada saat ini juga menjangkau area yang baru dibuka.

Produksi bahan pangan secara umum merupakan suatu fungsi dari sumberdaya lahan, lingkungan, dan pengelolaan. Usaha intensifikasi yang diwujudkan dalam INMAS, BIMAS, dan INSUS termasuk dalam pengelolaan. Hal ini tidak akan dibahas di sini. Hama, curah hujan, suhu, sinar matahari (mutu, lamanya penyinaran, keredupan) dan angin termasuk dalam lingkungan. Curah hujan dan sinar matahari akan disinggung dalam tulisan secara ringan. Memperbaiki sumber daya lahan sebagai media tumbuh tanaman merupakan tujuan dari tulisan ini.

## TANAH BEREAKSI MASAM

Tanah yang dijumpai di Indonesia banyak macamnya. Menurut Lembaga Penelitian Tanah (1981) jenis tanah utama yang umumnya bereaksi masam adalah Organosol, Podzolik, Podzol, Latosol dan sebagian dari Aluvial atau Kompleks. Agihan untuk tiap pulau disajikan dalam Tabel 1.

Tanah yang disajikan dalam Tabel 1 tidak semuanya sesuai untuk keperluan pertanian. Pada saat ini tanah dengan kemiringan lereng kurang dari 15 persen dapat digunakan untuk keperluan pertanian. Tabel 2 meringkas agihan luas lahan bereaksi masam yang mempunyai kemiringan lereng kurang dari 15 persen di Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi dan Irian Jaya.

---

<sup>1/</sup> Disajikan dalam Pertemuan Teknis Regional PPS di Solo, 10 - 13 Februari 1982; Samarinda, 23 - 26 Februari 1982; Jambi, 2 - 5 Maret 1982; Mataram 23 - 26 Maret 1982; dan Denpasar April 1982.

Tabel 1. Agihan Tanah Bereaksi Masam di Berbagai Pulau di Indonesia (Lembaga Penelitian Tanah, 1981)

Pulau	Aluvial <sup>*)</sup>	Latosol	Organosol	Podzol	Podzolik	Kompleks <sup>*)</sup>
..... (x 10 <sup>3</sup> ha) .....						
Jawa Madura	2 550	2 775	25	-	325	1 919
Sumatera	5 682	6 018	8 875	1 031	14 695	7 962
Kalimantan	5 744	4 468	6 523	4 581	10 997	20 438
Sulawesi	1 562	2 649	240	-	1 308	10 129
Nusa Tenggara	312	563	-	-	-	2 388
Maluku	488	331	525	-	2 406	2 670
Irian Jaya	2 575	356	10 875	-	8 706	18 607

<sup>\*)</sup> Termasuk yang tidak bereaksi masam

Tabel 2. Perkiraan Luas Jenis Tanah Utama di Lahan dengan Kemiringan Lereng Kurang dari 15 Persen di Sumatera, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, dan Irian Jaya (Lembaga Penelitian Tanah, 1969)

Pulau	Aluvial	Latosol	Organosol	Podzol	Podzolik
(x 10 <sup>6</sup> ha)					
Sumatera	2.4	0.5	8.9	0.8	9.6
Kalimantan	4.3	-	6.5	2.5	10.9
Sulawesi	0.8	-	-	-	1.4
Irian Jaya	2.6	-	6.7	-	5.1

Ciri utama dari tanah yang pada umumnya bereaksi masam dengan kemiringan lereng kurang dari 15 persen telah dihimpun oleh Soil Research Institute (1978). Perinciannya disajikan berikut ini.

#### ALUVIAL

Umumnya jenis ini dijumpai di dataran rendah, cekungan atau area limpasan banjir sungai yang bertopografi datar sampai agak bergelombang. Teksturnya sangat beragam dengan struktur masif atau tanpa struktur. Konsistensi dalam keadaan basah, lembab, dan kering berturut-turut adalah plastik, teguh, dan keras. Kemasaman yang beragam merupakan ciri umum jenis tanah ini. Kadar bahan organik tergolong rendah, kapasitas tukar kation termasuk tinggi dan kejenuhan basa berkisar dari sedang sampai tinggi. Perharahan dalam tanah ini erat berhubungan dengan lahan yang membentuk tanah dan pada umumnya dapat dikatakan termasuk tanah yang subur. Salah satu



ciri yang kurang menguntungkan budidaya palawija ialah permeabilitas yang lambat. Dipandang dari budidaya padi sawah atau perikanan ciri ini sangat menguntungkan.

#### LATOSOL

Daerah dengan curah hujan lebih dari 2 000 mm setahun dan bulan kering kurang dari 3 bulan, bergelombang sampai bergunung, terhampar dari 10 sampai 1 000 mdpl merupakan tempat di mana jenis tanah ini dijumpai. Teksturnya tergolong liat, merata atau kadang-kadang memberat dengan kedalaman. Struktur remah hingga agak berblok dan mempunyai konsistensi gembur. Reaksi tanah tergolong masam sampai agak masam, kadar bahan organik termasuk rendah, kapasitas tukarkation dan kejenuhan basa beragam. Tingkat kesuburan Latosol termasuk terbaik di antara jenis tanah yang ada di Indonesia. Mineral liat dominan adalah tipe 1:1 dan kadang-kadang tercampur dengan yang lain. Ia mempunyai permeabilitas yang baik dengan sifat tahan terhadap gaya-gaya erosi.

#### ORGANOSOL

Daerah dengan curah hujan lebih dari 2 500 mm setahun dan aras air tanah yang tinggi merupakan tempat di mana Organosol akan dijumpai. Biasanya daerah itu datar baik di dataran rendah (< 50 mdpl) atau di dataran tinggi (> 2 000 mdpl). Tekstur tanah tidak menentu, tidak mempunyai struktur, walaupun ada terbatas pada berblok di lapisan atas saja. Kemasaman tanah umumnya tergolong masam dengan tingkat keharaan tergolong sedang sampai miskin. Tanah ini bersifat tidak bolak-balik bila kering, mempunyai kerapatan isi yang sangat rendah dan mudah terbakar.

#### PODZOL

Jenis tanah ini dijumpai di daerah dengan curah hujan lebih dari 1 500 mm setahun, tidak mempunyai bulan kering yang pasti, dan duduk di atas teras tua di dataran rendah lebih dari 10 mdpl. Teksturnya berpasir, berstruktur butir tunggal di lapisan atas dan masif di lapisan bawah. Konsistensi lepas di lapisan atas dan teguh di lapisan bawah. Tanahnya bereaksi sangat masam, kadar bahan organik berkisar dari rendah sampai tinggi, kejenuhan basa kurang dari 20 persen, dan kesuburan tergolong sangat miskin. Permeabilitas tergolong cepat dan tanah ini sangat peka terhadap erosi.

#### PODZOLIK

Daerah dengan curah hujan antara 2 500 hingga 3 500 mm setahun dengan bulan kering lebih dari 3 bulan, terhampar pada lanskap tua bergelombang hingga berbukit, dan berada lebih dari 25 mdpl merupakan tempat di mana jenis tanah ini dijumpai. Teksturnya adalah liat, bertstruktur blok di lapisan bawah, dan konsistensi teguh. Pada tanah ini dijumpai plintit dan konkresi besi. Nilai pH jenis tanah



ini selalu kurang dari 5.5, kadar bahan organik berkisar dari rendah sampai sedang, dan kapasitas tukar kation kurang dari 24 me/100 g liat. Kejenuhan basa kurang dari 35 persen. Tingkat kesuburan tanah termasuk rendah. Permeabilitas lambat sampai baik dan sangat peka terhadap erosi.

Pada dasarnya jenis tanah Podzol tidak dianjurkan untuk usaha pertanian. Podzol yang terdapat banyak di Sumatera dan Kalimantan duduk di atas bahan induk kuarsa. Karena hal ini tanah tersebut mempunyai potensi pertanian yang rendah. Dalam pembicaraan selanjutnya Podzol tidak akan diikuti-sertakan. Perhatian akan dipusatkan pada tanah mineral bereaksi masam, yaitu Aluvial, Latosol, dan Podzolik. Dengan demikian jenis tanah Organosol tidak disertakan dalam perhatian penulis.

### PENGARUH KEMASAMAN TANAH

Pengaruh kemasaman tanah terhadap pertumbuhan tanaman sangat jelas. Ia menyebabkan unsur fosfor menjadi kurang tersedia (McCormick dan Borden, 1974; Djoko Santoso dan Al-Djabri, 1976; Team Departemen Botani IPB, 1978). Seringkali dalam suasana masam didapati kekurangan unsur kalsium (Foy, Fleming, dan Armigar, 1969). Ketersediaan molibdenum sangat dipengaruhi pH tanah (Anderson, 1956; Bolt dan Bruggenwert, 1976). Molibdenum yang sulit tersedia, menurut Kamprath (1970), diikat kuat oleh koloid liat atau hidroksida Al atau Fe yang banyak terdapat dalam tanah masam. Dengan demikian pengikatan N oleh tanaman kedelai terhambat (Anderson, 1956; Anthony, 1965; de Mooy, 1970). Acapkali unsur tertentu ditemukan dalam jumlah berlebihan, sehingga dapat merupakan racun bagi tanaman, umpamanya mangan dan besi (Morris dan Pierre, 1947; Fujimoto dan Sherman, 1947). Di samping itu dalam suasana masam dijumpai banyak aluminium (Adams dan Pearson, 1967; Abruna, Vincent-Chandler, Pearson, dan Silva, 1970; McLean, Halstead, dan Finn, 1972; Lathwell, 1979). Unsur ini tidak diperlukan tanaman, tetapi ia mengganggu pertumbuhan dan perkembangan akar (Kamprath, 1970; Kamprath dan Evans, 1970), merusak tudung akar (Keser, Neubauer, dan Hutchinson, 1975), translokasi berbagai unsur hara (Munns, 1965; Foy, Fleming, dan Armiger, 1969; Sartain dan Kamprath, 1977; Andrew, 1978; Vickers dan Zak, 1978), pertumbuhan bagian atas memburuk (Foy, *et al.*, 1969; Hutchinson dan Hunter, 1970) dan petiol daun mudah patah (Foy, *et al.*, 1969). Tanaman legum yang ditumbuhkan pada tanah bereaksi masam kurang mampu membentuk bintil (Lie, 1971). Jumlah dan bobot bintil serta kandungan N bagian atas tanaman kedelai sangat dipengaruhi oleh jumlah aluminium yang dapat dipertukarkan (Sartain dan Kamprath, 1977; Andrew, 1978). Akibat dari pengaruh buruk Al ini, daerah tanah yang dapat dijelajahi akar menjadi sempit. Akar yang rusak kehilangan kemampuan menyerap air dan hara. Aluminium yang sempit terserap dapat mengganggu kelancaran angkutan hara dari akar ke bagian atas. Sekarang bagaimana caranya mengatasi gangguan-gangguan tersebut?



Suasana masam dalam tanah dapat ditanggulangi dengan pemberian kapur. Percobaan-percobaan telah banyak dilakukan (Djoko Santoso dan Al-Djabri, 1976; Soepardi dan Idris, 1978; Nurhajati Hakim, 1981; Slamet Setijono, 1981; Soepardi dan Asmarlaili Sahar Hanafiah; J. Sri Adiningsih S., 1982). Namun demikian, orang sering bertanya apakah perbaikan tumbuh yang terjadi itu disebabkan oleh karena aluminium berkurang atau karena penambahan kapur? Jawaban terhadap pertanyaan ini diberikan oleh Vlamis (1953) berupa hasil penelitian di mana ia menggunakan ekstrak tanah masam yang ditambahkan pada jelai (*Hordeum vulgare L.*, Tabel 3).

Tabel 3. Aluminium dalam Tanah Bereaksi Masam sebagai Penghambat Tumbuh Jelai, *Hordeum vulgare L.* (Vlamis, 1953)

Perlakuan	pH	Al	Mn	Bobot Jelai		
				Akar	Bagian Atas	Jumlah
		(ppm)		.....(mg/pot) .....		
Ekstrak tanah [ET]	4.2	1.8	16	32	107	139
ET + Kapur [Ka]	5.8	0.8	7	152	201	353
ET + Ka + H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> [As]	4.2	0.3	7	125	190	315
ET + Ka + As + Al <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> [Al]	4.2	1.8	8	39	137	176
ET + Ka + As + Al + MnSO <sub>4</sub>	4.2	0.3	16	125	216	341

Dasar penemuan Vlamis (1953) ini dicobakan pada kacang tanah yang ditanam dalam pot berisi tanah dari Jasinga, Bogor. Tanah ini tergolong dalam jenis tanah Podzolik berwarna merah kuning, bereaksi sangat masam dan mengandung Al<sub>dd</sub> yang banyak. Kapur yang diberikan setara dengan 100 persen Al<sub>dd</sub>, yaitu 20 ton kapur per hektar. Tabel 4 menyajikan pengaruh pengendalian aluminium terhadap pertumbuhan dan produksi kacang tanah. Ditekannya jumlah aluminium sebanyak 80 persen telah berhasil meningkatkan kemampuan produksi kacang tanah dari 2.6 menjadi 38.9 g biji bernas per pot.

Tabel 4. Hubungan Pemberian Kapur dengan pH, Al<sub>dd</sub>, dan Pertumbuhan serta Produksi Kacang Tanah yang Ditanam pada Podzolik Jasinga

Pemberian Kapur	pH	Al <sub>dd</sub>	Jumlah Bunga	Jumlah Pelong	Bobot Pelong	Bobot Biji
(ton/ha)		(me/100g)	....(tiap pot)...		.... (g/pot) .....	
0	4.3	20.0	256	36	12.2	2.6
20	4.6	5.3	100	45	53.8	38.9



Dalam percobaan lain, J. Sri Adiningsih S. (1982) yang menggunakan tanah dari Sitiung II blok E mendapatkan bahwa pemberian kapur mampu menekan aluminium dalam tanah (Tabel 5). Penambahan  $\text{CaCO}_3$  sebanyak 7 ton/ha atau setara dengan 200 persen  $\text{Al}_{\text{dd}}$  menaikkan kadar Ca, kejenuhan basa dan pH tanah, sedangkan  $\text{Al}_{\text{dd}}$  dan kejenuhan Al menurun sampai nol. Pemberian 2 ton dolomit per hektar meningkatkan kadar Mg 2.5 kali lebih tinggi, tetapi kenaikan Ca, kejenuhan basa dan pH tidak setinggi perlakuan kapur, sedangkan kadar  $\text{Al}_{\text{dd}}$  turun menjadi setengahnya dan kejenuhan Al hanya turun sampai 53 %, yaitu masih di atas batas ketoleranan tanaman kedelai.

Pemberian kapur meningkatkan keefisienan serapan hara oleh tanaman jagung yang ditumbuhkan pada 7 contoh tanah (Slamet Setijono, 1981). Jumlah kapur yang diberikan pada ketujuh contoh tanah didasarkan atas rumus:

$$\text{CaCO}_3 \cdot \text{LR}_{(\text{pH H}_2\text{O}; \text{KCl})} = 0.664 + 0.861 (\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot \text{LR}_{(\text{H}_2\text{O}; \text{KCl})})$$

$$r = 0.970^{**}; n = 34$$

dimana LR adalah kebutuhan kapur yang dimaksudkan untuk mencapai pH  $\text{H}_2\text{O} = 6.0$  menurut cara Shoemaker, McLean, dan Pratt (1961). Hasil yang diperoleh Slamet Setijono (1982) disajikan dalam Tabel 6.

Kapur yang diberikan pada tanah memerlukan waktu untuk bereaksi dengan tanah dan bergerak dalam profil tanah. Nurhajati Hakim (1981) yang melakukan percobaan pengapuran dan pemberian bahan hijauan di Sitiung menunjukkan hal tersebut. Ia mengamati perubahan pH, kejenuhan Al, dan P tersedia 30 dan 100 hari setelah tanam pada kedalaman 0-20, 20-35, dan 35-50 cm. Hasil pengamatannya disajikan dalam Tabel 7. Pemberian kapur menaikkan pH. Dengan waktu pH tanah masih meningkat, terutama pada lapisan 0-20 cm. Di samping itu persen kejenuhan aluminium awal sebesar 67 persen menurun dengan waktu. Penurunan kejenuhan Al ini terjadi pula pada lapisan tanah yang lebih dalam walaupun perubahan ini tidak terbaca dari nilai pH dari lapisan yang sama. Pemberian kapur meningkatkan jumlah P tersedia, dan jumlah ini masih terus meningkat dengan waktu.

Dari contoh-contoh yang baru saja dikemukakan jelas tampak pengaruh baik dari pengapuran terhadap ciri-ciri tanah yang menunjang pertumbuhan tanaman dan akhirnya memperbaiki pertumbuhan dan produksi tanaman.

#### PENENTUAN KEBUTUHAN KAPUR

Dari pembahasan sebelumnya telah jelas bahwa pemberian kapur memperbaiki keadaan tanah sehingga tanaman dapat tumbuh lebih baik. Masalahnya sekarang ialah bagaimana caranya menentukan berapa banyaknya kapur yang harus ditambahkan agar lingkungan pertumbuhan dalam tanah menjadi sebaik-baiknya bagi tanaman.

Dulu orang beranggapan bahwa pemberian kapur adalah untuk memperbaiki pH tanah dari rendah menjadi bernilai 6.5. Cara ini digunakan untuk daerah beriklim sedang (Corey, Ludwick, dan Kussow, 1971). Namun, anggapan itu tidak berlaku bagi tanah-tanah di daerah



Tabel 5. Hubungan Pemberian Kapur dan Dolomit dengan Ciri Tanah Podzolik dari Sitiung II Blok E (J. Sri Adiningsih S., 1982)

Perlakuan	Susunan Basa				Kejenuh-an Basa	pH	Al <sub>dd</sub>	Kejenuh-an Al
	Ca	Mg	K	Na				
	... (me/100g).....				(%)		(me/100g)	(%)
Kontrol	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.8	4.4	3.5	82.0
7 Ton CaCO <sub>3</sub> /Ha	7.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	62.6	6.3	0	0
2 Ton Dolomit/Ea*)	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	14.0	4.7	1.8	52.9

\*/ 9.9 % Mg dan 19.9 % Ca

Tabel 6. Hubungan Pengapuran dengan Tingkat Keefisienan Serapan Hara oleh Tanaman Jagung Berumur Tigapuluh Hari (Slamet Setijono, 1981)

Hara	Tingkat Keefisienan Serapan Hara pada Takaran Kapur				
	0 */	0.25	0.5	0.75	1.00
Nitrogen	100	206	226	261	236
Fosfor	100	236	271	273	252
Kalium	100	224	283	319	309
Kalsium	100	656	801	975	1 128
Magnesium	100	217	292	355	367
Seng	100	169	180	182	177
Tembaga	100	197	224	267	302
Mangan	100	99	104	84	76
Besi	100	169	210	201	247
Aluminium	100	157	182	195	183

\*/ Takaran kapur ditentukan atas cara Shoemaker, *et al.* (1961)

tropik, karena pemberian kapur yang meningkatkan nilai pH tanah tropik  $\geq 6.4$  seringkali menyebabkan tanaman terganggu produksinya (Reeve dan Sumner, 1971). Mengapur tanah tropik mendekati titik netral tidak perlu (Kamprath, 1971; McLean, 1971). Kamprath (1970) dan McLean (1971) menyarankan agar pengapuran tanah di daerah tropik didasarkan atas jumlah kapur yang diperlukan untuk meniadakan pengaruh racun aluminium dan menyediakan unsur kalsium. Kacang tanah, jagung, dan kedelai berturut-turut dapat mencapai pertumbuhan maksimumnya pada pH 5.2, 5.5, dan antara 5.5 dan 6.0, atau pada persen kejenuhan aluminium 40 dan 20 persen (Adams dan Pearson, 1967).

Tabel 7. Ciri Tanah pada Tiga Kedalaman Setelah 30 dan 100 HST yang Diberi Bahan Hijau dan Kapur (Nurhajati Hakim, 1981)

Pemberian Bahan Hijau, Ton/Ha		2 Ton CaCO <sub>3</sub> /Ha		4 Ton CaCO <sub>3</sub> /Ha		6 Ton CaCO <sub>3</sub> /Ha	
		30 HST	100 HST	30 HST	100 HST	30 HST	100 HST
		pH <sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub> 1:1					
0	a */	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.2	4.7	5.8
	b	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5
	c	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6
2.5	a	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.3	5.2	5.8
	b	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
	c	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
		% Kejenuhan Al					
0	a	42	9	29	2	21	2
	b	50	36	21	25	29	18
	c	38	45	18	19	37	25
2.5	a	22	2	10	1	18	1
	b	37	7	26	17	28	6
	c	44	22	30	26	25	24
		P tersedia, ppm					
0	a	16	37	9	42	7	70
	b	6	7	6	14	7	20
	c	6	7	6	15	7	10
2.5	a	27	58	12	23	13	32
	b	22	28	6	9	7	15
	c	7	11	6	9	6	8

\*/ Kedalaman tanah a = 0-20 cm; b = 20-35 cm; c = 35-50 cm, pH awal sebelum dikapur 4.1, persen kejenuhan Al 67 dan P tersedia 0.2 ppm

Dengan demikian penentuan banyaknya kapur yang harus diberikan harus didasarkan atas dua hal. Pertama, tanaman apa yang akan diusahakan, dan kedua berapa banyaknya aluminium harus kita tekan agar dicapai pertumbuhan maksimum. Dengan kata lain tanah yang akan digunakan perlu diperhatikan.

Dari hasil uji korelasi antara berbagai ciri tanah, kebutuhan kapur, pertumbuhan tanaman, serta produksi tanaman (Slamet Setijono,



1981) diperoleh hasil kebutuhan kapur untuk perubahan nilai pH sampai 5.2, 5.5, dan 6.0. Dari hubungan antara ciri tanah, kebutuhan kapur dan pH tanah dapat ditentukan berapa banyaknya kapur yang harus ditambahkan untuk mengembalikan pH tanah ke tingkatan yang diinginkan. Tabel 8 menyajikan hasil perkiraan jumlah kapur yang diperlukan untuk mencapai pH tanah yang diinginkan dan berapa banyak kapur yang harus ditambahkan apabila terjadi penurunan nilai pH dari tingkat yang diinginkan. Data dalam Tabel 8 ini dapat disederhanakan lebih lanjut. Perkiraan jumlah kapur didasarkan atas jumlah  $Al_{dd}$  yang terdapat dalam tanah. Jumlah  $Al_{dd}$  yang dikendalikan kapur ditujukan untuk mencapai pH tertentu yang paling sesuai untuk pertumbuhan tanaman tertentu. Bila jumlah  $Al_{dd}$  dari 30 contoh tanah dalam Tabel 8 dirata-ratakan dan nilai rata-rata ini dihubungkan dengan jumlah rata-rata kapur yang diperlukan, maka untuk pH 5.2, 5.5, dan 6.0 diperoleh nisbah kapur dan  $Al_{dd}$  1.2, 1.5, dan 2.1. Dengan demikian secara umum kita dapat menggunakan nisbah ini untuk mengubah pH tanah ke tingkat yang kita inginkan. Rumus kebutuhan kapur yang disarankan oleh Slamet Setijono (1981) yang berbunyi sebagai berikut:

1. Untuk menaikkan nilai pH tanah menjadi 6.0  
 $LR \text{ (me/100g)} = 6.57 + 0.97 Al_{dd}; r = 0.960^{**}$ , dan
2. Untuk menaikkan nilai pH tanah menjadi 5.5  
 $LR \text{ (me/100g)} = 4.37 + 0.77 Al_{dd}; r = 0.960^{**}$

dimana LR adalah kebutuhan kapur dapat disederhanakan lagi menjadi:

1. Untuk menaikkan nilai pH tanah menjadi 6.0  
 Kebutuhan kapur (ton/ha) =  $2.1 Al_{dd}$
2. Untuk menaikkan nilai pH tanah menjadi 5.5  
 Kebutuhan kapur (ton/ha) =  $1.5 Al_{dd}$
3. Untuk menaikkan nilai pH tanah menjadi 5.2  
 Kebutuhan kapur (ton/ha) =  $1.2 Al_{dd}$ .

#### PERBAIKAN DAN PERAWATAN NILAI pH TANAH

Meskipun judul bab ini bernama perbaikan dan perawatan nilai pH tanah, namun arti yang sebenarnya dari judul ini ialah usaha untuk mengendalikan unsur aluminium yang sangat mengganggu pertumbuhan dan produksi tanaman. Di samping ini juga ditujukan untuk mengusahakan dan mempertahankan kebaikan-kebaikan yang diperoleh dari pengapuran, antara lain ketersediaan unsur hara yang baik dan tingkat keefisienan serapan yang menguntungkan.

Usaha menaikkan pH dari nilai asal ke nilai baru yang cocok untuk menunjang pertumbuhan maksimum dinamakan *perbaikan*, sedangkan pemberian kapur selanjutnya yang didasarkan atas besarnya perubahan





Tabel 8 (lanjutan)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Latosol, Darmaga	2.0	2.7	0.6	1.2	6.0	0.6	1.2	1.8	8.4	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.2	2.8
Brown Forest Soil, Waهران	2.0	4.0	0.5	1.0	6.2	0.7	1.4	2.1	9.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.8	3.6
Podzolik, Cipumpa	1.8	3.5	0.6	1.2	5.7	0.7	1.4	2.2	8.1	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.4
Latosol, Ciampea	1.4	4.6	0.4	0.8	6.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	8.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0
Latosol, Karang Tengah	1.3	7.0	0.6	1.2	8.9	0.7	1.3	1.9	12.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.3
Podzolik, Rimbo Bujang	1.2	2.4	0.5	0.8	2.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	3.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5
Podzolik, Parung	0.9	2.0	0.5	0.9	3.5	0.4	1.0	1.8	5.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	2.5	2.0
Latosol, Lebak Bulus	0.9	3.1	0.5	1.0	3.9	0.4	0.8	1.2	7.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5
Podzolik, Ciriung	0.8	3.4	0.3	0.7	4.6	0.4	0.8	1.2	6.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5
Latosol, Sawangan	0.7	1.9	0.4	0.8	3.1	0.4	0.8	1.2	5.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5
Latosol, Parung Kuda	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	3.9	0.5	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.9
Latosol, Cibodas	0.5	2.5	0.5	0.5	4.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	6.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5
Aluvial, Anjatan	0.4	5.0	0.6	0.9	8.0	0.6	0.9	1.4	11.0	0.7	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.8
Aluvial, Anjatan	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.6	2.5	0.6	1.3	2.0	4.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0
Latosol, Purwodadi, Jateng	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	5.2	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.8	3.5
Rata-rata	4.98	5.87	0.6	1.2	7.66	0.6	1.2	1.8	10.34	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.2	2.7
Nisbah Ca: Al <sub>dd</sub>		1.2			1.5				2.1					

nilai pH ditinjau dari nilai pH yang cocok disebut *perawatan*. Usaha perbaikan sebaiknya dilakukan segera begitu kita mengusahakan tanah.

Murdock (1981) dalam Simposium Pemanfaatan Lahan Kering Asean di Bandung 4 Desember 1981, mengutarakan agar pertanian lahan kering yang diusahakan secara tradisional diperbaiki dan tidak lagi memakai input *sedikit*. Ia berpendapat bahwa menaikkan tingkat produktivitas pada saat kita untuk pertama kali mengusahakan lahan baru akan membantu petani berproduksi pada tingkat tinggi. Ia menyarankan agar pada tahun usaha pertama ditambahkan kapur dan pupuk fosfat dalam jumlah banyak. Usaha ini ia namakan tindakan perbaikan. Selanjutnya tindakan ini diikuti dengan usaha perawatan seperti telah dibahas sebelumnya.

Masalah yang timbul sekarang ialah secepat kapan kita harus melakukan tindakan perawatan? Dari Tabel 7 nampaknya dengan waktu pH tanah masih meningkat. Sebenarnya kapan tindakan perawatan harus dilakukan belum diketahui, tetapi penulis memperkirakan bila bahan kapur giling dengan ukuran 100 persen melalui 20 mesh dan 50 persen melewati 80 atau 100 mesh, maka tindakan perawatan dapat dilakukan 2 sampai 3 tahun setelah usaha perbaikan bila dibarengi pemupukan yang memadai.

#### CARA PEMBERIAN KAPUR

Cara pengapuran merupakan salah satu faktor yang menentukan tingkat keberhasilan dan keefisienan pengapuran itu. Di antara sekian banyak faktor, yang penting untuk diperhatikan, adalah: (1) macam dan kualitas bahan kapur, (2) kehalusan bahan kapur, dan (3) waktu dan cara pemberian.

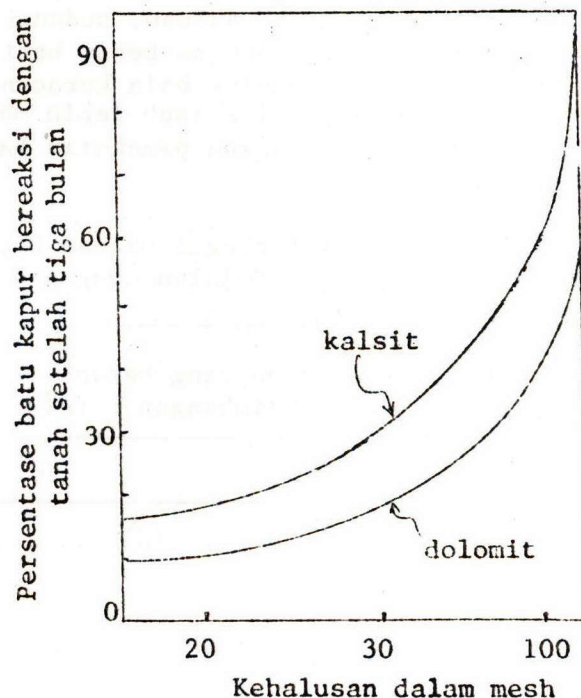
Macam bahan kapur yang umum dipakai adalah batuan kapur kalsit (tanpa unsur magnesium) dan batuan kapur dolomit (dengan unsur magnesium). Bahan kapur lain, di antaranya kapur tohor (gamping), marl. Kualitas bahan kapur umumnya ditetapkan dengan menghitung nilai netralisasi, atau  $\text{CaCO}_3$  setara. Dengan nilai netralisasi dimaksudkan kemampuan bahan kapur untuk menetralisasi kemasaman tanah. Dinyatakan dalam prosentase kemampuan netralisasinya terhadap  $\text{CaCO}_3$  murni pada bobot yang sama (nilai netralisasi  $\text{CaCO}_3$  murni = 100). Nilai netralisasi bahan kapur berbanding terbalik dengan jumlah kebutuhan; makin tinggi nilai netralisasi suatu bahan kapur, makin sedikit jumlah kebutuhannya untuk menaikkan pH tanah sampai nilai yang dikehendaki. Demikian juga makin tinggi bobot setara suatu bahan kapur murni makin rendah nilai netralisasinya.

Contohnya batuan dolomit murni mempunyai bobot setara = 92 dan jelas lebih besar daripada bobot setara  $\text{CaCO}_3$  murni (= 50 g). Dengan demikian jumlah batuan dolomit yang dibutuhkan akan lebih besar daripada batuan kalsit (Gambar 1).

Andaikan sudah dipilih bahan kapur yang akan digunakan dan juga sudah ditetapkan nilai netralisasinya, faktor berikutnya yang tidak kalah pentingnya adalah kehalusan butir bahan kapur itu. Diketahui bahan batuan karbonat, termasuk dolomit juga, adalah sedikit melarut dalam air. Jadi kecepatan reaksinya tergantung pada luas permukaan



butir. Permukaan per satuan bobot berbanding terbalik dengan diameter butir; makin halus butir makin luas permukaannya, makin cepat reaksi netralisasinya (Tabel 9).



Gambar 1. Hubungan Ukuran Butir Kalsit dan Dolomit dengan Kecepatan Reaksi dalam Tanah (Schollenberger dan Salter, 1943)

Tabel 9. Perbandingan Berbagai Ukuran Butir Bahan Kapur Bila Diberikan dalam Jumlah Sama Banyak (White, 1917)

Keadaan	100 mesh atau lebih kecil	60-80 mesh	20-40 mesh	8-12 mesh
	(% terhadap 100 mesh)			
Kelarutan dalam air yang mengandung CO <sub>2</sub>	100	57	45	28
Nilai memperbaiki kemasaman	100	57	27	18
Pembentukan nitrat	100	94	56	12
Pertumbuhan tanaman	100	69	22	5



Selanjutnya sejalan dengan waktu setelah pemberian, nampak bahwa secara nisbi keefektifan ukuran butir yang lebih besar akan semakin meningkat (Tabel 10). Bila diinginkan bahan kapur itu bereaksi cepat dengan sumber-sumber kemasaman tanah, harus dipilih ukuran butir yang halus. Bila bahan kapur terdiri atas beberapa ukuran butir, maka fraksi yang lebih halus akan bereaksi duluan, sedangkan yang kasar menyusul kemudian. Dengan demikian ukuran besar bertindak sebagai cadangan pengaman kemasaman atau penolak bala keracunan aluminium. Di samping itu bahan kapur berukuran halus jauh lebih mahal dari ukuran besar, sehingga dalam praktek dianjurkan pemakaian bahan kapur yang terdiri atas berbagai ukuran butir.

Tabel 10. Keefektifan Nisbi Berbagai Ukuran Dolomit dalam Menaikkan pH ke 6.5 Sejalan dengan Waktu

Ukuran Butiran (mesh)	Persentase bahan yang bereaksi untuk mencapai keimbangan setelah	
	2 Tahun	3 Tahun
	..... (%) .....	
8 - 20	13	14
20 - 40	28	55
40 - 60	53	73
60 - 100	67	92
> 100	90	100

Bilakah bahan kapur itu harus diberikan ke dalam tanah? Jawabannya tidak lain adalah: *secepatnya*. Bilamana dalam pola pergilir-an tanaman terdapat jenis-jenis tanaman yang sensitif terhadap keracunan aluminium (dan Mn) seyogianya pemberian dilaksanakan jauh sebelum tanaman itu ditanam dan dalam musim labuan (menjelang musim hujan).

Pada dasarnya kapur diberikan pada tanah bila diperkirakan hujan tidak akan turun pada saat pemberian kapur. Setelah kapur disebar-rata di atas permukaan tanah, maka harus segera disusul dengan pembajakan/pencangkulan dan penggaruan. Dengan cara demikian kapur teraduk rata dan mempercepat terjadinya reaksi dengan tanah. Semakin dalam pencampuran bahan kapur dengan tanah semakin baik pengaruhnya terhadap pertumbuhan dan produksi tanaman, khususnya tanaman yang peka terhadap keracunan Al, karena kandungan Al yang tinggi di lapisan tanah yang lebih dalam akan menghalangi masuknya akar tanaman. Dengan mencampurkan bahan kapur sedalam-dalamnya juga berarti meningkatkan kemampuan tanaman terhadap kekeringan dan dengan sendirinya unsur-unsur hara yang diserap akan besar pula.

Kita mengenal dua macam pertanaman, yaitu pertanaman tunggal dan pertanaman majemuk. Pada pertanaman tunggal kita akan menemukan

satu macam, sedangkan pada cara yang kedua akan dijumpai lebih dari satu macam tanaman pada saat yang sama. Karena adanya dua macam pertanaman ini, maka waktu pengapuran berbeda.

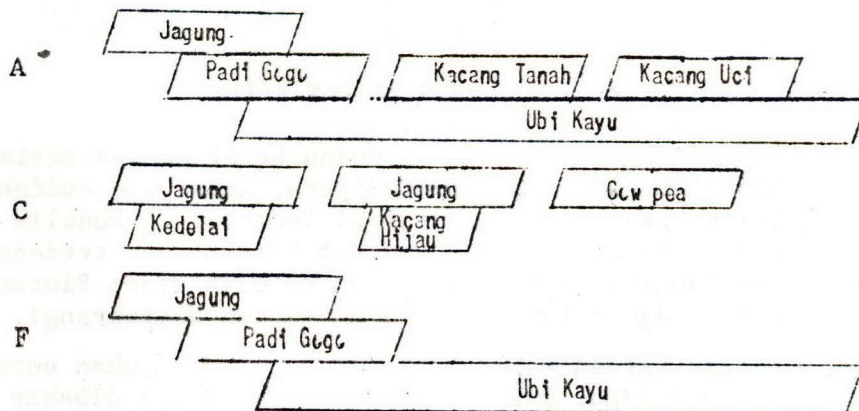
#### TANAMAN TUNGGAL

Dalam pertanaman tunggal kita mengenal pertanaman satu macam terus menerus dan pertanaman bergilir, yaitu tanaman satu menyusul tanaman lain. Pada cara yang pertama pemberian kapur tidak terlalu sulit. Pada cara yang kedua pemberian kapur harus dilakukan untuk tanaman yang memerlukan. Misalnya, pada pergiliran padi gogo - kedelai - jagung, kapur diberikan sebelum kedelai ditanam. Tetapi, karena kedelai selalu ditanam segera setelah padi gogo tanpa didahului pengolahan tanah, maka pemberian kapur terpaksa digeser ke muka, yaitu sebelum padi gogo. Pada umumnya pertanaman padi gogo selalu didahului dengan pengolahan tanah. Dengan demikian, pemberian kapur dilakukan pada akhir pertumbuhan jagung secara sebar rata. Setelah jagung dipanen tanah segera diolah untuk dipersiapkan bagi padi gogo. Dengan pengolahan tanah ini kapur diaduk rata dan dimasukkan dalam tanah.

#### TANAMAN GANDA

Pola tanaman ganda bermacam-macam. Semuanya disesuaikan dengan keadaan setempat. Pusat Penelitian Pertanian dengan Balai-balainya mengembangkan berbagai pola tanam. Berikut ini disajikan pola tanam yang diterapkan di Lampung dan Sumatera Selatan (Balai Penelitian Tanaman Pangan, 1980), lihat Gambar 2 dan 3.

#### Pola Tanam



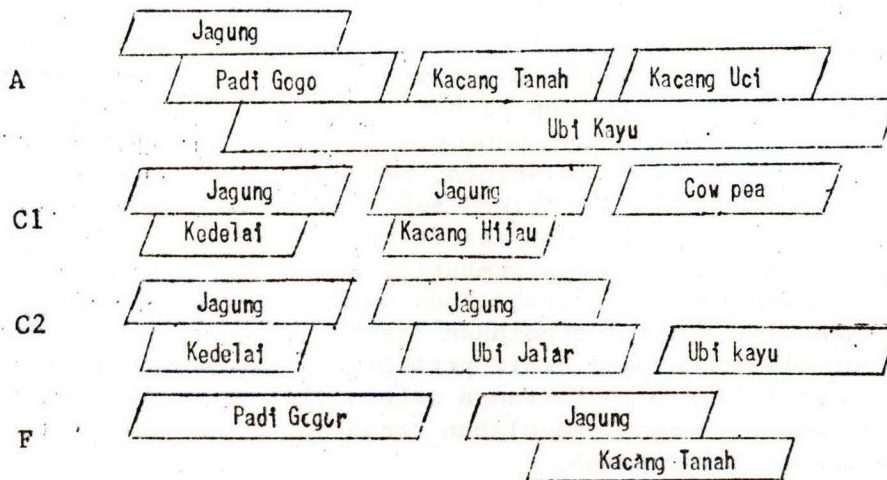
Gambar 2. Pola Tanam di Way Abung, Lampung (1978-1980)

Pemberian kapur untuk pola tanam A dilakukan menjelang tanam jagung apabila penanaman kacang tanah tidak didahului pengolahan tanah. Dengan demikian tanaman jagung, padi gogo, ubi kayu, kacang tanah dan kacang uci memperoleh keuntungan dari pemberian kapur. Untuk pola tanam C (termasuk C1 dan C2) kapur diberikan menjelang



tanam jagung, sedang pada pola tanam F kapur diberikan setelah padi gogo tetapi sebelum jagung.

Pola tanam



Gambar 3. Pola Tanam di Batumarta, Sumatera Selatan, 1979 - 1980

Jadi pada dasarnya pada pola tanam ganda kapur diberikan kepada tanaman yang paling memerlukan kapur atau dengan kata lain kepada tanaman yang paling peka terhadap bahaya keracunan aluminium. Urutan kepekaan tanaman terhadap keracunan aluminium ialah polongan (paling peka) menyusul jagung, padi, ubi jalar, dan ubi kayu.

#### AGIHAN SUMBER BATUAN KAPUR

Batuan kapur dijumpai di tiap pulau besar di Indonesia (Tabel 11). Van Bemmelen (1949) dan Madiadipura, Amir, dan Zulfahmi (1977) telah memetakan agihan batuan kapur di Indonesia. Penulis pertama berkesempatan meninjau beberapa endapan batuan yang terdapat di Kalimantan (Mandiingin, Muara Badak, dan sebelah utara Sintang), Sulawesi (Gorontalo) dan Irian Jaya (Jayapura dan Nimbokrang).

Pengusahaan batuan kapur sebagian besar ditujukan untuk bahan bangunan. Batuan kapur yang ditambang selanjutnya dibakar dan diperdagangkan dalam bentuk ini yang dikenal sebagai kapur tohor atau disiram air dulu baru dijual yang dikenal sebagai kapur tembok. Akhirnya ini diusahakan batuan kapur giling. Bahan ini digunakan untuk bahan bangunan (teraso), bahan filter, kosmetik, obat-obatan dan makanan ternak. Untuk keperluan pertanian belum diusahakan secara khusus.

Sebagian besar pengusaha di Indonesia masih membakar batuan kapur, hanya ada beberapa saja yang menggiling dalam berbagai ukuran.



Dari Tabel 11 tampak jelas bahwa batuan kapur dijumpai di tiap propinsi yang lahannya bereaksi masam (Tabel 1) dan digunakan untuk pertanian tadah hujan. Dengan demikian masalah pengadaan kapur bukan terletak pada sumbernya tetapi berada di sekitar pengusahaannya.

Tabel 11. Kisaran Kadar CaO dan MgO Batuan Kapur

Asal Batuan Kapur	Kadar		Asal Batuan Kapur	Kadar	
	CaO	MgO		CaO	MgO
	.....(%).....			.....(%).....	
<u>Jawa</u>			<u>Kalimantan</u>		
Barat	43.43-56.15	0.25- 5.58	Barat	-	-
Tengah	45.68-59.59	0.02- 1.48	Tengah	-	-
Timur	37.00-55.70	0.10- 7.40	Timur	-	-
			Selatan	55.36	0.08
<u>Madura</u>	27.00-55.40	0.25-18.30			
<u>Sumatera</u>			<u>Sulawesi</u>		
Aceh	27.33-55.80	0.06- 9.72	Selatan	53.00	1.00
Utara	53.00-55.35	0.01- 0.50	Tengah	-	-
Barat	49.08-55.96	0.11- 1.91	Utara	50.00	1.00
Riau	-*/	-	Tenggara	-	-
Jambi	-	-	<u>Irian Jaya</u>	33.32-54.00	0.45-17.57
Bengkulu	-	-			
Lampung	53.51-55.32	0.29- 2.19	<u>Maluku</u>	-	-
Selatan	49.36-53.90	0.46- 0.95			
			<u>B a l i</u>	-	-
			<u>Nusa Tenggara</u>		
			<u>Barat</u>	-	-
			<u>Nusa Tenggara</u>		
			<u>Timur</u>	54.00	0.32

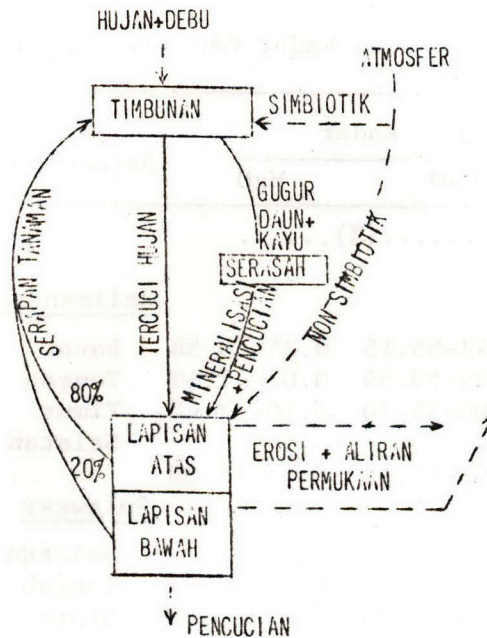
\*/ Belum diperoleh keterangan, namun deposit ada

#### MELESTARIKAN PRODUKTIVITAS LAHAN

Dengan bertambahnya penduduk, keperluan akan lahan untuk pengadaan pangan, papan, dan sandang meningkat. Hutan-hutan baru atau padang alang-alang dijadikan lahan pertanian.

Tanaman alamiah yang dijumpai di hutan yang belum dijamah manusia merupakan suatu mekanisme yang memompa hara dari tanah dan mengembalikannya ke tanah. Gambar 4 melukiskan daur hara yang dijumpai pada vegetasi hutan. Pada umumnya kebocoran hara yang terjadi

di hutan perawan dapat ditiadakan, sehingga makin lama tanah di bawah hutan makin subur dan akhirnya mencapai suatu "plateau" kesuburan.



Gambar 4. Daur Hara Hutan - Tanah yang Disederhanakan. Garis putus-putus menunjukkan tambahan atau kehilangan

Pada umumnya ditinjau dari segi pelaksanaan, usaha pertanian pangan jauh lebih intensif daripada pertanian non-pangan. Masa tumbuh tanaman pangan lebih pendek tetapi pertumbuhannya jauh lebih cepat, dengan demikian keperluan unsur hara per unit waktu relatif lebih banyak daripada tanaman non-pangan. Tanpa ada usaha untuk mengimbangi laju keperluan unsur hara itu, produksi tanaman pangan akan cepat merosot.

Secara garis besar ada dua sistem pertanian, yaitu pertanian ladang pindah dan pertanian menetap. Tanpa kita sadari tindakan meladang berpindah-pindah ialah usaha memulihkan kesuburan tanah.

#### BERLADANG PINDAH

Di zaman nenek-moyang kita hingga sekarang (terbatas pada daerah yang langka penduduk) meladang yang setelah beberapa tahun diusahakan kemudian ditinggalkan merupakan cara yang lazim dilakukan para petani. Hutan ditebang, serasah dibiarkan mengering kemudian dibakar dan disusul dengan penanaman. Pada awal pertanaman



tingkat kesuburan tanah tinggi dikarenakan berlangsungnya proses per-kayaan hara seperti dilukiskan dalam Gambar 4. Abu hasil bakaran mengalkalinakan tanah (Tabel 12) karena abunya sendiri mengandung ber-bagai unsur hara (Tabel 13) yang menambah kesuburan tanah.

Tabel 12. Reaksi Tanah Bukaan Rimbo Bujang Tanpa dan Dengan Abu (Departemen Botani, IPB, 1977)

Macam Perlakuan Tanah	pH(H <sub>2</sub> O) Tanah	
	Tanpa Abu	Dengan Abu
<u>Lapisan Atas (0-15 cm)</u>		
Tidak Terbakar	4.1	5.5
Terbakar	5.5	7.0
<u>Lapisan Bawah (15-30 cm)</u>		
Tidak Terbakar	4.2	5.5
Terbakar	5.0	6.5

Manfaat dari abu bagi tanaman bersifat sementara. Hara yang terkandung dalam abu sebagian terserap tanaman, sebagian dijerap tanah, dan lainnya dapat hilang tercuci atau hanyut karena erosi. Dengan waktu, biasanya setelah 3 atau 4 kali musim tanam, status hara tanah menurun. Berbarengan dengan penurunan hara tanah, tumbuh berbagai macam gulma. Dua hal tersebut menyulitkan si peladang dapat bertahan di lahannya. Pada saat itulah ia meninggalkan lahan usaha barunya. Dari berbagai pengamatan, ladang yang ditinggalkan akan membelukar dan selanjutnya menghutan kembali. Pada saat bersamaan kesuburan tanah akan pulih kembali (Gambar 4). Waktu yang diperlukan dari ladang tidak produktif hingga belukar atau hutan berkisar dari paling cepat 6 tahun dan paling lambat 20 tahun. Kelihatannya waktu itu erat hubungannya dengan iklim di tempat itu. Pertanyaan yang menarik ialah mengapa lahan yang sudah tidak dapat menunjang pertumbuhan tanaman pangan, tetapi masih mampu menyediakan hara bagi belukar atau hutan? Rupanya ada sejumlah hara yang tersedia bagi belukar dan hutan, tetapi tidak tersedia bagi tanaman pangan (Sanchez, 1976).

Cara pemulihan kesuburan tanah yang diserahkan kepada alam yaitu lewat pertumbuhan kembali dari belukar atau hutan sukar dapat diterima, terutama bila jumlah penduduk berlimpah, keperluan pangan cukup mendesak dan sumberdaya lahan terbatas. Khusus bagi Indonesia, apakah pemakaian lahan yang baru mencakup 10 persen dari seluruh daratan sudah tidak mengizinkan lagi untuk usaha berladang-pindah? Cara berladang-pindah bila dilakukan dengan tepat merupakan usaha pelestarian kesuburan tanah. Hanya sayang laju pemulihannya adalah lambat.



Tabel 13. Susunan dari Abu Sisa Bakaran yang Berasal dari Hutan Belukar di Yurimaguas, Peru (North Carolina State University, 1973)

Unsur	Kadar	Penambahan pada Tanah
Nitrogen	1.72 %	67
Fosfor	0.14 %	6
Kalium	0.97 %	38
Kalsium	1.92 %	75
Magnesium	0.41 %	26
B e s i	0.19 %	7.6
Mangan	0.19 %	7.3
Natrium	180 ppm	0.7
S e n g	137 ppm	0.7
Tembaga	79 ppm	0.3

#### PERTANIAN MENETAP

Apapun yang diusahakan dalam pertanian menetap, tanaman ditanam di atas lahan yang sama. Pertanian semacam itu dijumpai paling luas di Jawa, menyusul Sumatera, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, dan Irian. Cara pengusahannya dapat dikatakan cukup intensif. Di berbagai daerah secara praktikal tanah ditanami sepanjang tahun. Ada yang ditanami secara budidaya tunggal, budidaya bergilir, atau budidaya ganda. Hasil yang diinginkan dari lahan cukup tinggi. Akhir-akhir ini boleh dikatakan lahan dimanipulasi sedemikian sehingga ia diharuskan dapat menunjang produksi yang sangat tinggi. Misalnya jagung dengan prestasi 7 sampai 8 ton tiap hektar, kedelai 2 sampai 3 ton tiap hektar, atau padi 12 sampai 18 ton tiap hektar. Manipulasi yang dilakukan ialah penggunaan benih unggul, pengendalian hama dan penyakit yang efektif, pengaturan air sesuai dengan keperluan tanaman, pemakaian pupuk yang jumlah dan macamnya tepat, penanaman serempak, dan penanggulangan pasca panen yang terarah. Keserempakan dalam bertindak telah menghasilkan produk yang memuaskan. Prospek produksi demikian merupakan harapan bagi kita, bahwa swasembada pangan dapat kita capai.

Perkembangan industri di Indonesia makin hari makin erat hubungannya dengan pertanian. Yang langsung mempengaruhi kesuburan tanah ialah industri yang memanfaatkan limbah pertanian. Industri kertas di Jawa sangat tergantung dari jerami padi dan bagas tebu. Jerami atau bagas merupakan bahan organik yang mengandung cukup banyak hara. Hara yang terbawa industri tidak kembali ke lahan pertanian. Dengan demikian unsur hara yang terangkut dari lahan, selain terbawa dalam hasil yang dipungut, juga terangkut dalam limbah yang digunakan oleh industri.

Tabel 14 menyajikan kandungan nitrogen, fosfor, dan kalium dalam berbagai tanaman. Jumlah hara yang terangkut hasil dan limbah cukup banyak. Untuk menghasilkan 20 ton gabah seperti diberitakan dalam beberapa harian diperlukan 320 kg N, 170 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, dan 530 kg K<sub>2</sub>O. Jumlah hara ini sudah termasuk yang terkandung dalam jeraminya. Jadi dapat dibayangkan berapa banyaknya hara yang dituntut harus tersedia bila suatu lahan dipacu untuk menghasilkan padi sebanyak itu.

Tabel 14. Banyaknya Hara yang Terkandung dalam Berbagai Hasil Pertanian

Tanaman	Produksi Tinggi				Produksi Rendah			
	Hasil	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	Hasil	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O
	(ton/ha)	...	(kg/ha)...		(ton/ha)	...	(kg/ha) ...	
<u>Padi</u>								
Gabah	7.00	77	46	28	2.50	23	11	50
Jerami	7.00	35	14	140	5.00	23	12	12
<u>Jagung</u>								
Tongkol	6.00	170	70	48	2.20	27	13	13
DBA */	8.00	70	30	192	2.00	10	4	32
<u>Kedelai</u>								
Ose	3.00	252	49	87	1.10	101	34	48
DBA	7.00	84	16	58	-	-	-	-
<u>Kacang Tanah</u>								
Biji	4.00	140	22	35	1.00	45	24	61
DBA	5.00	100	17	150	-	-	-	-
<u>Ubi Kayu</u>								
Ubi	59.00	42	64	350	-	-	-	-
Daun + batang	52.00	64	43	212	-	-	-	-
<u>Tebu</u>								
Batang	200.00	160	90	335	100.00	100	36	220
Limbah	-	200	66	275	-	-	-	-

\*/ DBA = Daun, batang, dan akar

Mengangkut limbah pertanian di samping mengurus hara, ia juga meniadakan sejumlah bahan organik baru yang seyogianya menggantikan bahan organik lama (humus) yang teroksidasikan selama pertumbuhan tanaman. Kadar bahan organik tanah yang berada dalam keseimbangan dengan tanaman merupakan fungsi dari pertambahan tahunan dan pelapukan bahan organik. Rumus berikut menjelaskan hubungan tersebut:



$$C = \frac{bm}{k}, \text{ dan} \quad (1)$$

$$a = bm$$

di mana C = persentase karbon organik tanah yang berada pada keseimbangan (ton/ha)

b = banyaknya bahan organik yang ditambahkan tiap tahun (ton/ha)

m = laju perubahan bahan organik segar ke karbon organik

a = penambahan karbon organik tiap tahun (ton/ha)

k = laju pelapukan tiap tahun dan karbon organik tanah (%)

Jadi, bila bahan organik berupa limbah pertanian tidak dikembalikan ke tanah karena digunakan untuk keperluan industri atau dibakar seperti yang sering kita saksikan di pusat-pusat pertanaman padi, maka nilai b makin kecil. Besaran m dan k dapat dikatakan sama. Dengan demikian kandungan bahan organik yang nantinya berada dalam keseimbangan (C) yang berasal dari bahan organik segar makin lama makin mengecil. Pada suatu saat penambahan bahan organik akan kurang dari jumlah humus yang hilang karena dilapuk. Akibatnya kandungan bahan organik tanah makin menurun.

Menurunnya kadar bahan organik tanah mempunyai akibat yang kurang menguntungkan, di antaranya:

- (1) Kapasitas tukar kation menurun
- (2) Pengikatan fosfor oleh tanah meningkat
- (3) Agregasi tanah melemah, tanah menjadi peka terhadap erosi
- (4) Daya retensi air dari tanah menurun
- (5) Unsur mikro yang tadinya dikhelatkan bahan organik menjadi peka terhadap pencucian
- (6) Bahan organik sebagai penyumbang N, P, dan S peranannya berkurang.

Dari dua contoh yang baru dikemukakan jelas terlukiskan bahwa mengusahakan suatu lahan membawa akibat yang dapat tidak menguntungkan di kemudian hari. Kesuburan tanah menurun dan hasil yang diperoleh juga turut menurun. Namun demikian, kerugian yang akan kita derita sebenarnya dapat dikurangi. Cara yang dapat dilakukan untuk mengurangi laju penurunan kesuburan ialah (1) beri pupuk, kapur, dan bahan organik (Tabel 15), dan (2) pola tanaman.

Keuntungan memupuk tidak hanya dapat meningkatkan hasil seperti terlihat pada Tabel 15, tetapi juga dapat menaikkan jumlah limbah pertanian sehingga dapat dikembalikan pada tanah (Tabel 14).



Tabel 15. Pengaruh Tanaman Padi Dua Kali selama 48 Tahun (1924-1972) pada Tanah Aluvial Taiwan terhadap Hasil dan Ciri Kimia Tanah (Lin, Wang, Chang, dan Cheng, 1973)

Perlakuan pemupukan <sup>a/</sup>	Hasil beras rata-rata (ton/ha)	Ciri Lapisan Atas pada Tahun 1972				
		pH	C-org.	N- total	P-Bray 1	K <sub>dd</sub>
			..... (%).....		..... (ppm).....	
Kontrol	1.63	5.2	2.1	0.15	34	36
NPK	2.55	5.3	2.2	0.17	102	48
NPK + Kapur	2.70	5.8	2.3	0.15	81	42
Pupuk kandang	2.75	5.3	2.4	0.20	55	39
Pupuk kandang + P	2.85	5.4	2.6	0.21	97	43
Pupuk hijau	2.56	5.2	2.3	0.11	40	40
Pupuk hijau + P	2.59	5.4	2.8	0.19	81	42

<sup>a/</sup> 95 kg N/ha; 41.5 kg P/ha; 79 kg K/ha tiap kali tanam.  
Jumlah N dalam pupuk kandang dan pupuk hijau sama dengan 95 kg N/ha tiap kali tanam

#### DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Abruna, F., J. Vincent-Chandler, R. W. Persson, and S. Silva. 1970. Crop response to soil acidity factors in Ultisols and Oxisols. I. Tobacco. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. Proc.* 34:629-634.
- Adams, F. and R. W. Pearson. 1967. Crop response to lime in the Southern United States and Puerto Rico. *In Soil Acidity and Liming. Agron. Series No. 12.* p.161-206.
- Anderson, A. J. 1956. Molybdenum as a fertilizer. *Adv. Agron.* 8:164-202.
- Andrew, C. S. 1978. Legumes and Acid Soils. Limitations and Potentials for Biological Nitrogen Fixation in the Tropics. Plenum Press. New York and London. p.135-160.
- Anthony, J. L. 1965. An ounce of Mo is worth \$ in soybean yield in Mississippi. *Crops and Soils* 17:14.
- Balai Penelitian Tanaman Pangan. 1980. Penelitian pola tanam di daerah transmigrasi Sumatera bagian selatan. Laporan Tahunan 1980. Dit. Jen. Trans - BPTP Bogor.

- Bolt, G. H. and M. G. M. Bruggenwert. 1976. Soil Chemistry. A Basic Element. Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company. Amsterdam Oxford - New York.
- Correy, R. B., A. E. Ludwick, and W. R. Kussow. 1971. Soil Testing: Theory and Practice. Dept. Soil Sci. Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
- de Mooy, C. J. 1970. Molybdenum respons of soybean (Glycine max (L) Merrill) in Iowa. Agron. J. 62:195-196.
- Djoko Santoso dan Al-Djabri. 1976. Percobaan pemupukan N, P, dan K untuk tanaman jagung di Lampung. Lap. Bag. Kesuburan Tanah LP Tanah Bogor.
- Evans, C. E. and E. J. Kamprath. 1970. Lime response as related to present Al saturation, solution Al, and organic matter content. Soil Sci. Soc. Amer. Proc. 34:893-896.
- Foy, C. D., A. L. Fleming, and W. H. Armiger. 1969. Aluminium tolerance of soybean varieties in relation to calcium nutrition. Agron. J. 61:505-511.
- Fujimoto, C. K. and G. D. Sherman. 1947. Behaviour of manganese in the soil and the manganese cycle. Soil Sci. 66:131-145.
- Hutchinson, F. E. and A. S. Hunter. 1970. Exchangeable aluminum levels in two soils as related to lime treatment and growth of six crop species. Agron. J. 62:702-704.
- J. Sri Adiningsih S. 1982. Penilaian tingkat kesuburan tanah Podzolik dari Sitiung II Blok E. Hasil Penelitian Sub Kelompok Penelitian Evaluasi Kesuburan Tanah. Puslittan, Bogor.
- Kamprath, E. J. 1970. Exchangeable Al as a criterion for liming leached mineral soils. Soil Sci. Soc. Amer. Proc. 34:252-254.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1971. Potential detrimental effects from liming highly weathered soil to near neutrality. Soil and Crop Sci. Soc. Fla. 31:200-203.
- Keser, M., B. F. Neubauer, and F. E. Hutchinson. 1975. Influence of aluminum ions on development morphology of sugar beet roots. Agron. J. 64:84-88.
- Lathwell, D. J. (Ed.). 1979. Crop Response to Liming of Ultisols and Oxisols. Cornell Int'l. Agr. Bul. 35, 36 p.
- Lembaga Penelitian Tanah. 1969. Kemungkinan perluasan areal pertanian di dataran Indonesia. Menara Perkebunan. 38(3/4):6-15.



- Lin, O. F., J. S. Lee Wang, A. H. Chang, dan C. Y. Cheng. 1973. Effects of some long-term fertilizer treatments on the chemical properties of soil and yield of rice. *J. Taiwan Agr. Res.* 22: 241-262.
- Lie, T. A. 1971. Symbiotic nitrogen fixation under stress condition. *Plant and Soil. Special Volume* p.117-127.
- Madiapura, T., Amir, dan Zulfahmi. 1977. Batugamping dan dolomit di Indonesia. *Publikasi Teknik. Seri Geologi Ekonomi* 8:1-47. Dit. Geologi. Dit. Jen. Pertambangan Umum, Dep. Pertambangan.
- McCormick, L. H. and F. Y. Borden. 1974. The occurrence of aluminum-phosphate precipitate in plant roots. *Agron. J.* 38:931
- McLean, A. J., R. L. Halstead, and J. Finn. 1972. Effects of lime on extractable aluminium and other soil properties on barley and alfalfa grown in pot tests. *Canad. J. Soil. Sci.* 52:427-438.
- Morris, H. D. and W. H. Pierre. 1947. The effect of calcium, phosphorus, and iron on the tolerance of lespedeza to manganese toxicity in culture solution. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. Proc.* 12: 382-386.
- Munns, D. N. 1965. Soil acidity and growth of legume. I. Interactions of lime with nitrogen and phosphate on growth of Medicago sativa L. and Trifolium subterraneum L. *Austr. J. Agric. Res.* 16:733-741.
- Murdock, J. T. 1981. Changing traditional upland agriculture. *Simposium Pemanfaatan Lahan Kering Asean. Bandung, Desember 1981. Stensilan.*
- North Carolina State University. 1973. *Research on Tropical Soils. Annual Report. Soil Sci. Dept. North Carolina State University, Raleigh.*
- Nurhajati Hakim. 1981. Pengaruh pemberian pupuk hijau dan kapur pada Podzolik Merah Kuning terhadap ketersediaan P dan Produksi Tanaman Jagung (Zea mays L.). *Seminar Fakultas Pasca Sarjana IPB. Stensilan.*
- Pusat Penelitian Tanah. 1981. *Peta Tanah Bagan Indonesia. 1976. Hasil pengukuran planimeter. Pusat Penelitian Tanah, Bogor.*
- Reeve, N. G. and M. E. Sumner. 1971. Cation exchange capacity and exchangeable aluminum in Natal Oxisols. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. Proc.* 35:38-42.
- Sanchez, P. A. 1976. *Properties and Management of Soils in the Tropics. John Wiley and Sons. New York, pp.618.*



- Sartain, J. B. and E. J. Kamprath. 1977. Effect of soil Al saturation on soybean tops, roots, and nodules. *Agron. J.* 69:813-815.
- Schollenberger, C. J. and R. M. Salter. 1943. A chart for evaluating agriculture limestone. *J. Am. Soc. Agron.* 35:955-966.
- Shoemaker, H. E., E. O. McLean, and P. F. Pratt. 1961. Buffer methods for determining lime requirement of soils with appreciable amount of extractable aluminum. *Soil Sci. Soc. Am. Proc.* 25:274-277.
- Slamet Setijono. 1981. Lime estimate of some Indonesian acid mineral soils and its significance to crop production. Seminar Fakultas Pasca Sarjana IPB. Stensilan.
- Soepardi, G. dan Asmarlaili Sahar Hanafiah. 1981. Pengaruh berbagai tingkat kejenuhan Al tanah tanpa atau dengan Mo terhadap pertumbuhan dan fiksasi N tanaman kedelai. Lokakarya Fiksasi Nitrogen Secara Hayati, LBN-LIPI. Bogor 29-30 April 1981.
- Soepardi, G. and K. Idris. 1978. Liming experiment on acid Latosol in West Java, Indonesia. *Proc. Int'l. Sem. Soil Environ. and Fertility Manag. Intensive Agric.* Tokyo, Japan.
- Soil Research Institute. 1978. National soil classification system. Definition of great soil groups. Condensed. Soil Research Institute. Agency for Res. and Develop., Ministry of Agriculture.
- Team Departemen Botani. IPB. 1978. Penelitian adaptasi jenis-jenis tanaman pertanian di Proyek Transmigrasi Rimbo Bujang, Jambi. *Dit. Jen. Trans. Dep. Nakertrans-IPB.* Laporan 1977/1978.
- van Bemmelen, R. W. 1949. *The Geology of Indonesia.* vol. II. Martinus Nyhoff, The Hague. 1970. 2nd Edition. p.190-194.
- Vickers, J. C. and J. M. Zak. 1978. Effects of pH, P, and Al on the growth and chemical composition of crown vetch. *Agron. J.* 5:748-750.
- Vlams, J. 1953. Acid soil fertility as related to soil solution and solid phase effects. *Soil Sci.* 75:383-394.
- White, J. W. 1917. The value of limestone of different degrees of fineness. *Perm. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul.* 149.

