

Sebaran spasial tanaman kedelai di Kabupaten Grobogan = Spatial distribution of soybean crop farms in Grobogan

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Abstrak

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Kacang kedelai merupakan komoditas pangan yang utama di Indonesia setelah padi dan jagung. Tren penurunan produksi kedelai dari tahun 1997-2006 merupakan persoalan sekaligus ancaman terhadap ketahanan pangan nasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sebaran spasial lahan pertanian tanaman kedelai di Kabupaten Grobogan, karakteristik wilayah lahan pertanian tanaman kedelai, serta pola hubungan spasial antara lahan pertanian tanaman kedelai dan karakteristik wilayahnya. Analisis pola persebaran spasial dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode Rerata Tetangga Terdekat atau ANN (Average Nearest Neighbour) dan pembuatan model spasial menggunakan metode Analisis Pemetaan Komposit (Composite Mapping Analysis/CMA). Dalam penelitian ini ditunjukkan pola persebaran spasial lahan pertanian tanaman kedelai di Kabupaten Grobogan yang cenderung mengelompok (clustered). Pola tersebut dipengaruhi oleh faktor penggunaan lahan, iklim, topografi, geologi, geomorfologi, jenis tanah, dan jarak (dari pusat kota, permukiman, dan jalan). Di Kabupaten Grobogan, sebaran spasial lahan tanaman kedelai hanya dijumpai pada lahan pertanian ?kelas dua?, yaitu sawah tadah hujan dan tegalan serta hanya dibudidayakan sekali dalam setahun, yaitu selama musim hujan. Persebaran lahan pertanian tanaman kedelai berada pada karakteristik wilayah yang kurang mendukung bagi pertumbuhannya secara optimal.

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ABSTRACT

Soybeans are the main food commodities in Indonesia after rice and maize. The downward trend of the 1997-2006 soybean production is an issue as well as a threat to national food security. This study aims to determine the spatial distribution of soybean farms in Grobogan, regional characteristics soybean crop farms, as well as the pattern of spatial relationship between soybean crop farms and characteristics of territory. Analysis of the spatial distribution patterns were calculated using ANN (Average Nearest Neighbour) and spatial modeling using Composite Mapping Analysis. In the present study demonstrated the spatial distribution patterns of soybean crop farms in Grobogan which tend to clustered. The pattern is influenced by land use, climate, topography, geology, geomorphology, soil type, and distances (from the center of town, settlements, and roads). In Grobogan, the spatial distribution of soybean crops on agricultural

land is found only "second class", ie rainfed and upland and cultivated only once a year, that is during the rainy season. Distribution of soybean crop farms located in areas unfavorable characteristics for optimal growth., Soybeans are the main food commodities in Indonesia after rice and maize.

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