Status hara makro tanah yang ditumbuhi populasi bintangur (calophyllum spp.) (studi kasus di hutan lindung sei tembesi dan Bukit Tiban, Batam) / Adisti Yuliastrin

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Abstrak

This research was conducted by the problem of population differences bintangur in Sei Tembesi and Bukit Tiban Protected Forest allegedly influenced by macro nutrient content in the soil. The study was conducted using a survey method. Samples were taken by purposive by following along a 100 m transect lines that divide the contour lines. Transect were initiated at least 50 m from the edge of the forest that are placed propossionally and prioritized on location around bintangur population. Soil sampling conducted on the soil surface of ± 5 cm to a depth of ± 25 cm from the soil surface. Based on the research that there are differences in soil organic matter content in the protected forest and macro nutrient in the soil. Soil pH is at the same relativity value, but that value is an extreme value when compared with the value according to criteria of Soil Chemical Properties. This soil conditions is able to inhibit the growth of bintangur. Bintangur population in both of the protected forest can be maintained through soil conservation biological.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh permasalahan perbedaan populasi bintangur di Hutan Lindung Sei Tembesi dan Bukit Tiban yang diduga dipengaruhi oleh kandungan hara makro di dalam tanah. Penelitian dilakukan menggunakan metode survei. Sampel diambil dengan cara purposive dengan mengikuti jalur transek sepanjang 100 m yang membelah garis kontur. Jalur transek tersebut dimulai minimal 50 m dari tepi hutan yang ditempatkan secara proporsional dan diprioritaskan pada lokasi sekitar populasi bintangur. Pengambilan sampel tanah dilakukan pada permukaan tanah ± 5 cm pada kedalaman ± 25 cm dari permukaan tanah. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diperoleh informasi bahwa terdapat perbedaan kandungan bahan organik tanah di kedua hutan lindung tersebut dan kandungan hara makro di dalam tanah. pH tanah berada pada nilai yang relatif sama, namun nilai tersebut merupakan nilai yang ekstrim bila dibandingkan dengan Kriteria Penilaian Sifat Kimia Tanah. Kondisi tanah seperti itu mampu menghambat pertumbuhan bintangur. Populasi bintangur di kedua hutan lindung tersebut dapat dipertahankan melalui konservasi tanah secara biologi.