

EVALUATION OF LAND SUITABILITY FOR INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY IN DEGRADED UNDA WATERSHED, DISTRICT OF KARANGASEM, BALI

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ABSTRACT

Evaluation of land suitability to increase the productivity of degraded lands in the Unda watershed aims: providing a database of land suitability for land use planning in support of sustainable agricultural development, providing spatial information, and recommendations in accordance with the land use plan of inhibiting factors that exist. Identification of characteristic land quality evaluation survey carried out by the method of land with exploration area of research followed by soil sampling at some sample of land units. Land suitability classification using the criteria of the Technical Guidelines for Evaluation of Land For Agricultural Commodities of Soil Research Institute (2003) is by matching between the characteristics of the land with the requirements of growing plants was evaluated. Types of agricultural crops that are evaluated include plantation crops and food crops hortikultura fruits. Suitability actual land (land suitability based on survey data) are mostly classified as unsuitable (N), and marginally suitable (S3). Qualities/characteristics as the land that is the main limiting factor, among others: quality of land erosion, slope, water availability, temperature, rooting media (soil texture and coarse material). Sustainable land use planning can be recommended with agroforestry, accompanied by vegetative conservation measures because it is cheaper and easier to be carried out by farmers. Recommended cultivation effort is a combination of timber plants with horticultural crops of fruits with the provisions of at least 40% must be enclosed timber. Plant timber that can be developed between the other plants that are not too heavy canopy.

Keywords: Land suitability, land productivity, land degradation, Unda watershed

INTRODUCTION

Unda watershed is the largest watershed in Bali Province with 91,585 ha of land dominated by volcanic formation. Land use is 79.59% including dry land; 68.41% of the area consist of Regosol soils that are highly susceptible to erosion; and

45.64% of its territory are hilly to mountainous, and there are development of illegally C digging sites in some places. The results of monitoring conducted by Unda Anyar Watershed Management Center in cooperation with Faculty of

Agriculture Udayana University (2013), stated that the Unda watershed belongs to the first priority that must be immediately restored.

The selection of this research area is based on the physical condition of the Unda watershed as mentioned above. Land productivity to support optimal production has been degraded / decreased. . In addition, information on of land resource at the micro-scale level is limited, and still low level of land management / management applied. The reason for choosing food crops and plantations to be evaluated is that most of the watershed area of Unda is dominated by dryland agriculture in mixed and cultivated fields.

The specific objectives of this research were (1) Increase the productivity and quality of degraded agricultural land to support national food security, (2) Establish formulation of land-based area-specific land-use management practices, (3) Develop a watershed-based land suitability database for urban planning (4) Establish

criteria and guidelines for controlling and conserving agricultural land based on site-specific watersheds, as well as technical guidance, (5) Generate policies, programs and activities that can be offered to local governments related to the control of land damage and Increased productivity of agricultural land, and (6) Provide spatial information in the form of land suitability maps, erosion hazard maps, and land use planning maps.

Adequate databases on semidetial / detail scale in land use planning based on Watershed in Bali Province is hardly available.. Currently the database on potential and land management is mostly available on a scale of scale (scale 1: 250,000) so it is still difficult to apply in the field. Therefore, the provision of a database on the potential and pattern of land management in a larger scale is absolutely necessary as a reference in land management in a watershed, especially in the Unda watershed which is highly vulnerable to land degradation.

This land suitability evaluation study is very urgent to be done in relation to the sustainability of land resources in supporting sustainable agriculture and food security at the regional and national levels. The existence of a sustainable agriculture sustainable food protection law (Law No. 41 of 2007) is one of the answers, which needs to be supplemented by various government regulations, ministerial regulations and regional head regulations.

Based on the national strategic issues related to recent disasters such as landslide, erosion, flood, drought, volcanic disaster, etc., a study titled land suitability evaluation for increasing degraded land productivity is a very urgent study to undertake. The results of this study are expected to provide solutions on rehabilitation and conservation of land resources, increase productivity with input in accordance with existing land boundaries.

The aim of the project are : (1) the compilation of land suitability maps; (2) the

finding of limiting factors that must be addressed in sustainable land management; (3) the formulation of recommendations in the use of land based on the potential/suitability of land and constraints owned by the land concerned.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Unda Watershed Territory Management Unit (SWP) is astronomically located on 08°09'36 "LS to 08°34.'48" LS and 115°23'24 "BT to 115°42'36" BT. Administratively includes Buleleng District (Tejakula District), Bangli District (Kintamani Sub-district), Klungkung Regency (Dawan and Klungkung Sub-districts) and Karangasem District (Bebandem, Rendang, Selat, Manggis, Sidemen, Karangasem, Abang, Kubu Sub-districts) is 91,585 ha (BP DAS Unda Anyar, 2010).

Land and water resource management planning activities at SWP DAS Unda are conducted through the approach of land survey unit (the smallest

unit having the same/similar characteristics that can still be limited in accordance with the scale of the map created). Further more, conformity evaluation activities for various food crops and plantation commodities as well as soil and water conservation measures/land management are required to be conducted on each surveyed land unit for the concerned.

The series of activities in this study include: collection and evaluation of secondary data (literature study, traceability of previous documents/reports) as well as primary data (through field survey activities, soil sampling, identification of environmental conditions and current land management, and Conducting interviews with local communities/farmers on issues, and constraints faced, in current resource management.

Evaluation of land suitability is done by matching between the requirements of growing plants with the characteristics/quality of existing land. The land suitability classification criteria used is

the land suitability classification system compiled by Puslittanak (1993).

Land use plans for each unit of land are prepared based on the evaluation of land suitability, prediction of erosion hazard and the amount of sedimentation occurring. The basic principle of drafting the land use plan used is increasing agricultural production both physically and economically, sustainably, without damaging the environment. In other words land use in accordance with the ability/ suitability of land.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics / Land Quality of Research Area

Based on the analysis of soil samples, conducted in Soil and Environmental Science Laboratory Faculty of Agriculture Udayana University, soil

physical properties such as soil texture is dominated by slightly coarse texture (sandy loam) with sand content 40-70%, medium texture (clay and clay dust) and slightly smooth texture (clay); Crude material ranges from 10 - 60%; Soil permeability ranges from very fast to moderately fast; Soil erodibility (soil sensitivity to erosion) ranges from moderate to somewhat high; And the erosion hazard rate of 87% is heavy to very severe.

The chemical properties and soil fertility covering soil CEC (cation exchange capacity) varies from 36.92 me 100 g⁻¹ (low) to 84.3 me 100 g⁻¹ (high); base saturation are > 150 % (highly), soil pH classified are 6.1-7.1 (neutral), salt content are 0.85 mmhos (very low) to 3.49 mmhos (high), C- organic are 5.70 % (low) to 37.21 % (high), Total-N are 0.50 % (very low) to 0.18 % (low), P-available are 1.51 ppm (very low) to 160.17 ppm (high); And K-available are 80.90 ppm (low) to 290.78 ppm (high).

Based on agroclimate data including annual mean temperature, rainfall and dry month taken from several nearby climatological stations, the average annual temperature ranges from 19.5-26°C, dry month (<75 mm) ranges from 0-5 months, mean rainfall Annual range from 1555 mm - 3328 mm.

Land Suitability

The determination of the actual land suitability class/subclass using a matching system is to combine and compare the characteristics/quality of the land with the crop requirements of the evaluated plant commodities. Land suitability criteria use technical land evaluation guidelines for agricultural commodities from Soil Research Institute (2003). In this matching system, the minimum law of land suitability is determined by the smallest value of the land characteristics/qualities as the heaviest or hardest to overcome compared to other limiting factors.

The type of plant commodity and dry moon), temperature, rooting evaluated is the commodity crop that has been developed/cultivated on each unit of land concerned. Plantation commodities are widely developed in research areas sch as: coconut, cocoa, clove, and robusta coffee. Fruit horticulture plants include: banana, orange, durian, jackfruit, salak, rambutan, mangosteen and mango. The result of actual and potential land suitability evaluation based on the result of matching the quality/characteristics of the land with some commodities evaluated on each unit of land can be seen in Table 1.

Actual Land Suitability

Based on the result of matching between the quality/characteristics of the land and the evaluated plant commodities, actual land suitability is largely classified as unsuitable (N), and marginally appropriate (S3). The quality/characteristics of the land that are the main obstacle factors are: the quality of land erosion hazard (slope and erosion hazard), water availability (rainfall

medium (soil texture and coarse material).

As previously mentioned, the research area, especially dry land, is dominated by wavy area form up to mountain with slope range of 15 -> 65% with erosion hazard level is heavy to very heavy. Besides, there is no adequate soil conservation measures either mechanically or vegetatively.

The quality of land availability of water (rainfall) is a limiting factor, especially in the upstream region due to high rainfall exceeding that required for horticultural crops of fruits. This proved to be very rare to find the type of fruit plants that developed in the study area. The quality of water availability (duration of dry months) is a limiting factor due to the long dry months (5 months) for the lower research area). For forest timber species the quality of land availability is not too problematic.

Table 1. Actual and Potential Land Suitability Evaluation of Several Types of Plantation Crops, Fruits and Forest Crops On Dryland Unda Watershed

No. Sample	Location District/Village	Land Suitability for Plantation Crops							
		Coconut				Cacao			
		Act.	Limiting factor	Ptt.	Limiting factor	Act.	Limiting factor	Ptt.	Limiting factor
1	Kintamani/Suter	N	t	N	t	N	t, lp1	N	t
2	Rendang/Pempatan	S3	t	S3	t	S3	w1, r1	S2	w1, r1
3	Rendang/Besakih	S3	e1.2	S3	t	S3	e1.2, r2	S3	t,w1
4	Rendang/Menanga	S3	t, e2	S3	t	S3	w1, r1, e2	S2	t,w1 r1
5	Selat/Muncan	S3	e2	S2	t, r2	S3	w1,r1,e2	S2	t, w1, r1
6	Selat/Mertabuana	S3	e2	S2	t	S3	w1, e2	S2	t, w1
7	Selat/Sebudi	S3	e2	S3	t	S3	e2	S2	t, w1
8	Sidemen/Sangkan Gunung	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
9	Sidemen/Tangkup	S3	e1.2	S2	t,w1	S3	e1.2	S2	t,e1
10	Sidemen/Talibeng	S3	e1	S2	t,w1	S3	e1.2	S2	t,e1
11	Sidemen/Dulah	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	w2, e1.2	N	e1.2
12	Sidemen/Telaga Tawang	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	w2, e1.2	N	e1.2
13	Sidemen/Kikian	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	w2, e1.2	N	e1.2
14	Bebandem/Jungutan	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	w2,e1.2	N	e1.2
15	Dawan/Sulang	S3	e2	S2	w2	S3	w2	S3	w2

Table 1. (Continued)

No. Sample	Location District/Village	Land Suitability for Plantation Crops and Fruit Horticulture							
		clove				Robusta Coffe			
		Act.	Limiting factor	Ptt.	Limiting factor	Act.	Limiting factor	Ptt.	Limiting factor
1	Kintamani/Suter	N	t	N	t	N	T	S3	t, r1, e1
2	Rendang/Pempatan	S3	w1, r1	S3	t, w1, r1	S3	r1.2	S2	w1, r1.2
3	Rendang/Besakih	N	e1.2, r2	S3	t, w1	N	e1.2	S3	w1
4	Rendang/Menanga	S3	w1,r1, e2	S2	t, w1, r1	S3	r1, e2	S2	w1, r1
5	Selat/Muncan	S3	w1, r1,e2	S2	t, w1, r1	S3	r1, e2	S2	w1,r1
6	Selat/Mertabuana	S3	w1, e2	S2	t,w1	S3	e2	S2	w1
7	Selat/Sebudi	N	e2	S2	t, w1	N	e2	S2	t, w1
8	Sidemen/Sangkan Gunung	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e.2	S2	r2,e2

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9	Sidemen/Tangkup	S3	e1.2	S2	t,e1	S3	e1.2	S2	e1
10	Sidemen/Talibeng	S3	w2, e1	S2	t,e1	S3	e1.2	S2	e1
11	Sidemen/Dulah	N	w2, e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e2	S3	w2, e1.2
12	Sidemen/Telaga Tawang	N	w2, e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
13	Sidemen/Kikian	N	w2, e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e2	S3	w2, e1.2, r1
14	Bebandem/Jungutan	N	w2, e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e2	S3	w2, e1.2
15	Dawan/Sulang	N	w2	S3	w2	S3	e2	S2	w2

Table 1. (Continued)

No. Sample	Location District/Village	Land Suitability for Fruit Horticulture Plants							
		Banana				Orange			
		Act.	Limiting Factor	Ptt.	Limiting Factor	Act.	Limiting Factor	Ptt.	Limiting Factor
1	Kintamani/Suter	S3	t, w1,r1, e1.2	S3	t, w1, r1	S3	e2	S2	w1.2
2	Rendang/Pempatan	S3	r1	S2	w1, r1	S2	w1.2	S2	w1.2
3	Rendang/Besakih	N	r2, e1.2	S3	e1.2	N	e1.2	S3	e1.2
4	Rendang/Menangga	S3	w1,r1, e2	S3	w1, r1	S3	e2	S2	w1.2
5	Selat/Muncan	S3	w1, r1,e2	S3	w1, r1	S3	e2	S2	w1.2
6	Selat/Mertabuan	S3	w1, e2	S3	w1	S3	e2	S2	w1.2
7	Selat/Sebudi	N	e2	S3	w1, e2	N	e2	S2	w1.2
8	Sidemen/Sangkan Gunung	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
9	Sidemen/Tangkup	N	e1.2	S3	w1.2	N	e2	S2	e1.2
10	Sidemen/Talibeng	S3	w2, e1.2	S3	w1, e1	N	e1.2	S3	e1.2
11	Sidemen/Dulah	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
12	Sidemen/Telaga Tawang	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
13	Sidemen/Kikian	N	e1.2	S3	e1.2	N	e1.2	S3	e1.2
14	Bebandem/Jungutan	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
15	Dawan/Sulang	S3	w2, e2	S3	w2	S3	e2	S1	-

Table 1. (Continued)

No. Sample	Location District/Village	Land Suitability for Fruit Horticulture Plants							
		Durian				jackfruit			
		Act .	Limitin g factor	Ptt.	Limiting factor	Act .	Limiting factor	Ptt.	Limiting factor
1	Kintamani/Suter	S3	t, r1	S3	t	S3	w1,r1, e2	S3	w1, r1
2	Rendang/Pempatan	S3	r1.2	S2	t, r1, w1	S3	w1, r1.2	S3	w1, r1
3	Rendang/Besakih	N	r2, e1.2	S3	t,e12	S3	r2, e1.2	S3	w1, e1.2
4	Rendang/Menanga	S3	r1, e2	S2	t, w1, r1	S3	r1, w1,e2	S2	w1, r1
5	Selat/Muncan	S3	r1, e2	S2	t, w1, r1	S3	r1, w1,e2	S2	w1, r1
6	Selat/Mertabuana	S3	e2	S2	t, w1	S3	w1, e2	S2	w1
7	Selat/Sebudi	N	e2	S2	t, w1, e2	N	e2	S2	w1
8	Sidemen/Sangkan Gunung	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
9	Sidemen/Tangkup	N	e2	S2	w1,e1	N	e2	S2	e1.2
10	Sidemen/Talibeng	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
11	Sidemen/Dulah	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
12	Sidemen/Telaga Tawang	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
13	Sidemen/Kikian	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
14	Bebandem/Jungutan	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
15	Dawan/Sulang	S3	w1, e2	S2	w1	S1	-	S1	-

Table 1. (Continued)

No. Sample	Location District/Village	Land Suitability for Fruit Horticulture Plants							
		Salak				Rambutan			
		Act .	Limiting factor	Ptt.	Limitin g factor	Act .	Limitin g factor	Ptt.	Limitin g factor
1	Kintamani/Suter	S3	w1,r1, e1.2	S3	w1	S3	t, r1, e1.2	S3	t.
2	Rendang/Pempatan	N	r2	S3	w1, r1.2	S3	r1	S2	w1, r1
3	Rendang/Besakih	N	r2, e1.2	S3	w1, e1.2	N	e1.2	S2	w1,e1.2
4	Rendang/Menanga	S3	w1,r1, e2	S3	w1, r1	S3	e2	S2	w1.r1
5	Selat/Muncan	S3	w1, r1,e2	S3	w1, r1	S3	e2	S2	w1.r1
6	Selat/Mertabuana	S3	w1, e2	S3	w1	S3	e2	S2	w1
7	Selat/Sebudi	N	e2	S3	w1, e2	N	e2	S2	w1

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WATERSHED, DISTRICT OF KARANGASEM, BALI
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8	Sidemen/Sangkan Gunung	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
9	Sidemen/Tangkup	N	e2	S2	e1.2	N	e1.2	S2	e1.2
10	Sidemen/Talibeng	N	e1	N	e1	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
11	Sidemen/Dulah	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
12	Sidemen/Telaga Tawang	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
13	Sidemen/Kikian	N	e1.2	S3	e1.2	N	e1.2	S3	e1.2
14	Bebandem/Jungutan	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
15	Dawan/Klungkung	S3	e2	S1	-	S3	w1, e2	S2	w1

Table 1. (Continued)

No. Sampel	Location District/Village	Land Suitability for Fruit Horticulture Plants							
		Mangosteen				Mango			
		Act.	Limiting factor	Ptt.	Limiting factor	Act.	Limiting factor	Ptt.	Limiting factor
1	Kintamani/Suter	N	w1	N	w1	N	w1	N	w1
2	Rendang/Pempatan	N	w1	N	w1	N	w1	N	w1
3	Rendang/Besakih	N	w1	N	w1	N	w1	N	w1
4	Rendang/Menanga	N	w1	N	w1	N	w1	N	w1
5	Selat/Muncan	N	w1	N	w1	N	w1	N	w1
6	Selat/Mertabuana	N	w1	N	w1	N	w1	N	w1
7	Selat/Sebudi	N	w1	N	w1	N	w1	N	w1
8	Sidemen/Sangkan Gunung	N	w1	N	E1,2	N	w1	N	E1,2
9	Sidemen/Tangkup	N	e2	S2	e1.2	N	e1.2	S2	e1.2
10	Sidemen/Talibeng	N	e1	N	e1	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
11	Sidemen/Dulah	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
12	Sidemen/Telaga Tawang	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
13	Sidemen/Kikian	N	e1.2	S3	e1.2	N	e1.2	S3	e1.2
14	Bebandem/Jungutan	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2	N	e1.2
15	Dawan/Sulang	S3	e2	S2	w1	S3	e2	S1	-

Keterangan:

1. Kelas Kesesuaian

S1 = Sangat sesuai ; S2 = Cukup sesuai
S3 = Sesuai bersyarat ; N = Tidak sesuai
act. = actual
Ptt. = Potential

2. Faktor pembatas

t = temperatur (°C) ; w1 = curah hujan (mm)
r1 = tekstur tanah w2 = lamanya masa kering (bulan)
r2 = bahan kasar (%)
e1 = lereng (%)
e2 = bahaya erosi

Potential Land Suitability

Based on the assumption of the type of improvement effort that can be done on the quality/characteristics of the land that is an inhibiting factor, potential land suitability can be grouped to:

- a. Plantation crops (coconut, cocoa, clove, and robusta coffee) range from unsuitable (N), quite suitable (S2), marginally appropriate (S3). Land quality as a limiting factor is: quality of land erosion hazard (slope and erosion hazard), temperature, water availability (rainfall and dry moon), and rooting medium (soil texture and crude material).
- b. The horticultural crops of fruits (bananas, oranges, durian, jackfruit, rambutan, mangosteen, and mango) range from unsuitable (N), quite suitable (S2), marginally suitable (S3), and highly suitable (S1). Land quality that is an inhibiting factor for the development of fruits horticultural crops are: quality of land erosion hazard (slope and erosion

hazard), quality of water availability (rainfall, dry moon), temperature, root medium (soil texture and crude material).

Based on the assumption of the level of improvement and the type of improvement effort on the actual quality/characteristics of the land to be potential according to the level of management, the suitability of potential land for evaluated commodities (plantation crops and horticulture fruits) can generally be raised one to two levels.

Heavy to very severe erosion hazard limits in terrain conditions are not too steep can be overcome by conservation actions either by mechanical or vegetative means by planting plant species that can withstand erosion and core reinforcement plants. However, on steep slopes to very steep terrain with very severe erosion hazards, it is very difficult to repair so that potentially remains a limitation in the development of the land concerned.

Limitations of water availability (rainfall) that is too high in the upper region, still remains a limiting factor in the development of several commodities of plantation crops and horticultural crops of fruits. Similarly, on the barrier duration of dry months in the lower region. Low temperature land quality in some land units in the upper region is potentially still a limiting factor in the development of some plantation commodities and horticulture of fruits.

The quality of rooted soil media (coarse soil texture and high coarse material) is still a constraint for several types of plantation commodities and horticulture of fruits. The rather coarse soil texture with high sand content still remains a barrier for some agricultural commodities because the grasp of soil to water is very low. The high content of crude materials in some units of land is still a limiting factor because it can interfere with the development of plant roots. Rough ground texture with high sand content on slopes

that are not too steep can still be overcome with the addition of organic material. Map of Potential Land Suitability in Unda Watershed is presented of Figure 1.

Land Management Directions/ Recommendations

As it is known that land suitability evaluation not only produces land suitability classes, it should also be able to demonstrate further land management options. The assumption used is that the land suitability class as described above is grouped based on the type and number of limiting factors.

Establishment of alternative land use/management must be based on the results of land suitability evaluation, namely: description of land characteristics / qualities, land suitability evaluation results, species description and intensity of inhibiting factors, easy assumptions of possible improvements to its inhibiting factors (land productivity test) . However, this research did not reach the land

productivity test due to time and budget constraints.

The need to design alternative land use in the research area is for improvement (sustainability of the land), in addition to increased productivity of land /plants. In accordance with the results of field identification, that dry areas in the research area are mostly very vulnerable to erosion and landslide hazards so that in their management all their rules must be fully understood and adhered to, in accordance

with the essence of land suitability is sustainability, terms of use, social culture and economy.

The high level of erosion hazard, vulnerability to landslide, and lack of conservation measures in the research area require first priority on erosion and landslide prevention actions through soil and water conservation measures either by mechanical methods or by vegetative methods. In land-use planning, land with slope.

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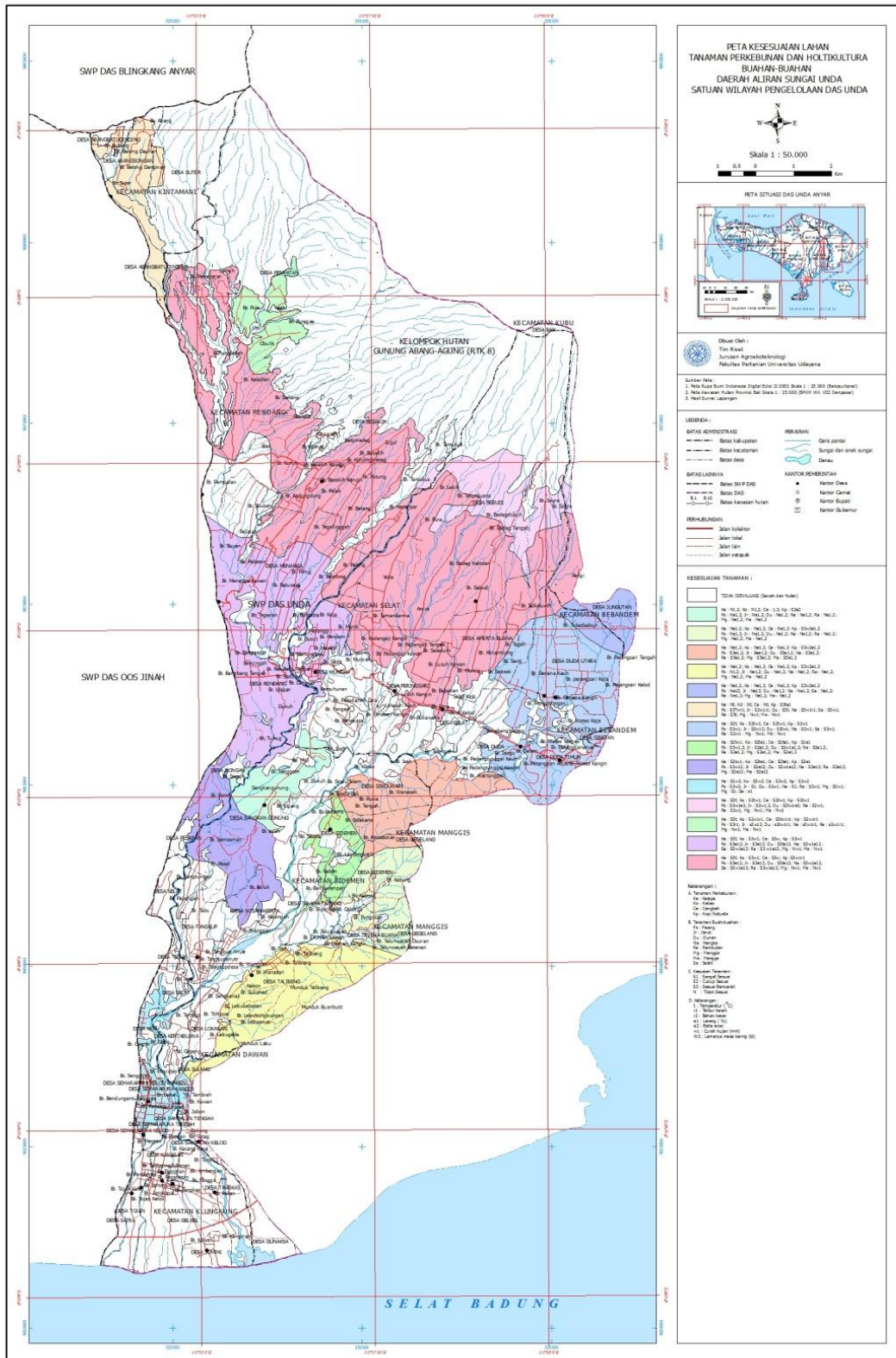


Fig. 1. Map of Potential Land Suitability in Unda Watershed 40% is not suitable for agriculture and should be left closed to forests (Hardjowigeno and Widiatmaka, 2007)

As is well known, dryland land in the research area (outside forest areas) is a community-owned land area and is largely a mixed plantation. Therefore, to recommend the community's land to be covered by forest does not seem possible. In FAO (1983) it is explained that the targets that must be achieved by village land use planning must meet the requirements of sustainability, efficiency, equity and acceptability (sustainability, efficiency, equity and acceptability).

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Sustainable land management / management with emphasis on sustainability and optimization can be recommended with agroforestry pattern accompanied by erosion prevention and landslide vegetatively because it is cheaper and easy to be done by farmers. In addition, forest crops have high economic value. However, it should be noted that in the implementation of vegetative methods several things to be considered are: selection of plants, (slope level), and their vulnerability to erosion and landslides.

As a vegetative requirement for landslide control, plant species that are eligible have the characteristics of deep roots (reaching rocks), firm roots and binding of soil aggregates and the biomass weight is light. So the suggested cultivation effort is a combination of forest timber plantation with horticultural crop of fruits with minimum requirement of 40% must be covered with forest wood including erosion prevention and landslide plant by paying attention to plant density. The types of

wood forest that can be developed is the types of wood that canopy is not too heavy, growing fast like gempinis, jabon, and types of flowers such as butterflies Albisia.

Particularly on lands with steep inclination rates (45-65%) to very steep (> 65%) and landslide prone, plant density should be distinguished between the slope, the central slope and the upper/peak slopes.

At the foot of the closing slope closest to the standard of plant density, the middle of the slope closure is somewhat rare ie $\frac{1}{2}$ density standard, and the top of the rare closure is $\frac{1}{4}$ standard of plant density. At rare densities filled with cover crops (cover crop). In the center and upper part of the slope, good drainage (internal and external) improvements are made so that the water entering the soil is not too large so that the water saturation level on the soil above the impermeable layer (stripping plane) can be reduced.

Several types of erosion and landslide prevention plants which have deep root roots and numerous root roots

that can be recommended according to local biophysical conditions are: *Aleurites moluccana* (Kemiri), *Vitek pubescens* (Laban), *Lagerstroemia speciosa* (Bungur), *Melia azedarach* (Mindi) , *Cassia siamea* (Johar), **Acacia villosa**, *Eucalyptus alba*, *Leucaena glauca*. Especially on the cliffs of the cliff and right left river can be recommended bamboo plants.

CONCLUSIONS

The actual land suitability for plantation crops and horticultural crops of fruits in the study area is largely classified as conditional (S3) to non-conforming(N).The quality/characteristics of the land that are the main obstacle factors are:

1. Quality of land erosion hazard, steep slopes, availability of water (rainfall and dry moon), annual average temperature / temperature, root medium (soil texture and crude material).
2. Land suitability for plantation crops

(coconut, cocoa, clove, and robusta coffee) ranges from unsuitable (N), quite appropriate (S2), marginally suitable (S3). Land quality that is a limiting factor is: quality of land erosion hazard (slope and erosion hazard), temperature, water availability (rainfall and dry moon), and root medium (coarse-coarse soil texture).

3. Land suitability for horticultural crops of fruits (bananas, oranges, durian, jackfruit, rambutan, mangosteen, and mango) ranges from unsuitable (N), quite appropriate (S2), marginal suitable (S3), and highly suitable (S1). Land quality that is an inhibiting factor for the development of fruits horticultural crops are: quality of land erosion hazard (slope and erosion hazard), quality of water availability (rainfall, dry moon), temperature, root medium (soil texture and crude material).

4. Sustainable land management/ management with emphasis on sustainability and optimization of land is recommended with agroforestry pattern which is accompanied by erosion prevention and landslide vegetatively because it is cheaper and easy to be done by farmers

5. Some types of erosion prevention and landscaping plants which can be recommended according to local biophysical conditions are: *Aleurites moluccana* (Kemiri), *Vitex pubescens* (Laban), *Lagerstroemia speciosa* (Bungur), *Melia azedarach* (Mindi), *Cassia siamea* (Johar) *Acacia villosa*, *Eucalyptus alba*, *Leucaena glauca*. Especially on the cliffs of the cliff and right left river can be recommended bamboo plants.

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