

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kesesuaian lahan aktual dan potensial kakao (*Theobroma cacao* L.) dan faktor pembatasnya di Kecamatan Burau Kabupaten Luwu Timur. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode FAO yang dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan data berupa data curah hujan 5 tahun terakhir yang diperoleh di BMKG Makassar dan mengumpulkan peta dasar seperti peta administrasi, peta jenis tanah, peta penggunaan lahan dan peta kemiringan lereng. Peta-peta tersebut kemudian dioverlay/tumpang tindih sehingga diperoleh 17 unit lahan, sampel tanah diambil pada setiap unit lahan untuk dianalisis di laboratorium.

Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kesesuaian lahan aktual untuk tanaman kakao di Kecamatan Burau pada unit lahan 2,3,4,5,6,8,11,12,13 dan 14 kesesuaian lahan aktual sesuai marjinal (S3) faktor pembatas pada ketersediaan air (kelembaban), media perakaran (drainase), hara tersedia (P2O5) sedangkan kesesuaian lahan potensial unit lahan 2,3,4,5,6,8,11,12,13 dan 14 sesuai marjinal (S3w) dengan faktor pembatas ketersediaan air (kelembaban). Unit lahan 1,10,15,16 dan 17 kesesuaian aktual tidak sesuai saat ini (N1) faktor pembatas bahaya erosi (lereng) sedangkan kesesuaian lahan potensial unit lahan 1,10,15,16 dan 17 sesuai marjinal (S3) faktor pembatas ketersediaan air (kelembaban). Unit lahan 7 dan 9 kesesuaian aktual tidak sesuai selamanya (N2) faktor pembatas media perakaran (tekstur) sedangkan kesesuaian lahan potensial juga ditemukan tidak sesuai selamanya (N2) dengan faktor pembatas media perakaran (tekstur).

Kata Kunci; *Kakao, Evaluasi lahan, Faktor pembatas*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the actual and potential land suitability of cocoa (*Theobroma cacao* L.) and its limiting factors in Burau District, East Luwu Regency. This research method uses the FAO method which is carried out by collecting data in the form of rainfall data for the last 5 years obtained at BMKG Makassar and collecting basic maps such as administrative maps, soil type maps, land use maps and slope maps. The maps were then overlaid/overlapped so that 22 land units were obtained, soil samples were taken from each land unit to be analyzed in the laboratory.

The results showed that the actual land suitability for cocoa in Burau District on land units 2,3,4,5,6,8,11,12,13 and 14 actual land suitability according to the marginal (S3) limiting factor on water availability (moisture), rooting media (drainage), available nutrients (P2O5) while the potential land suitability of land units 2,3,4,5,6,8,11,12,13 and 14 according to marginal (S3w) with the limiting factor of water availability (moisture). Land units 1,10,15,16 and 17 actual suitability are not currently suitable (N1) limiting factors for erosion hazard (slopes) while potential land suitability of land units 1,10,15,16 and 17 are according to marginal (S3) availability limiting factors water (moisture). Land units 7 and 9 were found to be permanently incompatible (N2) with the limiting factor of the root media (texture) while potential land suitability was also found to be incompatible forever (N2) with the limiting factor of the rooting medium (texture).

Keyword: *Cacao, Evaluation land, Limiting factor*