



Ilmu Tanah dan Kesuburan

Program Studi: Agribisnis

Dosen :

- 1. Dr. Ir. S. Setyo Wardoyo, MS
- 2. Ir. Lelanti Peniwiratri, MP
- 3. Ir. Didi Saidi, M.Si
- 4. Partoyo, SP, MP, PhD
- 5. Dr. Ir. Djoko Mulyanto, MP
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10/2/2012



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Pertemuan ke-4

- 1. Sifat Morfologi Tanah
- 2. Sifat Fisik Tanah : Tekstur, Struktur

10/2/2012



Kompetensi

Setelah mengikuti pertemuan ke-4 ini mahasiswa diharapkan mampu:

- menjelaskan sifat-sifat morfologi tanah
- menjelaskan sifat-sifat fisika tanah: tekstur, struktur

10/2/2012



Sifat Morfologi

- Sifat morfologi adalah sifat yang dapat diamati di lapangan.
- Sifat morfologi antara lain:
 - Warna
 - Tekstur
 - Struktur

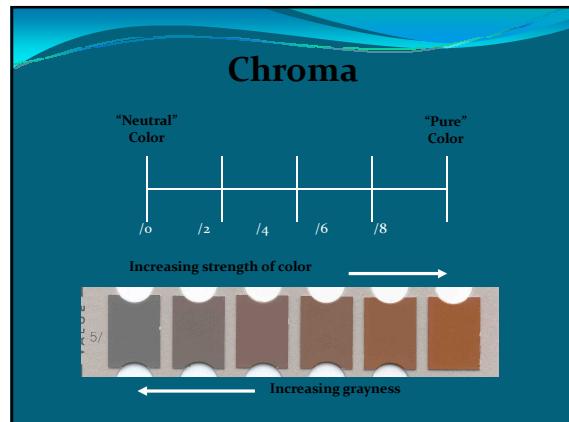
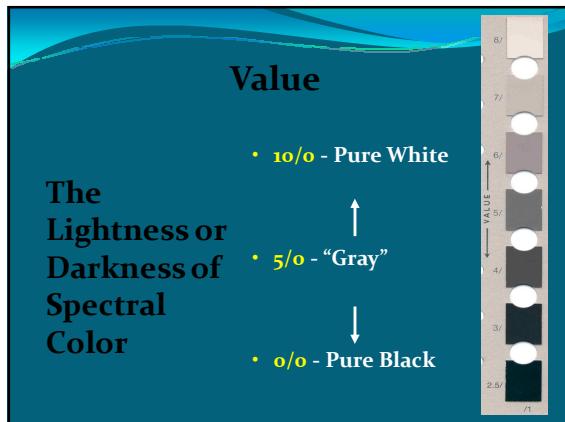
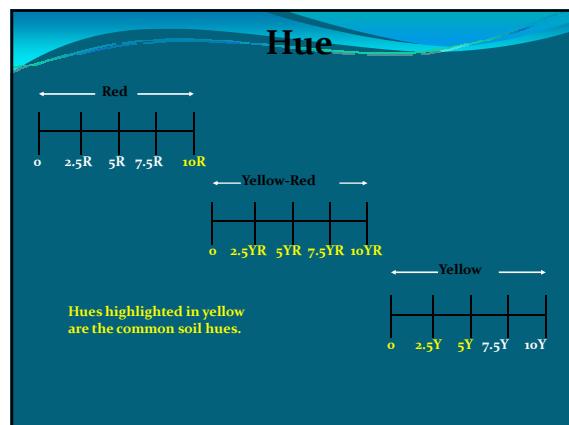
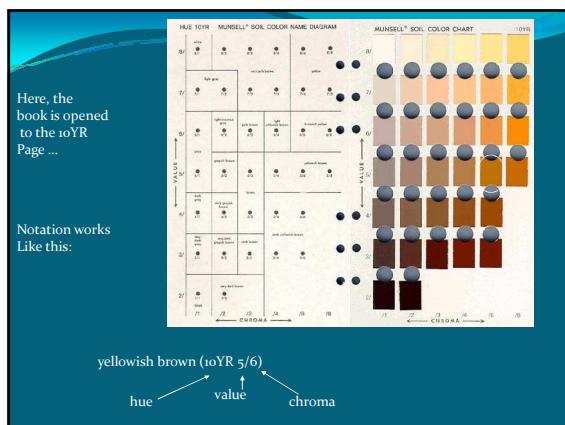
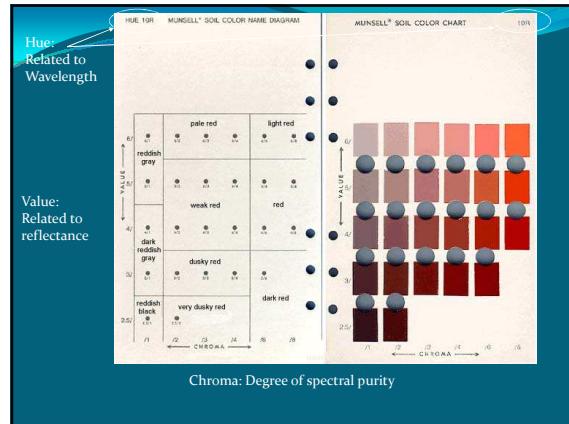
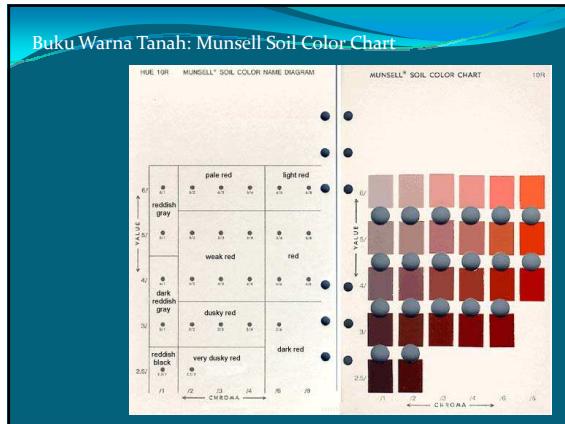
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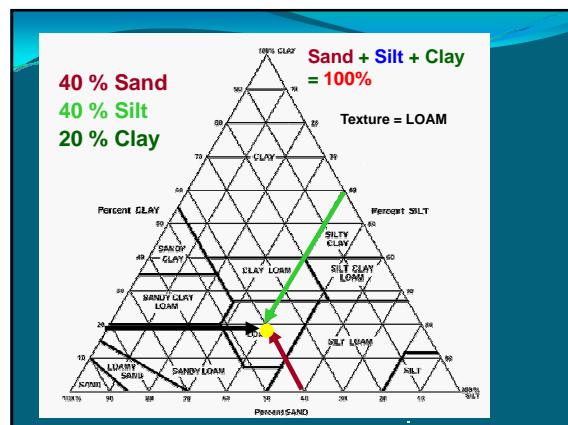
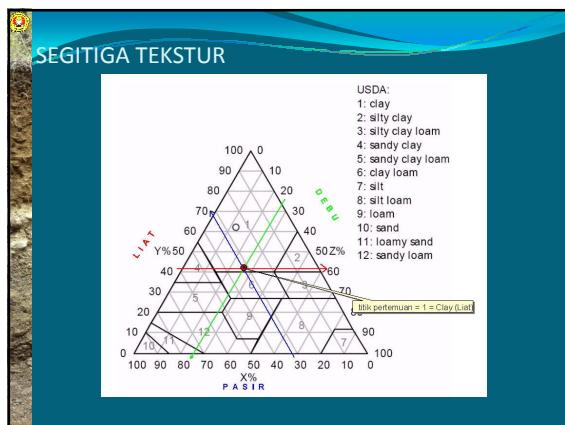
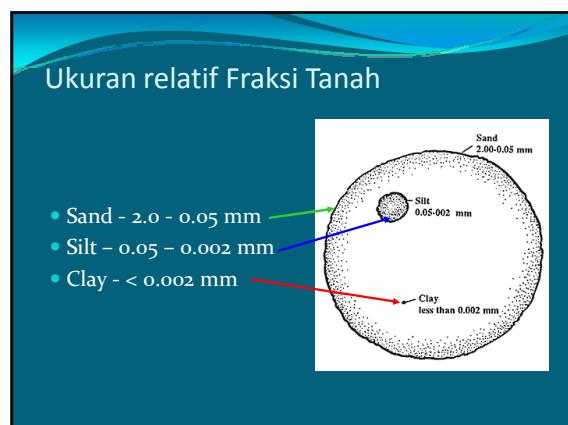
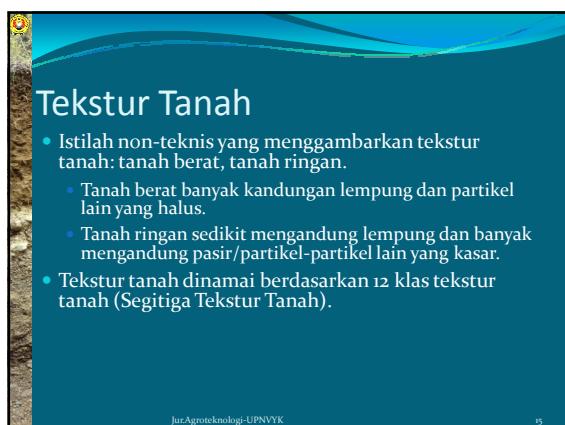
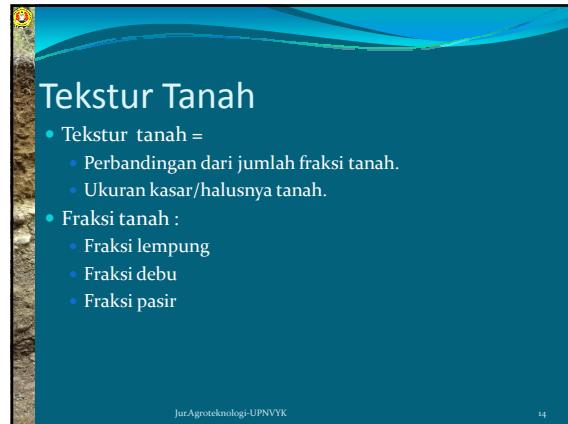


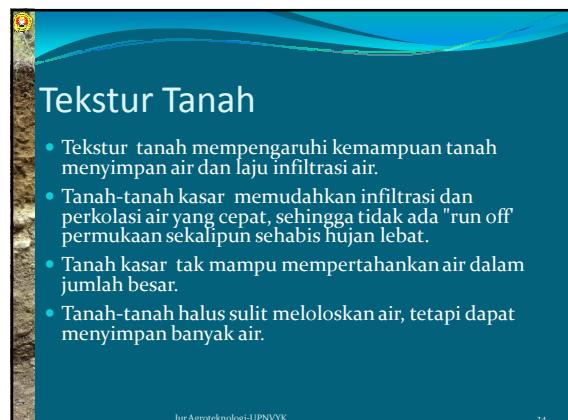
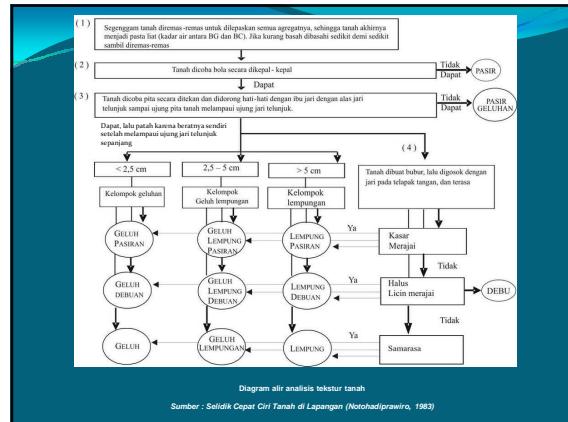
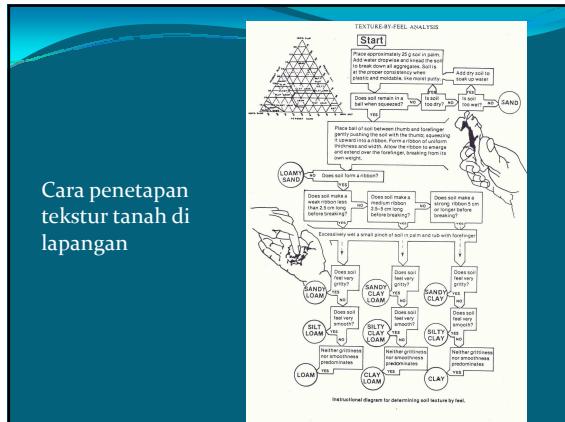
Warna Tanah

Partoyo

Agroteknologi - Faperta
UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta







Soil Texture			
Soil Property	Sandy	Loam	Clayey
Aeration	Excellent	Good	Poor
Drainage	Excellent	Good	Poor
Mineral Content	Low	Medium	High
Water Holding Capacity	Low	Medium	High
Workability	Easy	Moderate	Difficult

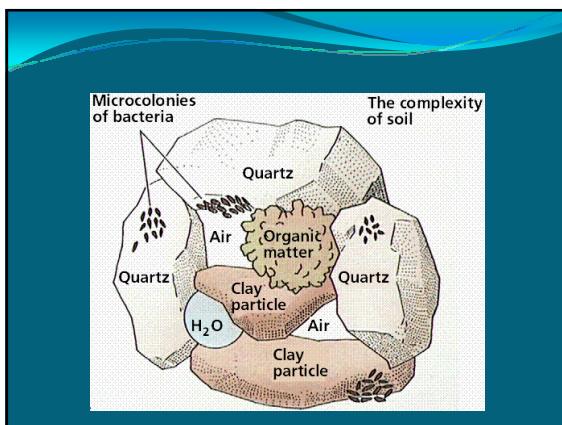


Struktur Tanah

Struktur tanah:

- Struktur tanah : pengaturan atau susunan dari fraksi tanah menjadi agregat tanah.
- Pengamatan struktur tanah:
 - Bentuk
 - Ukuran
 - Derajad/kekuatan

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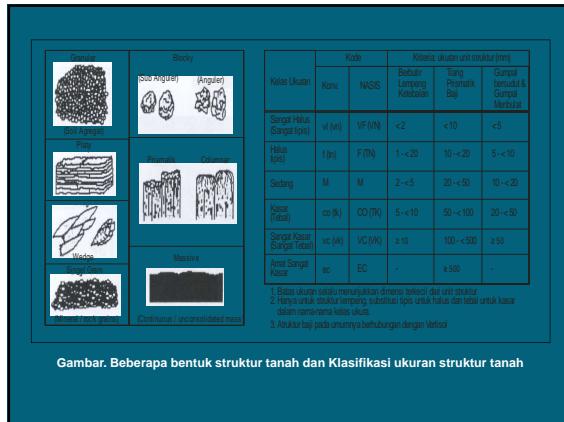
KLASIFIKASI STRUKTUR TANAH

Definisi

- Struktur tanah adalah penyusunan fraksi tanah individual satu terhadap yang lain menjadi suatu pola
- Struktur tanah adalah susunan pori-pori tanah kecil, sedang dan besar dalam suatu pola
- Struktur tanah bukan merupakan faktor terhadap semua faktor pertumbuhan tanaman, seperti dalam hal pemasokan air aerasi, ketersediaan hara, kegiatan mikroba, penembusan akar dll.
- Daya tumpu bangunan dll.

Klasifikasi menurut bentuk

- a. Struktur sederhana : bidang belahan alami tidak ada atau kurang jelas
- Struktur berbutir tunggal : zarah tanah yang lepas-lepas misal pada pasir dan debu
- Struktur pejal : mirip berbutir tunggal tetapi kompak/mampat
- b. Struktur gabungan : bidang belahan alami jelas
 - Struktur lempeng (*platy*)
 - Struktur tiang prismatic (*prismatic*)
 - Struktur tiang (*columnar*)
 - Struktur gumpal bersitudut (*angular blocky*)
 - Struktur gumpal membulat (*sub angular blocky*)
 - Struktur granuler (*granular*)
 - Struktur remah (*cramb*)



Struktur Tanah

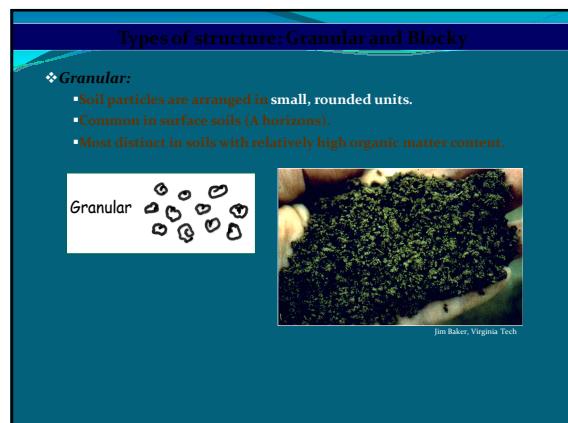
- Struktur tanah yang baik sangat penting untuk pertanian.
- Tanah yang sangat berbutir-butir, aerasinya baik dan memiliki daya pegang-air tinggi, karena banyak ruang pori tanah.
- Pori tanah ditempati air dan udara dengan perbandingan yang berbeda-beda (seperti bunga karang).

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Struktur Tanah

- Tanah lempung memiliki total jumlah ruang pori-pori lebih besar dari tanah pasir, tetapi karena ukuran pori tanah lempung kecil, maka air dan udara bergerak melewatkannya pelan-pelan.
- Bila pori-pori mikro dari tanah lempung penuh air, maka terjadi kekurangan udara yang menghambat pertumbuhan akar .
- Air di ruang pori makro terisi dan terkuras oleh gaya berat, sedang pori kecil menyerap dan mempertahankan air dengan daya kapiler.

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Types of structure: Granular and Blocky

Blocky:

- Soil particles are arranged to form **block-like units**, which are about as wide as they are high or long.
- Some blocky peds are rounded on the edges and corners; others are angular.
- Blocky structure is commonly found in the subsoil, although some eroded fine-textured soils have blocky structure in the surface horizons.



W. Lee Daniels, Virginia Tech

Types of structure: Platy

Platy:

- Soil particles are arranged in **plate-like sheets** which are approximately horizontal in the soil and may occur in either the surface or subsoil, although they are most common in the subsoil.
- Platy structure strongly limits downward movement of water, air, roots and may result from compaction.



Jim Baker, Virginia Tech

Types of structure: Prismatic

Prismatic:

- Soil particles are arranged into **large peds** with a long vertical axis.
- Well developed subsoil prisms are associated with **fragipans** (dense subsoil layers), or soils that swell when wet and shrink when dry, reducing air and water movement.
- Most clayey subsoils exhibit prismatic macro-structures to some extent.

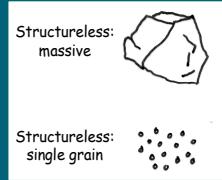


Jim Baker, Virginia Tech

Types of structure: Structureless

Structureless:

- Two types:**
 - Massive:** no definite structure or shape, as in some C horizons or compacted material.
 - Single grain:** typically individual sand grains in A or C horizons not held together by organic matter or clay.



Soil porosity and bulk density

Soil porosity, or pore space, is the volume percentage of the total soil that is not occupied by solid particles. Pore space is commonly expressed as a percentage:

$$\% \text{ pore space} = 100 - [\text{bulk density} + \text{particle density} \times 100]$$

Bulk density is the dry mass of soil solids per unit volume of soils.

Particle density is the density of soil solids, which is assumed to be constant at 2.65 g/cm^3 .

Bulk densities of mineral soils are usually in the range of 1.1 to 1.7 g/cm^3 . A soil with a bulk density of about 1.32 g/cm^3 will generally possess the ideal soil condition of 50% solids and 50% pore space.

Under field conditions, pore space is filled with a variable mix of water and air:

- If soil particles are packed closely together, total porosity will be low and bulk density will be high.
- If soil particles are arranged in porous aggregates, total porosity will be high and bulk density will be low.

Soil porosity: Macropores and micropores

The size of the individual pore spaces, rather than their combined volume, will have the most effect on air and water movement in soil.

- Pores smaller than about 0.05 mm (or finer than sand) in diameter are typically called **micropores**.
- Pores larger than 0.05 mm are called **macropores**.

