

# EVALUASI KESESUAIAN LAHAN UNTUK BUDIDAYA TAMBAK DI KABUPATEN PINRANG PROVINSI SULAWESI SELATAN

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## ABSTRAK

Kabupaten Pinrang memiliki tambak terluas di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan, tetapi produktivitas tambaknya masih relatif rendah. Oleh karena itu, dilakukan penelitian untuk menentukan kesesuaian lahan, faktor pembatas, dan rekomendasi pengelolaan budidaya tambak sebagai salah satu upaya peningkatan produktivitas tambak di Kabupaten Pinrang. Faktor yang dipertimbangkan dalam penentuan kesesuaian lahan budidaya tambak, meliputi: faktor-faktor hidrologi dan topografi lahan, kondisi tanah, kualitas air, dan iklim. Kualitas air diamati pada musim hujan dan musim kemarau. Analisis spasial dalam Sistem Informasi Geografis digunakan dalam penentuan kesesuaian lahan untuk budidaya tambak di Kabupaten Pinrang. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa dari luas total tambak di Kabupaten Pinrang, 15.026,2 ha ternyata 7.389,4 ha tergolong sangat sesuai (kelas S1); 1.235,1 ha tambak tergolong cukup sesuai (kelas S2); 3.229,0 ha tambak tergolong sesuai marjinal (kelas S3); dan 3.102,7 ha tergolong tidak sesuai (kelas N) pada musim hujan dan 7.119,8 ha tergolong kelas S1; 4.908,6 ha tergolong kelas S2; 1.606,9 ha tergolong kelas S3; dan 1.390,9 ha tergolong kelas N pada musim kemarau. Sebagai faktor pembatas utama kesesuaian tambak di Kabupaten Pinrang pada musim hujan adalah banjir di sekitar muara Sungai Saddang, sedangkan salinitas menjadi faktor pembatas utama pada musim kemarau. Faktor pembatas lain secara umum adalah jarak sumber air yang jauh, kesuburan tanah yang relatif rendah, pH tanah yang rendah pada tempat tertentu, serta tekstur tanah yang tergolong kasar pada tempat tertentu pula.

**ABSTRACT:** *Evaluation of land suitability for brackishwater aquaculture ponds in Pinrang Regency South Sulawesi Province. By: Akhmad Mustafa, Hasnawi, Mudian Paena, Rachmansyah, and Jesmond Sammut*

*Pinrang Regency has the largest brackishwater aquaculture pond area in South Sulawesi Province, but productivity is consistently low. A land evaluation program was implemented to determine land suitability and limiting factors for brackishwater pond production in an effort to elevate productivity and to propose appropriate management practices. The study assessed land suitability for brackishwater ponds based on the local hydrology and topography, soil conditions, water quality, and climate. Water quality was measured in the rainy and dry seasons. Field data were analyzed using Geographical Information Systems to determine land suitability for brackishwater ponds. The results showed that of the total of 15,026.2 ha of farmed land; 7,389.4 ha were classified as highly suitable; 1,235.7 ha were moderately suitable. 3,229.0 ha were marginally suitable; and 3,102.7 ha fall into the unsuitable category in the rainy season. In the dry season; 7,119.8 ha were highly suitable; 4,908.6 ha were moderately suitable; 1,606.9 ha were marginally suitable and 1,390.9 ha were considered unsuitable. The differences in the area for each suitability class between seasons was attributed to flooding problems close the mouth of the Saddang River in the rainy season and elevated pond salinity in some areas during the dryseason. These two controlling factors were related to the distance of the ponds to water sources. Other limiting factors included low soil fertility, soil acidification and soil texture, with coarse-textured soils presenting significant problems at some locations.*

**KEYWORDS:** *land suitability, brackishwater ponds, South Sulawesi, GIS*