

INTISARI

ANALISIS RISIKO USAHATANI CABAI LAHAN PASIR PANTAI DESA SRIGADING KECAMATAN SANDEN KABUPATEN BANTUL. 2019. Dwi Nugroho (Skripsi dibimbing oleh Retno Wulandari dan Aris Slamet Widodo). Usahatani cabai di Desa Srigading sebagian besar dilakukan diwilayah lahan pasir pantai, dimana lahan pasir pantai memiliki risiko tinggi apabila dilakukan usahatani. Risiko yang disebabkan karena tiupan angin laut yang membawa pasir bergaram dan uap air laut dapat menyebabkan kerusakan tanaman. Kerusakan tanaman pada usahatani cabai dapat menimbulkan kerugian materil yang akan dialami petani di Desa Srigading Kecamatan Sanden. Lahan pesisir mempunyai sifat kemarginalan terhadap tekstur tanah, kemampuan menahan air, kandungan kimia dan bahan organik tanah. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif. Instrumen penelitian ini menggunakan kuisisioner dengan pertanyaan terkait usahatani cabai di lahan pasir pantai. Populasi penelitian ini adalah petani cabai di lahan pasir pantai yang tinggal di Desa Srigading, Kecamatan. Hasil Penelitian ini adalah besaran risiko usahatani cabai di lahan pasir pantai. Tingkat risiko produksi usahatani di lahan pasir pantai sebesar 27,5%. Tingkat risiko pendapatan usahatani cabai di lahan pasir pantai sebesar 70,8%. Untuk mengantisipasi sifat kemarginalan lahan pasir pantai, petani di Desa Srigading membuat sumur renteng untuk mengairi areal pertanian. Petani lahan pasir pantai di Desa Srigading dalam upaya mengurangi erosi angin melakukan penanaman cemara pantai diwilayah pesisir pantai selatan. Upaya perbaikan sifat-sifat tanah dan lingkungan mikro sangat diperlukan, antara lain misalnya dengan penyiraman yang teratur, penggunaan mulsa penutup tanah, penggunaan pemecah angin (*wind breaker*), penggunaan bahan pembenah tanah (*marling*), penggunaan lapisan kedap, dan pemberian pupuk organik serta anorganik. Selain untuk mengantisipasi sifat kemarginalan lahan pasir pantai, penyiraman berfungsi untuk menurunkan suhu pasir dimana apabila suhu pasir terlalu tinggi akan merusak akar tanaman.

Kata Kunci : Lahan Pasir pantai, Usahatani, Cabai, Risiko Usahatani

**ANALISIS RISIKO USAHATANI CABAI DI LAHAN PASIR PANTAI
DESA SRIGADING KECAMATAN SANDEN KABUPATEN BANTUL
YOGYAKARTA**

*Risk Analysis Of Chilli Farming In Coastal Sand Fields In The Srigading
Village Pandak District Bantul Regency*

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ABSTRACT

Risk Analysis Of Chilli Farming In Coastal Sand Fields In The Srigading Village Pandak District Bantul Regency. 2019. Dwi Nugroho (Thesis supervised by Retno Wulandari and Aris Slamet Widodo). The chilli farming in Srigading Village is mostly carried out in the area of coastal sand land, where the beach sand land has a high risk if farming is carried out. Risks caused by blowing sea winds that carry salty sand and sea water vapor can cause crop damage. Damage to crops on chilli farming can cause material losses that will be experienced by farmers in Srigading Village, Sanden District. Coastal land has marginal characteristics to soil texture, water retention ability, chemical content and soil organic matter. The method used in this research is descriptive method. This research instrument used a questionnaire with questions related to chilli farming in coastal sandy fields. The population of this research is chilli farmers in coastal sandy land living in Srigading Village, Subdistrict. The results of this study are the magnitude of the risk of chili farming in coastal sand fields. The level of risk of farming production in coastal sand fields is 27.5%. The level of risk of chilli farming income in coastal sandy land is 70.8%. To anticipate the marginal nature of the coastal sand land, farmers in Srigading Village are making joint wells to irrigate agricultural areas. Coastal sand farmers in the village of Srigading in an effort to reduce wind erosion do the planting of coastal fir in the southern coast. Efforts to improve soil properties and microenvironment are needed, for example by regular watering, the use of ground cover mulch, the use of wind breakers, the use of soil amendments, the use of impermeable layers, and the application of organic fertilizers and inorganic. In addition to anticipating the marginal nature of coastal sand, watering functions to reduce the temperature of the sand where if the sand temperature is too high it will damage the roots of plants.

Keywords: Beach Sand, Farming, Chili, Risk of Farming