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| Module designation | Morfologi dan Klasifikasi Tanah |
| Module level, if applicable |  Undergraduate program |
| Code, if applicable |  PNT2211 |
| Subtitle, if applicable |  |
| Courses, if applicable | 1. Introduction
2. Formation of the land horizon
3. Nomenclature of characteristic horizons (epipedon and endopedon) and their specifications, characteristic soil properties and materials, temperature regime and soil moisture.
4. Philosophy, history and development of the three land classification systems prevailing in Indonesia (Indonesian National Land Classification System, USDA, and WRB / FAO-UNESCO)
5. Soil classifications of several countries
6. Implications of land classification for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes.
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| Semester(s) in which the module is taught |  IV |
| Person responsible for the module |  Dr. Makruf Nurudin, S.P., M.P. |
| Lecturer |  Dr. Makruf Nurudin, S.P., M.P. |
| Language |  Bahasa/Indonesian language |
| Relation to curriculum | Compulsory |
| Type of teaching, contact hours | Lecture, practical, presentation |
| Workload |  1 SKS = 170 minutes x 14 meetings = 39,6 hours Total Workland 118,8. |
| Credit points |  2/1 (3,02/1,51 ects) |
| Requirements according to the examination regulations | Presence must be 70% of all meetingsHas to accomplished all the assignments |
| Recommended prerequisites | - |
| Module objectives/intended learning outcomes | * Students recognize the relationship between Soil Morphology and other soil courses.
* Students are able to study the formation of soil horizons, characteristic properties.
* Students are able to explain the history and development of the land classification system in Indonesia.
* Students are able to explain the land classification system in several countries.
* Students are able to explain the implications of land classification for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes
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1. When calculating contact time, each contact hour is counted as a full hour because the organisation of the schedule, moving from room to room, and individual questions to lecturers after the class, all mean that about 60 minutes should be counted.
2. Cf. European Commission: Proposal for a Recommendation of the European Parliament and the European Council on the establishment of the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning, COM(2006) 479 final, 2006/0163 (COD), Brussels 05/09(2006.

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| Content | 1. Introduction
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3. Nomenclature of characteristic horizons (epipedon and endopedon) and their specifications, characteristic soil properties and materials, temperature regime and soil moisture.
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| Study and examinationrequirements and forms of examination |  Quiz, UTS, UAS, discussion |
| Media employed |  Text, Presentation, Picture,Visual & Audio Web. |
| Reading list | 1. Buol, S.W., F.D. Hole and R.J. Cracken. 1980. Soil Genesis and Classification. The Iowa State Univ. Press. Ames. 360 p
2. Birkeland, P.W. 1974. Pedology, Weathering, and Geomorphological Research.Oxford Univ. Press. New York. Oxford
3. Notohadiprawiro, T. 1983. Selidik Cepat Ciri Tanah di Lapangan. Ghalia Indonesia. 94 hal
4. Soil Survey Staff. 1998. Keys to Soil Taxonomy. USDA.Natural Resources Conservation Survice.
5. Van Wambeke, A. 1992. Soil of The Tropics. McGraw Hill, Inc., New York. 343 p
6. Wilding, L.P., Smeck, N.E & G.F. Hall. 1983. Pedogenesis and Soil Taxonomy, Concepts and Interpretations. Development in Soil Science.
7. Soil Survey Staff. 2014. Keys to Soil Taxonomy.
8. Subardja, D., S. Ritung, M. Anda, Sukarman, E. Suryani, dan R.E. Subandiono. 2014. Petunjuk Teknis Klasifikasi Tanah Nasional. Balai Besar Penelitian dan Pengembangan Sumberdaya Lahan Pertanian, Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Pertanian, Bogor. 22 hal.
9. IUSS Working Group WRB. 2007. World Reference Base for Soil Resources 2006, first update 2007. World Soil Resources Reports No. 103. FAO, Rome.
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