

ABSTRACT

THE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE LAND EVALUATION SUITABILITY OF OIL PALM (*Elaeis guineensis* Jacq.) AT BLOCK 423 AFDELING IV PT PERKEBUNAN NUSANTARA VII (Persero) REJOSARI BUSINESS UNIT NATAR DISTRICT OF SOUTH LAMPUNG

By

Dwi Meitasari Putri

Oil palm from West Afrika, is the main producer of vegetable oil crops that have higher productivity than other vegetable oil. Evaluation of land needed to determine the terms of the optimum environment desired by plant oil palm in order to grow well and produce oil.

Land evaluation is part of the land use planning process essence of the land suitability. Evaluation is to compare the requirements demanded by types of land use that will be applied, to the properties or quality of land owned by the land to be used. In this way, would know the potential of land or land suitability classes or land capability for this type of land use.

The research was conducted in June to August 2011 in the Block 423 Afdeling IV Rejosari Business Unit Natar District of South Lampung, which aims to determine the qualitative land suitability classes based on biophysical criteria by Djaenuddin

dkk. (2000) and quantitative assessment by analyzing the financial feasibility of the research sites with calculate the value of NPV, net B/C ratio, IRR, and BEP.

The results of land suitability assessment is adjusted based on biophysical criteria according to land suitability classes by Djaenuddin dkk. (2000) showing fairly in accordance with the limiting factors of C-organic content (S2nr). Based on the results of financial analysis oil palm plantations in the Block 423 Afdeling IV PTPN VII (Persero) Rejosari Business Unit Natar District of South Lampung an area of 16 hectares for 25 years, deserve to be developed with the NPV = Rp. 1.514.545.546,-, Net B/C ratio = 1,76, IRR = 21,50 %, and BEP 10 years 18 days.

Key words : land evaluation, financial feasibility, and oil palm