

ABSTRACT

QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE LAND EVALUATION OF ROBUSTA COFFEE (*Coffea canephora*) IN BINA KARYA FARMERS GROUP PESAWARAN INDAH VILLAGE PADANG CERMIN PESAWARAN DISTRICT

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Robusta coffee (*Coffea canephora*) is one of the plantation crops cultivated by the farmers in the Pesawaran District. Cultivation of robusta coffee were considered to be very profitable, due to low cost of production and not too intensive care. In fact this cultivation generates money from the current crop production regardless of gains and losses relates on physicall and financiall benefit in the future. It required knowledge of both physical (qualitative) and economicall (quantitatively) land evaluation.

The study was conducted on 10 hectares of robusta coffee plantation land in June 2012 at Pesawaran Indah village, Padang Cermin, Pesawaran district. Soil analysis carried out in the Laboratory of Soil Science Department, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. The research was conducted by survey method of land evaluation approaches qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitative land suitability evaluation is based on the requirements of robusta coffee plants usding criteria of Djaenudin et al. (2003), and quantitative land suitability evaluation based on analysys of financial feasibility by calculating the NPV, Net B / C, IRR and BEP.

The results showed that robusta coffee plantation lands in Pesawaran Indah village, Padang Cermin, Pesawaran District based on physical potential environmental criteria of Djaenuddin et al. (2003), were include suitable class with limiting factors of the temperatur (S2 tc), financiall feasibilty resulted the NPV of Rp 240.966.516,50, Net B / C of 1.89, an IRR of 31 %, and the BEP (break-even) will be achieved in 10 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Keywords : Qualitative, quantitative, land suitability, feasibility, robusta coffee