

## RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada areal tanaman kelapa sawit yang berlokasi di Desa Rahuning, Kecamatan rahuning Kabupaten Asahan Provinsi Sumatera Utara. Analisis tanah dilakukan di Laboratorium SOCFINDO. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis karakteristik lahan terhadap kelas kesesuaian lahan (KKL) menurut pusat Penelitian kelapa sawit ( PPKS, 1995) dan Departemen Pertanian (Deptan, 2005) di Desa Rahuning Kecamatan Rahuning Kabupaten Asahan Provinsi Sumatra Utara. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dan proses penelitiannya menggunakan metode survei. Hal hal yang dilakukan di dalam survei meliputi pengamatan, pengukuran, pencatatan terhadap berbagai kajian karakteristik lahan yang menjadi objek penelitian. Selanjutnya dilakukan pengambilan sample tanah untuk menganalisis sifat sifat tanah Setiap satuan bentuk lahan dan penggunaan lahan di wakili satu sampel tanah. kemudian data primer, data sekunder dan analisis laboratorium selanjutnya diolah dengan metode *scoring* (pengharkatan) yaitu dengan jalan memberikan harkat pada setiap parameter lahan, sehingga diperoleh karakteristik lahan di daerah penelitian. Data produksi kelapa sawit dan pengelolaannya diperoleh melalui wawancara bersama petani.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa KKL di Desa Rahuning berdasarkan PPKS dan Deptan secara potensial S2, dan sebgayaan secara aktual dapat ditingkatkan menjasi S1. Berdasarkan hasil wawancara dengan petani sawit di desa tersebut terdapat produksi yang masih rendah berdasarkan KKL nya.

## SUMMARY

This research was carried out in an oil palm plantation area located in Desa Rahuning, Kecamatan rahuning Kabupaten Asahan Provinsi Sumatera Utara. Soil analysis was carried out at the SOCFINDO Laboratory. This research aims to analyze land characteristics regarding land suitability classes (LSC) according to the Palm Oil Research Center (PPKS, 1995) and the Department of Agriculture (Deptan, 2005) in Desa Rahuning, Kecamatan rahuning Kabupaten Asahan Provinsi Sumatera Utara. The research method uses a quantitative approach and the research process uses a survey method. What is done in the survey includes observation, measurement, recording and various studies of the characteristics of the land that is the object of research. Next, soil samples were taken to analyze the soil properties. Each unit of land form and land use is represented by one soil sample. then the primary data, secondary data and laboratory analysis are then processed using the scoring method, namely by giving value to each land parameter, so that the characteristics of the land in the research area are obtained. Data on palm oil production and management were obtained through interviews with farmers.

The results of the research show that the LSC in Desa Rahuning based on PPKS and the Department of Agriculture is potentially S2, and some can actually be upgraded to S1. Based on the results of interviews with oil palm farmers in the village, production is still low based on the LSC.