ABSTRACT

MIDIAN ROMEO SIREGAR. Harvesting Management of Oil Palm (Elaeis guineensis Jacq.) in Gunung Sari Estate, PT Ladangrumpun Suburabadi, Minamas Plantation, Tanah Bumbu, Kalimantan Selatan. (Mentored by ADE WACHJAR).

Internship activities aim to acquire knowledge, practice skill and gain work experience both technical and managerial aspects in the field at various level jobs. In addition internship activities aim to studying and analyzing the problems in the management of harvesting in order to provide effective and efficient input in harvesting activities. Internship activities carried out in Gunung Sari Estate, PT Ladangrumpun Suburabadi, Tanah Bumbu, South Kalimantan from February 2011 until June 2011.

The method used in this internship is direct and indirect methods. Direct method to obtain primary data done by working in the field according to the existing hierarchy in the estate and interviews with employees and staff of the estate. While the indirect method were conducted to obtain primary data supporting secondary data in the form of estate management reports (daily, monthly, and yearly), study of literature, and other sources. In studying specific aspects of harvesting, the authors made the observation of criteria ripe harvest, the calculation yields a number density (AKP) and the production assessed, observation of fresh fruit bunches (FFB) is not harvested and quality of loose fruit quotation, and observations the cutting losses of loose fruit from long stalk.

Average of productivity FFB in Gunung Sari Estate is 20.84 tonnes/ha, including good category. Productivity of FFB is good, because it is supported by a good estate conditions with optimum plant population and crop management techniques ranging from maintenance activities to the transport of FFB to palm oil mills (PKS) has done well.
Harvesting quality is determined by the quality of the harvested FFB, FFB lags on the plant, cutting up the long stalk, lags loose fruit, and transportation of FFB to PKS. In general, harvesting management in Gunung Sari Estate is fairly well seen from the cutting of long stalk, harvesting organizations, and transportation management. But the quality of the harvesting in Division 2 Gunung Sari Estate is not thoroughly meet the standards set by the company.

Observation of the quality from fruit harvested in Division 2 indicates there are unripe fruit 0.7% (standard 0%), ripe fruit (ripe) 88.11% (standard> 95%), and empty fruit bunch 8.9% (standard 0%). Observation of FFB show that there are 2.46% FFB lags on the plant per small group of harvesters (KKP) and lags loose fruit 2.55% per FFB. Observation of quality loose fruit quotation shows the percentage lag loose fruit in the cycle of plant is highest 52.95% and 42.67 percent in plant. Value illustrates that the harvesting quality in Gunung Sari Estate Division 2 is still needs to be improved.

The strategy should be drawn to improve the performance of harvesters in Gunung Sari Estate Division 2, is the normalization of crop rotation to maintain the quality of the harvesting, harvester performance oversight and regulatory penalties should be increased. Cleaning the cycle of plant needs to be done to facilitate quoting loose fruit harvesters. In addition, the training necessary to practice the skill of harvester in cutting up the long stalk to minimize losses. Transportation management needs to be improved again so that the percentage of leftover fruit may be reduced.