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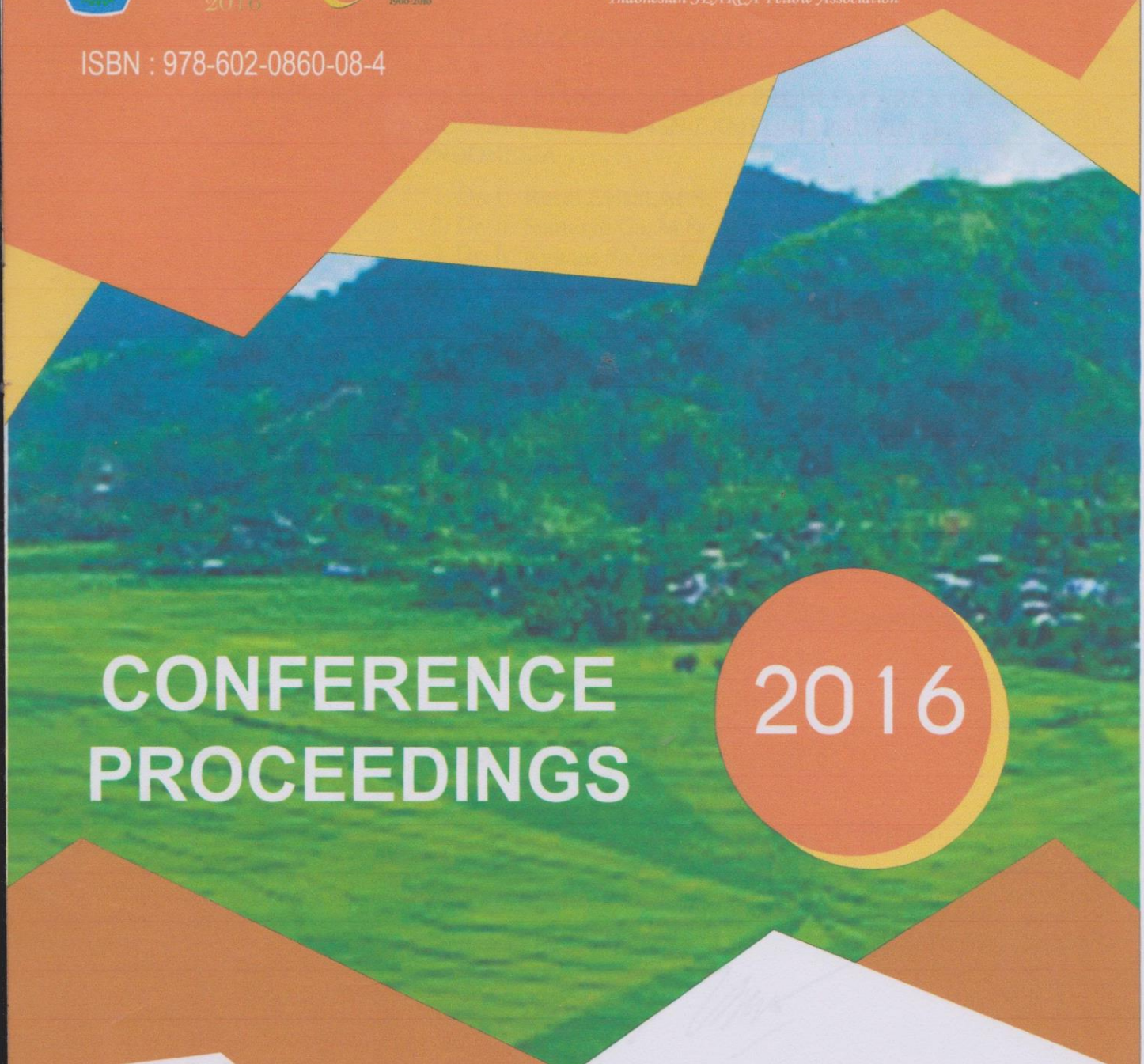

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FARM PERFORMANCE AND PROBLEM AREA OF COCOA PLANTATION IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE, INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

In the last ten years, the trend of cocoa field productivity in this province was decreasing. This study aimed to explore farm performance and problems of cocoa plantation in Lampung. Two regencies representing low land and mountainous land of cocoa smallholder plantations were purposively chosen; in which 500 farmers were randomly drawn to be interviewed from two districts of every regency with large cocoa areas. Field survey was conducted at one cocoa village with highest elevation of black pod disease. We found that cocoa farming system in Lampung was mixed cropping 60.6% and monoculture 39.4%. Coconut and banana were the main mixed crops with importance value (IV) 94.3% and 37.4% and yield index 134% and 119% respectively. Meanwhile, *Parkiaspeciosa*, rubber, clove, coffee, durio, nutmeg, and long pepperwere minor mixed crops. A 94% of sample farmers figured the fall of cocoa yield was because of black pod disease. Irregular pruning and less farm sanitation especially on waste of pod husk and disease infected pod mayinduced black pod disease. From 9 national clones we calculated the severity score was 2.79 (0-10 score level) and from 4 local clones the scoreswas 4.46. However, Sul2 as one of national clones indicated as a tolerant clone with the lowest score of 0.91.

Key words: cocoa, clone, disease, mixed crops, severity, tolerant, yield index

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the world's third largest producers of cocoa. Its production in 2013/2014 was 375 thousand tonnes, estimated to drop to 300 thousand tonnesin 2015/2016 (ICCO, 2016). The plantation area in 2015 was 1.6 million hectars of small holders and 39 thousand hectares of private plantations (Directorate General of Estated Crops, 2014), including 68 thousand ha in Lampung Province.