

# **Evaluasi Komoditas Padi, Merica, Minyak Nilam Kawasan Transmigrasi Mahalona, Kabupaten Luwu Timur, Sulawesi Selatan**

## **Evaluation of Rice, Pepper, and Patchouli Oil Commodities in the Mahalona Transmigration Area, East Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi**

**Tekad Urip Pambudi Sujarnoko<sup>1\*</sup>, Ahmad Rizal Fahmi<sup>2</sup>, Nuzul Nursyamsi<sup>1</sup>,  
Dzaki Aziz Bagus Rahman<sup>1</sup>, Fajry Hibaur Rachman<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Sekolah Vokasi, IPB University, Bogor, Jawa Barat, Indonesia 16128

<sup>2</sup> Fakultas Pertanian, IPB University, Bogor, Jawa Barat, Indonesia 16680

\*Penulis Korespondensi: tekadurip21@apps.ipb.ac.id

### **ABSTRAK**

Kawasan Transmigrasi Mahalona di Kabupaten Luwu Timur merupakan sentra agribisnis yang berkembang dengan komoditas unggulan padi, merica, dan minyak nilam. Kajian ini bertujuan menganalisis kapasitas lahan pertanian serta produktivitas padi sebagai komoditas pangan utama, sekaligus memberikan gambaran potensi pengembangan komoditas perkebunan lainnya. Data diperoleh dari lima desa di kawasan Mahalona, mencakup luas wilayah, luas baku sawah, lahan produksi, dan produktivitas padi. Total luas wilayah mencapai 409,41 km<sup>2</sup> dengan 2.378 ha baku sawah dan 2.211 ha lahan produksi aktif. Produktivitas padi berkisar antara 4,3–5,5 ton/ha, menghasilkan estimasi total produksi sebesar ±10.419 ton per musim. Desa Tole memiliki produksi tertinggi (4.086,5 ton) diikuti Libukan Mandiri (2.275 ton), Buangin (2.061 ton), Kalosi (1.249,6 ton), dan Mahalona (1.165,3 ton). Selain padi Wilayah Mahalona juga menghasilkan komoditas lada, total luas potensi mencapai ±2.179,94 ha, dengan 836,84 ha lahan produksi aktif. Produktivitas rata-rata sebesar 1,6 kg per tanaman. Desa dengan potensi lada terbesar Adalah Mahalona (1.200 ha), diikuti Kalosi (282,05 ha) dan Tole (275,94 ha). Lada dapat menjadi komoditas unggulan ekspor yang mendukung diversifikasi pendapatan petani. Daerah transmigrasi Mahalona memiliki beberapa lahan kering di luar sawah yang dapat dioptimalkan sebagai tempat budidaya dan produksi minyak nilam. Hasil kajian menegaskan bahwa Kawasan Mahalona memiliki potensi kuat sebagai pusat agribisnis terpadu. Namun diperlukan perbaikan pH tanah, pelatihan pemupukan, integrasi pertanian dan peternakan, peningkatan teknologi budidaya, penguatan kelembagaan petani, dan pengembangan pascapanen serta hilirisasi komoditas perkebunan.

Kata kunci: Mahalona, merica, minyak nilam, padi, transmigrasi

### **ABSTRACT**

The Mahalona Transmigration Area in East Luwu Regency is a developing agribusiness center with rice, pepper, and patchouli oil as its leading commodities. This study aims to analyze agricultural land capacity and rice productivity as the main food commodity, while also providing an overview of the potential for developing other plantation commodities. Data was obtained from five villages in the Mahalona area, covering land area, standard rice field area, production land, and rice productivity. The total area reached 409.41 km<sup>2</sup> with 2,378 ha of rice fields and 2,211 ha of active production land. Rice productivity ranged from 4.3 to 5.5 tons/ha, resulting in an estimated total production of ±10,419 tons per season. Tole Village has the highest production (4,086.5 tons), followed by Libukan Mandiri (2,275 tons), Buangin (2,061 tons), Kalosi (1,249.6 tons), and Mahalona (1,165.3 tons). In addition to rice, the Mahalona Region also produces pepper, with a total potential area of ±2,179.94 ha and 836.84 ha of active production land. The average productivity is 1.6 kg per plant. The village with the largest pepper potential is Mahalona (1,200 ha), followed by Kalosi (282.05 ha) and Tole (275.94 ha). Pepper can be a leading export commodity that supports the diversification of farmers' income. The Mahalona transmigration area has several dry areas outside the rice fields that can be optimized as places for cultivation and production of patchouli oil. The study confirms that the Mahalona area has strong potential as an integrated agribusiness center. However, improvements are needed in soil pH, fertilization training, integration of agriculture and livestock, cultivation technology, strengthening of farmer institutions, and post-harvest development and downstream processing of plantation commodities.

Keywords: Mahalona, pepper, patchouli oil, rice, transmigrasi