

**Correlation Of Rainfall On Palm Oil Production (*Elaeis Guineensis* Jacq.)
At Pt. Musiraws Citraharpindo Plantation Area Sei Ringgit
Central Kalimantan
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ABSTRACT

Water availability is one of the factors that affect the level of oil palm production. The availability of water for oil palm plantations in the field is obtained from rainfall. This research was conducted at PT. Musirawas Citraharpindo Plantation, Central Kalimantan from September 2021 to December 2021. This study uses secondary data available in the plantation administration. Secondary data for analysis purposes includes production data and rainfall data in the Sei Ringgit Area which consists of 5 divisions. The analytical method used is correlation analysis. The results of the study indicate that the relationship between rainfall and oil palm production in the Sei Ringgit area of PT. The results showed that there was a significant correlation with showing monthly oil palm fluctuations through the relationship to the developmental phase of oil palm disposal some time before the physiologically ripe fruit bunches, as well as the correlation results from rainfall to oil palm production in the Sei Ringgit area of PT. Musirawas Citraharpindo plantation, which is 2 months after rainfall (sig.=0.040), 6 months after rainfall (sig.=0.001), between 7 to 8 months after rainfall (sig.=0.000), between 9 to 17 months (sig.). .=0.001), between 18 and 20 months (sig.=0.001), between 25 and 31 months (sig.= 0.002). This shows that rainfall determines fluctuations in oil palm productivity every month, through its relationship to the developmental phases of oil palm flowering some time before the fruit bunches are physiologically ripe.

Keywords: *Palm Oil, Rainfall, Production, Fluctuations.*