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Characteristics of land for development of sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* L.) on sub optimal land in Padang Laweh West Sumatera, Indonesia

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Sorghum is a dry land food crop that has great potential developed in Indonesia. The results proved that sorghum is the most appropriate crop of choice in an effort to increase the productivity of dry land that is acid, empty land or other non-productive land such as mining land that has been done by PT. Semen Tonasa in 2012. While the author from 2009-2011 has been planting sorghum on the soil of Andisol, Entisol and Regosol in two seasons; winter and summer at Shobara, Hiroshima Prefecture Japan. The planted sorghum can produce biomass that can be utilized as an energy source for the cultivation of strawberries in greenhouses and the utilization of energy in the household scope of Shobara-Hiroshima. With the development of sorghum, the land productivity will be increased and also support the development of sustainable agriculture and increase of Indonesian food production. Through the research collaboration that has been done with PT. Agro Indah Permata 21, sorghum has been planted since 2015 in Padang Laweh, Koto VII District Sijunjung Regency, West Sumatera Indonesia with planting area of proximate 8 t/ha and has produced production of 10 t/ha of wheat seeds. The results of planting sorghum that has been done to produce sorghum seed products that have been processed into flour and sugar products from the stem of sorghum. By evaluating land characteristics appropriate for the development of sorghum plants, in Padang Laweh, West Sumatra Indonesia.

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