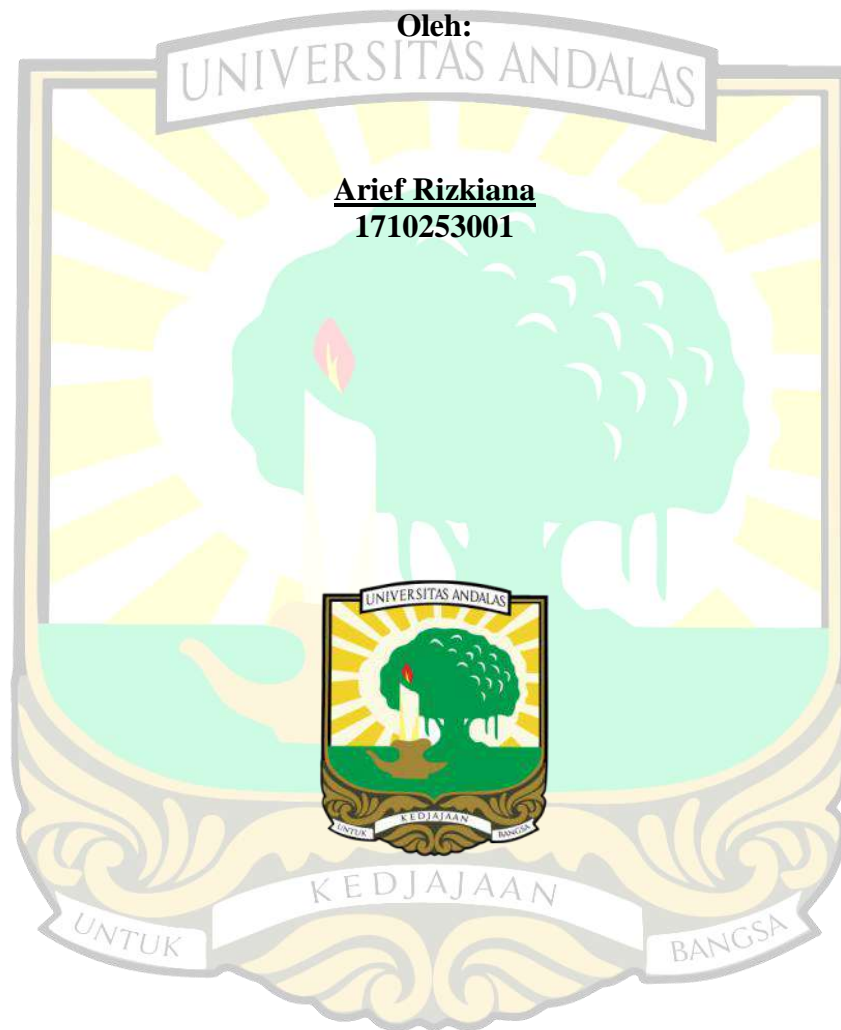


**ANALISIS MUTU FISIK DAN PERSENTASE SERANGAN JAMUR
PASCAPANEN BIJI KAKAO (*Theobroma cacao* L.) PADA BEBERAPA
PENGEPUL DI SUMATERA BARAT**

SKRIPSI



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Abstrak

Biji kakao yang bermutu baik akan meningkatkan harga jual dipasar. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui mutu dari biji kakao dan persentase serangan jamur pascapanen biji kakao (*Theobroma cacao* L.) pada beberapa pengepul di Sumatera Barat. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Lima Kabupaten di Sumatera Barat, Laboratorium Fitopatologi Departemen Proteksi Tanaman dan Laboratorium Teknologi Benih Departemen Budidaya Pertanian Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas Padang. Pelaksanaan penelitian ini dari bulan Juni sampai September 2021. Pengujian mutu biji kakao ditentukan berdasarkan mutu umum dan mutu khusus kemudian diklasifikasikan sesuai dengan Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI, 2008). Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode deskriptif yang dilakukan secara survei. Pengujian jamur pascapanen menggunakan metode blotter. Berdasarkan analisis mutu fisik biji kakao secara umum pada beberapa pengepul di Sumatera Barat belum memenuhi SNI Tahun 2008. Analisis mutu fisik biji kakao secara khusus dengan beberapa pengamatan menunjukkan mutu yang berbeda-beda. Persentase biji pecah tertinggi pada Kabupaten Limapuluh kota (8,17%) diikuti Pasaman Barat (6,01%), Pasaman (4,13%), Agam (3,42%), dan Padang Pariaman (2,74%). Persentase serangan jamur pascapanen pada sampel biji kakao di Sumatera Barat tertinggi yaitu Kabupaten Pasaman Barat (71,33%), dan terendah pada Kabuapten Agam (24,00%). Persentase biji terinfeksi jamur *Aspergillus flavus* (29,20%), *Penicillium* sp. (16,73%) dan *Aspergillus niger* (11,27%).

Kata Kunci : *A. flavus*, *A. niger*, *Penicillium* sp., pascapanen kakao

ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL QUALITY AND PERCENTAGE OF POSTHARVEST FUNGAL ATTACKS IN COCOA (*Theobroma cacao* L.) SEED IN SOME COLLECTORS OF WEST SUMATERA

Abstract

Good quality of cocoa beans will increase the selling price in the market. The objectives of the study were to determine the quality of cocoa beans and the percentage of postharvest fungal attack of cocoa beans (*Theobroma cacao* L.) in some collectors of West Sumatera. The research was conducted in five districts in West Sumatera, at the Phytopathology Laboratory of the Department of Plant Protection and the Laboratory of Seed Technology, Department of Agricultural Cultivation, Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University, Padang. The implementation of this research is from June to September 2021. Quality testing of cocoa beans are determined based on general quality and special quality then classified according to the Indonesian National Standard (SNI, 2008). Sampling used a descriptive method which was carried out in a survey. Testing of postharvest fungals using the blotter method. Based on the analysis of the physical quality of cocoa beans in general, several collectors in West Sumatra have not met the SNI. Analysis of the physical quality of cocoa beans in special quality with several observations shows different qualities.. The highest percentage of broken seeds was in Limapuluh Kota (8.17%) followed by Pasaman Barat (6.01%), Pasaman (4.13%), Agam (3.42%), and Padang Pariaman (2.74%). The percentage of postharvest fungal attack on cocoa beans samples in West Sumatera was the highest in Pasaman Barat (71.33%), and the lowest was in Agam (24.00%). The percentage of seeds infected with the fungus *Aspergillus flavus* (29.20%), *Penicillium* sp. (16.73%) and *Aspergillus niger* (11.27%).

Keywords: *A. flavus*, *A. niger*, *Penicillium* sp., postharvest cocoa.

