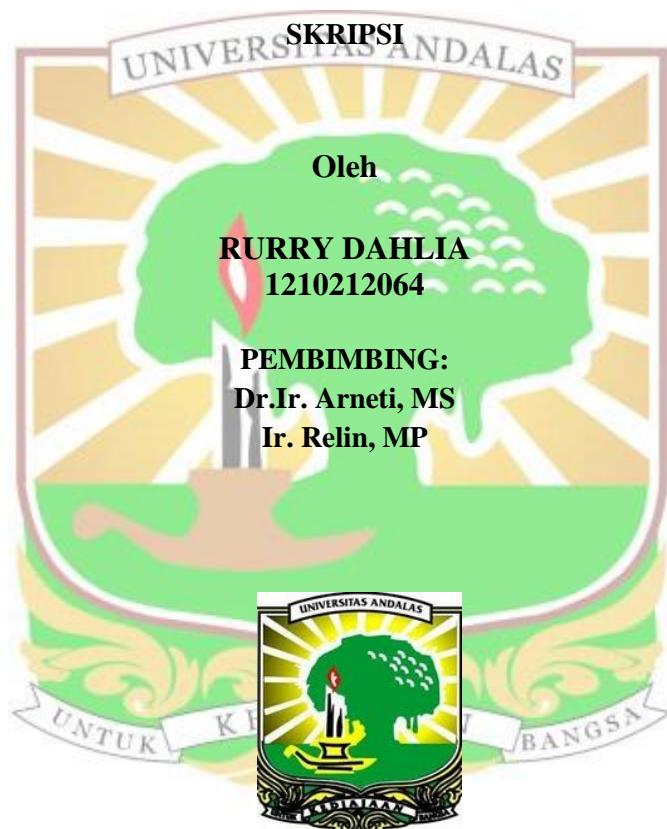


AKTIVITAS AIR REBUSAN TUMBUHAN KECOMBRANG
(Nicolaia speciosa : Zingiberaceae) **TERHADAP JAMUR**
Colletotrichum capsici (Syd.) Bulter and Bisby **PENYEBAB**
PENYAKIT ANTRAKNOSA PADA TANAMAN CABAI
(Capsicum annum L.) SECARA IN VITRO



FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
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Abstrak

Air rebusan tumbuhan kecombrang merupakan salah satu alternatif untuk mengendalikan penyakit antraknosa pada tanaman cabai. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui aktivitas air rebusan bagian tumbuhan kecombrang (*Nicolaia speciosa*) yang paling berpotensi untuk mengendalikan *Colletotrichum capsici* penyebab penyakit antraknosa pada tanaman cabai. Penelitian telah dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Fitopatologi Jurusan Hama dan Penyakit Tumbuhan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas dari bulan Juli sampai September 2016. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 6 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan. Perlakuan adalah air rebusan tumbuhan kecombrang (daun, batang, akar, rimpang dan bunga) dan kontrol (aquades) dengan konsentrasi 5%. Data hasil pengamatan dianalisis dengan Uji F dan diuji lanjut dengan *Least Significance Different* (LSD) pada taraf 5%. Parameter yang diamati adalah pertumbuhan koloni jamur, luas koloni, jumlah konidia/ml suspensi, berat basah, berat kering dan daya kecambah konidia. Hasil uji secara *in vitro* didapatkan perlakuan air rebusan bunga kecombrang yang terbaik dengan efektivitas rata-rata sebesar 36,64%.

Kata kunci: Cabai (*Capsicum annum L.*), *Colletotrichum capsici*, Kecombrang (*Nicolaia speciosa*)



**ACTIVITY OF TORCH GINGER PLANT WATER DECOCTION (*Nicolaia speciosa*: Zingiberaceae) ON *Colletotrichum capsici* (Syd.) Bulter and BISBY A CAUSE OF ANTHRACNOSE DISEASE ON CHILI
(*Capsicum annuum* L.) BY IN VITRO**

Abstract

Water decoction of torch ginger is one alternative control anthracnose disease on chilli. The purpose of the research was to determine the activities of the most potential water decoction of plant parts of torch ginger (*Nicolaia speciosa*) to control *Colletotrichum capsici* causes anthracnose on chilli. The research was conducted in the Laboratory of Phytopathology Department of Plant Pest and Diseases, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Andalas from July to September 2016. The experimental with Completely Random Design (CRD) used in this research with 6 treatments and 5 replications. The treatments were water decoction of torch ginger plant (leaves, stems, roots, rhizomes and flowers) and control (distilled water) with concentration of 5%. Data were analyzed by F test and tested further by Least Significance Different (LSD) at 5% level. Variabels observed were the growth of fungal colonies, vast colonies, the number of conidia/ml suspension, wet weight, dry weight and germination of conidia. The test results showed that the best treatment of torch ginger decoction was the average of activeness 36.64%.

Keywords: Chilli (*Capsicum annuum* L.), *Colletotrichum capsici*, Torch ginger (*Nicolaia speciosa*)