

TINGKAT SERANGAN PENYAKIT BUSUK (*Phytophthora palmivora* Butl.) DAN ANTRAKNOSA (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penz.) PADA BUAH TANAMAN KAKAO (*Theobroma cacao* L.) DI KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA

Abstrak

Penelitian tentang tingkat serangan penyakit busuk buah dan antragnosa pada buah tanaman kakao telah dilaksanakan di perkebunan kakao rakyat di Kabupaten Dharmasraya dan di Laboratorium Fitopatologi Jurusan Hama dan Penyakit Tanaman Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas Padang. Tujuan penelitian untuk mendapatkan informasi tentang tingkat serangan penyakit busuk buah dan antragnosa pada buah tanaman kakao di Kabupaten Dharmasraya. Penelitian menggunakan metode *Purposive Random Sampling*. Kriteria luas lahan lokasi sampel ± 1 ha, umur tanaman ± 4 tahun, ukuran buah kakao yang diamati panjangnya ≥ 8 cm dan tanaman kakao telah berproduksi. Variabel pengamatan adalah a). Persentase buah tanaman kakao terserang penyakit busuk buah dan antragnosa. b). Intensitas serangan penyakit busuk buah dan antragnosa pada buah tanaman kakao. Hasil pengamatan terhadap penyakit busuk buah dan antragnosa yang menyerang buah tanaman kakao di Kabupaten Dharmasraya memperlihatkan bahwa 1). Penyakit busuk buah kakao yang disebabkan oleh jamur *Phytophthora palmivora* dengan persentase buah terserang 7,34% dan intensitas serangan 5,02%. 2). Penyakit antragnosa yang disebabkan oleh jamur *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* dengan persentase buah terserang 9,41% dan intensitas serangan 6,12%. Antragnosa merupakan penyakit yang lebih banyak menyerang buah tanaman kakao dibandingkan dengan busuk buah.

Kata kunci: *kakao, penyakit busuk buah, penyakit antragnosa*

**DISEASE SEVERITY OF FRUIT ROT (*Phytophthora palmivora*
BUTL.) AND ANTHRACNOSE (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*
PENZ.) ON COCOA PLANT (*Theobroma cacao L.*)
IN DHARMASRAYA DISTRICT**

Abstract

Research on the disease severity of fruit rot and anthracnose on the cocoa plant was conducted in the community cocoa plantations in Dharmasraya district and in Phytopathology Laboratory of the Department of Plant Pests and Diseases, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Andalas Padang. The aim of the research was to obtain information on the disease severity of fruit rot and anthracnose on the cocoa plant in the district of Dharmasraya. The method used in this research was the purposive random sampling. The criteria used are the land area of the sample location ± 1 ha, plant age ± 4 years and the size of the cocoa pods ≥ 8 cm in length. Variables observed were a). Percentage of fruit rot disease and anthracnose of cacao fruits. b). The disease intensity of fruit rot and anthracnose on the cocoa fruits. The results the research showed that: 1) the percentage and the disease intensity of fruit rot caused by *Phytophthora palmivora* were 7.34% and 5.02% respectively and 2). the percentage and the disease intensity of anthracnose caused by *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* were 9.41% and 6.12% respectively. Anthracnose was more commonly found in the cocoa fruit compared to fruit rot.

Keywords: *cocoa, fruit rot disease, anthracnose disease*