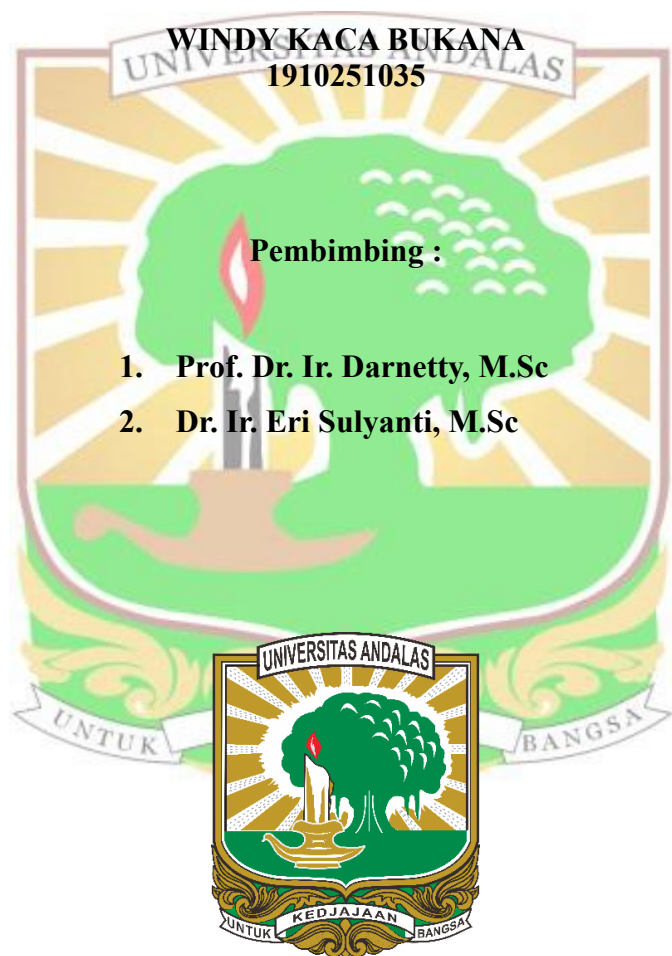


**INVENTARISASI PENYAKIT YANG DISEBABKAN OLEH
JAMUR PADA DAUN BIBIT KOPI ARABIKA (*Coffea arabika*)
DI KABUPATEN SOLOK**

SKRIPSI

Oleh :



**WINDY KACA BUKANA
1910251035**

Pembimbing :

1. **Prof. Dr. Ir. Darnetty, M.Sc**
2. **Dr. Ir. Eri Sulyanti, M.Sc**

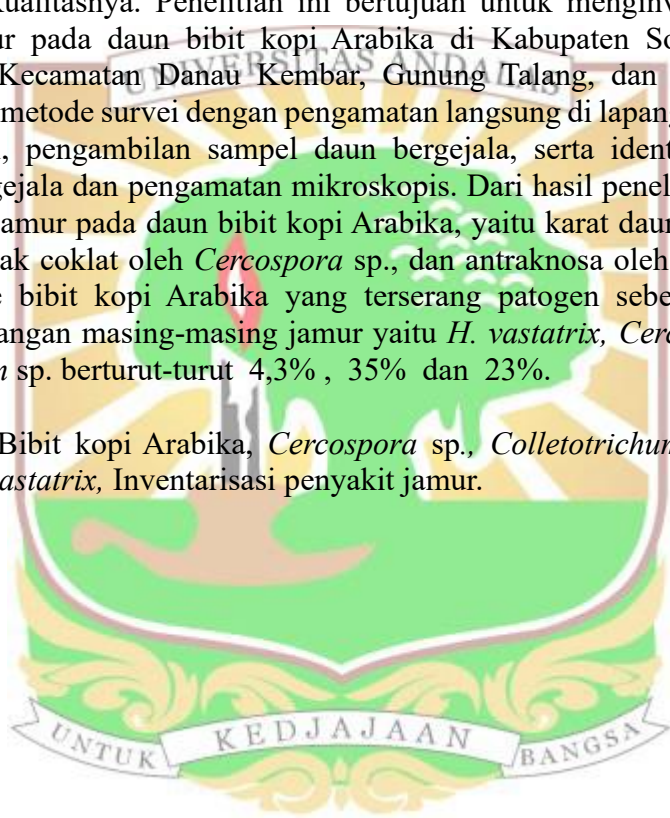
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INVENTARISASI PENYAKIT YANG DISEBABKAN OLEH JAMUR PADA DAUN BIBIT KOPI ARABIKA (*Coffea arabica*) DI KABUPATEN SOLOK

ABSTRAK

Bibit kopi Arabika yang sehat merupakan faktor penting dalam mendukung pertumbuhan dan produktivitas tanaman di lapangan. Namun, serangan jamur patogen pada fase pembibitan dapat menghambat pertumbuhan bibit dan menurunkan kualitasnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menginventarisasi jenis penyakit jamur pada daun bibit kopi Arabika di Kabupaten Solok. Penelitian dilakukan di Kecamatan Danau Kembar, Gunung Talang, dan Payung Sekaki menggunakan metode survei dengan pengamatan langsung di lapangan, wawancara dengan petani, pengambilan sampel daun bergejala, serta identifikasi patogen berdasarkan gejala dan pengamatan mikroskopis. Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan tiga penyakit jamur pada daun bibit kopi Arabika, yaitu karat daun oleh *Hemileia vastatrix*, bercak coklat oleh *Cercospora* sp., dan antraknosa oleh *Colletotrichum* sp. Persentase bibit kopi Arabika yang terserang patogen sebesar 62,3% dan persentase serangan masing-masing jamur yaitu *H. vastatrix*, *Cercospora* sp. dan *Colletotrichum* sp. berturut-turut 4,3% , 35% dan 23%.

Kata kunci: Bibit kopi Arabika, *Cercospora* sp., *Colletotrichum* sp., *Hemileia vastatrix*, Inventarisasi penyakit jamur.



INVENTORY OF FUNGAL DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH LEAF INFECTION OF ARABICA COFFEE (*Coffea arabica* L.) SEEDLINGS IN SOLOK REGENCY

ABSTRACT

Healthy Arabica coffee seedlings are crucial for supporting plant growth and productivity in the field. However, attacks by pathogenic fungi during the seedling phase can inhibit seedling growth and reduce their quality. This study aimed to inventory the types of fungal diseases on Arabica coffee seedling leaves in Solok Regency. The study was conducted in the Danau Kembar, Gunung Talang, and Payung Sekaki sub-districts using a survey method involving direct field observation, farmer interviews, symptomatic leaf sampling, and pathogen identification based on symptoms and microscopic observation. The study identified three fungal diseases on Arabica coffee seedling leaves: leaf rust caused by *Hemileia vastatrix*, brown spot caused by *Cercospora* sp., and anthracnose caused by *Colletotrichum* sp. The percentage of Arabica coffee seedlings infected by pathogens was 62.3% and the percentage of attacks by *H. vastatrix*, *Cercospora* sp., and *Colletotrichum* sp. were 4.3%, 35%, and 23%, respectively.

Keywords: Arabica coffee seedlings, *Cercospora* sp., *Colletotrichum* sp., *Hemileia vastatrix*, fungal disease invent

