

RINGKASAN

Jambu air Citra merupakan salah satu jenis jambu air yang banyak dibudidayakan di Indonesia. Permasalahan utama petani dalam budidaya jambu air Citra adalah penyakit yang dapat menyebabkan kerusakan pada seluruh bagian tanaman. Berbagai macam penyakit seringkali mengakibatkan penurunan produksi karena tidak adanya pendataan mengenai jenis patogen yang menyerang tanaman jambu air dan cara pengendaliannya. Pengetahuan tentang penyakit pada tanaman jambu air diperlukan untuk melakukan tindakan pengendalian yang tepat. Penyakit pada jambu air Citra dapat teratasi dengan cepat apabila petani mampu melakukan identifikasi terhadap patogen yang menginfeksi tanaman. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah inventarisasi dan identifikasi penyakit serta mengetahui intensitas penyakit tersebut pada tanaman jambu air Citra di dua desa penghasil jambu air Citra di wilayah Kabupaten Purbalingga, yaitu Desa Kajongan, Kecamatan Bojongsari dan Desa Cipawon, Kecamatan Bukateja.

Penelitian dilaksanakan melalui survei pengamatan gejala penyakit di lapang, dilanjutkan identifikasi patogen di Laboratorium Perlindungan Tanaman, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. Penelitian dilaksanakan dari bulan Oktober 2020 sampai Maret 2021. Survei dilakukan untuk mengamati gejala penyakit di lapangan, penyebab penyakit, dan kondisi umum di wilayah pengamatan. Metode pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *purposive sampling*. Sampel yang diperoleh diidentifikasi menurut pustaka. Variabel yang diamati adalah kondisi pertanaman, suhu dan kelembaban udara, gejala penyakit, morfologi pathogen, kejadian penyakit, dan intensitas penyakit.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penyakit yang ada di lokasi penelitian adalah embun jelaga yang disebabkan oleh *Capnodium* sp. dan antraknosa yang disebabkan oleh *Colletotrichum* sp. Penyakit embun jelaga memiliki gejala berupa lapisan hitam pada permukaan daun. Identifikasi mikroskopis patogen penyebab embun jelaga menunjukkan adanya konidiomata yang khas dan hifa bersepta. Gejala antraknosa ditunjukkan dengan munculnya bintik-bintik coklat tua yang cekung pada buah. Identifikasi mikroskopis patogen penyebab antraknosa ditunjukkan dengan adanya konidia berbentuk silinder, hifa bersepta dan bercabang, serta aservulus. Intensitas penyakit cendawan jelaga di dua lokasi pengamatan tergolong sedang, sedangkan intensitas penyakit antraknosa di dua lokasi pengamatan sangat rendah.

SUMMARY

Citra water guava is one of the widely cultivated water guava in Indonesia. The main problem for farmers in the cultivation of Citra water guava is a disease that can cause damage to all parts of the plant. Various diseases often result in decreased the production due to lack of data on the types of pathogens that attack the water guava plants and how to control them. Knowledge of disease in Citra water guava plants is necessary in order to carry out the appropriate control measures. Diseases of Citra water guava can be controlled quickly if farmers are able to identify the pathogens that infect the plants. The purpose of this study were to take an inventory and identify the disease, also to observe their disease intensity on Citra water guava plant in two villages that produce Citra water guava in Purbalingga Regency, namely Kajongan Village in Bojongsari District and Cipawon Village in Bukeuteja District.

The research was conducted through an observation survey to the disease symptoms in the field, followed by identification of pathogens in the Plant Protection Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Soedirman University. The study was conducted from October 2020 to March 2021. The survey was conducted to observe the symptoms of the disease in the field, the causes of the disease, and the general condition in the observation area. The sampling method was carried out by purposive sampling. The samples obtained were identified according to the references. The variables observed were planting conditions, air temperature and humidity, disease symptoms, pathogen morphology, disease incidence, and disease intensity.

The results showed that the disease at the study site was sooty mold caused by Capnodium sp. and anthracnose caused by Colletotrichum sp. The sooty mold disease has symptoms as a black coating on the leaf surface. Microscopic identification of the pathogen causes sooty mold show as specific conidiomata and septate hyphae. Symptoms of anthracnose were showed by sunken dark brown spots on the fruit. Microscopic identification of the pathogens that causes anthracnose was showed by cylindrical conidia, septate and branched hyphae, and the presence of acervules. The intensity of sooty mold disease in the two observation fields was moderate, while the intensity of anthracnose in the two observation fields was very low.