

RINGKASAN

Salah satu tanaman yang cukup penting di Indonesia adalah cabai (*Capsicum annum*). Cabai merupakan komoditas sayuran yang banyak menarik perhatian karena banyak manfaatnya sehingga kebutuhan cabai terus meningkat. Produksi cabai di Indonesia masih rendah. Penyebab rendahnya produksi cabai di Indonesia adalah penyakit antraknosa. Pengendalian penyakit antraknosa pada umumnya masih menggunakan fungisida, karena masih dianggap dapat mengendalikan penyakit secara cepat dan praktis, meskipun kesadaran dari pengguna akan dampak negatif dari zat kimia cukup tinggi salah satunya yaitu dapat mengurangi pemangsa alami apabila dosis yang digunakan cukup tinggi. Oleh karena itu perlu diiringi dengan penggunaan pestisida berbahan organik atau biopestisida. Biopestisida yang dapat mengendalikan penyakit antraknosa pada cabai adalah *Bacillus subtilis* B298 yang merupakan mikroba antagonis..

Penelitian ini bertujuan 1) Mengetahui pengaruh formula mikroenkapsulan berbasis *Bacillus subtilis* B298 untuk memacu pertumbuhan tanaman cabai 2) Mengetahui pengaruh formula mikroenkapsulan berbasis *Bacillus subtilis* B298 untuk hasil tanaman cabai. Penelitian dilaksanakan di lahan Desa Tambaksari Kidul, Kecamatan Kembaran, Kabupaten Banyumas. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Januari sampai Juni 2018. Rancangan percobaan yang digunakan adalah Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) dengan 4 perlakuan dan masing masing perlakuan diulang sebanyak 6 kali sehingga menghasilkan 24 satuan petak percobaan. Data hasil penelitian dianalisis sidik ragam dengan taraf nyata 95% menggunakan aplikasi DSAASTAT. Apabila hasil pengujian berpengaruh nyata, maka analisis dilanjutkan dengan Uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT) pada taraf kesalahan 5%. Variabel yang diamati antara lain: tinggi tanaman, jumlah daun, bobot tanaman segar, bobot tanaman kering, luas daun, laju pertumbuhan tanaman, hasil berupa jumlah buah, dan bobot buah per tanaman

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aplikasi formula mikroenkapsulan berbasis *Bacillus subtilis* B298 mampu memacu pertumbuhan tanaman cabai kecuali jumlah daun dan laju pertumbuhan tanaman 1. Aplikasi Formula mikroenkapsulan berbasis *Bacillus subtilis* B298 mampu memacu hasil bobot buah dan jumlah buah masing masing 39,62% dan 45,33% dibanding kontrol.

SUMMARY

Chili (Capsicum annum) is one of the most important plants in Indonesia. Chili is a vegetable commodity that attracts a lot of attention because of its numerous benefits so that the needs continue to increase. Chili production in Indonesia is still considerably low. The cause of low chili production in Indonesia is anthracnose. Anthracnose control generally still uses fungicides, because it is one way to control the disease quickly and practically, even though the user awareness of the chemical negative effects is quite high, it can dramatically reduce natural predators if the dosage used is considerably high. Therefore its application is suggested to be accompanied by the use of organic pesticide or biopesticide. Biopesticides controlling anthracnose for chili are Bacillus subtilis B298 which is an antagonistic microbe.

This study aimed to 1) determine the effect of Bacillus subtilis B298 based-microencapsular formula to stimulate the growth of chili 2) Know the effect of Bacillus subtilis B298 based-microencapsulant formula on yield of chilli. This research was conducted in Tambaksari Kidul Village, Kembaran District, Banyumas Regency and . The study was conducted from January to June 2018. The experimental design used was a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with 4 treatments, each treatment was repeated 6 times to produce 24 experimental plot units. The data of the study were analyzed by variance with a real level of 95% using the DSAASTAT application. If the test results are significant, then the analysis is continued with the Least Significant Difference Test (LSD) at the 5% error level. Variables observed were: plant height, leaf number, fresh plant weight, dry plant weight, leaf area, plant growth rate, yield in the form of fruit number, and fruit weight per plant.

The results showed that the application of Bacillus subtilis B298-based microencapsulant formula was able to spur the growth of chili plants except the number of leaves and plant growth rate. Application of Bacillus subtilis B298-based microencapsular formula was able to stimulate fruit weight and number of fruits, each up to 39,62% and 45,33 % compared to controls.