

RINGKASAN

Kendala utama dalam budidaya tanaman solanaceae seperti tanaman cabai adalah penyakit tanaman. Penyakit penting pada tanaman cabai antara lain adalah penyakit antraknosa yang disebabkan oleh *Colletotrichum* spp, layu bakteri oleh *Ralstonia solanacearum*, bercak daun oleh *Cercospora capsici* dan layu fusarium oleh *Fusarium oxysporum*. Oleh sebab itu, perlu dilakukan penilaian terhadap penyakit tanaman cabai yang disebabkan oleh patogen di Desa Sumbang dan Kebanggan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah 1) Mengetahui gejala dan pola sebaran penyakit pada pertanaman cabai 2) Mengidentifikasi jenis patogen yang menyerang pertanaman cabai, 3) Menilai intensitas penyakit pada pertanaman Cabai di Desa Sumbang dan Kebanggan.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode survey dengan pengambilan sampel secara *purposive random sampling*, pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara diagonal, 1 petak diambil 5 titik dan 1 titik berisi 9 tanaman sampel. Variabel yang diamati pada penelitian ini adalah gejala penyakit, intensitas penyakit, pola sebaran, identifikasi patogen serta variabel pendukung berupa umur tanaman, varietas, kelembaban serta budidaya yang dilakukan oleh petani.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari gejala di lapangan yang ditemukan penyakit antraknosa yaitu dengan gejala bercak bulat panjang, berwarna kecokelatan busuk pada pangkal buah, gejala layu bakteri seperti daun dari bagian bawah tampak layu menyeluruh ke atas tetapi daun masih berwarna hijau, gejala virus kuning ditandai dengan klorosis pada daun, daun menguning dan mengeriting, gejala virus mosaik yaitu daun menjadi keriting dan tanaman menjadi kerdil, gejala bercak daun yaitu bercak kecil pada daun pusat bercak berwarna pucat sampai putih dengan warna tepi lebih tua dan layu Fusarium memiliki gejala merunduknya tangkai daun dan tanaman layu serta daun bagian bawah mulai menguning, pola sebaran di ketiga desa tersebut mempunyai tipe yang berbeda yaitu tipe acak (*random*) dan agregasi, patogen yang teridentifikasi yaitu *C. gloeosporioides*, *R. solanacearum*, Virus Kuning, Virus Mosaik, *C. capsici* dan *F. oxysporum*. Intensitas penyakit yang meningkat perkembangannya di ketiga desa yaitu penyakit Bercak Daun dan Virus Kuning sedangkan penyakit Antraknosa, Layu Bakteri, Virus Mosaik dan Layu Fusarium mengalami perkembangan yang cenderung lambat. Intensitas penyakit tertinggi ditunjukkan oleh virus mosaik dan bercak daun di Desa Sumbang yakni sebesar 97,78% dan 94,57%. Intensitas penyakit terendah yaitu penyakit layu bakteri di Desa Sumbang sebesar 1,78%.

SUMMARY

Major obstacle in solanaceae plant cultivation such as chilli plants is plant diseases. The important diseases on chilli plants are anthracnose disease caused by Colletotrichum spp, fusarium disease by Fusarium oxysporum. Therefore, it requires evaluations to those chilli plant diseases caused by the pathogens at Sumbang and Kebanggan Villages. Aims of the research were 1) to know symptoms and dispersion of the diseases on chilli crops, 2) to identify the sorts of pathogens, and 3) to evaluate disease intensities on chilli crops at Sumbang and Kebanggan Villages.

This research was carried out by using a survey method and samples were taken with purposive random sampling. Samples taken diagonally, one plot were taken as many as five points and one point contained nine sampled plants. Variables observed in the research were disease symptoms, disease intensity, disperse patterns, pathogenic identification, and supporting variables comprising plant ages, varieties, varieties, humidity, and cultivation done by farmers.

*Results of the research performed that looking at field symptoms it seemed that there was an anthracnose disease namely with the symptom as ellipse spots, rotten brown pale on fruit bases, the symptom of bacterial wilt as wilt on the lower parts to all leaf parts although the leaves stayed green, the symptom of yellow virus showing the presence of chlorosis on leaves, leaves became yellow and curl, the symptom of mosaic virus indicating the leaves to become curl and the plant was dwarf, leaf spot symptom was small spots on leaves. Spot centre was pale to white with the edge colour was darker. And, fusarium wilt disease owned symptom of bending leaf stalks and the plants were wilted and lower leaves started to be yellow. Dispersion pattern at three villages had different types namely random and aggregation. Identified pathogens were *C. gloeosporioides*, *R. solanaceraum*, Yellow Virus, Mosaic virus, *C. capsici* and *F. oxysporum*. The disease intensities that increased their development at the three villages were leaf spot and yellow virus diseases, whereas anthracnose, bacterial wilt, mosaic virus, and fusarium wilt had slow development. The highest disease intensity was shown by the mosaic virus and the leaf spot at Sumbang Village reaching 97.78 and 94.57%. the lowest disease intensity was the bacterial wilt disease at Sumbang Village reaching 1.78%.*