



## PENYAKIT ANTRAKNOSA CABAI OLEH *Colletotrichum* sp. DI LAHAN RAWA KALIMANTAN SELATAN

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### ABSTRACT

[CHILLI ANTHRACNOSE DISEASE BY *Colletotrichum* sp. AT SWAMP LAND OF SOUTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCE]. Anthracnose is one of the major economic constraints for chili production worldwide. This disease is caused by the fungus *Colletotrichum* sp. The yield loss reaches 50% - 100% in the rainy season. In swamps, the incidence of this disease begins to increase. As the basis for the integrated control of anthracnose, it is necessary to record disease incidence and identify pathogens that attack conditions in swamps. The disease intensity survey was conducted in Hiyung chilli cultivation of Hiyung village lowland and the tidal swamplands of Marabahan district. The method is using Purposive Random Sampling approach. The Koch's Postulates is used to determined the cause of the disease. Identification of pathogens that cause anthracnose is carried out in laboratories and greenhouses. Determination of obtained pathogen's type is using literature references. The results of this study indicate that Hiyung chilli in the Hiyung village lowland shows a fairly high incidence of disease – i.e 45.59 %, moreover, the result of Marabahan district tidal swamplands is 57.54 %. Three *Colletotrichum* species were found, namely *Colletotrichum truncatum*, *C. gleosporioides* and *C. acutatum*.

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Keyword: Anthracnose, *Colletotrichum*, chili, swampland

### ABSTRAK

Penyakit antrknosa adalah salah satu kendala ekonomi utama untuk produksi cabai di seluruh dunia. Penyakit ini disebabkan oleh jamur *Colletotrichum* sp. Kehilangan hasil mencapai 50% - 100% pada musim hujan. Kejadian penyakit ini mulai meningkat di lahan rawa. Sebagai dasar pengendalian terpadu penyakit antrknosa, perlu dilakukan pendataan kejadian penyakit, identifikasi patogen yang menyerang pada kondisi di lahan rawa. Survei intensitas penyakit dilakukan di pertanaman cabai Hiyung lahan rawa lebak Desa Hiyung dan di lahan rawa pasang surut Kecamatan Marabahan. Pengambilan sampel ditentukan berdasarkan *Purposive Random Sampling*. Untuk menentukan penyebab penyakit mengikuti Postulat Koch. Identifikasi pathogen penyebab antrknosa dilakukan di laboratorium dan rumah kaca. Penentuan jenis pathogen yang didapat, menggunakan rujukan pustaka. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa cabai rawit hiyung di lahan rawa lebak desa Hiyung menunjukkan insidensi penyakit yang cukup tinggi yaitu 45.59% dan di lahan rawa pasang surut kecamatan Marabahan sebesar 57.54%. Ditemukan tiga spesies *Colletotrichum* yaitu *Colletotrichum truncatum*, *C. gleosporioides* dan *C. acutatum*.

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Kata kunci: Antrknosa, *Colletotrichum*, cabai, lahan rawa

