

## INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui konsentrasi ekstrak daun sirih yang tepat untuk mengendalikan penyakit antraknosa yang disebabkan oleh cendawan *Colletotrichum capsici* dan *Gloesporichum piperatum*. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan rancangan acak kelompok lengkap (RAKL) faktor tunggal. Penelitian terdiri atas 8 perlakuan dan 3 ulangan, yaitu ekstrak daun sirih segar dengan konsentrasi 100 gram/liter, 125 gram/liter, dan 150 gram/liter, ekstrak daun sirih inkubasi 24 jam dengan konsentrasi 100 gram/liter, 125 gram/liter, dan 150 gram/liter, Mankozeb 2 gram/liter, dan kontrol. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak daun sirih segar dengan konsentrasi 125 gram/liter paling mampu menghambat pertumbuhan penyakit antraknosa yang disebabkan oleh cendawan *Colletotrichum capsici* dan *Gloesporichum piperatum* pada tanaman cabai dengan produksi 9,973 ton/ha.

Kata kunci: Antraknosa, Cabai, Ekstrak Daun Sirih, *Colletotrichum Capsici*, *Gloesporichum piperatum*.

## **ABSTRACT**

*A study was done to get the right concentration of Piper betle leaves extract to control anthracnose disease cause by of fungi Colletotrichum capsici and Gloesporichum piperatum. The study was arranged in Completely Randomized Block Design (CRBD) with single factor. The study consist of 8 treatments and 3 replications i.e., fresh Piper betle leaves extract with concentration 100 gram/liter, 125 gram/liter, and 150 gram/liter, Piper betle leaves extract incubation 24 hour with concentration 100 gram/liter, 125 gram/liter, and 150 gram/liter, Mankozeb 2 gram/liter, and control. The result of this research showed that fresh Piper betle leaves extract 125 gram/liter was able to stop the growth antracnose disease was caused by fungi Colletotrichum capsici and Gloesporichum piperatum in Chili with production 9,973 ton/ha.*

*Keywords: Anthracnose, Chili, Piper betle Leaves Extract, Colletorichum capsici  
Gloesporichum piperatum.*