

Keefektifan Beberapa Bahan Pengendali Penyakit Busuk Buah Kakao *Phytophthora palmivora*

Effectiveness of Selected Eradication Materials for Cocoa Black Pod Disease Phytophthora palmivora

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Ringkasan

Kulit buah kakao yang dihasilkan dalam jumlah banyak akan menjadi masalah jika tidak ditangani dengan benar. Setelah diambil bijinya, kulit buah kakao ditanam di dalam tanah dengan maksud untuk mempercepat proses perombakan sehingga dapat digunakan sebagai sumber bahan organik. Pengendalian *Phytophthora palmivora* dalam tanah yang sering dilakukan adalah menggunakan fungisida, tetapi dapat menimbulkan dampak negatif terhadap lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui beberapa bahan pengendali jamur *P. palmivora* sebagai patogen tular tanah yang merupakan sumber infeksi penyakit busuk buah kakao. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap faktorial untuk di laboratorium dan Rancangan Acak Kelompok faktorial untuk di lapangan, dengan dua faktor yaitu bahan pengendali (A) dan dosis bahan pengendali (B). Faktor A terdiri atas tujuh macam yaitu *Trichoderma harzianum* (A), *T. koningii* (B), urea (C), kotoran sapi (D), kotoran ayam (E), fungisida tembaga (F) dan kontrol (G). Faktor B terdiri atas tiga aras yaitu 10 g/l (1), 20 g/l (2) dan 30 g/l (3) untuk di laboratorium dan 20 g/2l (1), 40 g/2l (2), 60g/2l (3) untuk di lapangan. Masing-masing perlakuan diulang sebanyak tiga kali. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa di antara bahan pengendali yang digunakan, ternyata yang paling efektif menekan pertumbuhan *P. palmivora* adalah urea. Urea dapat menghasilkan gas amonia dari proses amonifikasi yang terbukti bersifat toksin terhadap *P. palmivora* yang terdapat di dalam jaringan kulit buah kakao. Aplikasi urea dengan konsentrasi 10g/l di laboratorium telah mampu menekan pertumbuhan jamur *P. palmivora* hingga 0%. Dengan pengujian *bioassay*, urea juga lebih mampu menekan pertumbuhan jamur di kebun yang ditandai dengan kecilnya luas bercak *P. palmivora* pada kulit buah kakao.

Summary

Incorrect handling in managing cocoa pod husk could be an agent of the spreading of pests and diseases. Cocoa pod husk contributes for about 60% of total pod mass. Correct handling of the husk during harvesting is by burying them into soil in cocoa plantation, expected to have a beneficial effect as or-

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ganic material sources. However, this attempt frequently becomes also a potential agent of the spreading of cocoa black pod disease. Phytophthora palmivora, pathogen of the black pod disease, is easily infested in buried cocoa pod husk during composting process. The control of P. palmivora growth in soil is currently carried out by application of fungicides, which is expensive and the application for a long time is environmentally detrimental. This research attempted to find an effective (materials for inhibiting P. palmivora during the composting period). Experiment was carried out in the laboratory by Complete Random Design (CRD), and in the field by Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD). Both experiments used two factors those of which were the materials and its rate. The first factor consisted of Trichoderma harzianum, T. koningii, urea, cow manure, chicken manure, and copper fungicide. The rate of materials in the laboratory study were 10, 20 and 30 g/l, whereas in the field were 20, 40 and 60 g/l. The replication was 3 times. The result showed that urea was the most effective eradicator for P. palmivora growth. This was due to ammonia production during ammonification process which was toxic for P. palmivora. Application of 10 g/l urea in the laboratory inhibited the pathogen growth to 0%, while in the field study the treatment caused the smallest spot of P. palmivora by bioassay method.

Key words : *Phytophthora palmivora*, cocoa pod husk, control.