

INTISARI

Antraknosa merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh patogen *Colletotrichum* sp. Antraknosa termasuk dalam penyakit utama pada tanaman cabai yang menyebabkan kendala dan menimbulkan kerugian dalam budidaya tanaman cabai. Salah satu alternatif pengendalian hayati yang dapat digunakan adalah memanfaatkan penggunaan PGPF (Plant Growth Promoting Fungi). Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui kemampuan dua isolat PGPF dalam mengendalikan penyakit antraknosa pada tanaman cabai. Terdapat dua isolat PGPF yaitu isolat PTH1 yang merupakan jenis *Aspergillus* sp., dan isolat A2SP yang merupakan jenis *Penicillium* sp. Kedua isolat PGPF mampu menekan pertumbuhan *Colletotrichum* sp. dengan daya hambat isolat PTH1 sebesar 21.18% dan isolat A2SP sebesar 15.18%. Selain itu, PGPF isolat PTH1 dan isolat A2SP dapat memperpanjang masa inkubasi dan menekan intensitas penyakit pada tanaman cabai.

Kata kunci: *Aspergillus* sp., *Colletotrichum* sp., *Induced Systemic Resistance*, *Penicillium* sp., PGPF.

ABSTRACT

Anthrachnose is a disease caused by the pathogen *Colletotrichum* sp. Anthracnose is one of the main diseases of chili plants which causes problems and causes losses in the cultivation of chili plants. One alternative biological control that can be used is to utilize PGPF (Plant Growth Promoting Fungi). This research was conducted to determine the ability of two PGPF isolates to control anthracnose disease in chili plants. There are two PGPF isolates, namely isolate PTH1 which is a species of *Aspergillus* sp., and isolate A2SP which is a species of *Penicillium* sp. Both PGPF isolates were able to suppress the growth of *Colletotrichum* sp. with the inhibitory power of PTH1 isolates being 21.18% and A2SP isolates being 15.18%. Apart from that, PTH1 and A2SP can extend the incubation period and reduce disease intensity in chili plants.

Keywords: *Aspergillus* sp., *Colletotrichum* sp., *Induced Systemic Resistance*, *Penicillium* sp., PGPF.