INTISARI

Jamur *Colletotrichum* spp. merupakan penyebab penyakit antraknosa dan mati pucuk pada tanaman mangga yang menyebabkan kehilangan hasil. Salah satu pengendalian yang digunakan yaitu menggunakan fungisida berbahan aktif azoxystrobin dan difenokonazol. Namun terdapat laporan bahwa *Colletotrichum* spp. resisten terhadap kedua bahan aktif azoxystrobin dan difenokonazol. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu mengetahui sensitivitas *Colletotrichum* spp. penyebab penyakit antraknosa dan mati pucuk terhadap fungisida berbahan aktif azoxystrobin dan difenokonazol secara in *vitro*. Pengujian sensitivitas *Colletotrichum* spp. terhadap fungisida dilakukan dengan metode *food poisoned technique* berdasarkan penghambatan miselium dan perkecambahan spora. Pengujian dilakukan pada isolat *C. asianum* asal (buah), *C. asianum* asal (ranting), dan *C. cairnsense* asal (ranting) dengan perlakuan konsentrasi 0×; 0,1×; 0,25×; 0,5×; 1×; 2×; dan 4× dari konsentrasi anjuran dengan masing-masing perlakuan diulang 4 kali. Data dianalisis untuk mendapatkan nilai EC 95. Isolat *C. asianum* (buah) sensitif terhadap bahan aktif (azoxystrobin+difenikonazol) pada indikator penghambatan miselium dan perkecambahan spora, namun pada bahan aktif difenokonazol hanya sensitif pada indikator penghambatan miselium. Isolat *C. asianum* (ranting) sensitif terhadap bahan aktif (azoxystrobin+difenikonazol) dan difenokonazol pada indikator penghambatan miselium. Sedangkan isolat *C. carinsense* (ranting) sensitif terhadap bahan aktif difenokonazol pada indikator pengujian penghambatan miselium.

Kata kunci: azoxystrobin, difenokonazol, *food poisoned technique*, EC 95

ABSTRAK

Colletotrichum spp. are pathogens causing anthracnose and dieback disease in mango plants which contributed the yield loss. One of the controls used is fungicides application containing the active ingredients of azoxystrobin and difenoconazole. However, there were some reports stated that *Colletotrichum* spp. were resistant to both active ingredients of azoxystrobin and difenoconazole. The aim of this research was to determine the sensitivity of *Colletotrichum* spp. causing anthracnose and dieback against fungicides containing both the active ingredients in vitro. Sensitivity testing of *Colletotrichum* spp. fungicides were carried out using the food poisoning technique based on inhibiting mycelium and spore germination. Tests were carried out on isolates of *C. asianum* origin (fruit), *C. asianum* origin (twigs), and *C. Cairnsense* origin (twigs) with a concentration treatment of 0×; 0.1×; 0.25×; 0.5×; 1×; 2×; and 4× the recommended concentration with each treatment repeated 4 times. The data were analyzed to obtain an EC value of 95. The *C. asianum* isolate (fruit) was sensitive to the active ingredient (azoxystrobin+difeniconazole) in the mycelium inhibition and spore germination indicators, but the active ingredient difenoconazole was only sensitive to the mycelium inhibition indicator. *C. asianum* isolates (twigs) were sensitive to the active ingredients (azoxystrobin+difeniconazole) and difenoconazole on mycelium inhibition indicators. Meanwhile, the *C. carinsense* (twig) isolate was sensitive to the active ingredient difenoconazole in the mycelium inhibition test indicator.

Keywords: azoxystrobin, difenoconazole, *food poisoning technique*, EC 95