

INTISARI

Mangga merupakan komoditas hortikultura penting di Indonesia, namun produksinya menurun 6.275 ton dari 3,308 juta ton pada tahun 2022 menjadi 3,302 juta ton pada tahun 2023, salah satunya akibat infeksi jamur *Colletotrichum* spp. yang menyebabkan penyakit antraknosa dan mati pucuk mangga. Penyakit ini tergolong serius karena penyebarannya yang cepat. Penelitian ini bertujuan menguji efektivitas berbagai fungisida dalam menghambat pertumbuhan miselium *Colletotrichum* spp. pada konsentrasi anjuran secara *in vitro* dan menghambat lesi nekrotik gejala mati pucuk *Colletotrichum* spp. secara *in planta*. Hasilnya, fungisida berbahan aktif piraklostrobin, prokloraz, dan campuran trifloksistrobin-tebukonazol efektif menghambat pertumbuhan miselium pada konsentrasi anjuran secara *in vitro*. Sebaliknya, propineb dan klorotalonil tidak efektif. Secara *in planta*, prokloraz efektif menghambat lesi nekrotik gejala mati pucuk oleh *C. asianum* sebesar 50% dan *C. cairnsense* sebesar 40%, sedangkan klorotalonil efektif fungisida pada *C. asianum* sebesar 43% dan pada *C. cairnsense* sebesar 30%.

Kata kunci: *Colletotrichum asianum*, *Colletotrichum cairnsense*, fungisida, mangga, mati pucuk

ABSTRACT

Mango is an important horticultural commodity in Indonesia, however, its production decreased by 6,275 tons, from 3.308 million tons in 2022 to 3.302 million tons in 2023, partly due to fungal infections by *Colletotrichum* spp., which cause anthracnose and mango dieback diseases. These diseases are considered serious because of their rapid spread. This study aim to evaluate the effectiveness of various fungicides in inhibiting the mycelial growth of *Colletotrichum* spp. at the recommended concentrations in vitro, and in suppressing necrotic lesion symptoms of mango dieback caused by *Colletotrichum* spp. in planta. The results showed that fungicides with active ingredients pyraclostrobin, prochloraz, and a trifloxystrobin-tebuconazole mixture were effective at inhibiting mycelial growth at the recommended concentrations in vitro. In contrast, propineb and chlorothalonil were ineffective. In planta, prochloraz effectively suppressed necrotic lesions of dieback symptoms caused by *C. asianum* at 50% and *C. cairnsense* at 40%, while chlorothalonil was effective against *C. asianum* 43% and *C. cairnsense* 30%, respectively.

Keywords: *Colletotrichum asianum*, *Colletotrichum cairnsense*, fungicide, mango, dieback