Intisari

Penyakit antraknosa yang disebabkan oleh jamur *Colletotrichum siamense* menjadi salah satu patogen penting pada pertanaman bawang merah. Penurunan hasil produksi bawang merah akibat penyakit antraknosa bisa mencapai 100%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pemberian berbagai pupuk organik dan kombinasi pupuk organik dengan fungisida terhadap perkembangan penyakit antraknosa pada tanaman bawang merah, serta pengaruhnya terhadap pertumbuhan tanaman bawang merah. Penelitian dilakukan di lahan (Panjatan, Kulon Progo), rumah kaca dan laboratorium Fakultas Pertanian UGM. Rancangan di lapangan menggunakan RAKL, dan di rumah kaca serta laboratorium menggunakan RAL. Parameter pengamatan meliputi intensitas dan insidensi penyakit serta pertumbuhan tanaman bawang merah. Analisis kimia tanah dan daun di lapangan mencakup N, P, K, dan bahan organik. Data dianalisis statistik dan diuji lanjut dengan Tukey HSD atau Duncan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemberian pupuk organik dan kombinasi pupuk organik dengan fungisida tidak berpengaruh nyata terhadap insidensi penyakit, namun berpengaruh nyata terhadap intensitas penyakit dan menunjukkan kecenderungan positif terhadap pertumbuhan tanaman.

Kata kunci: antraknosa, bawang merah, *Colletotrichum siamense,* pupuk organik

Abstract

Anthracnose disease caused by *Colletotrichum siamense* is one of the major pathogens affecting shallot cultivation. Yield losses due to anthracnose disease can reach up to 100%. This study aimed to investigate the effect of various organic fertilizers and their combinations with fungicides on the development of anthracnose disease in shallot plants, as well as their impact on plant growth. The research was done in the field (Panjatan, Kulon Progo), greenhouse, and laboratory at the Faculty of Agriculture, Gadjah Mada University. A Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) was used for the field experiment, while a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) was applied in the greenhouse and laboratory. Observed parameters included disease intensity and incidence, as well as shallot plant growth. Chemical analysis of soil and leaf samples from the field covered nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), and organic matter content. Data were statistically analyzed and further tested using Tukey's HSD or Duncan's multiple range test. The results showed that the application of organic fertilizers and their combinations with fungicides had no significant effect on disease incidence, but significantly affected disease intensity and showed a positive trend in enhancing plant growth.

Keywords: anthracnose, shallot, *Colletotrichum siamense*, organic fertilizer