

IDENTIFIKASI MORFOLOGIS, MOLEKULER, DAN HUBUNGAN KEKERABATAN *Colletotrichum* spp. PENYEBAB ANTRAKNOSA PADA CABAI (*Capsicum annuum* L.)

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INTISARI

Tiga spesies utama penyebab antraknosa pada cabai diketahui berasal dari *Colletotrichum acutatum*, *Colletotrichum capsici*, dan *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi isolat *Colletotrichum* spp. berdasarkan karakter morfologis dan molekuler serta mengetahui hubungan kekerabatan antar isolat *Colletotrichum* spp. Fungi *Colletotrichum* spp. diisolasi dari buah cabai dengan gejala antraknosa, selain itu *Colletotrichum* spp. diisolasi dari akar tanaman saga. Pengamatan mikroskopis dilakukan menggunakan mikroskop Olympus dan Optilab. Primer yang digunakan untuk amplifikasi DNA adalah ITS 1 dan ITS 4. Pohon filogenetik dikonstruksi berdasarkan metode *Neighbour Joining* dengan *bootstrap* 1000. Isolat P6D memiliki koloni berwarna abu kehijauan, konidia *fusiform* dengan panjang 9-10 μm , dan tidak memiliki setae; isolat E14R memiliki koloni berwarna putih keabu-abuan, konidia silindris dengan panjang 9-12 μm , dan memiliki setae; isolat E15R memiliki koloni berwarna putih keabuan, konidia *fusiform* dengan panjang 9-10 μm , dan memiliki sedikit setae; isolat E17R memiliki koloni berwarna putih, konidia silindris dengan panjang 9-10 μm , dan memiliki setae. Hasil amplifikasi DNA isolat P6D, E14R, E15R, dan E17R menghasilkan fragmen pita DNA dengan panjang masing-masing 580 bp, 550 bp, 564 bp, dan 574 bp. Hasil identifikasi morfologis dan molekuler menunjukkan bahwa isolat P6D dan E15R merupakan fungi *C. acutatum* sedangkan isolat E14R dan E17R merupakan fungi *C. gloeosporioides*. Hasil konstruksi pohon filogenetik menunjukkan bahwa fungi Hasil konstruksi pohon filogenetik menunjukkan bahwa fungi *C. gloeosporioides* memiliki kekerabatan lebih dekat dengan *C. capsici*.

Kata Kunci: Cabai, *Colletotrichum*, identifikasi, morfologis, molekuler, ITS rDNA

**MORPHOLOGICAL AND MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION,
AND PHYLOGENETIC RELATIONSHIPS OF *Colletotrichum* spp.
THE CAUSAL AGENTS OF ANTRACHNOSE IN CHILI
(*Capsicum annuum* L.)**

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ABSTRACT

The three main species that cause anthracnose in chilies are *Colletotrichum acutatum*, *Colletotrichum capsici*, and *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*. This study aims to identify of *Colletotrichum* spp. isolates based on morphological and molecular characteristics and to analyze the relationship between the isolates of *Colletotrichum* spp. *Colletotrichum* spp. isolated from chilies with anthracnose symptoms, furthermore *Colletotrichum* spp. were isolated from the roots of the saga plant. The microscopic characteristics were observed using Olympus microscopes and Optilab. The DNA amplification for PCR used ITS 1 and ITS 4 primers. The phylogenetic tree was constructed based on Neighbor Joining method with 1000 bootstrap. The results from this study was P6D isolate had greenish-gray colonies, fusiform conidia with 9-10 μm in length, and had no setae; E14R isolate had grayish-white colonies, cylindrical conidia with 9-12 μm in length, and had setae; E15R isolate had gray-white colonies, fusiform conidia with 9-10 μm in length, and had setae; and E17R isolate had white colonies, cylindrical conidia with 9-10 μm in length, and had setae. The result of the PCR amplification were isolates P6D, E14R, E15R and E17R each producing DNA band fragments with lengths of 580 bp, 550 bp, 564 bp, and 574 bp respectively. The morphological and molecular identification results showed that the isolates P6D and E15R were *C. acutatum*, while isolates E14R and E17R were *C. gloeosporioides*. The results of phylogenetic tree construction showed that *C. gloeosporioides* had closer relationship to *C. capsici*.

Keywords: Chili, *Colletotrichum*, identification, morphological, molecular, ITS
rDNA