



INTISARI

Salah satu penyakit yang sangat merugikan pada tanaman cabai adalah penyakit keriting kuning. Penyakit ini disebabkan oleh Begomovirus yang ditularkan oleh *Bemisia tabaci* (Genn.) Gejala awal penyakit pada tanaman cabai berupa bercak kuning di sekitar tulang daun, kemudian berkembaang menjadi *vein clearing* lalu menjadi kuning cerah, tulang daun menebal dan helai daun mengulung ke atas (*cupping*). Salah satu alternatif pengendalian penyakit ini menggunakan agens pengendali hayati yaitu jamur mikoriza. Pemanfaatan jamur mikoriza diharapkan dapat mengurangi dampak penggunaan pestisida. Penelitian dilakukan di lahan petani di Desa Harjobinangun, Pakem, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta. Menggunakan varietas cabai Twist dan jamur Mikoriza koleksi Laboratorium Mikrobiologi Pertanian UGM. Mikoriza mampu menekan insidensi penyakit sebesar 5,7% pada fase vegetatif dan 6,14% pada fase generatif. Penurunan intensitas penyakit 27,08% pada fase vegetatif dan 20,11% pada fase generatif. Pemberian jamur mikoriza juga berpengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan dan perkembangan cabai merah. Terjadi peningkatan sangat jelas terhadap panjang akar sebesar 39,45% dan volume akar 47,00%. Selain itu, Mikoriza juga mampu meningkatkan hasil cabai sebesar 16,4 % dan mengurangi buah tidak layak jual sebesar 35,83%

Kata kunci : Begomovirus, Penyakit keriting kuning, Mikoriza, Hasil cabai



ABSTRACT

Papper yellow leaf curl is a major disease of chili pepper. The disease is caused by Begomovirus and transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci*. The symptoms shown that there are yellow spots around leaf veins and mindribs, vein clearing that progressively turns into bright yellow, thick of mindribs, and leaves cupping. One of the alternatives tools to control this disease is by using mycorrhizae as a biological control agents. The use of mycorrhizae could be used to reduce the use of pesticides. This research was conducted in a field in Harjobinangun Village, Pakem, Sleman, Yogyakarta. The varieties used were Twist chili and mycorrhizae from the Microbiology Laboratory of the Faculty of Agriculture Universitas Gadjah Mada collection. Application of mycorrhizae was able to suppress disease incidence by 5.7% on the vegetative stage and 6.14% for the generative stage. The use of mycorrhizae was also able to decrease disease intensity of 27.08% on vegetative stage and 20.11% on generative stage. Application of mycorrhizae resulted in the growth and development of chili pepper. The root length increased 39.45% and the root volume increased 47.00%. The mycorrhizae also could increase yield productivity by 16.4% and reduce of 35 % unmarketable chili.

Keywords: Begomovirus, Papper yellow leaf curl, Mycorrhizae, Yield of chili pepper.