

ABSTRAK

Romanza. A.1710111. Effect Concentration and Frequency of Administration Neem Leaf Extract on Anthracnose Disease and Growth plant of Red Chili (*Capsicum Annum L.*). Supervised by Oktavianus LT and Yanyan Mulyaningsih

This study aims to determine the effect of concentration and frequency from administration of neem leaf extract on anthracnose disease and the growth of red chili (*Capsicum Annum L.*) plants. This research method is uses a Randomized Block Design (RBD) which consists of three levels, namely, G₁ 10%, G₂ 30%, and G₃ 50%. The time of administration of neem leaf extract consisted of four levels, namely J₁ (age 9 DAMP), J₂ (age 9, 17 DAMP), J₃ (age 9, 17, 25 DAMP), and J₄ (age 9, 17, 25, 33 DAMP). In this experiment there were 12 treatment combinations plus 1 control (G₀J₀ = No treatment and application) with 3 replications, so there were 39 experimental units. Each experimental unit consisted of 3 plants, so there were 117 units of observation. The results of this study indicate that the concentration of neem leaf extract at the G3 level (50%) can reduce the level of damage to the incidence and severity of anthracnose disease. Plants gave a concentration of 50% neem leaf extract showed higher growth yields of plant height, number of branches, width of plant crown, fresh weight of fruit and yield of crown fresh weight and dry weight of the crown compared to other concentrations. Stem diameter of 30% neem leaf extract concentration at 25 DAMP showed greater results but was no significantly different from 50% neem leaf extract concentration.

Keywords : *anthracnose, Chili, Neem leaves concentration*

ABSTRAK

Romanza. A.1710111. Efek Konsentrasi dan Frekuensi Pemberian Ekstrak Daun Mimba Terhadap Penyakit Antraknosa dan Pertumbuhan Tanaman Cabai Merah (*Capsicum Annuum L.*). Dibimbing oleh Oktavianus LT dan Yanyan Mulyaningsih

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek konsentrasi dan frekuensi pemberian ekstrak daun mimba terhadap penyakit antraknosa dan pertumbuhan tanaman cabai merah (*Capsicum Annuum L.*). Metode penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) yang terdiri atas tiga taraf yaitu, G₁ 10%, G₂ 30%, dan G₃ 50%. Waktu pemberian ekstrak daun mimba terdiri atas empat taraf, yaitu J₁ (umur 9 HSPT), J₂ (umur 9, 17 HSPT), J₃ (umur 9, 17, 25 HSPT), dan J₄ (umur 9, 17, 25, 33 HSPT). Dalam percobaan ini terdapat 12 kombinasi perlakuan ditambah 1 kontrol (G₀J₀ = Tanpa perlakuan dan aplikasi) dengan 3 ulangan, sehingga terdapat 39 satuan percobaan. Setiap satuan percobaan terdiri atas 3 tanaman, sehingga terdapat 117 satuan amatan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa konsentrasi ekstrak daun mimba pada taraf G₂ (30%) dapat menekan tingkat kerusakan pada kejadian dan keperahan penyakit antraknosa. Tanaman yang diberikan konsentrasi ekstrak daun mimba 50% menunjukkan hasil pertumbuhan tinggi tanaman, jumlah cabang, lebar tajuk tanaman, bobot segar buah dan hasil bobot segar tajuk dan bobot kering tajuk lebih besar dibandingkan dengan perlakukan konsentrasi lainnya. Diameter batang konsentrasi ekstrak daun mimba 30% pada 25 HSPT menunjukkan hasil yang lebih besar namun tidak berbeda nyata dengan konsentrasi ekstrak daun mimba 50%.

Kata Kunci : *antraknosa, cabai, konsentrasi daun mimba*