

INTISARI

Salah satu faktor pembatas dalam produksi ubi kayu di Kecamatan Ponjong, Kabupaten Gunungkidul adalah serangan penyakit tanaman. Pengendalian yang efektif hanya dapat dilakukan jika jenis penyakit berhasil diidentifikasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menginventarisasi dan mengidentifikasi penyakit yang menyerang tanaman ubi kayu di Kecamatan Ponjong. Survei jenis penyakit yang menyerang ubi kayu dilakukan metode *purposive sampling* saat tanaman ubi kayu berumur 4 bulan. Survei dilakukan di tiga desa (Karangasem, Kenteng dan Bedoyo) dan masing-masing desa diwakili oleh tiga petak lahan. Masing-masing jenis penyakit diamati luas dan intensitas serangannya. Bagian tanaman yang terserang penyakit selanjutnya digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis patogennya. Data dianalisis menggunakan analisis sidik ragam satu arah dan perbedaan antar lokasi survei diuji lanjut menggunakan DNMRT pada taraf nyata 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada tujuh jenis penyakit yang menyerang tanaman ubi kayu di ketiga desa di Kecamatan Ponjong. Intensitas serangan penyakit di ketiga desa terus mengalami peningkatan dengan intensitas serangan tertinggi di desa Bedoyo sebesar 86,11%. Dari tujuh jenis tersebut, tiga jenis penyakit ditemukan di semua lokasi dengan luas serangan yang tinggi, yakni bercak coklat (*Cercospora henningsii*), bercak baur (*Cercospora viscosae*) dan antraknosa (*Colletotrichum* sp.). Hasil inventarisasi ini dapat dijadikan sebagai acuan dalam penentuan strategi pengendalian yang tepat untuk meminimalisir serangan penyakit pada tanaman ubi kayu di Kecamatan Ponjong.

Kata Kunci: Ubi Kayu, Penyakit Tanaman, Inventarisasi

ABSTRACT

*One of limiting factors in the production of cassava in Ponjong District, Gunungkidul Regency are disease infection. An effective disease management can be achieved if the diseases are successfully identified. This study was aimed to inventarize and identify the cassava-infecting diseases found in Ponjong District. Survey of cassava-infecting diseases was conducted using purposive sampling method at 4 months-aged plant. The survey was performed in three villages (Karangasem, Kenteng and Bedoyo) and each village was represented by three field plots. Disease incidence intensity of each disease was evaluated. Infected plant part was then used to identify the causal pathogen of diseases. The data were analyzed statistically using one-way analysis of variance and the difference among survey locations was assessed using DNMRT with a $p < 0.05$. The results showed the presence of seven kinds of diseases that infected cassava in Ponjong District. The intensity of disease attacks in all locations continued to increase with the highest intensity of attacks in the village of Bedoyo by 86,11%. Of those seven diseases, three diseases were found in all locations with high incidence, namely brown leaf spot (*Cercospora henningsii*), diffuse leaf spot (*Cercospora viscosae*) and antrachnose (*Colletotrichum sp.*). This inventarization was potential to be a reference in developing a proper disease control strategy to minimize the cassava-infecting diseases in Ponjong District.*

Keywords: Cassava, Plant Disease, Inventory