RESISTANCE TEST OF THE CURLY CHILI STRAIN MG1012 (*Capsicum annum L.*) TO ANTHRACNOSE DISEASE (*Colletotricum acutatum*)

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ABSTRACT

The chili production in East Java in 2011 – 2014 had increased, it did not last long because in 2015 chili production had decreased quite high. The effort that need to be done to increase the production and resistance of chili was by creating of new varieties that were resistant to pests and diseases. This research was conducted from April 13 to November 26, 2016 at Jl. HayamWuruk 1, Kaliwates, Jember, East Java, with altitude of 100-700 m above sea level. The research was conducted using a Non-Factorial Randomized Block Design (RBD) consisting of 4 factors and 4 replications. The treatment was as follows; A = Curly Chili Seed Strain MG1012, B = Curly Chili Seed of KIYO Variety, C = Curly Chili Seed of JINGGO Variety, D = Curly Chili Seed of LADO Variety. The result of observation data was analyzed by using F (ANOVA) test and further tested with honestly significance difference (HSD) test. The results showed that the intensity of anthracnose acute disease (Colletotricumacutatum) in MG1012 strain had a very significant effect on the production. The intensity of the infection was 16.36 % and included in the rather resistant category.

Keyword: disease resistance test, curly chili strain, variety