Abstraksi

There are various disease attacking plant. According to the cause, plant disease divided into two kinds, biotic (parasite) and abiotic (non-parasite). Biotic disease or parasite is disease caused by fungus, bacterial, virus, nematode, another plant or disturbing plant. Abiotic disease or non-parasite is plant disease caused by mineral poisoned, soil deficiency, polution, un-fit environment. Post harvest disease organisme generally caused by fungus or bacterial. Colletotrichum sp is a fungi which caused anthraxnose, developed further, caused a brown color in fruit skin. It would made the skin disintegrated, soft, and change its color into brown. The brown spot became larger and darker, and it became rotten.

Betel vine infusion, beside has antiseptic ability and anti-oxydant, it also functioned as fungicide, it caused by eugenol in betel vine from phenol which could be useful as disinfectant.

This research aimed to find out the influence of betel vine infusion to the growth of Colletotrichum gloeosporioides and also to find out the infusion concentrate which effective in inhibiting the Colletotrichum gloeosporioide development. Parameter used is the diameter of Colletotrichum gloeosporioides development after betel vine infusion. The research was real experiment used Complete Random Design, It was Randomized Control-Group Posttest Design which consist of 8 treatments. They were concentrate 0%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 100% and dithane M45 control with 4 times repeat. Subject in this research was Colletotrichum gloeosporioides from Brawijaya University Farming Laboratory. The research was done at Microbiology Division Biology Laboratory University of Muhammadiyah Malang at May 29th to August 10th 2007. Data analysis used one way variant analysis and Duncan’s Test Phase 1%.

The research showed that there was influence of betel vine infusion to the development of Colletotrichum gloeosporioides also optimal concentration in inhibiting the development of Colletotrichum gloeosporioides. From Duncan’s phase 1% analysis, could be found that in each concentration showed different aggregate in every treatment and betel vine infusion at concentrate 75% gave the largest effective influence in inhibiting the development of colletotrichum gloeosporioides since the diameter was the smallest.