

**DISEASE SEVERITY OF COCOA PODS (*Theobroma cacao L.*) and
ASSOCIATED FUNGI WITH SYMPTOMATIC CACAO PODS and
BEANS IN NGLANGGERAN VILLAGE**

ABSTRACT

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The cacao pod (*Theobroma cacao L.*) is a commodity with high economic value, but its productivity and bean quality decline due to attacks by plant disease during the pre- and post-harvest stages. This study aims to identify diseases in cocoa pods, analyze the severity of diseases in intensive and non-intensive cultivation systems, and identify fungi associated with cocoa pods (pre-harvest) and cocoa beans (post-harvest) based on macroscopic and microscopic characteristics. The study was conducted in Nglanggeran Village, Patuk, Yogyakarta, using 20 sample trees selected purposively. The main pre-harvest diseases identified were anthracnose and Black pod. The incidence and severity of anthracnose during the first observation period were higher in intensive fields, but during the second observation period they were higher in non-intensive fields, while black pod disease was consistently higher in non-intensive fields during both the first and second observation periods. Fungi associated with cocoa pod include *Colletotrichum* , *Fusarium*, *Mucor*, *Rhizopus*, and *Penicillium*, with *Penicillium* being the fungus associated with cocoa beans.

Keywords: Cacao, *Anthracnose* , *Black pod*, Contaminant Beans, Fungi