PENGARUH TINGKAT KEMASAKAN, METODE EKSTRAKSI, DAN PENGGUNAAN FUNGISIDA TERHADAP VIABILITAS BENIH COKLAT (*Theobroma cacao* L.)[1)]

THE EFFECT OF MATURITY, EXTRACTION METHOD, AND FUNGICIDE USE ON THE VIABILITY OF COCOA SEED (*Theobroma cacao* L.)[1)]

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Abstract: The experiment was conducted in Seed Science and Technology Laboratory, Institut Pertanian Bogor from September 1982 to January 1983. Upper Amazone Hybrid (UAH) cocoa seed was used and it was collected from the Rajamandala Estate PTP XII. They were divided into four stages of maturity, 100, 75, 50, and 25 percent respectively, based on different colour of the fruit. Seed were extracted from the fruit using sawdust, ash and muslin cloth, then treated by Dithane M-45, using 0 and 0.1 percent concentration.

Seed viability were observed on the percentage of germination, speed of germination, number of leaves, seedling height, and dry weight of the seedling.

The highest viability was attained at 50 percent maturity stage indifferent what extraction methods were used. The extraction method using sawdust gave the highest viability in almost all different stages of maturity.

Ringkasan: Penelitian dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Ilmu dan Teknologi Benih, Institut Pertanian Bogor, dari bulan September 1982 sampai dengan Januari 1983. Benih coklat yang digunakan adalah jenis Upper Amazone Hybrid (UAH), yang diperoleh dari Perkebunan Coklat Rajamandala PTP XII. Benih terdiri dari empat tingkat kemasakan yaitu 100, 75, 50, dan 25 persen yang diindikasikan oleh perbedaan intensitas perubahan warna. Benih diekstraksi dengan serbuk gergaji, abu gosok, dan kain katun, kemudian diperlakukan dengan fungisida Dithane M-45 dengan konsentrasi 0 dan 0.1 persen.

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