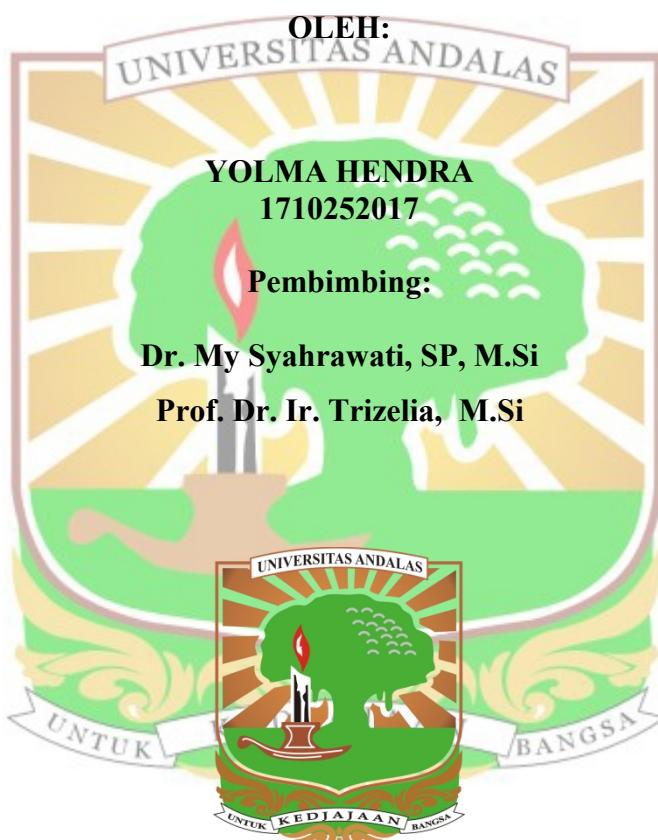


**KEMAMPUAN KOLONISASI BERBAGAI ISOLAT
CENDAWAN *Beauveria bassiana* (Bals.) Vuill PADA TANAMAN
PADI DAN PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP BIOLOGI
WERENG BATANG COKLAT (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal)**

SKRIPSI



**PROGRAM STUDI PROTEKSI TANAMAN
FAKULTAS PERTANIAN
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2021**

KEMAMPUAN KOLONISASI BERBAGAI ISOLAT CENDAWAN *Beauveria bassiana* (Bals.) Vuill PADA TANAMAN PADI DAN PENGARUHNYA TERHADAP BIOLOGI WERENG BATANG COKLAT (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal)

Abstrak

Wereng batang coklat (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal.) merupakan hama penting yang menyebabkan rendahnya produksi tanaman padi. Pengendalian hama ini dapat dilakukan dengan pemanfaatan agens hidup. Salah satunya cendawan *Beauveria bassiana* (Bals.) Vuill. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh cendawan *B. bassiana* yang diinokulasikan melalui benih padi selama 24 jam terhadap biologi Wereng Batang Coklat (WBC). Penelitian disusun dalam Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 5 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan. Perlakuan terdiri dari empat isolat *B. bassiana* yaitu: BbJg, BbWS, Pb211, Td312 dan kontrol. Konsentrasi *B. bassiana* yang digunakan adalah 10^8 konidia/ml. Data yang didapat diolah dengan menggunakan sidik ragam atau analisis of variance (ANOVA), dan dilanjutkan dengan uji LSD taraf nyata 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semua isolat cendawan *B. bassiana* mampu mengkolonisasi semua bagian tanaman padi dan tingkat kolonisasi tertinggi terdapat pada daun. Kemampuan kolonisasi dipengaruhi oleh jenis isolat, waktu infestasi, dan bagian tanaman. Kemampuan kolonisasi cendawan *B. bassiana* mengalami penurunan seiring bertambahnya umur tanaman. Keberadaan cendawan *B. bassiana* di dalam jaringan padi memberikan pengaruh negatif terhadap parameter biologi WBC yaitu telur yang diletakkan lebih sedikit dan menurunnya persentase penetasan telur serta memperpanjang lama stadia telur, nimfa, imago jantan dan betina. Cendawan *B. bassiana* dari isolat BbWS adalah yang terbaik karena memiliki kemampuan kolonisasi tertinggi pada jaringan tanaman padi dan menekan laju perkembangan populasi WBC.

Kata kunci: *Beauveria bassiana*, *Nilaparvata lugens*, cendawan entomopatogen

COLONIZATION ABILITY OF VARIOUS ISOLATES OF BEAUVERIA BASSIANA (BALS.) VUILL ON RICE PLANT AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE BIOLOGY OF BROWN PLANTHOPPER (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal)

ABSTRACT

Brown planthopper or BPH, (*Nilaparvata lugens* Stal.) is an important pest that causes low rice production.. This pest can be controlled by using biological agents, for example, *Beauveria bassiana* (Bals.) Vuill. The study was to determine the effect of *B. bassiana* inoculated through rice seeds for 24 hours on the biology of the brown planthopper (BPH). The study was arranged in a completely randomized design (CRD) with five treatments and five replications. The treatment consisted of four isolates of *B. bassiana*: BbJg, BbWS, Pb211, Td312, and control. The concentration of *B. bassiana* used was 10^8 conidia/ml. The data obtained were analyzed using variance (ANOVA) and LSD test analysis with a significance level of 5%. The results showed that all isolates of *B. bassiana* could colonize all parts of the rice plant, and the highest level of colonization was found in the leaves. The colonization ability of *B. bassiana* was influenced by the type of isolate, time of infestation, and plant parts. The colonization ability of *B. bassiana* decreased with the age of the plant. The presence of *B. bassiana* in the rice plant tissue had a negative effect on the biological parameters of BPH: fewer eggs were laid, and the percentage of hatching eggs decreased and prolonged the stadia of eggs, nymphs, and adults (male and female). The *B. bassiana* from BbWS isolate was the best isolate because it had the highest colonization ability in rice plant tissue and suppressed the rate of development of the BPH population.

Keywords: *Beauveria bassiana*, *Nilaparvata lugens*, entomopathogenic fungi

