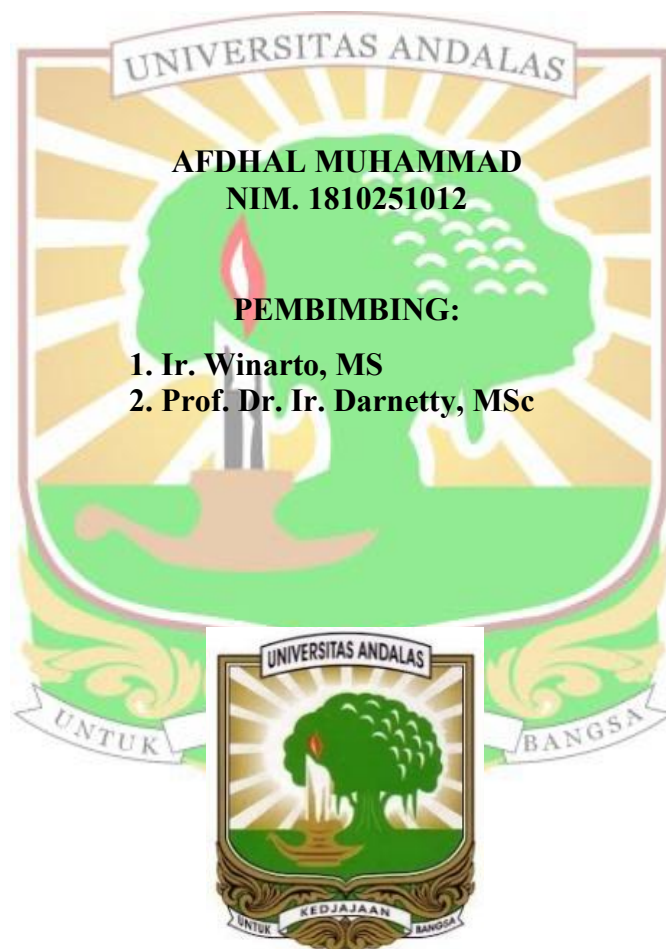


**INVENTARISASI JAMUR PATOGEN TULAR BENIH PADA
BEBERAPA VARIETAS PADI DI KABUPATEN
DHARMASRAYA**

SKRIPSI

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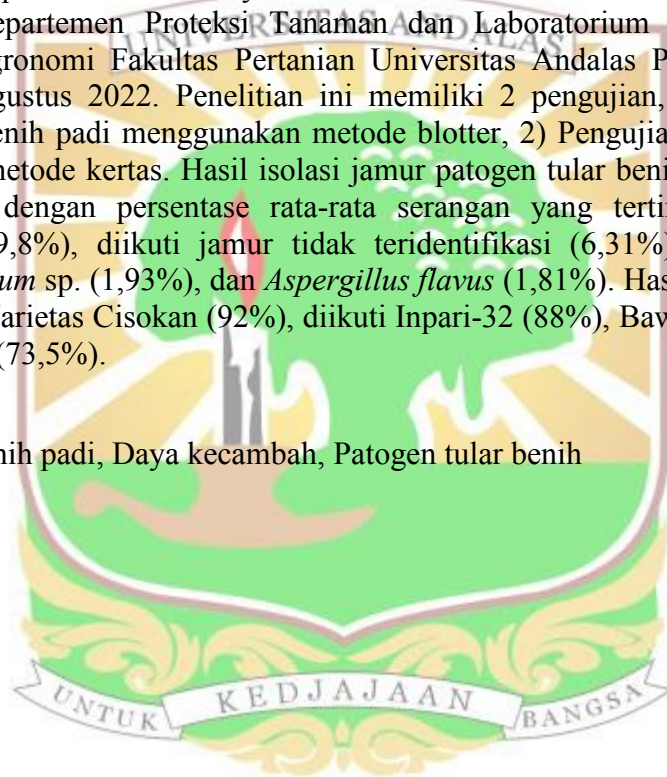
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INVENTARISASI JAMUR PATOGEN TULAR BENIH PADA BEBERAPA VARIETAS PADI DI KABUPATEN DHARMASRAYA

Abstrak

Patogen tular benih padi adalah mikroorganisme yang dapat menyebabkan kerusakan pada benih sehingga kurangnya mutu benih padi dan mengakibatkan menurunnya produktivitas padi. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mendapatkan berbagai jenis jamur patogen tular benih dan persentase serangannya pada beberapa varietas padi di Kabupaten Dharmasraya. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Fitopatologi Departemen Proteksi Tanaman dan Laboratorium Teknologi Benih Departemen Agronomi Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Andalas Padang dari bulan Juni sampai Agustus 2022. Penelitian ini memiliki 2 pengujian, 1) Isolasi jamur patogen tular benih padi menggunakan metode blotter, 2) Pengujian daya kecambah menggunakan metode kertas. Hasil isolasi jamur patogen tular benih padi ditemukan 5 jenis jamur dengan persentase rata-rata serangan yang tertinggi pada jamur *Rhizopus* sp. (9,8%), diikuti jamur tidak teridentifikasi (6,31%), *Curvularia* sp. (3,06%), *Fusarium* sp. (1,93%), dan *Aspergillus flavus* (1,81%). Hasil daya kecambah tertinggi pada Varietas Cisokan (92%), diikuti Inpari-32 (88%), Bawaan (79,5%), dan Batang Piaman (73,5%).

Kata kunci : Benih padi, Daya kecambah, Patogen tular benih



INVENTORY OF RICE SEED BORNE PATHOGEN FUNGUS ON SEVERAL RICE VARIETIES IN DHARMASRAYA DISTRICT

Abstract

Rice seed-borne pathogen is microorganism that can cause damage to seeds resulting in reduced quality of rice seeds and resulting in decreased productivity of rice. The aim of the study was to obtain various types of seed-borne pathogenic fungi and percentage of their attack on several rice varieties in Dharmasraya district. The research is carried out in the Phytopathology Laboratory of the Department of Plant Protection and the Seed Technology Laboratory, Department of Agronomy, Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University, Padang from June to August 2022. This study had 2 tests, 1) Isolation of rice seed-borne pathogenic fungi using the blotter method, 2) Seed viability testing using the paper method. The results of isolation of rice seed borne pathogenic fungi found 5 types of fungi with the highest average percentage of attack on the fungus *Rhizopus* sp. (9.8%), followed by not identified fungi (6.31%), *Curvularia* sp. (3.06%), *Fusarium* sp. (1.93%), and *Aspergillus flavus* (1.81%). The highest seed viability are in the Cisokan variety (92%), followed by the Inpari-32 variety (88%), Bawaan (79.5%), and Batang Piaman (73.5%).

Keywords: Rice seeds, Seed-borne pathogen, Seed viability

