

## ABSTRACT

*Helicoverpa armigera* Hubner (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) is a major pest on cotton which often cause huge losses for cotton farmers in province of South Sulawesi. *HaNPV* use is one of the control solutions *H. armigera* were quite effective. South Sulawesi has several strategic locations cotton production with huge potential. This study aims to determine the variation virulence *HaNPV* in cotton plantation in the province of South Sulawesi. The second instar larvae has given thin slices of baby corn which it has dipped before in each *HaNPV* isolate suspension at a concentration of  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $1 \times 10^5$ ,  $1 \times 10^6$ , and  $1 \times 10^7$  PIBs/ml and control using aquabidest. This experiment consisted of 20 larvae per treatment and 4 replications. Data is processed using probit analysis to see the difference in the slope of the curve of each isolate and  $LC_{50}$  values. To see the polyhedral morphology of each isolates, used Scanning *Electron Microscopy* (SEM). Gowa district *HaNPV* isolates showed the higher mortality than *HaNPV* isolates from Bulukumba on two days post infection, while the value of  $LC_{50}$  for isolates from Bulukumba

