**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