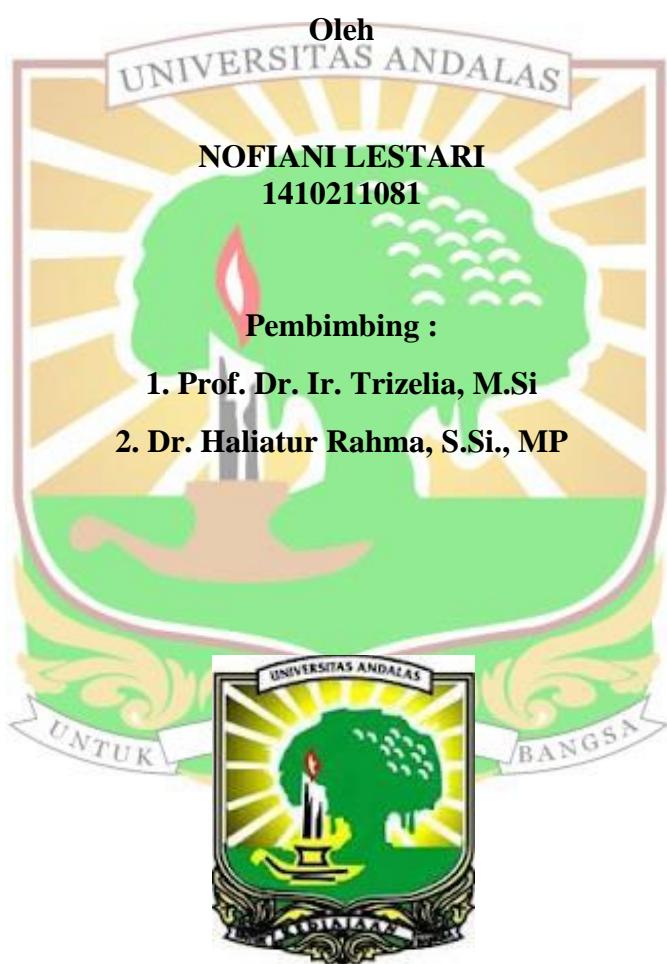


**EKSPLORASI DAN SELEKSI JAMUR ENDOFIT TANAMAN BAWANG
MERAH (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) UNTUK PENGENDALIAN PATOGEN
Alternaria porri Ell. Cif. PENYEBAB PENYAKIT BERCAK UNGU
SECARA *IN VITRO***

SKRIPSI



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EKSPLORASI DAN SELEKSI JAMUR ENDOFIT TANAMAN BAWANG MERAH (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) UNTUK PENGENDALIAN PATOGEN *Alternaria porri* Ell. Cif. PENYEBAB PENYAKIT BERCAK UNGU SECARA IN VITRO

Abstrak

Penyakit bercak ungu pada tanaman bawang merah (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) disebabkan oleh jamur *Alternaria porri*. Penggunaan jamur endofit untuk pengendalian penyakit bercak ungu merupakan salah satu cara pengendalian yang memiliki prospek untuk dikembangkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan jamur endofit yang berpotensi sebagai agens biokontrol terhadap jamur *A. porri*. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Pengendalian Hayati, Jurusan Hama dan Penyakit Tumbuhan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Andalas Padang dari bulan Agustus-Desember 2018. Penelitian diawali dengan pengambilan sampel tanaman bawang merah sebagai sumber jamur endofit, menggunakan teknik pengambilan Sampel Terpilih (*purposive sampling*). Jamur endofit diisolasi dengan metode tanam langsung dan kemudian diuji daya hambatnya terhadap *A. porri* dengan metode biakan ganda (*dual culture*). Percobaan dilakukan dalam Rancangan Acak Lengkap (RAL) dengan 14 isolat jamur endofit, masing-masing perlakuan diulang 4 kali. Hasil isolasi jamur endofit diperoleh 14 isolat dengan karakter morfologi yang bervariasi, berdasarkan karakter morfologi isolat adalah *Trichoderma* (2 isolat), *Aspergillus* (5 isolat), *Fusarium* (1 isolat), dan *Penicillium* (6 isolat), semua isolat bersifat antagonis terhadap jamur *A. porri*. Daya hambat jamur endofit berkisar antara 17,21% - 55,93%. Empat isolat terbaik yang memiliki daya hambat diatas 50% yaitu isolat L2U1.4 (*Trichoderma* sp.), L1D1.4 (*Trichoderma* sp.), L1U4.2 (*Aspergillus* sp.), dan L1D5.3 (*Aspergillus* sp.).

Kata kunci : *Allium ascalonicum*, *Alternaria porri*, jamur endofit, uji antagonis

EXPLORATION AND SELECTION OF SHALLOT PLANT (*Allium ascalonicum* L.) ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI IN CONTROLLING PATHOGEN *Alternaria porri* Ell. Cif. CAUSED BY PURPLE SPOT DISEASE IN VITRO

Abstract

Alternaria porri fungus causes purple spot disease on shallot plants (*Allium ascalonicum* L.). The use of endophytic fungi to control purple spot disease is one way of controlling that has prospects to be developed. This study aimed to obtain endophytic fungi that have the potential as biocontrol agents against *A. porri*. This study was conducted at the Laboratory of Biological Control, Department of Plant Pests and Diseases, Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University Padang from August-December 2018. A sampling of shallots as an endophytic fungus source was conducted using purposive sampling techniques. Endophytic fungi were isolated by direct planting method and then tested for the inhibition of *A. porri* with a dual culture method. The experiment used a completely randomized design (CRD) with 14 endophytic fungi isolates as treatment, each treatment was repeated four times. The results showed that 14 fungal isolates had varied morphological characters. Based on the morphological characteristics of the isolates, the fungi consisted of *Trichoderma* (2 isolates), *Aspergillus* (5 isolates), *Fusarium* (1 isolate), *Penicillium* (6 isolates). All isolates were antagonistic to *A. porri*. Endophytic fungus inhibition ranged from 17.21 – 55.93%. The four best isolates which have an inhibitory power above 50% were L2U1.4 isolates (*Trichoderma* sp.), L1D1.4 (*Trichoderma* sp.), L1U4.2 (*Aspergillus* sp.), and L1D5.3 (*Aspergillus* sp.).

Keywords : *Allium ascalonicum*, *Alternaria porri*, endophytic fungi, antagonistic test