

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

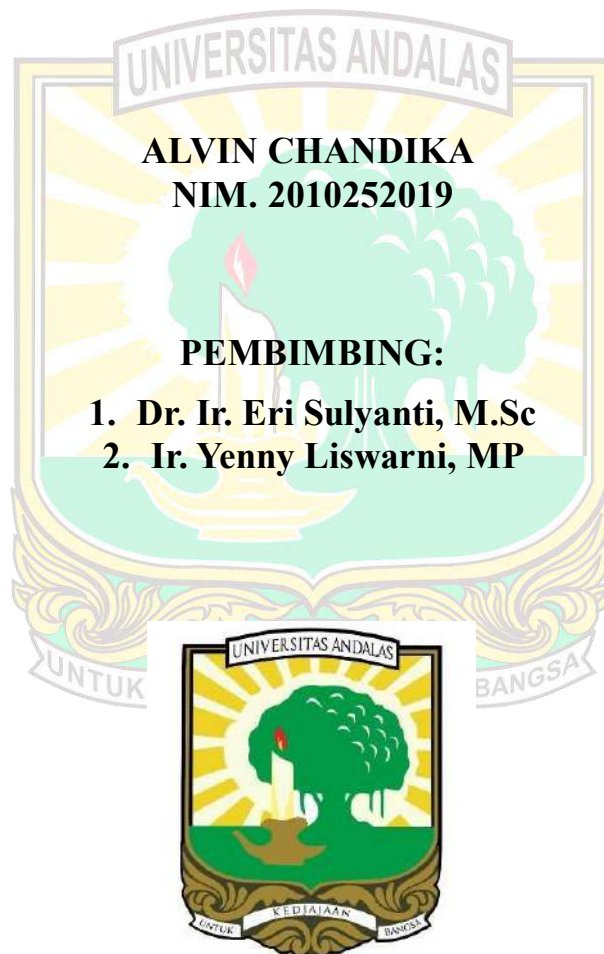
**SKRIPSI**

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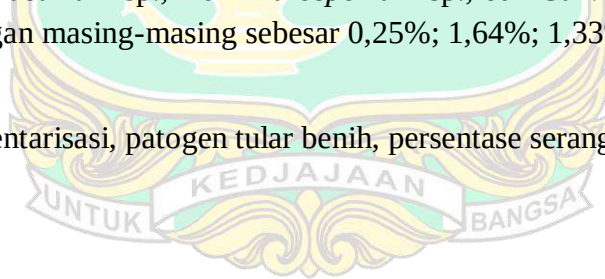
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# INVENTARISASI JAMUR PATOGEN TULAR BENIH PADA TIGA VARIETAS PADI DI KABUPATEN SOLOK

## Abstrak

Penyakit tular benih merupakan salah satu faktor penting yang mempengaruhi keberhasilan produksi tanaman padi. Penyakit ini disebabkan oleh patogen yang terbawa oleh benih, seperti jamur, bakteri, virus, dan nematoda. Patogen tular benih padi adalah mikroorganisme yang mampu menimbulkan kerusakan pada benih, sehingga menurunkan mutu benih padi dan berdampak pada penurunan produktivitas tanaman padi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis jamur patogen tular benih serta mengetahui persentase serangannya pada beberapa varietas padi di Kabupaten Solok. Varietas yang digunakan adalah Cisokan, Anak Daro, dan Inpari Gemah. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Fitopatologi, Departemen Proteksi Tanaman, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Andalas, Padang. Penelitian ini memiliki beberapa pengujian, 1) Isolasi dan identifikasi jamur patogen tular benih padi menggunakan metode blotter 2) Isolasi dan identifikasi jamur menggunakan metode tanam langsung 3) Pengujian daya kecambah benih padi menggunakan metode kertas. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan jenis jamur patogen tular benih yang ditemukan pada varietas yang diuji yaitu *Aspergillus* sp., *Fusarium* sp., *Helminthosporium* sp., dan *Curvularia* sp., dengan persentase serangan masing-masing sebesar 0,25%; 1,64%; 1,33%; dan 0,50%.

**Kata kunci:** inventarisasi, patogen tular benih, persentase serangan.



# INVENTORY OF SEED-BORNE PATHOGENIC FUNGI IN THREE RICE VARIETIES IN SOLOK REGENCY

## Abstract

Seed-borne diseases are one of the important factors affecting the success of rice production. These diseases are caused by pathogens carried by seeds, such as fungi, bacteria, viruses, and nematodes. Rice seed-borne pathogens are microorganisms that can cause damage to seeds, thereby reducing the quality of rice seeds and impacting rice crop productivity. This study aims to identify the types of seed-borne fungal pathogens and determine the percentage of their attack on several rice varieties in Solok Regency. The varieties used were Cisokan, Anak Daro, and Inpari Gemah. The research was conducted at the Phytopathology Laboratory, Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Andalas University, Padang. This study involved several tests: 1) Isolation and identification of seed-borne pathogenic fungi using the blotter method; 2) Isolation and identification of fungi using the direct planting method; 3) Testing the germination rate of rice seeds using the paper method. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the types of seed-borne pathogenic fungi found in the tested varieties were *Aspergillus* sp., *Fusarium* sp., *Helminthosporium* sp., and *Curvularia* sp., with attack rates of 0.25%, 1.64%, 1.33%, and 0.50%, respectively.

**Keywords:** inventory, seed-borne pathogens, infection rates.

