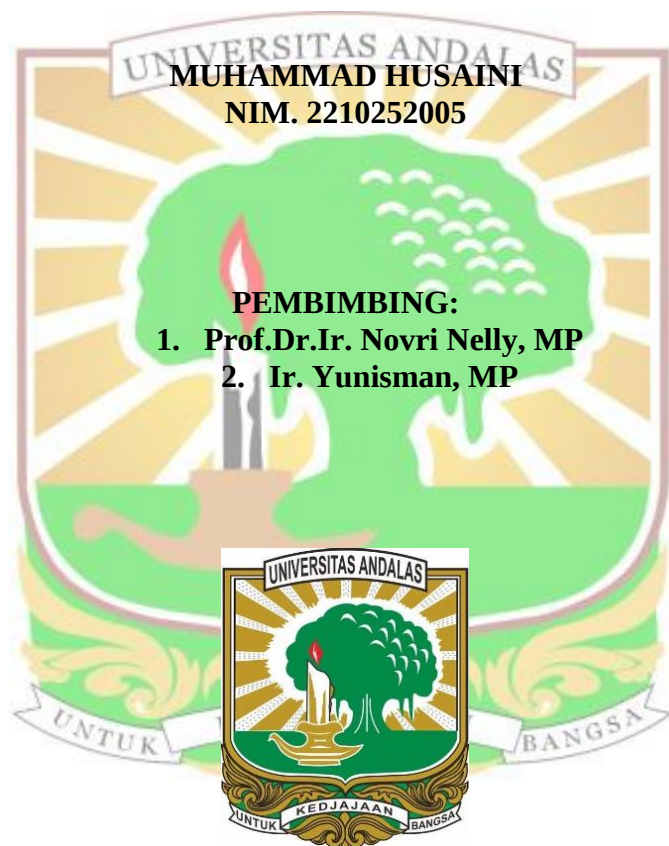


**EKSPLORASI NEMATODA PARASIT TUMBUHAN PADA
RIZOSFER PADI (*Oryza sativa* L.) SAWAH POKOK MURAH
DAN SAWAH KONVENSIONAL**

SKRIPSI

Oleh



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Abstrak

Nematoda merupakan salah satu organisme pengganggu tanaman padi (*Oryza sativa* L.). Perbedaan sistem budidaya padi, seperti Sawah Pokok Murah (SPM) dan sawah konvensional memengaruhi keberadaan dan kepadatan populasi nematoda parasit di daerah rizosfer. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis, kepadatan populasi, dan frekuensi kehadiran nematoda parasit pada rizosfer tanaman padi pada sistem budidaya SPM dan sawah konvensional. Pengambilan sampel tanah dilakukan secara *purposive sampling*. Sampel tanah diambil pada dua nagari, yaitu Nagari Balai Gurah dan Nagari Lasi, masing-masing pada lahan SPM dan sawah konvensional, dengan 10 titik pengambilan sampel secara zig-zag. Nematoda diekstraksi menggunakan corong *Baermann* modifikasi dan diidentifikasi secara morfologi menggunakan mikroskop binokuler. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada lahan SPM ditemukan empat genus nematoda parasit, yaitu *Ditylenchus* sp., *Meloidogyne* sp., *Aphelenchoides* sp., dan *Helicotylenchus* sp., sedangkan pada sawah konvensional ditemukan enam genus, yaitu *Ditylenchus* sp., *Meloidogyne* sp., *Aphelenchoides* sp., *Helicotylenchus* sp., *Pratylenchus* sp., dan *Xiphinema* sp. Kepadatan populasi nematoda parasit lebih tinggi pada lahan SPM dibandingkan sawah konvensional, dengan kepadatan tertinggi sebesar 0,2471 individu/cm³ pada lahan SPM dan terendah sebesar 0,0989 individu/cm³ pada sawah konvensional. Genus *Ditylenchus* sp. merupakan genus yang paling dominan dan memiliki frekuensi kehadiran absolut (100%) di seluruh lokasi pada kedua sistem budidaya.

Kata kunci: *Ditylenchus* sp., Nematoda parasit, Padi, Sawah Pokok Murah, Sawah konvensional

EXPLORATION OF PLANT PARASITIC NEMATODES IN THE RHIZOSPHERE OF RICE (*Oryza sativa* L.) IN SAWAH POKOK MURAH AND CONVENTIONAL RICE FIELDS

Abstract

Nematodes are one of the plant pests that attack rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). Differences in rice cultivation systems, such as the Sawah Pokok Murah (SPM) and conventional rice field systems, influence the occurrence and population density of plant-parasitic nematodes in the rice rhizosphere. This study aimed to determine the genera, population density, and frequency of occurrence of plant-parasitic nematodes in the rhizosphere of rice cultivated under the SPM and conventional rice field systems. Soil samples were collected using a purposive sampling method. Samples were taken from two villages, Nagari Balai Gurah and Nagari Lasi, in both SPM and conventional rice fields, with ten sampling points arranged in a zig-zag pattern. Nematodes were extracted using a modified Baermann funnel method and identified morphologically using a binocular microscope. The results showed that four genera of plant-parasitic nematodes were found in the SPM fields, namely *Ditylenchus* sp., *Meloidogyne* sp., *Aphelenchoides*, and *Helicotylenchus*, whereas six genera were identified in the conventional rice fields, namely *Ditylenchus*, *Meloidogyne*, *Aphelenchoides*, *Helicotylenchus* sp., *Pratylenchus* sp., and *Xiphinema* sp. The population density of plant-parasitic nematodes was higher in the SPM fields than in the conventional rice fields, with the highest density recorded in the SPM field (0.2471 individuals/cm³) and the lowest density in the conventional rice field (0.0989 individuals/cm³). The genus *Ditylenchus* sp. was the dominant genus and exhibited an absolute frequency of occurrence (100%) at all sampling sites under both cultivation systems.

Keywords: *Ditylenchus* sp., Parasitic nematodes, Rice, Sawah Pokok Murah, Conventional rice fields