

## RINGKASAN

*Spodoptera frugiperda* J.E. Smith merupakan hama invasif pada tanaman jagung di Indonesia. Pengendalian *S. frugiperda* di Kabupaten Banyumas pada umumnya masih menggunakan insektisida kimia sintetis yang diketahui menimbulkan dampak negatif, sehingga perlu adanya alternatif pengendalian yang ramah lingkungan. Salah satu alternatif pengendalian *S. frugiperda* dengan menggunakan jamur entomopatogen. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kerapatan konidia *Fusarium oxysporum*, frekuensi aplikasi dan interaksi keduanya terhadap mortalitas, pertumbuhan dan aktivitas makan *S. frugiperda*.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Perlindungan Tanaman, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman pada Bulan Oktober 2023 – Januari 2024. Penelitian menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL) faktorial yang terdiri dari 2 faktor dan 3 ulangan. Faktor pertama yaitu frekuensi aplikasi yang terdiri dari 4 taraf,  $F_0$ = tanpa aplikasi,  $F_1$ = 2 kali aplikasi,  $F_2$ = 3 kali aplikasi, dan  $F_3$ = 4 kali aplikasi. Faktor kedua yaitu kerapatan konidia *F. oxysporum* yang terdiri dari 4 taraf,  $S_0$ = aquades,  $S_1$ = kerapatan konidia  $10^6$ ,  $S_2$ = kerapatan konidia  $10^7$ , dan  $S_3$ = kerapatan konidia  $10^8$ . Data yang diperoleh dari hasil penelitian dilakukan analisis dengan ANOVA pada taraf 5% dan dilanjutkan dengan DMRT (*Duncan Multiple Range Test*). Variabel yang diamati pada penelitian ini yaitu mortalitas larva *S. frugiperda*, persentase pupa *S. frugiperda* terbentuk, persentase imago *S. frugiperda* terbentuk dan aktivitas makan *S. frugiperda*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa jamur *F. oxysporum* dengan kerapatan  $10^8$  konidia/ml menyebabkan mortalitas *S. frugiperda* sebesar 86,67%, persentase kegagalan pembentukan pupa dan imago tertinggi sebesar 86,67% dan 87,72% serta menunjukkan penurunan konsumsi pakan larva tertinggi dibanding kontrol sebesar 46%. Perlakuan frekuensi aplikasi jamur *F. oxysporum* yang paling efektif yaitu frekuensi aplikasi 4 kali dimana dapat menyebabkan mortalitas larva *S. frugiperda* sebesar 55%, persentase kegagalan pembentukan pupa dan imago sebesar 55% dan 60% serta menunjukkan penurunan konsumsi pakan larva tertinggi dibanding kontrol sebesar 32%. Interaksi antara kerapatan konidia  $10^8$  konidia/ml dan frekuensi aplikasi *F. oxysporum* sebanyak 4 kali paling efektif, dimana dapat menyebabkan mortalitas larva *S. frugiperda* sebesar 96,67%, persentase kegagalan pembentukan pupa dan imago tertinggi sebesar 96,67% dan 100%.

## SUMMARY

*Spodoptera frugiperda* J.E. Smith is an invasive pest on corn plants in Indonesia. The control of *S. frugiperda* in Banyumas Regency generally still relies on synthetic chemical insecticides, which are known to cause negative impacts, thus necessitating environmentally friendly alternative control methods. One such alternative control method is the use of entomopathogenic fungi. This study aims to determine the effect of *Fusarium oxysporum* conidia density, application frequency, and their interaction on the mortality, growth, and feeding activity of *S. frugiperda*.

The research was conducted at the Plant Protection Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Jenderal Soedirman University, from October 2023 to January 2024. The study used a factorial Completely Randomized Design consisting of 2 factors and 3 replications. The first factor is the application frequency, which consists of 4 levels: F0 = no application, F1 = 2 applications, F2 = 3 applications, and F3 = 4 applications. The second factor is the density of *F. oxysporum* conidia, which consists of 4 levels: S0 = distilled water, S1 = conidia density of  $10^6$ , S2 = conidia density of  $10^7$ , and S3 = conidia density of  $10^8$ . Data obtained from the study were analyzed using ANOVA at a 5% significance level and followed by DMRT (Duncan Multiple Range Test). The observed variables in this study include the mortality of *S. frugiperda* larvae, the percentage of *S. frugiperda* pupae formed, the percentage of *S. frugiperda* adults formed, and the feeding activity of *S. frugiperda*.

The research results show that the fungus *F. oxysporum* at a density of  $10^8$  conidia/ml caused 86.67% mortality of *S. frugiperda*, the highest pupal and adult formation failure percentages of 86.67% and 87.72%, and shows a reduction in larval feed consumption compared to the control by 46%. The most effective application frequency of *F. oxysporum* was 4 times, causing 55% larval mortality of *S. frugiperda*, with pupal and adult formation failure percentages of 55% and 60%, and shows a reduction in larval feed consumption compared to the control by 32%. The interaction between a conidia density of  $10^8$  conidia/ml and an application frequency of 4 times was the most effective, causing 96.67% larval mortality of *S. frugiperda*, with the highest pupal and adult formation failure percentages of 96.67% and 100%.