

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui (1) beragam jenis jamur patogen tular-benih pada lima varietas padi, dan (2) persentase daya kecambah pada lima varietas padi. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Karantina Pertanian Kelas I Semarang, dari bulan Maret sampai dengan Mei 2019. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Lengkap dengan 5 perlakuan dan 5 ulangan, perlakuan terdiri atas Varietas Inpago Unsoed 1, Inpago Unsoed Parimas, IR64, Ciherang, dan Situ Bagendit. Isolasi dan identifikasi jamur patogen tular-benih dilakukan pada *blotter test* dan medium PDA, dengan pengamatan di bawah mikroskop stereo dan kompon, kemudian dibandingkan dengan pustaka. Variabel yang diamati yaitu morfologi koloni patogen, morfologi patogen, dan daya kecambah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) jenis jamur patogen tular-benih yang dijumpai, yaitu *Alternaria padwickii* Ganguly, *Aspergillus flavus* Link, *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem, *Curvularia lunata* (Wakker) Boedjin, *Curvularia pallescens* Boedjin, *Drechslera oryzae* Breda de Haan, *Fusarium semitectum* Berk. & Rav. [W&R, G,B,J], *Rhizoctonia solani* J. G. Kuhn, *Rhizopus oryzae* Went & Prins. Geerl., dan *Tilletia barclayana* Bref., dan (2) uji daya kecambah menunjukkan bahwa masing-masing varietas benih padi memiliki persentase daya kecambah benih yang berbeda. Daya kecambah benih berturut-turut pada varietas IR64, Ciherang, Inpago Unsoed 1, Inpago Unsoed Parimas, dan Situ Bagendit sebesar 85,75, 81,75, 80,25, 76,5, dan 70%.

Kata Kunci: Inventarisasi, Jamur patogen tular-benih, Varietas padi.

ABSTRACT

*This research aimed to know (1) various types of seed-borne pathogenic fungi in five paddy varieties, and (2) germination percentage of five paddy varieties. The research was conducted at the Laboratory of Class I Agricultural Quarantine Institute Semarang, from March until May 2019. This research used completely Randomized Design with five treatments and five replicates. The treatments were Inpago Unsoed 1, Inpago Unsoed Parimas, IR64, Ciherang, and Situ Bagendit varieties. Isolation and identification of seed-borne pathogenic fungi was carried out on blotter test and PDA observed under stereo and compound microscope, then compared to literatures. Variables observed were pathogenic colonies morphology, fungal pathogen morphology, and germination percentage. Result of the research showed that (1) various type of seed-borne pathogenic fungi found were *Alternaria padwickii* Ganguly, *Aspergillus flavus* Link, *Aspergillus niger* van Tieghem, *Curvularia lunata* (Wakker) Boedjin, *Curvularia pallescens* Boedjin, *Drechslera oryzae* Breda de Haan, *Fusarium semitectum* Berk. & Rav. [W&R, G,B,J], *Rhizoctonia solani* J. G. Kuhn, *Rhizopus oryzae* Went & Prins. Geerl., dan *Tilletia barclayana* Bref., and (2) every paddy variety differed seed germination percentage. The germination percentage was found from IR64 to Ciherang, Inpago Unsoed 1, Inpago Unsoed Parimas, and Situ Bagendit as 85.75, 81.75, 80.25, 76.5, and 70%, respectively.*

Keywords: Inventory, Seed-borne pathogenic fungi, Paddy varieties.