INTISARI

Beras merupakan makanan pokok bagi mayoritas penduduk di Indonesia. Akan tetapi produksi padi di Indonesia dan juga di dunia saat ini masih terhambat oleh adanya serangan OPT, termasuk diantaranya penyakit busuk pelepah yang disebabkan oleh *Sarocladium oryzae* dan *Fusarium* sp. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perkembangan intensitas, insidensi, frekuensi isolasi pada lahan organik dan non organik. Penelitian dilakukan di lahan padi di Kapanewon Nanggulan, Kulon Progo dan Laboratorium Ilmu Penyakit Tumbuhan Departemen Hama dan Penyakit Tumbuhan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa insidensi dan intensitas penyakit busuk pelepah pada 55, 62, 76, 83, dan 90 hst yang terjadi di lahan organik dan non organik tidak menunjukkan pengaruh yang berbeda nyata. Hasil identifikasi menunjukkan patogen penyebab busuk pelepah padi yaitu S*arocladium oryzae* dan *Fusarium* sp. Frekuensi isolasi yang didapatkan pada 62, 74, dan 90 hst menunjukkan *Sarocladium oryzae* lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan *Fusarium* sp.

Kata kunci : Busuk pelepah padi, frekuensi isolasi, *Fusarium* sp. non organik, organik, *Sarocladium oryzae*

ABSTRACT

Rice is a staple food for the majority of the population in Indonesia. However, rice production in Indonesia and also in the world is currently still hampered by pest attacks, including sheath rot disease caused by *Sarocladium oryzae* and *Fusarium* sp. This study aims to determine the development of the intensity, incidence, frequency of isolation of *Sarocladium oryzae* and *Fusarium* sp. on organic and non-organic of paddy fields. This research was conducted on paddy fields in Nanggulan District, Kulon Progo and the Laboratory of Plant Diseases, Department of Plant Pests and Diseases, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta. The results showed that the incidence and intensity of sheath rot disease at 55, 62, 76, 83, and 90 dap which occurred on organic and non-organic of paddy fields did not show significantly different effects. The identification results showed that the pathogens causing sheath rot in rice were *Sarocladium oryzae* and *Fusarium* sp. The isolation frequencies obtained at 62, 74, and 90 dap showed that *Sarocladium oryzae* was higher than that of *Fusarium* sp.

Keywords: *Fusarium* sp., isolation frequency, non organic, organic, rice sheath rot, *Sarocladium oryzae*