INTISARI

PERKEMBANGAN PENYAKIT MOLER PADA LAHAN SAWAH DAN LAHAN PASIR PANTAI DI KABUPATEN BANTUL

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Bawang merah (*Allium cepa* var. *aggregatum*) merupakan satu dari sekian banyak jenis sayuran unggulan yang sejak lama telah diusahakan oleh petani secara intensif. Dalam budidaya bawang merah khususnya di Bantul, Yogyakarta dilakukan di atas tanah sawah dan lahan berpasir. Namun, dalam usaha budidaya bawang merah memiliki banyak hambatan seperti kondisi iklim, tanah, benih tanaman, hama dan penyakit tanaman. Salah satu penyakit yang dapat menyerang pertanaman bawang merah yaitu adalah penyakit moler yang disebabkan oleh jamur *Fusarium sp*. dimana patogen ini merupakan patogen tular tanah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbedaan kejadian penyakit moler pada budidaya yang dilakukan di lahan sawah dan lahan pasir pantai. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan melakukan pengamatan gejala di lapang, baik pada lahan sawah maupun lahan pasir pantai. Pengamatan di lapang dilakukan di Lahan Pertanian Kecamatan Kretek, Bantul pada bulan Desember 2020 hingga April 2021 dan disusun dalam Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL). Pengamatan dilakukan pada dua musim tanam. Pengamatan dilakukan satu kali setiap minggu selama lima minggu setelah masa tanam. Hasil dari pengamatan menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan signifikan kejadian penyakit di lahan sawah dan lahan pasir pantai selama lima minggu pengamatan baik pada musim tanam pertama maupun kedua. Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa terjadi kenaikan kejadian penyakit pada tiap minggu pengamatan pada lahan sawah dan lahan pasir pantai di musim tanam satu dan dua.

Kata kunci: Bawang merah, insidensi, penyakit moler, sawah, pasir pantai

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ABSTRACT

DEVELOPMENT OF TWISTED DISEASE IN BANTUL RICE FIELD AND COASTAL AREA

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Shallots (*Allium cepa* var. *aggregatum*) are one of the many types of superior vegetables that farmers have cultivated intensively for a long time. Shallot cultivation, especially in Bantul, Yogyakarta, is carried out on rice fields and coast area. However, the shallot cultivation business has many obstacles such as climate conditions, soil, plant seeds, pests and plant diseases. One of the diseases that can attack shallot plantings is twisted disease caused by the fungus Fusarium sp. where this pathogen is a soil-borne pathogen. This research aims to determine the difference in the incidence of twisting disease in cultivation carried out in rice fields and coastal area. This research was carried out by observing symptoms in the field, both in rice fields and coastal area. Field observations were carried out on agricultural land in Kretek District, Bantul from December 2020 to April 2021 and were arranged in a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD). Observations were made in two growing seasons. Observations were made once every week for five weeks after the planting period. The results of the observations showed that there was no significant difference in the incidence of disease in rice fields and coastal area during the five weeks of observation in both the first and second growing seasons. The research results also showed that there was an increase in the incidence of disease in each week of observation in rice fields and coastal area during the first and second planting periods.

Keyword : *Shallot, twisted disease, plant disease incidence, field, sand*

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