INTISARI

Tanaman padi (*Oryza sativa* L.) merupakan komoditas tanaman pangan utama sebagian besar penduduk dunia termasuk Indonesia. Padi Gamagora 7 merupakan varietas padi unggul dan tahan terhadap wereng batang cokelat dan beberapa penyakit yang dilepaskan oleh Universitas Gadjah Mada. Bakteri *Enterococcus* sp. dan *Raoultella terrigena* PCM 8 merupakan bakteri yang dapat menginduksi ketahanan tanaman padi terhadap cekaman kekeringan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah inokulasi bakteri *Enterococcus* sp. dan *R. terrigena* PCM 8 berpengaruh terhadap perkembangan penyakit pada tanaman padi. Penelitian ini dilakukan di lahan percobaan blok 1 Pusat Inovasi Agroteknologi, Kalitirto, Sleman dan Laboratorium Penyakit Tumbuhan Departemen Hama dan Penyakit Tumbuhan Universitas Gadjah Mada. Penelitian dilakukan dengan melakukan pengamatan insidensi dan intensitas penyakit pada tanaman padi, serta identifikasi terhadap patogen penyebab penyakit. Pengamatan di lapangan menunjukkan adanya beberapa penyakit pada tanaman padi, yakni hawar daun bakteri, bercak cokelat, busuk pelepah, dan *stuckburn*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perlakuan kekeringan, serta inokulasi bakteri *Enterococcus* sp. dan *R. terrigena* PCM 8 tidak berpengaruh terhadap perkembangan penyakit hawar daun bakteri. Pada penyakit bercak cokelat, interaksi antara perlakuan kering dan inokulasi *Enterococcus* sp. berpengaruh dalam menghambat perkembangan penyakit. Pada penyakit busuk pelepah, perlakuan inokulasi bakteri *Enterococcus* sp dan *R. terrigena* PCM 8 berpengaruh dalam meningkatkan intensitas penyakit. Pada penyakit *stuckburn*, perlakuan inokulasi bakteri *Enterococcus* sp. dan *R. terrigena* PCM 8 berpengaruh dalam menurunkan intensitas penyakit.

Kata kunci: *Enterococcus* sp., Gamagora 7, padi, penyakit, *Raoultella terrigena*

ABSTRACT

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is a primary food crop commodity for a significant portion of the world's population, including Indonesia. Gamagora 7 is a superior variety of rice resistant to brown planthoppers and several diseases released by Universitas Gadjah Mada. The bacteria *Enterococcus* sp. and *Raoultella terrigena* PCM 8 are capable of inducing rice plant resilience to drought stress. This research aims to determine the effect of inoculation with *Enterococcus* sp. and *R. terrigena* PCM 8 bacteria on the development of diseases in rice plants. The study was conducted in the experimental field block 1 of the Agrotechnology Innovation Center, Kalitirto, Sleman, and the Plant Disease Laboratory of the Department of Plant Pests and Diseases at Universitas Gadjah Mada. The research involved observations of disease incidence and intensity in rice plants, as well as the identification of the pathogens causing the diseases. Field observations indicated the presence of several diseases on rice plants, such as bacterial leaf blight, brown spots, sheath rot, and stuckburn. The results showed that drought treatment, as well as inoculation with *Enterococcus* sp. and *R. terrigena* PCM 8 had no effect on the development of bacterial leaf blight. In brown spot disease, the interaction between dry treatment and inoculation of *Enterococcus* sp. influence in inhibiting the development of the disease. In sheath rot disease, the bacterial inoculation treatment of *Enterococcus* sp and *R. terrigena* PCM 8 has an effect on increasing the intensity of the disease. In stuckburn disease, the bacterial inoculation treatment is *Enterococcus* sp. and *R. terrigena* PCM 8 has an effect on reducing disease intensity.

Key word: diseases, *Enterococcus* sp., Gamagora 7, *Raoultella terrigena*, rice