

PENYAKIT JAMUR PENTING PADA RUMPUT ODOT (*Pennisetum purpureum* cv. Mott) DI KEBUN KOLEKSI FAKULTAS PETERNAKAN

INTISARI

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Tanaman rumput pakan maupun tanaman pangan yang sakit banyak disebabkan oleh jamur patogen. Pertumbuhan jamur dan penyebaran penyakit didukung oleh faktor lingkungan yang optimal yaitu suhu dan kelembaban yang tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penyakit penting yang disebabkan oleh jamur pada rumput odot. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada bulan Juli – Agustus 2023. Lokasi penelitian di Kebun Koleksi Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Gadjah Mada sedangkan isolasi jamur dan identifikasi gejala penyakit dilakukan di Laboratorium Ilmu Penyakit Tumbuhan Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Gadjah Mada. Sampel yang diambil yaitu rumput odot yang menunjukkan gejala penyakit jamur dari empat petak lahan dengan ukuran masing-masing 3 x 4 meter dengan menggunakan metode eksploratif, kemudian sampel dibawa ke laboratorium untuk diisolasi dan diidentifikasi. Rumput odot yang bergejala penyakit ditanam pada media *potato dextrose agar* (PDA) dan dibiarkan tumbuh sampai tujuh hari dan dilakukan pengamatan pertumbuhan jamur secara berkala. Analisis data secara deskriptif berdasarkan karakter morfologis jamur. Identifikasi jamur dilakukan dengan pendekatan morfologi yaitu mikromorfologi yang meliputi struktur hifa, konidia dan bentuk spora. Sedangkan makromorfologi meliputi warna koloni, bentuk koloni dan tekstur koloni. Identifikasi morfologi jamur sampai tingkat genus berdasarkan literatur Barnett dan Hunter (1972) dan Watanabe (2002). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat empat jenis penyakit penting yang disebabkan oleh jamur pada rumput odot. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan penyakit yang ditemukan pada rumput odot adalah penyakit layu busuk ujung daun, penyakit busuk batang, penyakit hawar daun dan penyakit blas daun.

Kata kunci : Rumput odot, jamur patogen, penyakit jamur

**IMPORTANT FUNGAL DISEASES OF DWARF ELEPHANT GRASS
(*Pennisetum purpureum* cv. Mott) IN THE COLLECTION FIELD
FACULTY OF ANIMAL SCIENCE**

ABSTRACT

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Many diseased forage and food crops are caused by fungal pathogens. Fungal growth and disease spread are supported by optimal environmental factors, namely high temperature and humidity. This study aims to determine important diseases caused by fungi on dwarf elephant grass. The research was conducted from July to August 2023. The research location was in the Collection Field of the Faculty of Animal Science, Gadjah Mada University, while fungal isolation and identification of disease symptoms were carried out at the Plant Disease Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Gadjah Mada University. Samples taken were dwarf elephant grass that showed symptoms of fungal disease from four plots of land with a size of 3 x 4 meters each using the exploratory method, then the samples were taken to the laboratory for isolation and identification. Symptomatic dwarf elephant grass was planted on potato dextrose agar (PDA) media and allowed to grow for up to seven days and periodic observations of fungal growth were made. Data analysis was descriptive based on the morphological characters of the fungus. Fungal identification is carried out with a morphological approach, namely micromorphology which includes the structure of hyphae, conidia and spore shape. While macromorphology includes colony color, colony shape and colony texture. The identification of fungal morphology to the genus level is based on the literature of Barnett and Hunter (1972) and Watanabe (2002). The results showed that there were four important types of diseases caused by fungi on dwarf elephant grass. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the diseases found on dwarf elephant grass are leaf tip rot wilt disease, stem rot, leaf blight and leaf blast.

Keywords : dwarf elephant grass, pathogenic fungi, fungal disease