

Intisari

Rhizobia merupakan kelompok bakteri yang hidup di tanah atau di dalam bintil akar sebagai hasil simbiosisnya dengan tanaman legum. Setiap jenis rhizobia memiliki kecocokan dengan tanaman legum tertentu sebagai inangnya dan menentukan efektivitas penambatan nitrogen. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengisolasi bakteri pembintil akar dari rhizosfer *Arachis hypogaea*, dan mengetahui ragam bakteri tersebut berdasarkan karakter fenotipik. Sumber isolat diambil secara random pada tanah rhizosfer yang ditumbuhi kacang tanah. Sumber isolat diperkaya dalam *plastic pouch* dengan menggunakan legum perangkap, meliputi *Macroptilium artropurpureum*, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, dan *Vigna* sp. Isolasi dilakukan dengan metode “*streak plating*” menggunakan bintil akar tanaman perangkap. Isolat kemudian diuji kemampuan membentuk bintil pada *Macroptilium artropurpureum*, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *Vigna* sp., dan *Arachis hypogaea*. Selanjutnya, isolat dikarakterisasi secara fenotipik melalui uji morfologi dan fisiologi. Hasil isolasi diperoleh 1 isolat dari bintil akar tanaman *Macroptilium artropurpureum* dan 9 isolat dari bintil akar tanaman *Vigna* sp. Berdasarkan uji 3-ketolaktosa, didapat 6 isolat termasuk genus *Agrobacterium* sp. dan 4 isolat termasuk genus *Rhizobium*. Keempat isolat terpilih memiliki keragaman dengan koefisien antara 0,29-0,83.

Kata kunci: rhizosfer *Arachis hypogaea*, *Macroptilium artropurpureum*, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *Vigna* sp., bakteri pembintil akar.

ABSTRACT

Rhizobia is bacteria that live in the soil or root nodules as a result of symbiotic mutualism with legumes. Each of rhizobia has suitability with particular legumes that would affect the effectivity of nitrogen fixation. The aim of this research was to isolate rhizobia from *Arachis hypogaea*'s rhizosphere and to know the rhizobia diversity based on phenotypic characters. Source isolates were randomly taken from rhizosphere were grown peanut. Source isolates enriched in plastic pouches with trapping plants, includes *Macroptilium artropurpureum*, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *Vigna* sp. Isolation was conducted by "streak plating" using root nodules of trapping plants. All isolate were tested for their ability to form nodules in *Macroptilium artropurpureum*, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *Vigna* sp. and *Arachis hypogaea*. Isolates were characterized based on phenotypic traits by morphological and physiological tests. There were 1 isolate obtained from *Macroptilium artropurpureum* and 9 isolates from *Vigna* sp. Based on, 3-ketolaktose test showed that 6 isolates belong to genus *Agrobacterium* sp. and 4 isolates belong to genus *Rhizobium*. Four selected isolates have diversity with a coefficient 0,29-0,83.

Keywords: *Arachis hypogaea* rhizosphere, *Macroptilium artropurpureum*, *Phaseolus vulgaris*, *Vigna* sp., legume nodulating bacteria.