

INTISARI

Bawang merah merupakan komoditas utama di kecamatan Sukomoro Kabupaten Nganjuk Jawa Timur, akan tetapi pada budidaya mengalami kendala yaitu penyakit tanaman, khususnya yang di sebabkan oleh jamur patogen. Oleh karena itu perlu dilakukan penelitian yang bertujuan untuk menginventarisasi dan mengidentifikasi jamur patogen pada tanaman bawang merah serta mengevaluasi gejala serangan pada tanaman bawang merah. Penelitian dilaksanakan menggunakan metode survei di empat desa yang menjadi sentra bawang merah di Kecamatan Sukomoro. Pengambilan sampel tanaman bergejala penyakit dilakukan menggunakan metode *purposive* sampling di tiga lahan di empat desa. Penelitian dilakukan dengan dua tahap yaitu (1) inventarisasi tanaman bergejala penyakit jamur di lapangan dan (2) identifikasi jamur patogen di laboratorium. Hasil pengamatan di lapangan ditemukan berbagai gejala seperti daun melengkung dan berkelek, daun menguning, beberapa daun kering dan patah, ditemukan spora berwarna hitam dan umbi membusuk, dan terdapat spora putih pada umbi. Hasil penelitian ini teridentifikasi empat jenis jamur patogen di bawang merah yaitu *Fusarium* sp., *Alternaria porri*, *Phytophthora porri*, dan *Stemphylium*.

Kata kunci: Patogen jamur, Gejala penyakit, *Fusarium* sp., *Alternaria porri*, *Phytophthora porri*, dan *Stemphylium*.

ABSTRACT

*Shallot is the main commodity in Sukomoro sub-district, Nganjuk regency of East Java. However, shallot plant often attacked by plant diseases, especially it caused by fungi. Therefore, it is important to conduct research to inventory and identify pathogenic fungi on shallot plants and evaluate the symptoms of the diseases in shallot plants. The research was conducted using field survey in four villages which became the center of shallot in Sukomoro District. Symptomatic sampling of the plant was collected using purposive sampling method in three fields in each four villages. The study was conducted in two steps: (1) inventory of symptomatic plants of fungal disease in the field and (2) identification of pathogenic fungi in the laboratory. Field observations found various symptoms such as curved and twisty leaves, yellowing leaves, dry and broken leaves, black spores and tubers rotted, and white spores on the tubers. The results of this study identified four pathogenic fungi in the shallot which are *Fusarium sp.*, *Alternaria porri*, *Phytophthora porri*, and *Stemphylium*.*

*Keywords: fungal pathogens, Disease symptoms, *Fusarium sp.*, *Alternaria porri*, *Phytophthora porri*, and *Stemphylium*.*