

**IDENTIFIKASI JENIS PENYAKIT DAN INSIDENSINYA PADA
TANAMAN PADI (*Oryza sativa* L.) ASAL LAHAN ORGANIK
DAN KONVENSIONAL**

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ABSTRAK

Padi merupakan komoditas tanaman pangan utama yang memiliki konsumsi tinggi di Indonesia, sehingga keberadaan penyakit menjadi faktor krusial dalam produksi padi. Perbedaan sistem budidaya kerap mempengaruhi keberadaan patogen dan insidensi penyakitnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis, karakteristik dan insidensi penyakit di lahan organik dan konvensional dengan metode deskriptif eksploratif yang terdiri dari wawancara dan survei lapangan, pengamatan gejala di lapangan, dan pengamatan mikroskopis di laboratorium. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan metode kuadran yang berjumlah 5 titik. Pada setiap titik berukuran 2×2 m, diambil sebanyak 16 rumpun padi sehingga terdapat 80 sampel tanaman padi pada setiap lahan dan diidentifikasi secara makromorfologi (di lapangan) dan mikromorfologi (di laboratorium). Pengamatan dilakukan pada tanaman padi pada fase vegetatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya perbedaan jenis dan tingkat insidensi penyakit pada kedua sistem budidaya padi. Pada lahan organik ditemukan penyakit Blas, Layu Fusarium, Bercak Daun Coklat Sempit, Bercak Coklat, Hawar Pelepah, dan Hawar Daun Bakteri. Sedangkan pada lahan konvensional ditemukan penyakit serupa, namun tidak ditemukan adanya penyakit Hawar Pelepah. Hasil perhitungan insidensi penyakit pada lahan organik yaitu Blas (28,75%), Layu Fusarium (21,25%), Hawar Pelepah (7,5%), Bercak Daun (32,5%), Bercak Coklat (28,75%), dan Hawar Daun Bakteri (55%). Sedangkan insidensi pada lahan konvensional yaitu Blas (10%), fusarium (26,25%), Bercak Daun (16,25%), Bercak Coklat (51,25%), dan Hawar Daun Bakteri (50%). Dari hasil identifikasi menunjukkan bahwa sistem budidaya berpengaruh terhadap jenis dan insidensi penyakit yang muncul. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, diperlukan penerapan pengendalian penyakit yang lebih tepat pada masing-masing praktik budidaya, terkhusus pada penyakit dengan insidensi tertinggi untuk menekan kerusakan dan meningkatkan kesehatan tanaman.

Kata-kata kunci: insidensi, konvensional, organik, padi, penyakit.

**IDENTIFICATION OF DISEASE TYPES AND THEIR INCIDENCE IN
RICE (*Oryza sativa* L.) FROM ORGANIC AND CONVENTIONAL FIELDS**

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ABSTRACT

Rice is a major food crop with high consumption in Indonesia, making the presence of diseases a crucial factor in rice production. Differences in cultivation systems often affect the presence of pathogens and the incidence of diseases. This study aims to identify the types, characteristics, and incidence of diseases in organic and conventional fields using a descriptive exploratory method consisting of interviews and field surveys, observation of symptoms in the field, and microscopic observation in the laboratory. Sample collection was conducted using a quadrat method consisting of 5 points. At each point measuring 2×2 meters, 16 clumps of rice were taken, resulting in 80 rice plant samples per field, which were identified based on macromorphology (in the field) and micromorphology (in the laboratory). Observations were conducted on rice plants during the vegetative phase. The study results showed differences in the types and levels of disease incidence between the two rice cultivation systems. In organic fields, Blast disease, fusarium wilt, narrow brown leaf spot, brown spot, sheath blight, and bacterial leaf blight were found. Meanwhile, in conventional fields, similar diseases were found, but sheath blight was not observed. The calculation of disease incidence in organic fields was as follows: Blast (28.75%), fusarium wilt (21.25%), sheath blight (7.5%), leaf spot (32.5%), brown spot (28.75%), and bacterial leaf blight (55%). In conventional fields, the incidence was: Blast (10%), fusarium wilt (26.25%), leaf spot (16.25%), brown spot (51.25%), and bacterial leaf blight (50%). Meanwhile, the incidence in conventional fields was Blast (10%), Fusarium (26.25%), leaf spot (16.25%), brown spot (51.25%), and bacterial leaf blight (50%). The identification results indicated that the cultivation system affects the types and incidence of diseases. Based on this, it is necessary to implement more appropriate disease control measures for each cultivation practice, especially for the most prevalent diseases, to minimize damage and improve plant health.

Keywords: incidence, conventional, organic, rice, disease.