

**IDENTIFIKASI JENIS JAMUR RIZOSFER  
PERKEBUNAN TOMAT (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.)  
DI DESA BUAHAN DAN DESA PINGGAN,  
KECAMATAN KINTAMANI  
KABUPATEN BANGLI**

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**ABSTRAK**

Pentingnya sektor pertanian, khususnya budidaya tomat di wilayah Kintamani yang berkaitan dengan kesehatan tanaman dan produktivitas hasil panen. Penurunan produksi tomat diduga terkait serangan patogen jamur di rizosfer yang mempengaruhi kesehatan tanaman. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengidentifikasi jenis jamur rizosfer yang ada di dua lokasi perkebunan tomat serta kaitan antara jenis jamur dengan praktik pertanian di masing-masing lokasi. Metode penelitian adalah deskriptif eksploratif dengan pengambilan sampel tanah secara sistematis pada dua lokasi yang berbeda, kemudian isolasi dan identifikasi dilakukan di laboratorium. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat tiga genus jamur rizosfer pada masing-masing lokasi penelitian yang teridentifikasi pada Desa Buahhan meliputi genus *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium* dan *Trichoderma*, sedangkan pada Desa Pinggan ditemukan genus *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, dan *Fusarium*. Secara umum, *Penicillium* merupakan genus yang paling tinggi persentasenya di kedua lokasi penelitian. Desa Buahhan dicirikan oleh ditemukannya *Trichoderma* yang berperan sebagai agen hayati pengendali patogen serta ketiadaan *Fusarium*, sedangkan Desa Pinggan terisolasi *Fusarium*, patogen yang berbahaya bagi tanaman, dan ketiadaan *Trichoderma*. Perbedaan ini berkaitan erat dengan perbedaan praktik pertanian seperti pemberian pupuk dan penggunaan pestisida kimia. Kesimpulan menyatakan bahwa tingginya persentase jamur rizosfer sangat dipengaruhi oleh sistem pengelolaan tanah, yang berdampak pada kesehatan rizosfer dan produktivitas tomat. Temuan ini menjadi dasar ilmiah penting untuk pengembangan strategi pengelolaan perkebunan tomat yang lebih ramah lingkungan dan berkelanjutan.

**Kata Kunci:** Jamur rizosfer, Kintamani, Tomat.

**IDENTIFICATION OF RHIZOSPHERE FUNGI  
SPECIES IN TOMATO (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) PLANTATION AREAS IN  
BUAHAN VILLAGE AND PINGGAN VILLAGE,  
KINTAMANI DISTRICT  
BANGLI REGENCY**

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***ABSTRACT***

The importance of the agricultural sector, particularly tomato cultivation in the Kintamani region, is related to plant health and crop productivity. The decline in tomato production is thought to be related to fungal pathogen attacks in the rhizosphere, which affect plant health. The objective of this study was to identify the types of rhizosphere fungi present in two tomato plantation locations and to determine the relationship between the types of fungi and agricultural practices in each location. The research method was descriptive exploratory with systematic soil sampling at two different locations, followed by isolation and identification in the laboratory. The results showed that there were three genera of rhizosphere fungi at each research location. In Buahan Village, the identified genera were *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, and *Trichoderma*, while in Pinggan Village, the identified genera were *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium*, and *Fusarium*. In general, *Penicillium* was the genus with the highest percentage at both research locations. Buahan Village is characterized by the isolation of *Trichoderma*, which acts as a biological agent that controls pathogens, and the absence of *Fusarium*, while Pinggan Village is isolated by *Fusarium*, a pathogen that is harmful to plants, and the absence of *Trichoderma*. These differences are closely related to differences in agricultural practices such as fertilizer application and the use of chemical pesticides. The conclusion states that the high percentage of rhizosphere fungi is greatly influenced by soil management systems, which have an impact on rhizosphere health and tomato productivity. These findings provide an important scientific basis for the development of more environmentally friendly and sustainable tomato farm management strategies.

Keywords: Rhizosphere fungi, Kintamani, Tomato.