

## **ABSTRAK**

### **AKTIVITAS FUNGISIDA DARI ISOLAT *ACTINOMYCETES* 19C38A1 GORONTALO HASIL FERMENTASI PADA BEBERAPA MEDIA**

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Sebagian besar budidaya pertanian sering sekali terkena penyakit tanaman yang disebabkan oleh jamur patogen seperti *Fusarium oxysporum*. Mikroorganisme *Actinomycetes* bisa menjadi solusi karena dapat menghasilkan senyawa bioaktif seperti alkaloid yang dapat digunakan sebagai antimikroba. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis aktivitas antifungi dari isolat *Actinomycetes* 19C38A1 terhadap jamur patogen *Fusarium oxysporum*. Berdasarkan hasil identifikasi morfologi, isolat *Actinomycetes* 19C38A1 termasuk dalam spesies *Streptomyses*. Penelitian ini dilakukan dua metode yaitu *Solid State Fermentation* (SSF) pada media kulit udang dan *Liquid State Fermentation* (LSF) pada media koloid kitin. Pada hasil skrining aktivitas antifungi, senyawa metabolit yang dihasilkan oleh isolat berpotensi sebagai antifungi terhadap *Fusarium oxysporum* dengan nilai hambatan sebesar 47% pada kondisi optimum hari ke-6 dan pH 6 di media kulit udang dan 50% pada kondisi optimum hari ke-10 dan pH 6 di media koloid kitin. Pada hasil uji KLT, isolat diprediksi menghasilkan beberapa komponen seperti asam amino yang ditandai dengan warna merah muda ketika direaksikan dengan pereaksi ninhidrin dan adanya komponen alkaloid yang ditandai dengan bercak oranye ketika direaksikan dengan reagen Dragendorff. Berdasarkan hasil karakterisasi FTIR, isolat diprediksi mampu menghasilkan senyawa alkaloid di media koloid kitin pada puncak serapan  $3444.1\text{ cm}^{-1}$  dimana terdapat gugus O-H (alkohol atau fenol) atau N-H (amina atau amida). Sedangkan pada media kulit udang, isolat menghasilkan senyawa alkaloid pada serapan  $3205.5\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

Kata kunci : *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Actinomycetes*, *Streptomyses*, alkaloid, antifungi

## **ABSTRACT**

### **FUNGICIDAL ACTIVITY OF ISOLATE ACTINOMYCETES 19C38A1 GORONTALO RESULTING FROM FERMENTATION IN SEVERAL MEDIA**

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Most agricultural crops are often affected by plant diseases caused by pathogenic fungi such as *Fusarium oxysporum*. Actinomycetes microorganisms could be a solution because they can produce bioactive compounds such as alkaloids which can be used as antimicrobials. This study aims to analyze the antifungal activity of the Actinomycetes 19C38A1 isolate against the pathogenic fungus *Fusarium oxysporum*. Based on the results of morphological identification, the Actinomycetes 19C38A1 isolate belongs to the Streptomyses species. This research carried out two methods, namely Solid State Fermentation (SSF) on shrimp shell media and Liquid State Fermentation (LSF) on colloidal chitin media. In the results of the antifungal activity screening, the metabolite compounds produced by the isolates have potential as antifungals against *Fusarium oxysporum* with an inhibition value of 47% at the optimum conditions on day 6 and pH 6 in shrimp shell media and 50% at optimum conditions on day 10 and pH 6 in colloidal chitin media. In the TLC test results, the isolate was predicted to produce several components such as amino acids which were marked with a purplish pink color when reacted with ninhydrin reagent and the presence of alkaloid components which were marked with orange spots when reacted with Dragendorff's reagent. Based on the results of FTIR characterization, the isolate is predicted to be able to produce alkaloid compounds in chitin colloid media at an absorption peak of  $3444.1\text{ cm}^{-1}$  where there are O-H (alcohol or phenol) or N-H (amine or amide) groups. Meanwhile, in shrimp shell media, the isolate produced alkaloid compounds at an absorption of  $3205.5\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

**Key words:** *Fusarium oxysporum*, Actinomycetes, Streptomyses, alkaloids, antifungal