

Distribution of major diseases of shallot in South Kalimantan, Indonesia

YUNIEKA AULIA SAFITRI¹, USWATUN HASANAH², SALAMIAH^{1*}, SAMHARINTO¹,
M. INDAR PRAMUDI¹

¹Department of Plant Protection, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat. Jl. Jend. A. Yani Km. 36, Banjarbaru 70714, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. Tel./fax.: +62-477-72254, *email: salamiah@ulm.ac.id

²Department of Agrotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Lambung Mangkurat. Jl. Jend. A. Yani Km. 36, Banjarbaru 70714, South Kalimantan, Indonesia

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Abstract. Safitri YA, Hasanah U, Salamiah, Samharinto, Pramudi MI. 2019. Distribution of major diseases of shallot in South Kalimantan, Indonesia. *Asian J Agric* 3: 33-40. Shallot is a vegetable crop with high economic value, but its productivity in Indonesia is still relatively low. One of the causes is due to attack of the diseases. The research was conducted from November 2017 to April 2018, with the purpose of studying the distribution of major diseases of shallots in South Kalimantan. It consisted of field, laboratory, and greenhouse research. Field research involved the survey of shallots' extensive planting in eight villages of six districts in South Kalimantan, disease symptoms, the broad of attack, and the collection of secondary data. Laboratory research included the isolation and identification of the pathogen causing diseases. The greenhouse research was conducted to perform the Postulate Koch test. The research result showed that there were two major diseases of shallots, namely Moler and Anthracnose. Pathogen causing Moler disease (*Fusarium oxysporum*) attacked shallot plant in six districts (Tabalong, Balangan, Tanah Laut, Kotabaru, Tapin, and Banjarbaru) and pathogen causing Anthracnose disease (*Colletotrichum* sp) attacked shallot plant in five districts (Tabalong, Balangan, Tanah Laut, Kotabaru, and Tapin).

Keywords: Anthracnose, distribution of disease, Moler, shallots

INTRODUCTION

Shallot (*Allium ascalonicum*) is one of the vegetable commodities having high economic value with a diverse utility from the household to industrial scale. This commodity is needed for the whole years. Therefore, when the stock is low and the demand is high, the prices increase and sometimes affect the national inflation. This could be happening outside the growing season especially at the beginning of the rainy season. To solve this problem, the Government has a policy to expand the production by planting outside the planting season, not only centralized in Java and lowland, but also in South Kalimantan, Indonesia. The obstacle of planting shallots outside the planting season especially in rainy season is the risk of disease attack.

Shallot has been developed in South Kalimantan since 2013, initially developed in only two districts. The two districts are Tapin District (5 ha) and Tanah Laut (3 ha). Then in 2015, it was developed again in 8 districts, i.e., Tanah Laut, Tapin, Hulu Sungai Selatan, Hulu Sungai Tengah, Tanah Bumbu, Balangan, Tabalong, and Banjarbaru with a total land area of 148 ha. Whereas in 2017 shallot planting was expanded to 10 districts from 13 districts in South Kalimantan with an area of 422 ha, but for Hulu Sungai Tengah did not take part in this program, and was replaced with Hulu Sungai Utara, Kotabaru and Barito Kuala. The average shallot productivity in South Kalimantan is between 5-12 t.ha⁻¹. Based on the annual

report in 2014-2018 by Dinas Pertanian South Kalimantan report that the main types of pathogens that attack shallot in South Kalimantan are *Fusarium*, *Anthracnose* and Purple blotch.

According to Udiarto et al. (2005), the loss resulted from shallots caused by disease could reach 24-100%. The effectiveness in controlling plant disease is determined by the information accuracy of infecting pathogen types, factors affecting the reproduction, and factors helping the spread of diseases. *Fusarium* wilt disease is a disease attacking the onion plants either in the growing season or out of season (the rainy season) and can reduce crop yields to 27-75% (Adiyoga et al. 2000). According to Bambang and Khusnul (2014), anthracnose can reduce crop yields ranging from 21-63% even to 100% if conditions support especially when wet, heavy rain, and humid. Purple blotch of onion caused by *Alternaria porri* is an important disease of onion worldwide (Glande and Simon 2019). The disease yields a loss of 30% (Everts and Lacy 1990).

Hence, the information about the spread of disease in South Kalimantan is needed as the starting data point. The spread of plant diseases will determine accurate control measures. Therefore, this research was conducted to gain information about the distribution of major diseases to create the distribution of map.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research was conducted in districts of Tabalong, Balangan, Tapin, Tanah Laut, Kotabaru, and Banjarbaru of South Kalimantan, Indonesia from November 2017 to April 2018. The sample of infected plants and the soil surrounding them were collected for disease isolation and identification in a laboratory. The laboratory research was in the form of the pathogen reproduction or the cultural reproduction of pathogen causing the disease consisted of stages such as isolation, purification, and identification of the pathogens. Furthermore, the postulate Koch test was performed in the greenhouse.

Major diseases isolation and identification

The media used for the disease isolation and identification were Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) and Nutrient Agar (NA) (Tuite 1969). The infected shallots were isolated and purified in the reproduction media. Meanwhile, the soil taken from around the roots of infected plants was weighed as much as 10 g and put in the glass bottle containing a sterile distilled water about 90 ml. Then, they were homogenized for 15 minutes in an orbital shaker with a speed of 150 rpm and were diluted in the amount of 10^{-6} dilution. to observe the shape of spores and hyphae of fungi needed in the Contrast phase microscope ML 2000. The identification of the diseases was based on some identification key literature for, pathogens (Barnett 1960; Booth 1971; Alexopoulos dan Mims 1978; Agrios 1996).

Koch Postulate test

The Koch Postulate test was conducted to gain an accurate result of diagnosing of disease identification. Isolated and purified culture of pathogen was cultured in the reproduction media. The pure culture pathogen obtained from previous isolation in the laboratory were inoculated to healthy shallots aged 15 days after planting. Inoculation was done by spraying and flushing the suspension of *Fusarium oxysporum* fungi and *Colletotrichum* sp. fungi as much as 10 ml with each spore density of 3×10^7 conidia.ml⁻¹. The observation was conducted every day until the symptoms appeared on shallots. The plants showing the symptoms were then isolated again to create pure isolate. The pathogen isolate was observed using the microscope to find out whether the morphology of isolated pathogens was similar to the inoculated pathogens. The identified pathogens were clarified by comparison of similarity of both conditions.

Mapping of major diseases in South Kalimantan

Mapping preparation activity consisted of collecting toponym data and analyzing the major diseases of shallots in South Kalimantan. The supporting data collected included the maps of Tabalong, Balangan, Tapin, Tanah Laut, Kotabaru, and Banjarbaru districts. The map of Indonesian toponym or Rupa Bumi Indonesia (RBI) was taken from Ina-Geoportal, a web of Indonesian geospatial agency owning geospatial data including RBI map. Secondary data was collected through a questionnaire by interviewing farmers about the area of onion planting,

when the land was first planted with shallots, a disease that had attacked the plant and how the control was carried out.

The field observation comprised the symptom elements of major diseases on shallots in chosen areas. The symptom observations were carried out in plant areas in each district in South Kalimantan. The coordinates were determined using GPS to find out the site coordinates where the major diseases attacked shallots. The observation parameters for observing the large of the major disease attack on shallots in South Kalimantan used the formula:

$$\text{Percentage of the large of attack} = \frac{\text{Plant area under attack}}{\text{Total plant area}} \times 100\%$$

The map of research result referred to the data gained from the field. All the areas whether spatial or attribute was digitized into GIS application. In this case, ArcGIS was used for data processing spatially. With the help of GIS analysis, the map of major diseases distribution on shallots in South Kalimantan was made. Next, the field observation resulted in the form of coordinate points and the data analysis of major diseases were put in Global Mapper application to convert the file format from.gpx for GPS into.shp that could be read by ArcGIS application. The converted file was put in ArcGIS application. The results were the map and description of major diseases distribution on shallots in districts/cities in South Kalimantan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the results of field observations from six districts in South Kalimantan, there were two types of symptoms that attacked shallots in South Kalimantan, namely the symptoms of Moler and Anthracnose.

Disease identification

Moler symptom disease caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* fungi and had isolate characteristics as presented in Table 1. The morphology of the colony and the shape of conidium were shown in Figure 1.

Table 1. The characteristics of *Fusarium oxysporum* fungi on shallot plants plants

| Characteristics | Description |
|--|------------------------------|
| The part which the symptoms are visible (the part of shallots plant) | Whole parts of leaf (rolled) |
| The color of colony | Pale white yellowish |
| The diameter of colony (4 th day) in PDA medium | ±4.63 mm |
| The color of spores | Pale white |
| The shape of hyphae | Insulate |
| The shape of mycelium | Cotton-like |
| Microconidia | |
| - Shape | Oval |
| - The number of septa | 0 septa |
| Macroconidia | |
| - Shape | Crescent moon-like |
| - The number of septa | 3-5 septa |

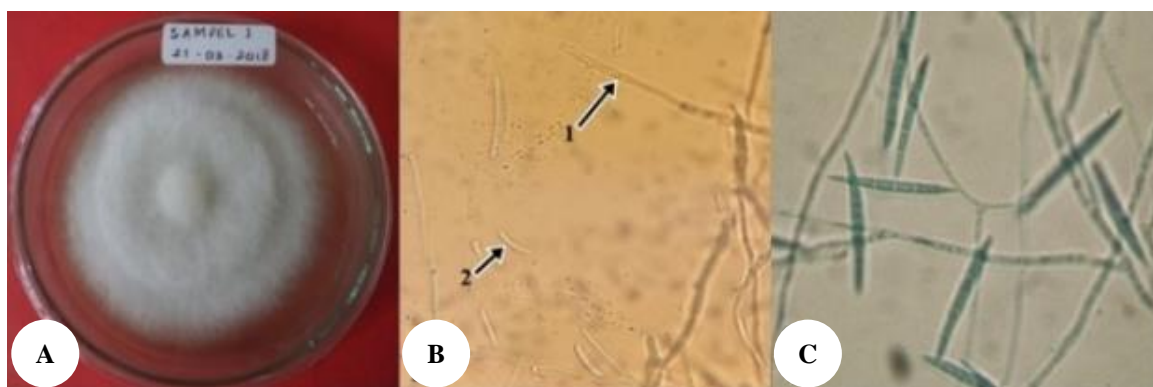


Figure 1. *Fusarium oxysporum* on shallots. A. The Morphology of colony 8th day on PDA medium, B. Hyphae, and Microconidia (1 and 2); C. Macroconidia under the contrast phase microscope ML 2000 (400x magnification)

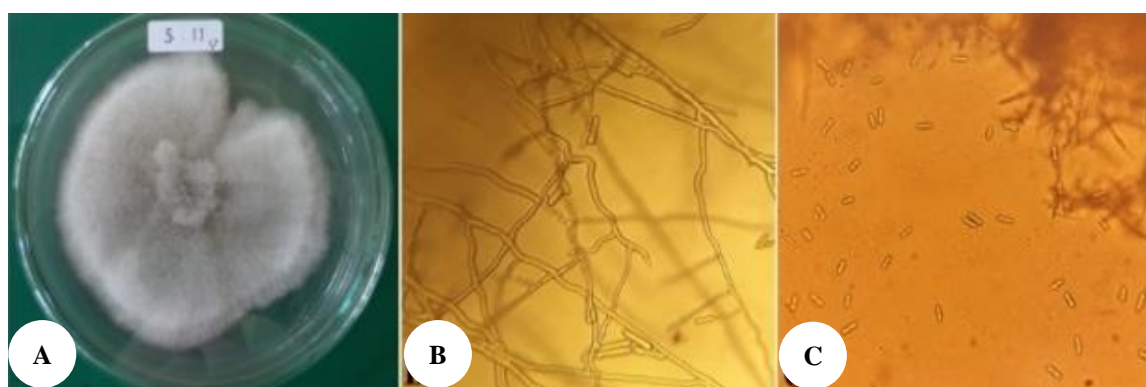


Figure 2. *Colletotrichum* sp. on shallots plant. A. The morphology of colony on media PDA medium at 8th day of observation, B. Hyphae, C. Conidia under the Contrast phase microscope ML 2000 (400x magnification)

Table 2. The characteristics of *Colletotrichum* sp. fungi on shallots plants

| Characteristics | <i>Colletotrichum</i> sp. |
|--|---------------------------|
| The part which the symptoms are visible (the part of shallots plant) | Part of leaf (spotted) |
| The color of colony | Gray blackish |
| The diameter of colony (4 th day) in PDA medium | ± 4,74 cm |
| The color of spore | Pale white |
| The shape of hyphae | No insulate |
| The shape of mycelium | Cotton-like |
| Conidia shape | Tube-like |

Another symptom in shallot plants was *Anthracnose* disease caused by *Colletotrichum* sp. fungi. In the medium of Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA), *Colletotrichum* sp. fungi could grow well in room temperature. The fungi attached on shallots had the isolate characteristics as presented in Table 2. The morphology of the colony and the shape of conidium were shown in Figure 2.

The observation of diseases in the shallot field

Based on the field observation, the symptoms of Moler disease were discovered in all locations. Latifah et al. (2011) showed that pathogens can be carried out by the

seeds or seedlings of shallots. This will lead to variations in the first symptoms and the incubation period of Moller disease on the shallot plants. Nugroho et al. (2011) showed that the use of different shallot varieties caused the different intensity of the diseases. Meanwhile, the symptoms of Anthracnose were discovered in the six locations only (Table 3). The percentage of infected plants was presented in Table 4.

The area distribution of shallots in South Kalimantan was presented in Figure 3. The Moller disease distribution on shallots plant in South Kalimantan was shown in Figure 4.

Based on the observation of the disease distribution area in South Kalimantan, Anthracnose was observed in several districts. The data were collected according to the symptom estimation on the shallots after the isolation and identification stages. Anthracnose disease was discovered at several districts in South Kalimantan namely Balangan, Kotabaru, Tabalong, Tanah Laut, and Tapin with different percentage of infected area. However, Anthracnose was not observed in Banjarbaru (Table 5). Anthracnose attacking shallots in Tabalong District was as many as 26% of the total infected area. This was the largest attack among other districts. Meanwhile, no Anthracnose disease attack was observed in Banjarbaru city. The data of Anthracnose disease in South Kalimantan can be seen in Figure 5.

The environmental effect towards the pathogen reproduction

The measurement of soil pH taken from six districts of shallot cultivation areas in South Kalimantan showed the range of pH from 5.79-7.55 with the characteristics of more acidic until more basic (Table 6). The rainfall, humidity, and temperature in November 2017 until March 2018 in South Kalimantan were also measured. The rainfall ranged from 86 to 545 millimeters, the humidity was 84.2%-88.2%, and the temperature was 26.1°-28.4°C.

Fusarium sp. and Anthracnose in shallots are very dependent on environmental conditions, i.e. soil pH, soil temperature, humidity, and nutrients. Conditions in the field are very supportive for the growth of these pathogens

so that these pathogens can grow well. This is consistent with the statements of Agrios (1996) and Sastrahidayat (2011) which state the development of pathogens with high temperatures and low soil pH. At a temperature of 18°C, there is a little infection in plants, temperatures 25-28°C pathogens will become malignant while at a temperature of 38°C the pathogen will die. At a soil temperature of 25-30°C the spores will germinate, so that the attack rate will increase due to increased softening of the root plants which causes the wound to become easily injured so as to facilitate pathogens in the healing process in the host plant. While at lower temperatures the germination process will be hampered.

Table 3. The disease symptom observation of shallots cultivated in South Kalimantan, Indonesia

| District/City | Village | Varieties | Cultivation Area (m ²) | Total cultivation area (m ²) | Symptoms | | Infected area (m ²) | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--|----------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Moller | Anthracnose | Moller | Anthracnose |
| Tabalong | Jaro Bawah | Super philips | 10000 | 20000 | + | + | 3468 | 5202 |
| | Jaro Atas | Super philips | 10000 | | + | - | 2890 | - |
| Balangan | Batu Mandi | Bima brebes | 289 | 289 | + | + | 86.7 | 28.9 |
| Tanah Laut | Ambungan | Bima brebes | 2312 | 3757 | + | + | 867 | 144.5 |
| | Ujung Batu | Bima brebes | 1445 | | + | + | 578 | 289 |
| Kotabaru | Sehapi | Bima brebes | 10000 | 10000 | + | + | 2312 | 1445 |
| Tapin | Asam Rendah | Batu Ijo | 10000 | 20000 | + | + | 5202 | 2890 |
| | Harapan masa | Bima brebes | 10000 | | + | - | 1156 | - |
| Banjarbaru | Loktabat | Bima brebes | 289 | 289 | + | - | 86.7 | - |

Note: +: present, -: absent

Table 4. The distribution of Moller disease in South Kalimantan, Indonesia

| District/City | Village | Plant area (m ²) | Infected area (m ²) | Total infected area (m ²) | Percentage of attack (%) |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Balangan | Batu Mandi | 289 | 86.7 | 86.7 | 30 |
| Banjarbaru | Loktabat | 289 | 86.7 | 86.7 | 30 |
| Kotabaru | Sehapi | 10000 | 2312 | 2312 | 23.1 |
| Tabalong | Jaro Atas | 20000 | 2890 | 6358 | 31.8 |
| | Jaro Bawah | | 3468 | | |
| Tanah Laut | Ambungan | 3757 | 867 | 1445 | 38.5 |
| | Ujung Batu | | 578 | | |
| Tapin | Asam Randah | 20000 | 5202 | 6358 | 31.8 |
| | Harapan Masa | | 1156 | | |

Table 5. The distribution of Anthracnose disease attack in South Kalimantan, Indonesia

| District/city | Village | Cultivation area (m ²) | Infected area (m ²) | Total infected area (m ²) | Percentage of attack (%) |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Balangan | Batu Mandi | 289 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 10 |
| Banjarbaru | Loktabat | 289 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kotabaru | Sehapi | 10000 | 1445 | 1445 | 14.4 |
| Tabalong | Jaro Atas | 20000 | 0 | 5202 | 26 |
| | Jaro Bawah | | 5202 | | |
| Tanah Laut | Ambungan | 3757 | 144.5 | 433.5 | 11.5 |
| | Ujung Batu | | 289 | | |
| Tapin | Asam Randah | 20000 | 2890 | 2890 | 14.4 |
| | Harapan Masa | | 0 | | |

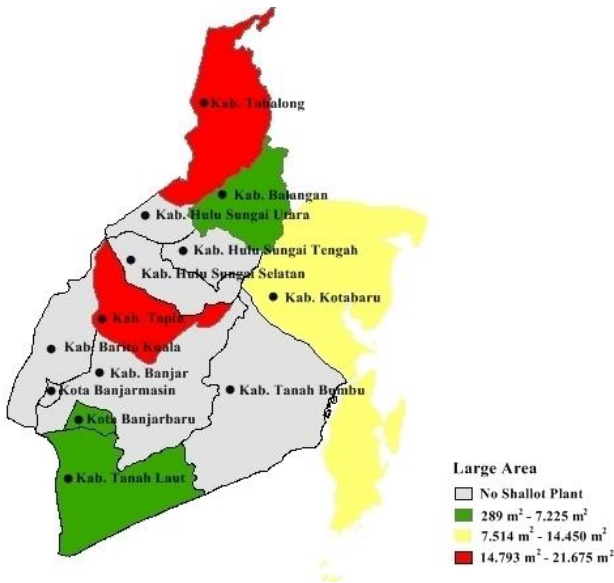


Figure 3. Map of area distribution of shallots in South Kalimantan, Indonesia

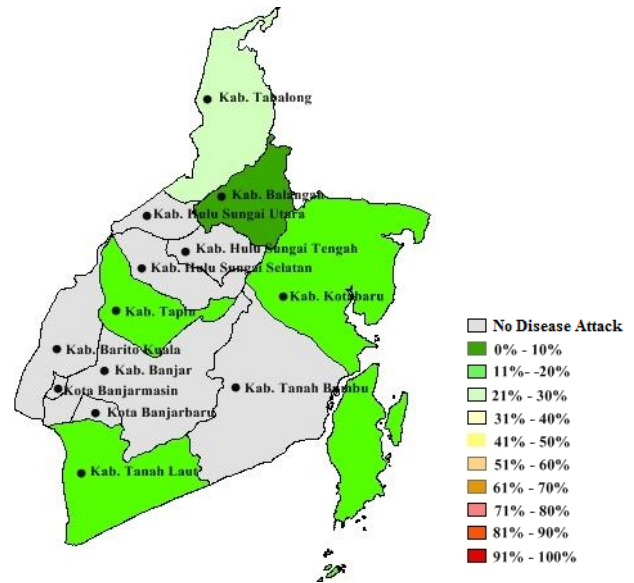


Figure 5. The map of Anthracnose disease distribution on shallots plant in South Kalimantan, Indonesia

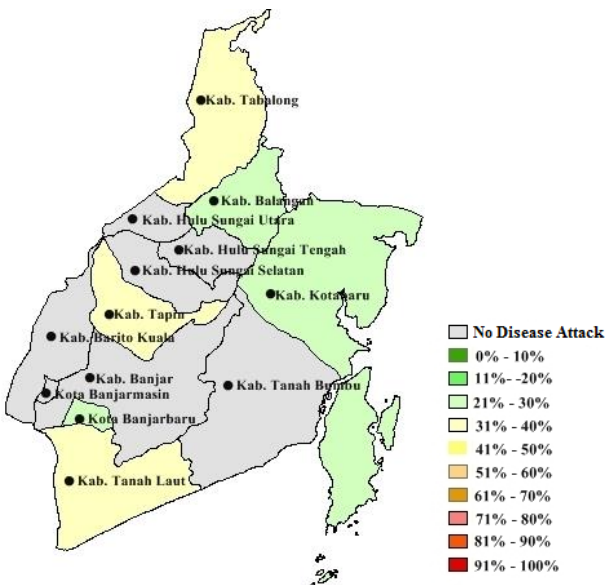


Figure 4. The map of Moller disease distribution of shallots in South Kalimantan, Indonesia

The Koch Postulate test result

The Koch Postulate test was conducted by re-inoculating the isolate from an isolated infected plant in the field and from the pure culture. The result of inoculation on healthy plants was presented in Figure 6. The result of inoculation with the second isolate suspected due to Anthracnose was showed in Figure 7.



Figure 6. Symptoms resulted from inoculation with the isolate of *Fusarium oxysporum* on shallots. A. Initial symptoms of attack; B. Advanced symptoms of Moller disease

Table 6. The soil pH on shallots in South Kalimantan, Indonesia

| District/City | Village | pH | Indication |
|---------------|--------------|------|-------------|
| Tabalong | Jaro Bawah | 5.79 | More acidic |
| | Jaro Atas | 7.20 | More basic |
| Balangan | Batu Mandi | 6.48 | Neutral |
| Tanah Laut | Ambungan | 7.55 | More basic |
| | Ujung Batu | 6.14 | Neutral |
| Kotabaru | Sehapi | 5.96 | More acidic |
| Tapin | Asam Rendah | 6.67 | Neutral |
| | Harapan masa | 6.26 | Neutral |
| Banjarbaru | Loktabat | 6.17 | Neutral |



Figure 7. Symptoms of sick plant inoculated with the isolate of *Colletotrichum* sp. A. Initial symptoms spots appeared; B. Advanced symptoms, spots become larger and the leaf twisted

Figure 6 and 7 showed that the symptom of *F. oxysporum* and anthracnose on shallots. Figure 6.A showed that the early symptom of *Fusarium*, and Figure 6.B showed the late symptom. Whereas Figure 7a showed the early symptom of Anthracnose symptom caused by *Colletotrichum* sp and Figure 7b showed the late symptom of anthracnose diseases.

Discussion

According to the results of the field observations at six districts in South Kalimantan, there were two types of symptoms attacking the shallots, that were Moler disease and Anthracnose disease. Moler disease was caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* fungi. The characteristics of this disease are started by shriveling at the tip of the leaf and pervaded to its base (Samadi and Cahyono 2005). This type of fungi spreads through seed bulbs, air, soil, and water. If the contagion is throughout the seed bulbs, the symptoms appear about 7 until 14 days after planting. However, the symptoms appear 14 days after planting if the contagion is throughout the soil, air, and water (Suryanto 2010). According to Semangun (2000), the first symptom of Moler disease on shallots is that the leaf turned yellow starting from its base, then pervading to the middle part until the whole part of plants withered and dry. Besides, the leaves of shallots infected with Moler disease would likely be twisted. On the other hand, Anthracnose disease, according to Suhardi (1991) and Suhendro et al. (2001) would cause the leaf had brown spots which made the leaf broken and fall. However, the bulb part would turn dark green and black. Subsequently, the leaf became twisted (rolled). If the root is infected, the leaf could not grow up like usual. The infected bulbs make the plants decaying. According to Hadiwiyono (2004); Suhardi and Hadisutrisno (1994); and Suhardi et al. (1994; 2000) and Semangun (2007), Moler disease caused by *Fusarium* could attack all types of onions. This fungus could infect shallots in all growth stages of the plant. This was supported by Abawi and Lorbeer (1972) about the result of the infection, they fell in the seedlings and root decaying for older plants that caused death. On the other hand, Anthracnose disease was unbearable for some shallots' clones, even though Sumenep cultivation was considered tolerant to this disease.

Based on Agrios (1996) and Semangun (1996), the fungi had a colony which was colorless until cream or light yellow and could be discovered in light red or purple with insulating mycelium. Its microconidia shaped round, ovoid kidney, and lancet, meanwhile its macroconidia shaped crescent with many septa. In the PDA medium, fungi *Colletotrichum* sp. could grow well in room temperature. Liu et al. (2016) and Semangun (2007) reported that the fungi colony had pale grey blackish color, oval-shaped conidia, uninsulated, hyaline with the blunt end.

The result of soil pH analysis showed that the soil taken from six districts in South Kalimantan had pH ranging from 5.79-7.55 with characteristics of more acidic and more basic. According to Tjahjadi (1989) and Sastrahidayat (1989), this fungi could live with temperature 10°C-24°C and more acidic soil with pH ranging from 4.5-6.0, and the

soil condition with lots of water and muddy caused *Fusarium* sp. fungi to grow up fast. However, *Colletotrichum* sp. fungi according to Yulianty (2006) needed a pH of 5 to grow well and fast.

The distribution area of shallot cultivation in South Kalimantan

The survey of shallot cultivation in South Kalimantan resulted in the data of area distribution of shallots in several districts in South Kalimantan with the different extensive planting and half of the districts did not cultivate shallots. The distribution of shallots in South Kalimantan was presented in Figure 1. When the survey was conducted, some farmers were not planting the shallots. The plant areas changed from time to time and varied for each district or city.

The diverse areas of shallots were in Balangan, Banjarbaru, Kotabaru, Tabalong, Tanah Laut, and Tapin districts. The rest of the districts did not plant shallots at that time. The rainfall condition when the survey was conducted affected the shallot planting activity. The survey was conducted from November 2017 to March 2018 when the rainfall level was high and some farmers were not planting the shallots. The largest areas of shallots cultivation were in Tabalong and Tapin with the total plant area of 20.000 m² and the smallest areas were in Balangan and Banjarbaru about 289 m².

The high level of rainfall would inhibit shallots growth and increase the disease infection. Rahayu (2009) reported that shallots were very good cultivated in the dry season. It could be seen from the length of plants, the width of leaves, the rate of plant growth, the diameter of seed bulbs, the weight of dry seeds (under the sun) of each clump, and the productivity of plants per hectare which were slower in the peak of rainy season. This case was one of the reasons for the farmers refusing to plant shallots in this period or even speed up the harvest. This was in accordance with what Purba (2009) stated that the decrease of shallot production in the rainy season was because of the disease attack and the growth disruption was due to the leaves that were hard to photosynthesize.

The areas of shallots surveyed also had different altitudes. The areas of shallots in Asam Randah village in the District of Tapin had uphill shape and uneven land. The same condition was in the planting area in Sehapi village located on the hillside of highland and uneven land in the District of Kotabaru. The differences in altitude made the growth rate of shallots varied from place to place. The high altitudes had lower temperature affecting which the shallots growth rate and production. The altitude was the main factors that change the diversity of heat, the average temperatures decreased along with the increase of the altitude approximately 0.6°C every 100 m (Anshari et al. 2011).

The varieties of shallots planted on the surveyed locations were mostly Bima Brebes variety. Only three locations that used other varieties, including Super Philips variety used in Jaro Atas and Jaro Bawah village and Batu Ijo variety, was used in Asam Randah village, Tapin District. The uSuper Philips variety was the most used

variety since this variety was more tolerant to several diseases attacking shallots. The similar reason was for Asam Randah village farmers in Tapin in using Batu Ijo variety in shallots cultivation.

The distribution of Moler disease on shallots in South Kalimantan

The field survey showed that Moler disease symptoms were discovered in some district on in the shallot cultivated areas in South Kalimantan. Therefore, Moler disease is one of the major diseases attacking shallots in South Kalimantan. The data were supported by Safitri et al. (2018) that the Moler diseases were identified as one of two major diseases that attacked shallots in South Kalimantan with the different infected area of attack.

The percentage of Moler disease attack is ranged from 23.1-38.5%. The largest area attacked by Moler disease according to its symptoms was in Tanah Laut District where the total of the infected area reached 38.5%. On the other hand, the lowest attack was recorded in Kotabaru with the attack percentage only 23.1%.

The distribution of Moler disease in South Kalimantan spread to whole districts with the largest attack was in District of Tabalong with the total planting areas of 6358 m². The lowest attack in Balangan District and Banjarbaru city with the total plant areas 86.7 m². However, according to the percentage of attack, Tanah Laut District was the largest area attacked by this disease with a total percentage of 38.5% from the total cultivated area. Tapin District was the lowest area attacked by the disease with the percentage of only 23.1% of the total cultivated area in the whole District of Kotabaru. The environment condition is one of the factors determining the Moler disease development. The significant weather change caused this disease increased. Soil nutrient leaching caused by the runoff made the nutrient deficiency and increased disease growth. Wiyono (2007) reported that climate change such as the increase of temperature increased the disease condition. Besides, the low organic content in the soil also contributed to the increasing disease severity.

Sastrahidayat (1992) stated that the growth of Moler disease was affected by the condition of the environment such as soil pH level, soil temperature, humidity, and soil nutrient. *F. oxysporum* fungi could grow in low soil pH level and the temperature between 18°C and 38°C. High humidity would affect the growth of host plant which turned into succulent. Therefore, the immune system of the plant to the pathogens would decrease (Supriyadi et al. 2013). The low soil pH level was good for Moler disease but was not good to plant because it would make the plant sensitive from disease infection.

The distribution of Anthracnose disease on shallots in South Kalimantan

The field survey to find out the Anthracnose disease distribution showed that Anthracnose disease had attacked cultivated shallots on several districts in South Kalimantan. The same indication was observed by Safitri et al. (2018) that had successfully isolated and identified the Anthracnose diseases in the shallot cultivation areas.

Anthracnose was found in several districts in South Kalimantan such as Balangan, Kotabaru, Tabalong, Tanah Laut, and Tapin with different intensity of attack. However, there was no attack in Banjarbaru city. Anthracnose disease attacked shallots in Tabalong with a percentage of 26%. This was the largest attack among other districts.

The largest infected areas of Anthracnose disease were in Tabalong and Tapin. It reached 26% of the whole planting area in both districts. The smallest infected area of Anthracnose disease was Balangan which was only 10% of total planting area.

The high intensity of rainfall when the research is conducted is one of the factors that influence disease growth. Humidity will increase if the temperature is low due to high rainfall. High levels of moisture make pathogens grow faster. Semangun (2011) reported that the growth rate of Anthracnose disease will be faster when the humidity is high or higher than 80%. The thickness of the onion tuber epidermis affects the intensity of the attack of *C. gloeosporioides*. The thicker the epidermis layer, the more resistant to the attack of *C. gloeosporioides* (Marlitasari et al. 2016).

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