



**Group B08-ABS FUND**  
**Potential of Entomopathogenic Fungi**  
**In Rainforest Transformation Systems In Jambi Province**

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The research was carried out to know the potential of entomopathogenic fungi in some rainforest transformation systems in Jambi Province. The research was designed by exploration method. Exploration sites were in two landscapes (National Park Bukit 12 and Harapan Rainforest region) consisting of 16 sampling sites in each landscape, so in total with 32 sampling sites close to each of the plots of the CRC study sites. Exploration of entomopathogenic fungi is carried out by collecting some insects infected by fungi, and by biting of entomopathogenic fungi from soil using *Tenebriomolitor* instar<sub>3-4</sub> larva. Entomopathogenic fungi found were cultured in GYA (Glucose Yeast Agar) media, isolated and identified in Pest Protection Laboratory and Agribisnis Laboratory University of Jambi. Data were analyzed descriptively, displayed in tabulations form and images that describing the morphology characteristics of conidia and meiospores of each species. The result showed that in research sites was found six genera of entomopathogenic fungi, namely *Metarhizium*, *Beauveria*, *Verticillium*, *Nomureae*, *Paecilomyces*, and *Sorospora*. All of the fungi are potential for development of biological control.

Keywords: entomopathogenic, fungi, potential, biological control, rainforest.