

***The Effect of Trichoderma sp. on the Growth and Infestation of Armyworms on  
Glutinous Corn (Zea mays var. ceratina)***

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**ABSTRACT**

*This study aimed to compare the intensity of armyworm infestation and yield of glutinous corn (Zea mays var. ceratina) through the application of Trichoderma sp. and the insecticide with the active ingredient methomyl. The study was conducted in Kaliurang Village, Jember Regency, from September to December 2025. The observed parameters included plant height, number of leaves, armyworm infestation intensity, and ear weight. The results showed that the application of Trichoderma sp. tended to provide better vegetative growth than methomyl at several observation periods. The intensity of armyworm infestation in both treatments tended to increase with increasing plant age. The Trichoderma sp. treatment showed higher infestation intensity than methomyl, particularly at 28–35 days after planting (DAP), although the difference was not statistically significant. For ear weight, Trichoderma sp. produced an average of 195.4 g, while methomyl produced 176.3 g; however, the difference was not statistically significant. Based on the results, Trichoderma sp. showed greater potential for supporting plant growth, whereas methomyl tended to be more effective in suppressing armyworm infestation intensity.*

**Keywords:** *biological agent, synthetic insecticide, Spodoptera frugiperda, glutinous corn, plant productivity.*