

**A CASE STUDY OF RICE SHEATH BLIGHT DISEASE OCCURRENCE IN
DIFFERENT GRANARY AREAS AT TANJONG KARANG, SELANGOR**

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DECLARATION

This Final Year Project is a partial fulfilment of the requirements for a degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Plantation Technology and Management, Faculty of Plantation and Agrotechnology, Universiti Teknologi MARA.

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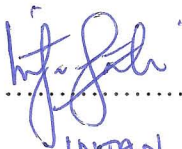
I hereby declare that I have checked this project and in my opinion, this project is adequate in terms of scope and quality for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Plantation Technology and Management, Faculty of Plantation and Agrotechnology, Universiti Teknologi MARA.

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20/07/2016

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

First of all I am grateful to Allah Almighty who gave me such a courage to complete my Final Year project entitled A CASE STUDY OF RICE SHEATH BLIGHT DISEASE OCCURRENCE IN DIFFERENT GRANARY AREAS AT TANJONG KARANG, SELANGOR as the partial requirement to get the award of Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Plantation Management and Technology in Faculty of Plantation and Agrotechnology at University Technology Mara.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENT	iii
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
ABSTRAK	viii
<u>CHAPTER</u>	
1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background	1-4
1.2 Significant of Study	5
1.3 Objective of Study	5
2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Rice Cultivation	6-11
2.2 Major Disease of Rice in Malaysia	12-13
2.3 Sheath Blight Disease	14-23
3 MATERIALS AND METHOD	
3.1 Data Collection	24-27
3.2 Soil Sampling	28-32
4 RESULT	33-40
5 DISCUSSION	41-50
6 CONCLUSION	51
CITED REFERENCES	52-56
APPENDICES	57-61
CURRICULUM VITAE	62

ABSTRACT

A CASE STUDY OF RICE SHEATH BLIGHT DISEASE OCCURRENCE IN DIFFERENT GRANARY AREAS AT TANJONG KARANG, SELANGOR

Paddy is the most essential food crop which been cultivated worldwide. Majority of people around the world have consume the rice as the staple food for daily calorie routine intake. In Malaysia the rice cultivation as the source of income of the farmers. However, due to several attacked by major disease in rice cultivation have reduce the yield and the production thus the self-sufficiency level (SSL) set by government cannot be achieved. Sheath blight is one of the major diseases that giving harm to the rice cultivation and reportedly in Malaysia recorded a losses about 30-50%. Therefore, the objective is to study the incidence and severity of rice sheath blight and the factor contribute to the occurrence of sheath blight disease. The disease incidence and severity are effected by several factor which are fertilizer application, fungicide application, soil pH and soil type, planting method and climatic condition. A survey has been carried out at several area of Tanjong Karang in early April. A pipe 1m x 1m was used to measure placed randomly on the quadrant. All the data were observed and recorded. From the result showed that Field B has the highest average incidence and severity with 30.92% and 61.78% respectively whilst the second highest average is Field C with incidence 29.51% and severity 58.22%. The lowest average with incidence 28.03% and severity 25.98% is Field A. As for conclusion, objective of the case study are achieved and all the factor such as fertilizer application, fungicide application, soil pH and soil type, planting method and climatic condition does play a vital role in giving an impact towards the incidence and severity of sheath blight disease.