IMPLEMENTATION OF GREEN PRACTICES IN CONTROLLING THE INFECTION OF BAGWORM (Metisa plana, Pteroma pendula & Mahasena corbetti) IN OIL PALM (Elaeis guineensis) PLANTATION.

NIK NORAFIZA BINTI NIK MAZLAN

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (Hons.) PLANTATION MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY FACULTY OF PLANTATION AND AGROTECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA JULY 2016
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Final Year Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Plantation Management and Technology in the Faculty of Plantation and Agrotechnology Universiti Teknologi MARA

JULY 2016
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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Name: NIK NORDIFIZA BINTI NIK MALLEAN

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.

Signature: 
Name of Supervisor: NIK ADIERRA BUSLAN
Position: LECTURER
Date: 21.07.2016
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

Alhamdulillah. Thanks to Allah SWT, to whom ALLAH has given His gracious opportunity for me to prepare this report which is crucial in completing my Final Year Project for my Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Technology Plantation and Management.

High appreciation and deepest gratitiude are given to my supervisor Madam Nur Aziera Binti Ruslan as the lecturer of Plantation Management for his scholastic and sympathetic attitude, inspiring guidance, generous assistance, timely advice and enlightened supervision in the accomplishment of this final year project.

Other than that, I also wish to thank all the oil palm smallholders in area Tapah, Perak for their willingness in participating my research project questionnaire and also for their kindness in guiding me towards bagworm infection and sharing their information about their control bagworm in oil palm with me as well.

Many thank go to my family for their faiths in me for that they have sacrificed by letting me spend more time and money on this project, masyaAllah and for my friends for their willingness to sharing the burden and also very passionate supporting each other weakness in order to fulfil the achievement in this final year project.

Special thanks to Miss Nordiana Binti Ibrahim for her valuable information, advice, suggestions and guidance especially in the methodology section. Lets not forget the hardwork and determination by Madam Wan Natasya Binti Wan Ahmed as our Final year Project AT220 Coordinator who has been managing our program very well and guiding the supervisors, panel and students in order to ensures everything according to schedule smoothly.

I am grateful to everyone who had directly or indirectly involved in completing this final year project. May Allah bless our lives with loved ones in this world and the hereafter.

NIK NORAFIZA BINTI NIK MAZLAN
Oil palm (Elaeis guineensis) is a mainly industry that contribute to the Malaysia economy development, but infection of disease and pest can caused losses of oil palm yield. Bagworm are one important leaf-eating pest causing losses yield 33%-40% over two years after serious infestation when without controlled this pest. Bagworm have three types are Metisa plana, Mahasena corbetti and Cremastopsyche pendula (Pteroma pendula). This study was conducted to determine the factors that influences implementation of green practices in controlling the infection of bagworm in oil palm plantation among smallholders at Tapah, Perak. Then, to identify the relationship between factors (independent variable) influencing implementation of green practices (dependent variable). This paper also to determine the most factor that influences implementation of green practices in controlling infection of bagworm in oil palm plantation. Definition of Green practices is without used chemical in method for control bagworm infection in oil palm plantation. Example of green practices are cultural practice (planting beneficial plant), biological control (insect beneficial and Bacillus thuringiensis) and mechanical control(pheromone trap). A model is developed to guide the research and based on supporting existing literature. The scope of this study is Tapah, Perak and targeted population as oil plam smallholders in this location. Besides, sample of this study was 113 respondents among oil palm smallholders were select randomly. Based on the results, there were four factors that influences implementation of green practices which are health, cost, oil palm yield and environmental friendly. The Pearson correlation coefficient analysis showed that all factors significantly influence and have positive relationship with implementation of green practices. But, multiple regression analysed showed three factor from four variables have significant influences implementation of green practices. Three factors are health, cost and oil palm yield. Factor of environmental friendly is not significant influences implementation of green practices. Oil palm yield is the most influence implementation of green practices. In conclusion, government are responsible to educate and take action toward smallholders in implementing green practices than using chemical method to controlling infection of bagworm in oil palm plantation.

Keywords: Bagworm, Green practices, Losses yield, Oil palm yield, Oil palm.