POPULATION ECOLOGY of BAGWORM (*Metisa plana*) at DIFFERENT STRATA in OIL PALM PLANTATION

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Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement For The
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DECLARATION

This Final Year Project is a partial fulfilment of the requirements for 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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ABSTRACT

Elaeis guineensis commonly known as oil palm is one of the major industry in plantation that are growth in Malaysia. The oil palm yield can be influence by many factors. One of them is bagworm. The importance and nature of injury we must know about bagworm are bagworm damaging stage is the larva, because the larva will eat plant leaves. In south Asia, Metisa plana (Lepidoptera: *Psychidae*) is an important defoliator of oil palm. The experiment was conducted at Felda Gunung Besourt 6, at Sungkai, Perak. The study location was chosen as through history is one of the most serious attack by bagworm and easy to access. The higher for total means are at the Lower strata with 76.9 individuals, followed by Middle strata (63) and lastly at the Upper strata (26.9). Bagworm on ten oil palm tree and six weeks tend to ate at the Middle strata and Lower strata. At the Lower strata and Middle strata are have higher the total means of bagworm with 76.9 and 63.0 individuals