

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA



FACULTY OF PLANTATION AND AGROTECHNOLOGY

DIPLOMA IN PLANTING INDUSTRY MANAGEMENT

(DPIM)

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA, KAMPUS MUKAH 2

SARAWAK-Q6

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

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As a requirement report for the semester 2 students of Diploma in Plantation and Agriculture Technology, we are required to complete and submit our industrial training report for the subject FPA210 Industrial Training. The subject FPA210 Industrial Training must be taken by all students of MARA University of Technology (UiTM) in order to ensure that the students are able to obtain knowledge and exposures in the field of practical as well as to introduce some of the basic techniques and tools that can be used by future executive office in managing their estate .All knowledge obtained in the midst of preparing this can be used by the students to face the complex and challenging business world when they have graduated.

First of all, we would like to thank God for all of His blessings. Without His blessings and consents, we will not be able to complete this industrial training report in the given duration. We are able to complete everything despite all the barriers and challenges. Apart from that, we would like to express our deepest gratitude to Mr. Muhamad Syukrie bin Abu Talip, our Faculty Representative (Industrial Training). Thank you for all the guidance throughout preparing for this industrial training report. He was managed to guide us by giving some suggestions, ideas, comments and information during his field visit. He is a wise and has a lot of experience regarding this field. Without his help, we might not be able to finish this report successfully.

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OIL PALM PLANTATION IN MALAYSIA

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Oil palm, also known as *Elaeis Guineensis* is originated from West Africa. Oil palm is from family of palmae and is also monoecious. These crops have been introduced to Malaysia in the year 1870 as an ornamental plant. It can be grown on a wide range of oils types. For example it can plant in the coastal clay soils and inland soil preferably with deep profile. Oil palm can also be grown on peat soils with proper management technique by planting with rooting depth is 45cm.

Besides, climate also needed as the requirement for oil palm plantation. Oil palm requires an average annual rainfall of 2000 mm or more distributed evenly throughout the year. Rainfall less than 100 mm for a period of more than three months is not suitable for oil palm cultivation. It thrives well at temperatures of 22 -23°C with at least 5 hours sunshine per day throughout the year.

In conclusion, oil palm plantations industries are one of the main contributors to our nation economy as oil palm plantation are rapidly growing become a major crop in generating revenue for country. Thus, it also makes Malaysia is one of the main producer and exporter of the palm oil in the world.

INTRODUCTION TO PEAT SOIL

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Peat soil is an important ecosystem that provides a significant contribution to the global climate stability. In Malaysia, peat soils are considered as a soil with little economic benefit, only apart from it being used for agricultural activity. There are about 2.4 million hectare of peat in Malaysia with sixty percent of it located in Sarawak. Peat is brownish-black in color and is formed by decomposed organic matter that have been accumulated over thousands of years, with lack of oxygen and under waterlogged conditions. It also known as organic soil (histosol) that composed mainly of organic materials which contain at least 20-30% of organic matter by weight and are more than 40 cm thick. Histosols typically form in settings where poor drainage inhibits the decomposition of plant and animal remains, allowing these organic materials to accumulate over time. In agricultural and gardening purposes, peat soil is used as a soil improvement material. By adding milled peat to the soil it is possible to make it better since the peat adds nutrients and retains moisture, thus making the soil more optimal for growing plants.