

**A CASE STUDY OF RICE SHEATH ROT DISEASE OCCURENCE IN
DIFFERENT GRANARY AREA AT TANJONG KARANG, SELANGOR**

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ABSTRACT

A CASE STUDY OF RICE SHEATH ROT DISEASE OCCURENCE IN DIFFERENT GRANARY AREA AT TANJONG KARANG, SELANGOR

In Malaysia, rice widely planted in Peninsular Malaysia particularly in north region which includes Perlis, Kedah, Perak, Terengganu and a few areas in Selangor and south of Malaysia. Unfortunately, there are several major diseases in the paddy cultivation. These diseases have become more resistant and the farmer was getting low production lately. Among of the diseases, sheath rot is distorting disease of rice. Sheath rot disease that is caused by *Sarocladium oryzae*. A survey was conducted at several areas in Tanjong Karang at the early April 2016. Therefore, the objective for the present study to determine the incidence and severity of sheath rot disease in different granary areas at Tanjong Karang, Selangor and to determine the factors that influence the incidence and severity of sheath rot disease in granary areas at Tanjong Karang, Selangor. A 1m x 1m quadrant was used to measure and placed it randomly on the quadrant at three different fields in Tanjong Karang, Selangor. All the data were observed and recorded. From the three field that were surveyed, the result showed field B has the highest mean of disease incidence with 48.67% whereas severity 61.78%. Second highest mean of disease incidence was field C with 27.61% whereas severity was 58.22%. The lowest mean of disease incidence was field A with 14.06% whereas severity was 28.21%. The occurrence of the disease probably because of amount of fertilizer used, planting method and soil pH. For the conclusion, the objective of this survey is successfully achieved.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.2 BACKGROUND

Rice or *Oryza sativa* is very major food crop and it is vital for food security in the world. It is the main food about half the populations in the world. More than 3.5 billion people in the worldwide depend on the rice in their calories about 20% (Fahmi et al., 2013). Roughly 900 million of the population in the worlds depends on rice as producers or as consumers. Nowadays, due to the importance growing of the crop and challenges of the attainment of food security, the production of the rice at 2001 about 586 metric tons then must be increase until 756 metric tons by 2030 for the meet projected global demand (Aryango, 2013).

In Malaysia, rice widely planted in Peninsular Malaysia particularly in north region which is includes Perlis, Kedah and Terengganu and a few areas in Selangor and south of Malaysia. In 2009, the main sources of income for 300,000 farmers are rice farming (Norsida, 2009). Agriculture rice in Malaysia is typically settled in eight primary area and a few of area over the landmass. Paddy planted region all through Malaysia is evaluated to be 672,000 hectare the normal national paddy generation is 3.660 metric tons per hectare (Agriculture of Department, 2008).