



Programme and Abstracts

PIMES

**PLANTATION MANAGEMENT
EXHIBITION & SEMINAR**

15th December 2018

Faculty of Plantation and Agrotechnology
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Melaka Branch, Jasin Campus
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PLANTATION MANAGEMENT EXHIBITION AND SEMINAR 2018 (PiMES)

Melaka, Malaysia

December 15, 2018

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DEAN PREFACE



Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

My heartiest congratulations go to the Committees for successfully organized PiMES September 2018. PiMES September 2018 enables lecturers and panels from strong industrial background to reflect and share significant ideas, experiences and research findings in the workplace and in partnerships. It is also hoped to encourage collaboration among the lecturers and enhance the quality and performance of the faculty. The research findings derived from this substantial event shall indicate the commitment of lecturers not only in teaching, but also in striving to unfold new knowledge and processes that will benefit the nation. The efforts of our lecturers need to be further extended to a wider audience so that the nation will benefit from the research findings. It is also hoped that, the proceedings will trigger serious thought and more robust research in the field of education as well as plantation and technology so as to help Malaysia achieve Vision 2020.

As we know, agriculture production has increased tremendously today because of the demand from various sectors in the world. To meet the challenges of increasing food demand, techniques and ways should be created to improve productivity, profitability and sustainability of the agricultural system. Industrial agricultural system has led to irretrievably changes in the landscape diversity, soil quality, environment integrity, and natural resource base. This has resulted major questions and curiosity worldwide in relation to the sustainability of agricultural production system. The most significant damage to natural ecosystems and the environment was caused by habitat conversion and corresponding climate change, loss of biodiversity and ecosystem functions, soil erosion and degradation, and pollution from fertilizers and pesticides. Concepts in plant protection have changed in past decades from exclusion or destruction of pest to pest management. Serious problems with pesticides, rapid development of pest resistance, environmental effects of pesticides, and high costs led to development of new approaches and techniques in pest management based on improved knowledge of pest dynamics and their natural enemies, and the interaction between the pest and the crop.

It remains only for me to thank all those who have helped to make this events such a great and wonderful success. Much appreciation is due to the board editor, and reviewers of all papers submitted as well as to all authors whose ideas and contributions ensured rich and lively discussion during the various sessions.

DEAN,

Assoc Prof Dr Asmah Awal

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INTRODUCTION

The PiMES committee and UiTM (Melaka), Jasin Campus residents are very pleased to welcome all participants in the Plantation and Management Seminar (PiMES) which is organized by Faculty and Agrotechnology.

PiMES aims to give an exposure to the students about the procedure to make a poster by extracting information from their final year project. This seminar will sharpen their communication skill as well as they can exchange and share their research result, projects, experiences and new ideas related to all aspects of studies in plantation management and agribusiness, plant sciences, soil sciences, plant protection, plant biotechnology and agricultural engineering. We sincerely hope that you will enjoy and return home with plenty of inspiration to improve agro-industry plantation practices and research activities.

**THE EFFECT OF HORMONE CONCENTRATION TOWARDS CALLUS
INDUCTION OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF PADDY TISSUE
CULTURE**

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ABSTRACT

Rice is one of the major crops in Malaysia and important as a staple food of the people in this country. The current rice self-sufficiency level (SSL) in Malaysia is only fulfilling 73% of the target. Currently, the major concern is to improve our paddy production. One of the advantages of tissue culture is can rapidly produce the number of seedling and can improve the production of rice. This research was conducted to study the effectiveness combination of hormone for callus induction on different varieties of paddy which are MR219, MR220 and MR297. The aim of this research is to study the effect of 2,4D and NAA hormone on callus induction. The hormone concentration volume of 2,4D are fix at 3.0g/L and NAA there are three combination of NAA concentration which are 1.0g/L, 1.5g/L, and 2.0g/L. The higher percentages of callus induction at concentration 3.0mgL⁻¹ of 2,4D and 1.0mgL⁻¹ of NAA are MR219 rice variety. At concentration 3.0mgL⁻¹ of 2,4D and 1.5mgL⁻¹ of NAA, the higher of callus induction are MR220 rice variety. Result recorded, the higher of callus induction at concentration 3.0mgL⁻¹ of 2,4D and 2.0mgL⁻¹ of NAA are MR219 rice variety. From this study, MR297 rice variety can be classified as intolerant variety in the three different concentrations and not suitable for callus growth.

Keywords: paddy varieties, callus induction, 2,4D hormone, NAA hormone, qualitative study.