



*Programme and Abstracts*

# PIMES

**PLANTATION MANAGEMENT  
EXHIBITION & SEMINAR**

*15th December 2018*

**Faculty of Plantation and Agrotechnology**  
Universiti Teknologi MARA  
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.

**EFFECT OF DIRECT SEEDING AND TRANSPLANTING METHOD ON  
THE WEED POPULATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

Rice is Malaysia most important staple food and also within the ASEAN country. In this century, weeds bring many problem in paddy cultivation that cause in reduction of yield for every farmer. Most common weed problem is it would affect the paddy growth, obstruct the harvesting process and reduces the quality of the grains obtained. Applied method of chemical control for controlling weeds still not effective to reduce its population. This study was conducted to investigate the effect of direct seeding versus transplanting method on weed population and distribution in rice variety, MR 263. This study was carried out at Kampung Padang, postcode 13200 which were managed under Integrated Agricultural Development Area (IADA) Seberang Perai Utara, Pulau Pinang during month October 2018. Experiment comprised of two field of different planting method, transplanting with 20 x 20 cm<sup>2</sup> distance and direct seeding by broadcasting in standing water. Method of area sampling for weed determination is by placed 1 m<sup>2</sup> quadrat wire on 15 different place per paddy field, randomly. Components such as type of weed, percentage Frequency (F), weed density per meter square (D), percentage relative frequency (RF), percentage relative density (RD) and Importance Value Index (IVI) were calculated. Direct seeding field shows significantly higher distribution and more species of weed compared to transplanting field which IVI value of weed in direct seeding field consist of *Cyperus haspan* (6.1), *Ipomea aquatica* (4.2), *Jussiaea linifolia* (8.2), *Monochoria vaginalis* (15) and *Sagittaria guayanensis* (20.8) compared with transplanting method that consist of *Leptochloa chinensis* (8.2), *Monochoria vaginalis* (13.6) and *Sagittaria guayanensis* (31.6).

*Keywords: direct seeding; transplanting; rice; weed*