



*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 VARYING NITROGEN APPLICATION FREQUENCY ON  
RICE GROWTH AND PRODUCTION.**

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**ABSTRACT**

Rice is a staple food consumed by nearly 7 million people worldwide. The rate of consumption is increase as the number of population increase. Therefore, higher rice production is required to fulfil the demand. Decrease in rice production can be caused by several factors and one of them is nutrient management especially nitrogen fertilizer. Nitrogen is the basic nutrient needed by rice and helps in maintaining the rice production. The quality and production of rice can be improved if the use of urea fertilizers is administered as efficiently and effectively as possible for fertilization. The study was conducted in UiTM Jasin greenhouse Melaka using Randomized Completely Block Design (RCBD) with 3 block, four treatment and two rice varieties, MR219 and MR269. The first treatment (T1) were four times application of urea fertilizer (15<sup>th</sup>, 35<sup>th</sup>, 55<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> days after sowing). Second treatment (T2) was three times application of urea (20<sup>th</sup>, 45<sup>th</sup> and 70<sup>th</sup> days after sowing). For third treatment (T3) five times application of urea (15<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 45<sup>th</sup>, 60<sup>th</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> days). Then for fourth treatment (T4) was six times application of urea (15<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, 39<sup>th</sup>, 51<sup>st</sup>, 63<sup>rd</sup> and 75<sup>th</sup> days after sowing). The growth parameter were measured as number of tiller, plant height and SPAD. Paddy straw biomass, grains weight and 100 weight grains were measured as rice production parameter. The result showed that there was significant difference in SPAD at second measurement between two varieties. Meanwhile, there were no significant difference in paddy straw biomass, number of tiller, plant height and 100 weight grains. However, significant difference were observed in grain between interaction varieties and treatment.

*Keywords: urea fertilizer, times application, growth parameter, production parameter*