



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.

**IN-VITRO STUDY OF DIFFERENCE FUNGICIDES IN CONTROLLING
SHEATH BLIGHT PATHOGEN CAUSE BY *RHIZOCTONIA SOLANI***

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ABSTRACT

Rice (Oryza sativa L) is known to be second most important cereal crop in the world and the staple food for the most Asian country including Malaysia. Rice productivity must be enhanced in order to meet the increasing global demand and consumption. However, it is difficult to achieve the objective when the rice production need to face some limitation such as pest, disease, climate change and soil fertility. Disease is a major problem face by rice cultivators that reducing their production of rice. Sheath blight disease of rice caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* is among the disease that cause serious threat on rice producing country all over the world. Few method have been use to cope with this disease problem such as planting resistance varieties but the resistance gene is still yet not been found and most farmers is rely on chemical method to solve this problem. The objective of this study is to identify the difference fungicides in controlling Sheath blight pathogen *Rhizoctonia solani* and to determine the effectiveness for difference concentration of difference fungicides in controlling sheath blight pathogen. This study is done by conducting in vitro study of 4 difference fungicides with 2 difference concentration (0.2 ml and 2 ml) by using poisoned food technique. Those fungicide is Amolin (difenoconazole 14.6% & Propiconazole 14.6%), Amotan (Azoxystrobin 22.8%), Myzim (carbendezim 34.0%), Fillia (Propiconazole 10.7% & tricyclazole 34.2 %). The mycelium inhibition growth will be measure in order to identify which fungicide is effective in controlling *R. solani* under in vitro condition. Myzim (carbendezim 34.0%) was found to be the most effective fungicide with 95.88 per cent mean mycelium inhibitor percentage and the least effective fungicide is Amotan (Azoxystrobin 22.8%) with the mean mycelium inhibition growth 64.54 per cent.

Keywords: fungicide, rice, sheath blight