



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.

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POPULATION OF APOGONIA CRIBRICOLLIS IN OIL PALM PLANTATION: A CASE STUDY IN FELCRA PAYA JENUANG

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ABSTRACT

A study was done at Felcra Paya Jenuang on 25th July until 14th August of 2018 regarding population of *Apogonia cribricollis*. The objectives of the study were to determine the fluctuation of *Apogonia cribricollis* population on different sampling time and to determine its number on different type of traps. It was expected that different sampling time will result in different number of *Apogonia cribricollis*'s population while yellow pan trap was expected to have more effective result in trapping *Apogonia cribricollis* as compare to manual method. Previous studies have shown them as nocturnal insect with eating behavior of biting, cutting and holding their food. The approaches used on field included usage of yellow pan traps filled with soapy water and manual method such as sweeping net. Measures were taken to ensure the uniformity of sampling time. The study area was divided into 10 strata and these approaches were applied on 4 chosen strata. The results showed no significant difference between different sampling date while there is significant difference among the different approaches used in trapping *Apogonia cribricollis*. This initial hypothesis of different sampling time resulting in different number of *Apogonia cribricollis* was rejected while expectation of yellow pan trap resulting in higher number of *Apogonia cribricollis* was accepted. This can be due to their characteristic of nocturnal insects, placement of trap and changes of weather during sampling period. One-way Anova analysis has shown ($F=2.273$, $df=5.138$ & $P>0.01$) for different sampling date and unpaired t-test has shown ($F=121.194$, $df=142.71.000$ & $P<0.01$) for different type of traps used. Presence of *Apogonia cribricollis* in study has not exceeded the economic threshold level therefore no corrective measure was required, and prevention methods were suggested.

Keywords: Apogonia cribricollis, scarabaeidae, coleoptera, oil palm, pest, Felcra