

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EFFECTIVE MICROORGANISM ON
GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF PADDY**

MUHAMMAD NABIL BIN ABD HAMID

**Final Year Project Report Submitted in
Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Technology and Plantation Management
in the Faculty of Plantation and Agrotechnology
Universiti Teknologi MARA**

JULY 2019

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to Gods Almighty for the endless blessings and strength for me in completing this research successfully. I acknowledge the contribution and support in completing this research. Firstly I would like to express deeply my grateful thanks and great appreciation to my principal supervisor Mr. Syafiq Sani for his precious guidance and advice during my course of research and also provide the invaluable intellectual especially in field of Crop Science For those who help me in, directly and indirectly to complete my research, their name are heartily engraved in my mind. I am also grateful to my colleagues who are offered their intellectual support and constant encouragement. Thank you to my colleagues in the Crop Science, FYP's group at the University of Technology Mara (Malacca) Campus Jasin. We smiled and cried together during completing both our final year project. I wish to express my thanks for the warm welcome and enthusiastic help render by the person I took counsel, contacted and in laboratories. I would like to thank you Madam Wan Zuraida binti Wan Mohd Zain, as Coordinator of Final Year Project (FYP 690) especially for the interim throughout the semester on what to do and essential information regarding FYP 690.

MUHAMMAD NABIL BIN ABD HAMID

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
DECLARATION	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	viii
ABSTRACT	xi
ABSTRAK	xii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Significance of Study	4
1.4 Objective of Study	5
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Introduction	6
2.1.1 Rice	6
2.1.2 Rice Morphology	9
2.2 Growth stage	11
2.2.1 Vegetative Phase	12
2.2.2 Reproductive Phase	13
2.2.3 Ripening Phase	14
2.3 Fertilizer Management	15
2.3.1 Nitrogen	15
2.3.2 Phosphorus	17
2.3.3 Potassium	18
2.4 Effective Microorganism (EM)	19
2.4.1 Bokashi	20
2.5 Seed Variety MR220	21
CHAPTER 3 MATERIALS AND METHODS/RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Location of Study	23
3.2 Experimental Procedure	23
3.2.1 Seed Germination	23
3.2.2 Sowing Seed	24
3.2.3 Transplanting Seedling	24

3.2.4 Fertilizer Application	24
3.2.5 Treatment	26
3.3 Parameter	28
3.4 Statistical Analysis	28
CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	
4.1 Plant Height	29
4.2 Number of Tiller	31
4.3 Number of Leaves	33
4.4 Straw Biomass	35
4.5 Root Biomass	37
4.6 Root Length	39
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSIONs AND RECOMMENDATIONS	41
CITED REFERENCES	43
APPENDIX A	46
CURRICULUM VITAE	66

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EFFECTIVE MICROORGANISM ON GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF PADDY

High use of chemical fertilizer in rice cultivation lead to consumption of chemical residue in environment. Effective microorganism (EM) fertilizer application can reduce the widespread use of chemical fertilizer. A study was conducted to observe the effectiveness of effective microorganism application on growth and development of rice cultivation. By applying effective microorganism fertilizer, Bokashi was able to promote growth performance of rice cultivation in vegetative phase. This study was conducted in greenhouse located at UiTM Jasin by using completely randomize design (CRD). The treatment was application of different concentration of chemical fertilizer (NPK) and Bokashi fertilizer (EM) in variety of rice MR220 to observe the effectiveness in improving the growth performance. Treatment 0 act as control with 100% of NPK fertilizer application, treatment 1 with 70% NPK and 30% EM fertilizer application, treatment 2 with 50% of NPK and EM fertilizer, treatment 3 with 30% NPK and 70% EM fertilizer application, and treatment 4 with 100% of EM fertilizer application. Plant height, number of tillers, number of leaves were measured at different interval of day after sowing (DAS), 15 DAS, 30 DAS, 45 DAS, 60 DAS, 75 DAS and 90 DAS. Also, straw biomass, root biomass, and root length were measured during the study. As result, plant height, number of tillers, number of leaves, straw biomass, root biomass, and root length showed significant difference among the treatment. Application of Bokashi fertilizer in treatment 1,2,3 and 4 there was different in plant height, number of tillers, number of leaves, straw biomass, root biomass, and root length as compared to treatment 0. Therefore, in this research shows that treatment 1 is the best concentration of effective microorganism fertilizer effectively effect on growth performance of paddy and effective microorganism will improve the plant uptake due to its ability to convert the nutrient available in soil into the convenient form for the plant.

Keyword: NPK fertilizer, Bokashi fertilizer (EM), interval of day after sowing, concentration, treatment