



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***DEVELOPMENT OF PADI2U MOBILE APPLICATION FOR PADDY
MANAGEMENT***

NOR ATHIRAH BINTI ROSLIN

FP 2021 33



**DEVELOPMENT OF PADI2U MOBILE APPLICATION FOR PADDY
MANAGEMENT**

By

NOR ATHIRAH BINTI ROSLIN

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra
Malaysia, in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of
Science**

February 2021

All material contained within the thesis, including without limitation text, logos, icons, photographs and all other artwork, is copyright material of Universiti Putra Malaysia unless otherwise stated. Use may be made of any material contained within the thesis for non-commercial purposes from the copyright holder. Commercial use of material may only be made with the express, prior, written permission of Universiti Putra Malaysia.

Copyright © Universiti Putra Malaysia



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in
fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

**DEVELOPMENT OF PADI2U MOBILE APPLICATION FOR PADDY
MANAGEMENT**

By

NOR ATHIRAH BINTI ROSLIN

February 2021

Chair : Nik Norasma Che'Ya, PhD
Faculty : Agriculture

Precision agriculture is a farming management, including site-specific crop management to increase production by reducing the input cost and saving the environment. A previous study developed web-based paddy management, Web Paddy Geographic Information System (Web-GIS) (Web Precision Farmer©). This study overcomes the limitation of the previous study, such as accessibility and affordability, user to use the system from the computer. Most of the information of the paddy management available in paper-based system. The current mobile application focused on one component in paddy management only. This research aims to design and develop mobile application for paddy management (PADI2U), populate the database into a mobile application, and test User Acceptance Test (UAT) of the mobile application. PADI2U mobile application is an Android-based mobile application developed using online software Master App Builder (MAB). The advantage of PADI2U is that it contains NDVI analysis from aerial imagery captured by UAV to monitor the paddy health status. UAT was conducted to get feedback and acceptance level from users of PADI2U mobile application performance. From UAT result show a high percentage of acceptance of the PADI2U mobile application. The contribution of this research to the farming community is the development of mobile application technology to manage their paddy field.

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

PEMBANGUNAN APLIKASI TELEFON PINTAR PADI2U UNTUK PENGURUSAN PADI

Oleh

NOR ATHIRAH BINTI ROSLIN

Februari 2021

Pengerusi : Nik Norasma Che'Ya, PhD
Fakulti : Pertanian

Pertanian tepat adalah pengurusan pertanian, termasuk pengurusan tanaman khusus lokasi untuk meningkatkan pengeluaran dengan mengurangkan biaya input dan menyelamatkan alam sekitar. Kajian terdahulu mengembangkan pengurusan padi berasaskan web, Sistem Maklumat Geografi Padi Web (Web-GIS) (Web Precision Farmer ©). Kajian ini mengatasi batasan kajian sebelumnya, seperti kebolehcapaian dan kemampuan, pengguna untuk menggunakan sistem dari komputer. Sebilangan besar maklumat pengurusan padi terdapat dalam sistem berasaskan kertas. Aplikasi mudah alih semasa hanya tertumpu pada satu komponen dalam pengurusan sawah sahaja. Penyelidikan ini bertujuan untuk merancang dan mengembangkan aplikasi mudah alih untuk pengelolaan padi (PADI2U), mengisi pangkalan data ke dalam aplikasi mudah alih, dan menguji Uji Penerimaan Pengguna (UAT) aplikasi mudah alih. Aplikasi mudah alih PADI2U adalah aplikasi mudah alih berasaskan Android yang dikembangkan menggunakan perisian dalam talian Master App Builder (MAB). Kelebihan PADI2U adalah bahawa ia mengandungi analisis NDVI dari gambar udara yang diambil oleh UAV untuk memantau status kesihatan padi. UAT dilakukan untuk mendapatkan maklum balas dan tahap penerimaan dari pengguna prestasi aplikasi mudah alih PADI2U. Dari hasil UAT menunjukkan peratusan penerimaan aplikasi PADI2U yang tinggi. Sumbangan penyelidikan ini kepada masyarakat petani adalah pengembangan teknologi aplikasi bergerak untuk menguruskan sawah mereka.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am thankful to Allah for ease my postgraduate journey, Alhamdulillah. I would like to thank and express my most sincere gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Nik Norasma Che'Ya, Senior Lecturer at Universiti Putra Malaysia, for her support, advice, and encouragement for me to finish this research. Her office was always open whenever I ran into a trouble spot or had a question about my research or writing.

I would like to thank my supervisory committee, Dr. Ahmad Suhaizi bin Mat Su and Prof. Dr. Mohd Razi bin Ismail for their brilliant suggestion for the research. I would also like to thank Mr. Mohd Yazid bin Abu Sari for his guidance and Dr. Jasmin binti Arif Shah for her guidance and idea to conduct a user acceptance test. I am grateful to Mr. Mohd Zalyne Shah bin Noh an agriculture officer from Pertubuhan Peladang Kawasan (PPK) Sungai Ketereh, for his assistance in this research. Also not to forget are the farmers and staffs at PPK Sungai Ketereh for their participation in this research. Without their passionate participation and input, the survey could not have been successfully conducted. I would also like to thank Ministry of Higher Education, Malaysia, for granting the grant Translational Research Grant PadiU Putra, Universiti Putra Malaysia (Vote No: 5526500), and UPM GP-IPM (Vote No: 9611400) for the financial support.

I must express my very profound gratitude to my parents Roslin bin Khalid, Roslina bt Ramli and the love of my life Muhammad Iqbal bin Johar for providing me with unfailing support and continuous encouragement throughout my years of study and through the process of researching and writing this thesis. This accomplishment would not have been possible without them.

Finally, I would like to thank to my helpful colleagues Rhushalshafira binti Rosle and Rowena Mat Halip and my close friends for non-stop moral support for me to finish this study.

Thank you.

This thesis was submitted to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

Nik Norasma bt Che'Ya, PhD

Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Agriculture
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Chairman)

Ahmad Suhaizi bin Mat Su, PhD

Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Agriculture
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

Mohd Razi bin Ismail, PhD

Professor
Faculty of Agriculture
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

ZALILAH BINTI MOHD SHARIFF, PhD

Professor and Dean
School of Graduate Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: 08 July 2021

Declaration by graduate student

I hereby confirm that:

- this thesis is my original work;
- quotations, illustrations and citations have been duly referenced;
- this thesis has not been submitted previously or concurrently for any other degree at any other institutions;
- intellectual property from the thesis and copyright of thesis are fully-owned by Universiti Putra Malaysia, as according to the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Research) Rules 2012;
- written permission must be obtained from supervisor and the office of Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research and Innovation) before thesis is published (in the form of written, printed or in electronic form) including books, journals, modules, proceedings, popular writings, seminar papers, manuscripts, posters, reports, lecture notes, learning modules or any other materials as stated in the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Research) Rules 2012;
- there is no plagiarism or data falsification/fabrication in the thesis, and scholarly integrity is upheld as according to the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Graduate Studies) Rules 2003 (Revision 2012-2013) and the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Research) Rules 2012. The thesis has undergone plagiarism detection software.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Name and Matric No.: Nor Athirah binti Roslin GS52729

Declaration by Members of Supervisory Committee

This is to confirm that:

- the research conducted and the writing of this thesis was under our supervision;
- Supervision responsibilities as stated in the Universiti Putra Malaysia (Graduate Studies) Rules 2003 (Revision 2012-2013) are adhered to.

Signature: _____
Name of Chairman
of Supervisory
Committee: Dr. Nik Norasma bt Che'Ya

Signature: _____
Name of Member of
Supervisory
Committee: Dr. Ahmad Suhaizi bin Mat Su

Signature: _____
Name of Member of
Supervisory
Committee: Prof. Dr. Mohd Razi bin Ismail

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	i
ABSTRAK	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
APPROVAL	iv
DECLARATION	vi
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvi
CHAPTER	
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Problem statement	2
1.3 Goal	3
1.4 Objectives	3
1.5 Scope	3
1.6 Motivation	3
2 LITERATURE REVIEW	4
2.1 Introduction	4
2.2 Paddy growth stages and development	4
2.3 Precision Agriculture	5
2.4 Data Acquisition	12
2.5 Web-based and Mobile Application	13
2.6 Related research of mobile application	14
2.7 Discussion	18
3 MATERIALS AND METHODS / METHODOLOGY	20
3.1 Research Workflow	20
3.2 Architecture of PADI2U Mobile Application	21
3.2.1 Presentation layer	21
3.2.2 Logical layer	21
3.2.3 Data layer	22
3.3 Mobile application development software Master App Builder	22
3.3.1 Mobile Application Main Menu Chart	23
3.4 Image acquisition	24
3.5 Leaf chlorophyll content data collection	29
3.6 Agriculture Supplier Data Collection	30
3.7 Image processing and analysis	31

3.7.1	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) map	31
3.8	User acceptance test	32
3.9	App Master Builder Previewer	32
4	DEVELOPMENT OF PADI2U MOBILE APPLICATION	33
4.1	Introduction	33
4.2	Research design phase	33
4.2.1	System architecture	33
4.2.1.1	Presentation layer	33
4.2.1.2	Logic layer	34
4.2.1.3	Data layer	34
4.2.2	Mobile application main menu	34
4.3	Research development phase	34
4.3.1	Collection of data	34
4.3.2	Collection of attribute data	35
4.3.3	NDVI map development	37
4.3.4	Mobile application development	37
4.3.5	Master App Builder	38
4.3.5.1	Master App Builder log in	39
4.3.5.2	Master App Builder Dashboard	39
4.3.5.3	Master App Builder Editor	40
4.3.5.4	Master App Builder Features	41
4.3.5.5	Graphic user interface (GUI)	42
4.3.5.6	Mobile application menu	43
4.4	PADI2U mobile application	43
4.5	Implementation phase	44
4.5.1	User acceptance test	44
5	RESULT AND DISCUSSION	45
5.1	Introduction	45
5.2	PADI2U Mobile application of graphical user interface (GUI)	45
5.3	Questionnaire for UAT	84
5.3.1	Result from the UAT	84
5.3.2	Percentage of users using internet and smartphone	86
5.3.3	User satisfaction with PADI2U mobile application	87
5.3.3.1	Image	88
5.3.3.2	Multispectral image	89
5.3.3.3	Menu arrangement	90
5.3.3.4	Text	90
5.3.3.5	Navigation	91
5.3.3.6	Colour	91
5.3.3.7	Information	92

5.3.3.8	Mobile application performance	92
5.4	Master App Builder	93
5.5	Discussion	94
6	CONTRIBUTION, CONCLUSION, LIMITATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	95
6.1	Contribution	95
6.1.1	Farm management	95
6.1.2	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) map	95
6.2	Conclusion	96
6.3	Limitation	96
6.4	Recommendation and Future work	97
6.4.1	Different operating system	97
6.4.2	Mobile application development for another crop management	97
6.4.3	Satellite image	97
	REFERENCES	98
	APPENDICES	108
	BIODATA OF STUDENT	123
	LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	124

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
2.1	The differences in Android and iOS	9
2.2	Differences in Android and iOS mobile application architecture	10
2.3	The related studies	18
3.1	UAV specification	25
3.2	Multispectral Parrot Sequoia specification	25
4.1	Data collection	35
4.2	Attribute data	37
5.1	Description for each menu	47
5.2	The flight parameter	52
5.3	Name of the disease, causal agent, symptom and method to control	65
5.4	Name of the pest, symptom of damage and method to control	69
5.5	Name of weed, characteristics and method to control each weeds	74
5.6	The supplier information	78

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
2.1	Gaps and solutions for this research	19
3.1	Methodology workflow	20
3.2	The architecture of PADI2U mobile application	21
3.3	The developer front page of Master App Builder software	22
3.4	Menu chart of mobile application	23
3.5	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle, DJI Phantom	24
3.6	Unmanned aerial vehicle, model XR q350 pro	24
3.7	Multispectral sensor Parrot Sequoia	25
3.8	Calibration process of DJI Phantom compass	26
3.9	Calibration process of Parrot Sequoia sensor	27
3.10	The reflectance panel	27
3.11	Flight pathway in Ardu Pilot software	28
3.12	GCP placed at the corner of the paddy field	28
3.13	The pilot controlled the UAV with the remote controller	29
3.14	SPAD data collection	29
3.15	Eight point for SPAD data collection	30
3.16	Visit to agriculture supplier shop	30
3.17	The image processing process in Agisoft Photoscan	31
3.18	The generation of NDVI map in ArcGIS	31
3.19	AMB Previewer in Google Playstore	32
4.1	List of all menu in PADI2U mobile application	36

4.2	NDVI map generated process	37
4.3	Master App Builder log in account	38
4.4	Master App Builder dashboard	38
4.5	The log in page for developer to access the MAB	39
4.6	The dashboard for MAB	40
4.7	The MAB editor page	41
4.8	The MAB Feature page	42
4.9	Editor page for mobile application design	42
4.10	Feature pages to create menu for mobile application	43
4.11	AMB Previewer	44
5.1	PADI2U mobile application GUI	46
5.2	The screenshot of <i>PadiU Putra</i> menu	48
5.3	The screenshot of <i>Agensi Pertanian</i> menu in PADI2U mobile application	49
5.4	The screenshot of the <i>Lokasi</i> menu in the application	50
5.5	The screenshot of the <i>Jadual Penanaman</i> menu	51
5.6	The screenshot of <i>Imej Dron</i> menu	52
5.7	The UAV camera location during image acquisition	53
5.8	The screenshot of NDVI map in the PADI2U mobile application	54
5.9	The screenshot of NDVI map in the PADI2U mobile application	55
5.10	The screenshot of NDVI map in the PADI2U mobile application	56
5.11	The screenshot of the RGB images	57
5.12	The screenshot of the RGB images	58

5.13	The screenshot of the RGB images	59
5.14	The paddy growth stages	60
5.15	The screenshot of <i>Masalah Padi</i> menu	61
5.16	The screenshot of the field problem in paddy field	63
5.17	The screenshot of <i>Penyakit Padi</i> menu	64
5.18	The screenshot of listed paddy disease	67
5.19	The screenshot of <i>Perosak Padi</i> menu	68
5.20	The screenshot of listed paddy pest	71
5.21	The screenshot of listed paddy pest	72
5.22	The screenshot of <i>Rumpai</i> menu	73
5.23	The screenshot of listed paddy weed	75
5.24	The screenshot of weather menu in PADI2U	76
5.25	The screenshot of weather menu in PADI2U to change the location	77
5.26	The screenshot of supplier information menu in PADI2U	78
5.27	The screenshot of the yield menu in PADI2U	79
5.28	Map of total yield harvested at each plot	80
5.29	The graph of yield harvested based on treatment in PADI2U	81
5.30	The screenshot of the notification menu in PADI2U	82
5.31	The screenshot about farmer report menu in PADI2U	83
5.32	Percentage of respondents for first PADI2U mobile application UAT	84
5.33	Percentage of respondents for second PADI2U mobile application UAT	85

5.34	Percentage of respondents for third PADI2U mobile application UAT	85
5.35	Percentage of respondents using mobile application and web from their smartphone	86
5.36	Percentage of respondents using Android and iOS operating system	86
5.37	Percentage of hour respondents using smartphone	87
5.38	User satisfaction percentage on PADI2U mobile application	87
5.39	User percentage on familiarity of NDVI map in PADI2U	88
5.40	User percentage on image used for every menu in PADI2U	89
5.41	User percentage for multispectral image understanding in PADI2U	89
5.42	User percentage for menu arrangement in PADI2U	90
5.43	User percentage for text used in PADI2U	90
5.44	User percentage for navigation in PADI2U	91
5.45	User percentage for colour in PADI2U	91
5.46	User percentage for information in PADI2U	92
5.47	User percentage for PADI2U mobile application performance	92
5.48	User percentage satisfaction for PADI2U	93

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

PA	Precision Agriculture
GIS	Geographic Information System
MAB	Master App Builder
RS	Remote Sensing
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
PhilRice	Philippine Rice Research Institute
MARDI	Malaysia Agriculture Research and Development Institute
DOA	Department of Agriculture
ITAFoS	Institute of Tropical Agriculture and Food Security
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
GUI	Graphic User Interface
UAT	User Acceptance Test
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
SMS	Short Message Service
NIR	Near infrared
AMB	App Master Builder
API	Application Program Interface
KADA	Kemubu Agriculture Development Authority
MADA	Muda Agricultural Development Authority
IADA	Integrated Agricultural Development Area

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Precision agriculture (PA) is the use of information technology for farm management and for decision-making (Schimmelpfennig, 2016). Many researchers conducted the development of precision agriculture to increase crop productivity (Mogili & Deepak, 2018). This method will help farmers to choose the right application of pesticides using PA technology. It also will suggest a suitable crop and the precise pesticide application based on the site-specific analysis (Pudumalar et al., 2017). Precision agriculture is the best agriculture practice for farmers in this modern world and can achieve the sustainability of agriculture based on the right application of a treatment, the right amount of input to the crop, the right time of application and at the right place (Hunt & Daughtry, 2018). Agriculture sector in Malaysia is one of the main industries that helps the economy (Dilipkumar et al., 2017)—increasing population results in increased rice production demand (Rahim et al., 2017). According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries self-sufficiency level of rice in Malaysia is about 75% (Malaysia must prioritise attaining self-sufficiency in rice production, 2020). The government targeted to increase rice self-sufficiency level to 100% to meet the population's increasing demand (Rahim et al., 2017). In a previous study, the decision support system for paddy management known as Web Precision Farmer© for farmers and farm managers had been developed by Norasma et al. (2013). Web Precision Farmer© is a very useful tool because it provides information on paddy management such as a map for fertilizer application, information of farmers, photo gallery, and forum for discussion (Norasma et al., 2013). The limitation of the Web Precision Farmer© is that this system is available as web-based and requires a computer device to access the system. The interface is not compatible with the mobile interface. Thus, as a solution, a smartphone application was developed to fulfil the gap from the previous study.

In the digital era, the adaptation of information technology will be beneficial for every sector, especially in the agriculture sector. However, most agriculture management is still done traditionally and uses minimal information technology for risk management (Ali et al., 2018). Most farm management lack online information, such as in Ketereh, Kelantan. Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) is a cheaper alternative for remote sensing (RS) technology and data analysis for agriculture monitoring (Norasma et al., 2019). It has become a replacement of using satellite and plane as UAV can produce high image resolution at low cost, fly within low altitudes, and no cloud penetration (Kim et al., 2019). UAV use with different types of camera sensors will provide multiple spectral imaging and give better results on the analysis of the field condition (Norasma et al., 2019). Information such as UAV images usually found in paper-based such as reports, books, pamphlet, and poster or online-based can be access by the authority such

as agriculture officer and the researcher only. This paper-based information can only be accessed from the office and not from the field. The limited use of technology and the information scattered at different places in hardcopy make it difficult for agriculture management decision-making. Technology such as a smartphone is widely used for communication. In many sectors such as business, this technology was already implemented as the main part of their work. Current mobile applications developed for the agriculture sector, but none offered UAV images for crop management.

The aim of this study is to develop a mobile application for paddy management by providing information on crop status health map, pest, and disease management at Ketereh, Kelantan. The PADI2U mobile application was specially developed for agriculture officers, farmers, and other users who are interested in agriculture management by a using mobile application. This mobile application was developed using Master App Builder (MAB) software. MAB is a free programming software created by Trailblazer Trading based in Kuala Lumpur in 2013.

1.2 Problem Statement

The management system in the paddy fields is less efficient information gathering such as field activities, plot information, pest and disease, yield, and the condition of the crop at the paddy field. Farmers usually need to walk-about for field monitoring and it is time-consuming. PADI2U mobile application is developed for agriculture officers and farmers to access all information and knowledge on crop health status via their smartphones.

Agriculture officers and farmers rely on paper-based records for recording and updating information about the farm. This method caused data loss due to human error and misplaced documents. It is hard to access information because it needs to be checked from one file to another and it is time-consuming. This research allows data management to be centralized and data sharing between users for self-evaluated data.

To date, there is no literature available regarding the development of a mobile application for paddy management in Malaysia by using MAB software. There is a mobile application for pest infestation early warning systems (Nasir et al., 2018) and for the monitoring and learning of rice cultivation (Siahaan & Wijaya, 2018) by using Android Studio. MAB software is code-free, and no programming skill is required to develop the mobile application. Android Studio developed by Google and JetBrains require coding and programming language to develop mobile application. To publish an application in Google Play Store, the developer needs to register a developer account at Google Play Console and be required to pay US\$25 as an operation cost. The payment is required only once, and the

developer can use the account to publish as many applications as the developer wishes.

1.3 Goal

The goal of this research is to develop a mobile application for paddy management known as PADI2U mobile application at Ladang Merdeka, Kampung Lundang Paku, Ketereh, Kelantan, Malaysia.

1.4 Objectives

The objectives of this research are:

- i. To design and develop a mobile application (PADI2U) for paddy management
- ii. To populate paddy management database in mobile application
- iii. To conduct the User Acceptance Test (UAT)

1.5 Scope

This research explores the use of UAV and NDVI in crop growth monitoring as part of paddy management. Mobile application is developed using MAB software as a tool for paddy cultivation management. PADI2U mobile application provides a crop health status map of paddy, planting activity, pest, and disease management. The main target user of this research is agriculture officers and farmers.

1.6 Motivation

The mobile application is not used as an information library for paddy, but it can be used as a communication tool between agriculture officers and farmers. Farmers can send a report of any problem occurring in the field to the agriculture officer. Mobile application is needed by agriculture officers and farmers for paddy management. Agriculture officers can add information on the mobile application, for example, regarding planting activity or warning of pest infestation to farmers. Farmers who receive the notification can then follow up with action from the suggested solution given by agriculture officers. PADI2U mobile application is developed with crop health status map as captured by UAV. This helps a farmer to view their crop and be aware of their crop health status via smartphone.

REFERENCES

- Ahmad, T., & Suntharalingam, C. (2009). Transformation and economic growth of the Malaysian agricultural sector. *Economic and Technology Management Review*, 4, 1-10.
- Ahmad, W. F. W., Muddin, H. N. B. I., & Shafie, A. (2014). Number skills mobile application for down syndrome children. *2014 International Conference on Computer and Information Sciences (ICCOINS)*. Published. <https://doi.org/10.1109/iccoins.2014.6868844>
- Aker, J. C. (2011). Dial "A" for agriculture: a review of information and communication technologies for agricultural extension in developing countries. *Agricultural Economics*, 42(6), 631-647.
- Aker, J. C., & Mbiti, I. M. (2010). Mobile phones and economic development in Africa. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 24(3), 207-232.
- Ali, M., Man, N., Latif, I. A., Muharam, F. M., & Omar, S. Z. (2018). The use of information and communication technologies in agricultural risk management by the agricultural extension services in Malaysia. *International Journal of Agriculture Environment and Food Sciences*, 2(1), 29-35.
- Awuor, F., Kimeli, K., Rabah, K., & Rambim, D. (2013). *ICT solution architecture for agriculture*. Paper presented at the 2013 IST-Africa Conference & Exhibition.
- Babu, S. C., Glendenning, C. J., Okyere, K. A., & Govindarajan, S. K. (2012). *Farmers' information needs and search behaviors: Case study in Tamil Nadu, India*.
- Baharom, S. N. A., Manickam, T., Rasid, M. Z. A., Bakar, B. H. A., Muslimin, J., Khairi, M. Z., ... & Zawawi, N. Z. Soil Nutrient Estimation and Mapping for Precision Farming of Paddy in Malaysia Soil Nutrient Estimation and Mapping for Precision Farming of Paddy in Malaysia. *International Workshop on ICTs for Precision Agriculture, Malaysia*, 43-49.
- Baumüller, H. (2012). *Facilitating agricultural technology adoption among the poor: The role of service delivery through mobile phones*. ZEF Working Paper.
- Benard, R., Frankwell, D., & Ngalapa, H. (2014). Assessment of information needs of rice farmers in Tanzania; A case study of Kilombero District, Morogoro.
- Berahim, Z., Dorairaj, D., Saud, H. M., & Ismail, M. R. (2019). Regulation of sucrose synthase and its association with grain filling in spermine-

treated rice plant under water deficit. *Journal of Plant Interactions*, 14(1), 464-473.

- Bhute, P., & Rane, D. (2019). Mobile Operating System in Today's Era. *IOSR Journal of Engineering (IOSR JEN)*, 2, 57-64. <http://www.iosrjen.org/Papers/Conf.19021-2019/Volume-2/11.%2057-64.pdf>
- Borghini, E., Avanzi, J. C., Bortolon, L., Luchiari Junior, A., & Bortolon, E. S. (2016). Adoption and use of precision agriculture in Brazil: perception of growers and service dealership. *Embrapa Milho e Sorgo-Artigo em periódico indexado (ALICE)*.
- Brugger, F. (2011). Mobile applications in agriculture. *Syngenta Foundation*, 1-38.
- Bujang, A. S., & Bakar, B. H. A. (2019). *Precision Agriculture in Malaysia*. Paper presented at the International Workshop on ICTs for Precision Agriculture.
- Cavallo, E., Ferrari, E., Bollani, L., & Coccia, M. (2014). Attitudes and behaviour of adopters of technological innovations in agricultural tractors: A case study in Italian agricultural system. *Agricultural Systems*, 130, 44-54.
- Chung, S., Breshears, L. E., & Yoon, J.-Y. (2018). Smartphone near infrared monitoring of plant stress. *Computers and electronics in agriculture*, 154, 93-98.
- Deery, D., Jimenez-Berni, J., Jones, H., Sirault, X., & Furbank, R. (2014). Proximal remote sensing buggies and potential applications for field-based phenotyping. *Agronomy*, 4(3), 349-379.
- Delgado, J. A., Kowalski, K., & Tebbe, C. (2013). The first Nitrogen Index app for mobile devices: Using portable technology for smart agricultural management. *Computers and electronics in agriculture*, 91, 121-123.
- Dilipkumar, M., Chuah, T. S., Goh, S. S., & Sahid, I. (2017). Weed management issues, challenges, and opportunities in Malaysia. *Crop Protection*.
- Fulton, J. P., & Port, K. (2018). Precision agriculture data management. *Precision agriculture basics(precisionagbasics)*, 169-188.
- Ghazal, M., Al Khalil, Y., & Hajjdiab, H. (2015). *UAV-based remote sensing for vegetation cover estimation using NDVI imagery and level sets method*. Paper presented at the 2015 IEEE International Symposium on Signal Processing and Information Technology (ISSPIT).
- Glenna, L. L., Jussaume, R. A., & Dawson, J. C. (2011). How farmers matter in shaping agricultural technologies: Social and structural characteristics

- of wheat growers and wheat varieties. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 28(2), 213-224.
- Gowravaram, S., Tian, P., Flanagan, H., Goyer, J., & Chao, H. (2018). *Uas-based multispectral remote sensing and ndvi calculation for post disaster assessment*. Paper presented at the 2018 International Conference on Unmanned Aircraft Systems (ICUAS).
- Gulnaz Banu, P., & Vijaya, G. (2017). A Study on Consumers' Buying Preferences: Website-Based vs. App-Based Products and Services.
- Harrell, D. L., Tubana, B. S., Walker, T. W., & Phillips, S. B. (2011). Estimating rice grain yield potential using normalized difference vegetation index. *Agronomy Journal*, 103(6), 1717-1723.
- Hernández-Hernández, J., Ruiz-Hernández, J., García-Mateos, G., González-Esquivá, J., Ruiz-Canales, A., & Molina-Martínez, J. (2017). A new portable application for automatic segmentation of plants in agriculture. *Agricultural Water Management*, 183, 146-157.
- Hunt Jr, E. R., & Daughtry, C. S. (2018). What good are unmanned aircraft systems for agricultural remote sensing and precision agriculture? *International journal of remote sensing*, 39(15-16), 5345-5376.
- Islam, R., Islam, R., & Mazumder, T. (2010). Mobile application and its global impact. *International Journal of Engineering & Technology (IJEST)*, 10(6), 72-78.
- Ismail, M. H. (2017). Remote Sensing Application to Support Food Security in Malaysia. *Resource Optimization of Support of Sustainable Agro-Industry*, 9-25.
- Izzuddin, M. A., Seman Idris, A., Nisfariza, M. N., Nordiana, A. A., Shafri, H. Z. M., & Ezzati, B. (2017). The development of spectral indices for early detection of Ganoderma disease in oil palm seedlings. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 38(23), 6505-6527.
- Jawad, H. M., Nordin, R., Gharghan, S. K., Jawad, A. M., & Ismail, M. (2017). Energy-efficient wireless sensor networks for precision agriculture: A review. *Sensors*, 17(8), 1781.
- Jayachitra, J., Madhu, M., & Faruk, S. S. M. (2019). *AGRI SUCCOR: Mobile Application for Agriculture*. Paper presented at the 2019 International Conference on Communication and Electronics Systems (ICCES).
- Jordan, R., Eudoxie, G., Maharaj, K., Belfon, R., & Bernard, M. (2016). AgriMaps: Improving site-specific land management through mobile maps. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*, 123, 292-296.

- Kim, J., Kim, S., Ju, C., & Son, H. I. (2019). Unmanned aerial vehicles in agriculture: A review of perspective of platform, control, and applications. *IEEE Access*, 7, 105100-105115.
- Kosta, G., Mićo, O., Rade, R., Milorad, Đ., & Velibor, S. (2015). *The rise of smartphones Android applications for agriculture machines, new revolution of farm machinery-field communication?* Paper presented at the Second International Symposium on Agricultural Engineering, ISAE-2015, 9th-10th October 2015, Belgrade-Zemun, Serbia. Proceedings.
- Lin, Z. (2019). *Towards a Clean Architecture For TechLauncher Projects*. The Research School of Computer Science Australian National University. http://courses.cecs.anu.edu.au/courses/CSPROJECTS/19S1/reports/u6022913_report.pdf
- Mahant, M., Shukla, A., Dixit, S., & Patel, D. (2012). Uses of ICT in Agriculture. *International Journal of Advanced Computer Research*, 2(1), 46.
- "Malaysia Must Prioritise Attaining Self-Sufficiency in Rice Production - Experts." *Www.thesundaily.my*, Bernama, 16 Nov. 2020, 04:16, www.bernama.com/bm/am/news_covid-19.php?id=1901745.
- Malaysia, G. O. (Producer). (2017a, February 7, 2020). 100 TIP TANAMAN. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.onegovappstore.tiptanaman>
- Malaysia, G. O. (Producer). (2017b, February 7, 2020). Agrimaths. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.onegovappstore.agrimaths>
- Malaysia, G. O. (Producer). (2017c, February 7, 2020). MyHargaTani. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.onegovappstore.myfama.keystore>
- Man, A., Mohammad Saad, M., Amzah, B., Masarudin, M., Jack, A., Misman, S., & Ramachandran, K. (2015). *Buku Poket Perosak, Penyakit dan Rumpai Padi di Malaysia*. Kuala Lumpur: Institut Penyelidikan dan Kemajuan Pertanian Malaysia (MARDI).
- Mardi (Producer). (2016a, February 7, 2020). MARDI Direktori Usahawan. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.usahawanMARDI>
- Mardi (Producer). (2016b, February 7, 2020). MARDI Doktor Cili. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.drcili>

- Mardi (Producer). (2016c, February 7, 2020). MARDI Green Pharmacy. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.greenpharmacy>
- Mardi (Producer). (2016d, February 7, 2020). MARDI Kambing Pedaging. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.kambingpedaging>
- Mardi (Producer). (2016e, February 7, 2020). MARDI Lembu Brakmas. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.lembubrakmas>
- Mardi (Producer). (2016f, February 7, 2020). MARDI My Jagung [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.myjagung>
- Mardi (Producer). (2016g, February 7, 2020). MARDI My Kompos. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.mykompos>
- Mardi (Producer). (2016h, February 7, 2020). MARDI My On Farm Fruits. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.fruitsdirectory>
- Mardi (Producer). (2016i, February 7, 2020). MARDI Penanaman Cendawan. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.teknologicendawan>
- Mardi (Producer). (2016j, February 7, 2020). MARDI Penternakan Ayam Kampung. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.ayamkampung>
- Mardi (Producer). (2016k, February 7, 2020). MARDI Teknovasi [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.teknovasi>
- Mardi (Producer). (2017a, February 7, 2020). MARDI Kelulut. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.kelulut>
- Mardi (Producer). (2017b, February 7, 2020). MARDI my Bee Menu. [Mobile App] Retrieved from

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.mybeemen>
u

Mardi (Producer). (2017c, February 7, 2020). MARDI my Silaj. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.mysilaj>

Mardi (Producer). (2017d, February 7, 2020). MARDI myNanas. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.mynanas>

Mardi (Producer). (2018a, February 7, 2020). MARDI my Agri Manager. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.myagrimer>

Mardi (Producer). (2018b, February 7, 2020). MARDI my Agri Smart Calculator. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.myagrismartcalculator>

Mardi (Producer). (2018c, February 7, 2020). MARDI My Perosak Padi. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.perosakpadi>

Mardi (Producer). (2018d, February 7, 2020). MARDI myPadiManager. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.mypadimanager>

Mardi (Producer). (2019, February 7, 2020). MARDI my Bio Agent. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=my.gov.mardi.mybioagent>

McBride, W. D., & Daberkow, S. G. (2003). Information and the adoption of precision farming technologies. *Journal of Agribusiness*, 21(345-2016-15210), 21-38.

Michels, M., Fecke, W., Feil, J.-H., Musshoff, O., Pigisch, J., & Krone, S. (2020). Smartphone adoption and use in agriculture: empirical evidence from Germany. *Precision agriculture*, 21(2), 403-425.

Mittal, S., & Mehar, M. (2012). How mobile phones contribute to growth of small farmers? Evidence from India. *Quarterly Journal of International Agriculture*, 51(892-2016-65169), 227-244.

Mogili, U. R., & Deepak, B. (2018). Review on application of drone systems in precision agriculture. *Procedia computer science*, 133, 502-509.

- Mohapatra, A. G., Lenka, S. K., & Keswani, B. (2019). Neural network and fuzzy logic based smart DSS model for irrigation notification and control in precision agriculture. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, India Section A: Physical Sciences*, 89(1), 67-76.
- Mudisshu, A., Murase, T., & Otsuka, S. (2016). *Meteorological data visualization application for mandarin farmers support*. Paper presented at the 2016 5th IIAI International Congress on Advanced Applied Informatics (IIAI-AAI).
- MyBigApp (Producer). (2017, February 7, 2020). Doktor Pokok. [Mobile App] Retrieved from <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.mybigapps.doktorpokok>
- Myeong, S., Nowak, D. J., Hopkins, P. F., & Brock, R. H. (2001). Urban cover mapping using digital, high-spatial resolution aerial imagery. *Urban Ecosystems*, 5(4), 243-256.
- Nasir, H., Aris, A. N., Lajis, A., Kadir, K., & Safie, S. I. (2018). *Development of Android Application for Pest Infestation Early Warning System*. Paper presented at the 2018 IEEE 5th International Conference on Smart Instrumentation, Measurement and Application (ICSIMA).
- Nebiker, S., Lack, N., Abächerli, M., & Läderach, S. (2016). Light-Weight Multispectral UAV Sensors and Their Capabilities for Predicting Grain Yield and Detecting Plant Diseases. *International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing & Spatial Information Sciences*, 41.
- Neforawati, I., Herman, N. S., & Mohd, O. (2019, April). Precision agriculture classification using convolutional neural networks for paddy growth level. In *Journal of Physics: Conference Series* (Vol. 1193, No. 1, p. 012026). IOP Publishing.
- Norasma, C., Fadzilah, M., Roslin, N., Zanariah, Z., Tarmidi, Z., & Candra, F. (2019). *Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Applications In Agriculture*. Paper presented at the IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering.
- Norasma, C., Lee, L. S., Ismail, M. R., Razali, S. M., Roslin, N. A., & Omar, M. H. (2019). *Development of Rice Growth Map Using the Advanced Remote Sensing Techniques*. Paper presented at the 2019 International Conference on Computer and Drone Applications (IConDA).
- Norasma, C., Sari, M. A., Fadzilah, M., Ismail, M., Omar, M., Zulkarami, B., . . . Tarmidi, Z. (2018). *Rice crop monitoring using multirotor UAV and RGB digital camera at early stage of growth*. Paper presented at the IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science.

- Norasma, C. Y. N., Shariff, A. R. M., Jahanshiri, E., Amin, M. S. M., Khairunniza-Bejo, S., & Mahmud, A. R. (2013). Web-based decision support system for paddy planting management. *Pertanika Journal of Science & Technology*, 21(2), 343-364.
- Paustian, M., & Theuvsen, L. (2017). Adoption of precision agriculture technologies by German crop farmers. *Precision agriculture*, 18(5), 701-716.
- Pérez-Castro, A., Sánchez-Molina, J., Castilla, M., Sánchez-Moreno, J., Moreno-Úbeda, J., & Magán, J. (2017). cFertigUAL: A fertigation management app for greenhouse vegetable crops. *Agricultural Water Management*, 183, 186-193.
- Pongnumkul, S., Chaovalit, P., & Surasvadi, N. (2015). Applications of smartphone-based sensors in agriculture: a systematic review of research. *Journal of Sensors*, 2015.
- Pudumalar, S., Ramanujam, E., Rajashree, R. H., Kavya, C., Kiruthika, T., & Nisha, J. (2017). *Crop recommendation system for precision agriculture*. Paper presented at the 2016 Eighth International Conference on Advanced Computing (ICoAC).
- Qiang, C. Z., Kuek, S. C., Dymond, A., & Esselaar, S. (2012). Mobile applications for agriculture and rural development.
- Raeva, P. L., Šedina, J., & Dlesk, A. (2019). Monitoring of crop fields using multispectral and thermal imagery from UAV. *European Journal of Remote Sensing*, 52(sup1), 192-201.
- Raza, S. M. H., Mahmood, S. A., Gillani, S. A., Hassan, S. S., Aamir, M., Saifullah, M., . . . Ali, T. (2019). Estimation of Net Rice Production by Remote Sensing and Multi Source Datasets. *Sarhad Journal of Agriculture*, 35(3), 955-965.
- Reinecke, M., & Prinsloo, T. (2017). *The influence of drone monitoring on crop health and harvest size*. Paper presented at the 2017 1st International Conference on Next Generation Computing Applications (NextComp).
- Reinecke, M., & Prinsloo, T. (2017, July). The influence of drone monitoring on crop health and harvest size. In *2017 1st International Conference on Next Generation Computing Applications (NextComp)* (pp. 5-10). IEEE.
- Rosle, R., Norasma, C., Roslin, N., Halip, R., & Ismail, M. (2019). *Monitoring Early Stage of Rice Crops Growth using Normalized Difference Vegetation Index generated from UAV*. Paper presented at the IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science.
- Schimmelpfennig, D. (2016). *Farm profits and adoption of precision agriculture* (No. 1477-2016-121190).

- Schimmelpfennig, D., & Ebel, R. (2011). On the doorstep of the information age: Recent adoption of precision agriculture. *Economic Research Service, Paper No. EIB-80*.
- Shafri, H. Z., Ismail, M. H., Razi, M. K. M., Anuar, M. I., & Ahmad, A. R. (2012, November). Application of LiDAR and optical data for oil palm plantation management in Malaysia. In *Lidar Remote Sensing for Environmental Monitoring XIII* (Vol. 8526, p. 852608). International Society for Optics and Photonics.
- Šedina, J., Pacina, J., Plánka, L., Karas, J., & Šafář, V. (2016). *RPAS-Remotely Piloted Aircraft System: České vysoké učení technické v Praze*.
- Sheikh, A. A., Ganai, P. T., Malik, N. A., & Dar, K. A. (2013). Smartphone: Android Vs IOS. *The SIJ Transactions on Computer Science Engineering & Its Applications (CSEA)*, 01(04), 31–38. <https://doi.org/10.9756/sijcsea/v1i4/0104600401>
- Siahaan, A. P. U., & Wijaya, R. F. (2018). Smart Farmer Application in Monitoring and Learning of Android-based Rice Cultivation.
- Singh, N. E. (2018). Comparison Between Android and Ios. *Pramana Research Journal*, 8(8), 524–526.
- Simelli, I., & Tsagaris, A. (2015). *The Use of Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) in Agriculture*. Paper presented at the HAICTA.
- Simorangkir, G. D., Sarwoko, E. A., Sasongko, P. S., & Endah, S. N. (2018). *Usability Testing of Corn Diseases and Pests Detection on a Mobile Application*. Paper presented at the 2018 2nd International Conference on Informatics and Computational Sciences (ICICoS).
- Sokač, M., Đurasek, P., Bačić, I., & Puškarić, S. (2016). *UAV application in ecology: Data collecting with quad-copter equipped with Arduino based measurement platform*. Paper presented at the 2016 International Symposium ELMAR.
- Tamirat, T. W., Pedersen, S. M., & Lind, K. M. (2018). Farm and operator characteristics affecting adoption of precision agriculture in Denmark and Germany. *Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, Section B—Soil & Plant Science*, 68(4), 349-357.
- Teacher, A. G., Griffiths, D. J., Hodgson, D. J., & Inger, R. (2013). Smartphones in ecology and evolution: a guide for the app-rehensive. *Ecology and Evolution*, 3(16), 5268-5278.
- Tey, Y. S., & Brindal, M. (2012). Factors influencing the adoption of precision agricultural technologies: a review for policy implications. *Precision agriculture*, 13(6), 713-730.

- Tey, Y. S., Brindal, M., & Lim, C. D. (2015). Use of variable rate application in soil fertility management by small farmers: Status, issues, and prospects *Soil-Specific Farming* (pp. 198-211): CRC Press.
- Tiwari, A. (2017). Comparative Analysis of Smartphone Operating system Android Apple iOS and Windows. *International Journal of Advance Research in Science and Engineering*, 6(10), 35–41. http://www.ijarse.com/images/fullpdf/1506837941_IE130ijarse.pdf
- Torresan, C., Berton, A., Carotenuto, F., Di Gennaro, S. F., Gioli, B., Matese, A., . . . Wallace, L. (2017). Forestry applications of UAVs in Europe: A review. *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, 38(8-10), 2427-2447.
- Triono, J., & Tristono, T. (2016). Expert System Identification of Pest and Diseases of Rice using Html5. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science*, 7(3).
- Vesali, F., Omid, M., Kaleita, A., & Mobli, H. (2015). Development of an Android app to estimate chlorophyll content of corn leaves based on contact imaging. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*, 116, 211-220.
- Wahid, M. B., & Simeh, M. A. (2009). Issues related to production cost of palm oil in Malaysia. *Oil Palm Industry Economic Journal*, 9(2), 1-12.
- Wang, C., Duan, W., Ma, J., & Wang, C. (2011). The research of Android System architecture and application programming. In *Proceedings of 2011 International Conference on Computer Science and Network Technology* (Vol. 2, pp. 785-790). IEEE.
- Weber, F., Rosa, G., Terra, F., Oldoni, A., & Drews, P. (2018). *A low cost system to optimize pesticide application based on mobile technologies and computer vision*. Paper presented at the 2018 Latin American Robotic Symposium, 2018 Brazilian Symposium on Robotics (SBR) and 2018 Workshop on Robotics in Education (WRE).
- Zhang, N., Wang, M., & Wang, N. (2002). Precision agriculture—a worldwide overview. *Computers and electronics in agriculture*, 36(2-3), 113-132.

BIODATA OF STUDENT

Nor Athirah binti Roslin born in Kangar, Perlis on 16 December 1994. Her primary school is Sekolah Kebangsaan Beseri, Beseri Perlis and went to secondary school at Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Syed Hassan and Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Tuanku Lailatul Shahreen. After completing her secondary school, she went to Matriculation College at Perlis in 2012 until 2013.

She continued her study in Bachelor degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM) Serdang, Selangor. She studied for 4 years and graduated with Bachelor of Agricultural Science. Her passionate toward agriculture and technology grew as she decided to further her study in agriculture technology for development of mobile application. She started her Master of Science program in Agriculture technology at Universiti Putra Malaysia.

Her interest is technology and she decided to attend a few courses to expand her knowledge in agriculture technology. She learnt to develop mobile application and to fly a drone. She continued her self-learning to improve her skills in technology. By completing this thesis, she has proved that her skill in agriculture technology.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

- Roslin, N. A., Che'Ya, N. N., Ismail, M. R., Azali, F., & Gani, S. (2018). PADI2U: Mobile Application Development for Paddy Management in Kada Kelantan. The Extended Abstracts and Abstract Book of the Joint Symposium of the 8th International Agriculture Congress and 6th International Symposium for Food and Agriculture 13–15 November 2018 TNCPI Building, Universiti Putra Malaysia Serdang, Selangor Malaysia, 141-143.
- Roslin, N. A., Che'Ya, N. N., Ismail, M. R., Azali, F., & Omar M. H. (2019). PADI2U: Pembangunan Aplikasi Telefon Pintar untuk Pengurusan Padi di KADA Kelantan. *Konvensyen Kebangsaan Kejuruteraan Pertanian Dan Makanan 2019*, 295-299.
- Rosle, R., Che'Ya, N. N., Roslin, N. A., Halip, R. M., & Ismail, M. R. (2019). Monitoring Early Stage of Rice Crops Growth using Normalized Difference Vegetation Index generated from UAV. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 355, No. 1, p. 012066). IOP Publishing.
- Yuhao, A., Che'Ya, N. N., Roslin, N. A., & Ismail, M. R. Rice Chlorophyll Content Monitoring using Vegetation Indices from Multispectral Aerial Imagery (2020). In *Pertanika Journal Science & Technology*, 28 (3), pp.779 – 795.
- Athirah, R. N., Norasma, C. Y. N., & Ismail, M. R. (2020). Development of an Android Application for Smart Farming in Crop Management. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 540, No. 1, p. 012074). IOP Publishing.
- Rowena, H., Norasma, N., Fadzli, W. F. I., Roslee, R., Roslin, N. A., ... & Omar, M. H. (2020). Pemantauan Tanaman Padi Menggunakan Sistem Maklumat Geografi dan Imej Multispektral. *Advances in Agricultural and Food Research Journal*, 1(1).
- Roslin, N. A., Che'Ya, N. N., Rosle, R., & Ismail, M. R. (2021). Smartphone Application Development for Rice Field Management Through Aerial Imagery and Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) Analysis. *Pertanika Journal of Science and Technology*, 29(2). <https://doi.org/10.47836/pjst.29.2.07>
- Roslin, N. A., Che'Ya, N. N., Sulaiman, N., Nor Alahyadi, L. A., & Ismail, M. R. (2021). Mobile Application Development for Spectral Signature of Weed Species in Rice Farming. *Pertanika Journal of Science & Technology*, 29(4). <https://doi.org/10.47836/pjst.29.4.01>



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**STATUS CONFIRMATION FOR THESIS / PROJECT REPORT
AND COPYRIGHT**

ACADEMIC SESSION : Second Semester 2020/2021

TITLE OF THESIS / PROJECT REPORT :

DEVELOPMENT OF PADI2U MOBILE APPLICATION FOR PADDY
MANAGEMENT

NAME OF STUDENT :

NOR ATHIRAH BINTI ROSLIN

I acknowledge that the copyright and other intellectual property in the thesis/project report belonged to Universiti Putra Malaysia and I agree to allow this thesis/project report to be placed at the library under the following terms:

1. This thesis/project report is the property of Universiti Putra Malaysia.
2. The library of Universiti Putra Malaysia has the right to make copies for educational purposes only.
3. The library of Universiti Putra Malaysia is allowed to make copies of this thesis for academic exchange.

I declare that this thesis is classified as:

*Please tick (√)

CONFIDENTIAL

(Contain confidential information under Official Secret Act 1972).

RESTRICTED

(Contains restricted information as specified by the organization/institution where research was done).

OPEN ACCESS

I agree that my thesis/project report to be published as hard copy or online open access.

This thesis is submitted for:



PATENT

Embargo from _____ until
(date) (date)

Approved by:

(Signature of Student)
New IC No/ Passport No.:

Date :

(Signature of Chairman
of Supervisory Committee)
Name:

Date :

[Note : If the thesis is CONFIDENTIAL or RESTRICTED, please attach with the letter from the organization/institution with period and reasons for confidentiality or restricted.]

