

## CHAPTER 5

### SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION AND COMMERCIALIZATION

#### 5.1 Summary

According to results obtained, thickness and mesh number do contribute to weight of the shading net. Shading net which is thicker with highly dense mesh number increases the weight of the shading net. The more weight it had, the higher its' shading factor. Moreover, black shading net lowers the light intensity and it is the most suitable colour as the light intensity under it is in the suitable range for plants. Other than that, for plant performance number of plant alive are higher under the shading nets compared to control where red net have highest number of yield under it. However, plants under red net are small in sizes. Plants grown under blue shading net perform the best for its width and plants under control have the highest number of leaves. Meanwhile Plants under the black shading net comes out as the tallest plant among others followed by plants under red and blue shading nets. On the other hand, for chlorophyll content plants under black net has highest chlorophyll content. Overall, it can be concluded that each colour of shading net gives different effect on the plants, however for tropical country such as Malaysia, black shading net is the most suitable colour as it lowers the light intensity, had the tallest plant under it and highest chlorophyll content.

#### 5.2 Recommendation

In this study, it is found that there were a lot of differences between each coloured shading net. Each shading net had their own advantages and disadvantages. Although this

study had successfully achieved its' objectives. However there are a lot of studies that can be carried out to evaluate the effect of coloured shading nets on plant performance. Therefore, here is some recommendations suggested for future research works.

- i. Observe the spectrum of lights under each coloured shading nets. By having its spectrum we can specify the wavelength under each colour of shading nets. As different wavelength and colour contribute to different growth part of the plants.
- ii. Temperature and humidity plays a major part on plant growth. High temperature and humidity may cause the plant to wilt and caught up by diseases. In order to avoid this, temperature and humidity under each colour of shading net have to be observed.
- iii. Observe the vitamin content for plants under each shading net. Different wavelength and light intensity under shading net may contribute to different emergence of vitamin.

### 5.3 Commercialization

In Malaysia, coloured shade nets are rarely used in commercial. From the study, it can be seen that coloured shading nets are more advantageous compared to control. The shading net reduces light intensity. This is one of the advantages especially for plants which require only small amount of lights for process of photosynthesis and avoiding plants from scorching heat by the sun. Moreover, as variation of plants needs different radiation, thus coloured shade nets plays their role in giving different radiation to plants under them. With the usage of these coloured shading nets, we can now plant any kind of plants all year around without have to wait for their seasons. Thus, farmers in Malaysia are advised to use black shading net to cover their crop for better performance and yield.