

Report to be presentation in 16th Joint AGRESCO Meeting of NAU

Name of Sub-Committee: Plant Protection

Date of Meeting of Sub-Committee:

Summary:

Farmers Recommendations		Scientific Informations		New Technical Programme		Ongoing Programme
Presented	Approved	Presented	Accepted	Presented	Accepted	
09	08	20	18	22	22	259

Discipline	Farmers Recommendations		Scientific Informations		New Technical Programme		Ongoing Programme
	Presented	Approved	Presented	Approved	Presented	Approved	
Entomology	06	05	13	11	13	13	158
Plant Pathology	03	03	07	07	09	09	101
Total	09	08	20	18	22	22	259

Sr. No.	Recommendation for Farmers Community
	Entomology:05
16.1.1	<p>Title :Evaluation of different races of eri silkworm under laboratory condition for its suitability</p> <p>The eri silkworm rearing farmers of South Gujarat Zone AES III are advised to rear eri silkworm race, Borduar or Lakhimpur or Ambagaon to get better quality and economic traits.</p> <p>[Source of Availability of DFLs: Central Muga Eri Research and Training Institute (CMERTI), Jorhat (Assam)]</p> <p>દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતના ખેત આબોહવાકીય પરિસ્થિતિ-૩ના દિવેલાના રેશમના કીડાનો ઉછેર કરતા ખેડૂતોને ભલામણ કરવામાં આવે છે કે, દિવેલાના રેશમ કીડાની જાત, બોરદોર અથવા લખીમપુર અથવા અંબાગાંવ નો ઉછેર કરવાથી ઉચ્ચ ગુણવત્તા વાળું અર્થક્ષમ રેશમ પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકાય છે.</p> <p>[ઈંડાનું પ્રાપ્તિ સ્થાન: સેન્ટ્રલ મુગા એરી રીસર્ચ એન્ડ ટ્રેનીંગ ઇન્સ્ટીટ્યુટ, સેન્ટ્રલ સિલ્ક બોર્ડ, જોરહાટ (આસામ)]</p> <p><i>Action:Professor & Head, Dept. of Entomology,NMCA, NAU, Navsari</i></p>
16.1.2	<p>Title:Standardize the height of pheromone traps in pigeonpea ecosystem for the mass trapping of <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hubner)</p> <p>The pigeonpea growers of south Gujarat are advised to maintain the height of pheromone trap 1.5 feet above the crop canopy for trapping maximum male moths of <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hubner).</p>

	<p>દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતમાં તુવેર ઉગાડતા ખેડૂતોને તુવેરના પાકમાં લીલીછયળના વધુમાં વધુ નર કુદા પકડવા માટે છોડની ઉચાઇથી ૧.૫ફુટ ઉચાઇ જળવાય તેમ ફેરોમોન ટ્રેપ લગાડવા માટે ભલામણ કરવામાં આવે છે.</p> <p><i>Action :Professor & Head, Dept. of Entomology,NMCA, NAU, Navsari</i></p>
16.1.3	<p>Title: Study the activity period of honey bees in pointed gourd</p> <p>Higher activity period of honey bee in pointed gourdis between 11.30 to 15.30 hrs in AES-III of South Gujarat Heavy Rainfall Zone-II. Accordingly the need based insecticides should be taken after the higher activity period of the honey bee to avoid direct adverse effect of insecticides on honey bee.</p> <p>દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતના ખેત આબોહવાકીય પરિસ્થિતિ-૩માં પરવળ પાકમાં ૧૧.૩૦ થી ૧૫.૩૦ દરમિયાન મધમાખીની સક્રિયતા વધારે જોવા મળે છે. જેથી પરવળની ખેતી કરતા ખેડૂતોને જંતુનાશક દવાઓનો છંટકાવની જરૂરિયાત જણાય તો ભલામણ મુજબ જંતુનાશકદવા ઓનો છંટકાવ મધમાખીની સક્રિયતા ઓછી થયાબાદ કરવો.</p> <p><i>Action:Professor & Head, Dept. of Entomology,NMCA, NAU, Navsari</i></p>
16.1.4	<p>Title: Pollinators fauna in lucerne flora</p> <p>Higher activity period of pollinators viz., honey bees, butterflies, dipteran insects, wasps, etc. in lucerneis between 11.00 to 14.00 hrs in AES-III of South Gujarat Heavy Rainfall Zone-II.</p> <p>દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતના ખેત આબોહવાકીય પરિસ્થિતિ-૩ માં રજકાના પાકમાં મધમાખી, પતંગિયા, માખીઓ, ભમરા-ભમરી વગેરે જેવા પરગવાહકોની સક્રિયતા ૧૧.૦૦ થી ૧૪.૦૦ દરમિયાન વધારે જોવા મળે છે.</p> <p><i>Action:Professor & Head, Dept. of Entomology,NMCA, NAU, Navsari</i></p>
16.1.5	<p>Title: Evaluation of different oils against sorghum shoot fly</p> <p>Sorghum growing farmers of south Gujarat are advice to spray Neem oil at 0.5 % or Karanj oil at 0.5 % (50ml /10 l water) at 7 and 17 days after emergence of crop for effective management of sorghum shoot fly.</p> <p>દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતમાં જુવાર ઉગાડતા ખેડૂતોને જુવાર પાકમાં સાઠાની માખીના અસરકારક નિયંત્રણ માટે લીમડાનું તેલ ૦.૫ %અથવા કરંજનું તેલ૦.૫ % ૧૦ લિટર પાણીમાં ૫૦મિલી પ્રમાણે પાક ઉગ્યાના ૭ અને ૧૭માં દિવસે છંટકાવ કરવા ભલામણ કરવામાં આવે છે.</p> <p><i>:ActionAction: Assistant Research Scientist (Ento.), Main Sorghum Research Station, NAU, Surat</i></p>

	Recommendation for Farmers Community: Plant Pathology:03
16.1.6	<p>Biological management of foot rot in finger millet</p> <p>Finger millet growing farmers of South Gujarat (AES- I) are recommended to give seed treatment of either <i>P. fluorescens</i> (1×10^8 cfu/ml) @ 10ml/kg of seeds or <i>T. viride</i> (2×10^8 cfu/g) @ 10 g/kg of seeds + two time soil application of <i>P. fluorescens</i> @ 2.5 l /ha or <i>T. viride</i> @ 2.5 kg /ha in 250 kg FYM at transplanting and at 50% flowering for economic management of finger millet foot rot and to obtain higher yield.</p> <p>દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત (આબોહવાકી યપરિસ્થિતી-૧) ના નાગલી ઉગાડતા ખેડૂતોને નાગલીના મૂળના કોહવારા રોગના અસરકારક નિયંત્રણ અને નાગલીનું વધુ ઉત્પાદન મેળવવા માટે સ્યુડોમોનાસ ફ્લોરોસન્સ જીવાણુ (સીએફયુ- ૧૦^૮/મીલી) અથવા ટ્રાઈકોડર્મા વિરડી (સીએફયુ-2 x ૧૦^૮/ગ્રામ) બે માંથી કોઈપણ એકની ૧૦ગ્રામ/કિ.ગ્રા. બીજમાં ભેળવી બીજ માવજત આપવી અને ત્યારબાદ બે વખત સ્યુડોમોનાસ ફ્લોરોસન્સ જીવાણુ અથવા ટ્રાઈકોડર્મા વિરડી ૨.૫કિ.ગ્રા./૨૫૦ કિ.લો. છાણિયા ખાતરમાં ભેળવી પાકની ફેરોપણી અને ૫૦ ટકા કુલ આવે ત્યારે જમીનમાં આપવાની ભલામણ કરવામાં આવે છે.</p> <p><i>Action: Asstt. Professor, College of Agriculture, NAU, Waghai</i></p>
16.1.7	<p>Title: Evaluation of fungicides for the management of false smut of rice</p> <p>The Paddy growers of South Gujarat Agro-climate zone are advised to apply two sprays of trifloxystrobin 25 + tebuconazole 50 (75 WG) at 0.03 per cent (4 gm/10 l.) or propiconazole 25 EC, at 0.025 per cent (10 ml/10 l.) for effective control of false smut and to harvest higher grain and straw yield. The first spray should be given at boot leaf stage and the second spray at milking stage.</p> <p>દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતના ભારે વરસાદવાળા વિસ્તારના ડાંગર ઉગાડતા ખેડૂતોને ડાંગરનાં ગલત અંગારિયો રોગના અસરકારક નિયંત્રણ અને વધુ ઉત્પાદનમા ટ્રાયફ્લોકસીસ્ટ્રોબીનરપ+ ટેબુકોનાઝોલપ૦ (૭૫વેટેબલગ્રેનુલસ) ૦.૦૩ % (૪ગ્રામ પ્રતિ ૧૦લિટર) અથવા પ્રોપીકોનાઝોલ રપઈસી, ૦.૦૨૫ % (૧૦મી.લી. પ્રતિ ૧૦લિટર)ના બે છંટકાવ કરવાની ભલામણ કરવામાં આવેછે. પહેલો છંટકાવ ધ્વજપર્ણદંડ અવસ્થાએ (બુટલીફસ્ટેજ) અને ત્યારબાદ બીજો છંટકાવ દૂધિયા દાના (મિલ્કિંગસ્ટેજ) અવસ્થાએ કરવો.</p>

16.2.	INFORMATION FOR SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY:ENTOMOLOGY:11
16.2.1	<p>Title: Evaluation of different substrates for mass culturing of <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> (Bals.) Vuill</p> <p>For the mass multiplication of <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> (Bals.) Vuill, in sorghum grains, 100g of sorghum grain soaked overnight in water, then autoclave for 20 minutes at 121°C temperature. The fungus can be inoculated at 10ml conidial suspension of <i>B. bassiana</i> (5×10^7 conidia/ ml) after cooling aseptically and incubated for 15 days at $25 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ temperature to get maximum colony count (13.67×10^8). Moreover, the clumps should be broken manually by rubbing HDPE bag for uniform growth of the fungus.</p> <p><i>Action: Professor & Head, Department of Entomology, NMCA, NAU, Navsari</i></p>
16.2.2	<p>Title: Screening of pigeon pea genotypes against pod borer and pod fly under natural field condition</p> <p>The genotypes viz. NPEK-15-03, NPEK-15-25, ICPL-87119, NPEK-15-09, BP-15-23, GJP-1303, SKNP-1413, AGT-2 and BP-15-11 were found resistant/tolerant against pod borers and pod fly infestation, whereas, the genotypes viz., UPAS-120, BP-16-256, BP-16-251, NPEK-13-05, NPEK-15-11, NPEK-15-14 and NPEK-15-01 were found susceptible against pod borers and pod fly infestation in pigeonpea.</p> <p><i>Action: Assistant Research Scientist (Ento), College of Agriculture, NARP, NAU Bharuch</i></p>
16.2.3	<p>Title: Screening of promising genotypes for multiple resistance against stem borer <i>Scirpophaga incertulas</i>, leaf folder (<i>Cnaphalocrocis medinalis</i>) and sheath mite (<i>Steneotarsonemus spinki</i>) of rice</p> <p>Rice genotypes viz., NVSR-329, NVSR-355 and NVSR-384 were found multiple resistant reaction against yellow stem borer, <i>Scirpophaga incertulas</i> Walker, leaf folder, <i>Cnaphalocrocis medinalis</i> Guenee and sheath mite, <i>Steneotarsonemus spinki</i> Smiley under natural field conditions.</p> <p><i>Action: Associate Research Scientist (Ento), Main Rice Research Centre, SWMRU, NAU, Navsari</i></p>
16.2.4	<p>Title: Study incidence of insect-pests in high density mango plantation under drip irrigation</p> <p>Higher population of pests viz., mango hopper, thrips and mite were observed during 1st to 3rd, 5th to 2nd and 7th to 10th standard meteorological week, respectively in high density (5m X 5m) Kesar mango plantation in south Gujarat AES-III conditions.</p> <p><i>Action: Asstt. Research Scientist (Ento), Soil and Water Management Research Unit, NAU, Navsari</i></p>

16.2.5	<p>Title: Varietal preference of insect-pests incidence in ultra high-density mango plantation under drip irrigation</p> <p>In ultra-high density plantation (2.5m x 2.5m) orchard under south Gujarat conditions, Mango variety Totapuri was found moderately resistant to mango hopper, thrips and mite. Varieties Sonpari and Amrapali were found moderately susceptible. Whereas, variety Ratna was found susceptible to hopper, thrips and mite.</p> <p><i>Action: Asstt. Research Scientist (Ento), Soil and Water Management Research Unit, NAU, Navsari</i></p>
16.2.6	<p>Title: Assessment of the crop loss due to insect pests and diseases in sorghum</p> <p>The avoidable yield loss due to insects viz. shoot fly and stem borer and grain mold and sugary disease was anticipated upto 50.00 per cent in sorghum.</p> <p><i>Action: Asstt. Research Scientist (Ento), Main Sorghum Research Station, NAU, Surat</i></p>
16.2.7	<p>Title: Documentation and monitoring population of pollinators on mango</p> <p>Total 13 insect species were observed visiting on mango flowers and maximum population of floral visitors belonging to Diptera (Blow flies, <i>Chrysomya megacephala</i> Fab.; Syrphid flies, <i>Syrphus</i> sp. and <i>Eristalinus arvorum</i> Fab. and house fly, <i>Musca domestica</i> L.) followed by Hymenopteran bees (<i>Apis florea</i> Fab.; <i>Apis cerana indica</i> Fab.; <i>Apis mellifera</i> L.; <i>Apis dorsata</i> Fab. and <i>Tetragonula iridipennis</i> Smith), Wasp, <i>Vespula orientalis</i> L.; Red ant, <i>Oecophylla smaragdina</i> (Fab.); Dragon fly and Butterflies during full bloom stage. The maximum activity was recorded in south direction followed by north, west and east direction. The intensity of pollinators or visitors was found significantly higher in unsprayed trees as compared to sprayed trees.</p> <p><i>Action: Asstt. Research Scientist (Ento), AES, NAU, Paria</i></p>
16.2.8	<p>Title: Assessment of yield losses due to pest and diseases in papaya</p> <p>The average avoidable yield loss due to mealybug, <i>Paracoccus marginatus</i> and Papaya Ring Spot Virus (PRSV) disease anticipated upto 11.00 per cent in papaya.</p> <p><i>Action: Assistant Research Scientist (Patho), Fruit Research Station, NAU, Gandevi</i></p>
16.2.9	<p>Title: Studies on natural parasitization of sugarcane shoot borer</p> <p>Sugarcane shoot borers, viz., <i>Sesamia</i> sp. and <i>Chilo</i> sp. were naturally parasitized by complex of two parasitoids viz., <i>Tachinid</i> sp. and <i>Apanteles</i> sp. in South Gujarat Agro climatic Zone II (AES-V). Moreover, <i>Tachnid</i> sp. and <i>Apanteles</i> sp. were found to be predominant and potent natural parasitoids of <i>Sesamia</i> sp. and <i>Chilo</i> sp., respectively.</p> <p><i>Action: Scientist (Pl. Protection) KVK, NAU, Vyar</i></p>

16.2.10	<p>Title: Effect of ozonized water washing on pesticide residues and shelf-life of green chilli and okra</p> <p>The home-makers, consumers, food processors who directly consumed or commercially processed okra and chilli are recommended to rinse them with ozonized water for 8 minutes with commercially available ozone purifier based on Vortex Ozone Technology having ozone producing capacity of 0.5kg/hour due to their greater efficiency to decontaminate the acetamiprid and ethion and prolong the shelf-life of okra and chilli.</p> <p><i>Action: Asstt. Professor, Food Quality Testing Laboratory, NAU, Navsari</i></p>
16.2.11	<p>Title: Status of pesticide residues in seasonal green leafy vegetables in South Gujarat</p> <p>The survey of pesticide residues in five leafy vegetables (coriander, colocasia, fenugreek spinach and amaranthus) different markets of South Gujarat reveals that 48.75 % samples were positive for different pesticides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 50% samples of spinach and colocasia were positive for different pesticides. • Buprofezin was the most frequently detected pesticides from different leafy vegetables. <p>None of vegetable sample was found exceeding, the maximum permissible limit for different elements.</p> <p><i>Action: Asstt. Professor, Food Quality Testing Laboratory, NAU, Navsari</i></p>
16.2.	<p>INFORMATION FOR SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY:</p> <p>PLANT PATHOLOGY:07</p>
16.2.12	<p>Title: : Screening of little millet (<i>Panicum miliare</i> L.) varieties and germplasms against blast</p> <p>Seven little millet germplasms viz., WV-124, WV-126, WV-130, WV-143, WV-145, WV-146, WV-151 and two varieties viz., GV-2 and GNV-3 were found resistant against blast and grain smut. One variety, OLM -203 was found highly resistant to grain smut. Little millet varieties with early maturity and lower plant height were susceptible to grain smut disease.</p> <p><i>Action: Asstt Professor, College of Agriculture, NAU, Waghai</i></p>
16.2.13	<p>Title: Screening of mungbean entries against mungbean yellow mosaic (LSET-I & SSET)</p> <p>Mungbean entries viz., NKM-15-08, NKM-15-12, NKM-15-05, NKM-15-13, NKM-15-14 and NKM-15-15 were found Highly Resistant against mungbean yellow mosaic disease in South Gujarat Heavy Rainfall Zone AES – III.</p> <p><i>Action: Asstt. Research Scientist (Patho), Pulses and Castor Research Station, NAU, Navsari</i></p>

16.2.14	<p>Title: Screening of urdbean entries against mungbean yellow mosaic (SSET)</p> <p>Urdbean entries viz., NUK-15-02, NUK-15-06 & NUK-15-10 were found highly resistant and NUK-15-09 was found Resistant against mungbean yellow mosaic disease in South Gujarat Heavy Rainfall Zone AES – III.</p> <p><i>Action: Asstt. Research Scientist (Patho), Pulses and Castor Research Station, NAU, Navsari</i></p>
16.2.15	<p>Title: Screening of cowpea entries against yellow mosaic (SSET & PET)</p> <p>Cowpea entries viz., NCK-15-08, NCK-15-09, NCK-15-11, NCK-15-12, NCK-15-02 & NCK-15-04 were found Highly Resistant and NCK-15-07 was found resistant against yellow mosaic disease in South Gujarat Heavy Rainfall Zone AES – III.</p> <p><i>Action: Asstt. Research Scientist (Patho), Pulses and Castor Research Station, NAU, Navsari</i></p>
16.2.16	<p>Title: Screening of Indian bean entries against yellow mosaic and powdery mildew (SSET)</p> <p>Indian bean entries viz., NIBD-14-01 was found Highly Resistant against yellow mosaic disease. While, NIBD-14-01, NIBD-14-02, NIBD-14-03 & NIBD-14-06 were found moderately resistant against powdery mildew disease in South Gujarat Heavy Rainfall Zone AES – III.</p> <p><i>Action: Asstt. Research Scientist (Patho), Pulses and Castor Research Station, NAU, Navsari</i></p>
16.2.17	<p>Title: Assessment of yield losses due to pest and diseases in banana</p> <p>The average avoidable yield loss due to pseudo-stem weevil, <i>Odoiporus longicollis</i> as well as banana bunchy top virus (BBTV) and Sigatoka leaf spot diseases infestation estimated up to 6.00 per cent in banana.</p> <p><i>Action: Assistant Research Scientist (Patho), Fruit Research Station, NAU, Gandevi</i></p>
16.2.18	<p>Title: Integrated management of papaya diseases</p> <p>The higher papaya fruits yield and marketable fruits along with minimum infection of diseases can be obtained in Module I comprising sequential application of different fungicide and micronutrients over Module II comprising standard package of practices and Module III (control).</p> <p>Module I: Seed treatment with captan @ 5 g per 100g seed, seedling raising under Nylan net (40-60 mesh) and spraying of acephate 1.5g/l three days before transplanting in main field. Growing of two rows of maize and castor/sesbania as border crop.</p> <p>↓ After 10 days</p> <p>Drench with Dimethomorph 0.4g + Mancozeb 2g /l</p> <p>↓ After 15 days</p>

	<p>Neem Oil 2% Foliar application + 0.5ml/L sticker at 30 days interval till flowering</p> <p>↓ After 15 days</p> <p>Application of Urea @10g + Zinc Sulphate @ 15g + Boron @ 10g/l</p> <p>↓ After 7 days</p> <p>Application of Hexaconazole 2 ml + Zineb 2g + 0.5ml sticker/l</p> <p>↓ After 7 days</p> <p>Neem oil 2% foliar application + 0.5ml sticker/l</p> <p>↓ After 7 days</p> <p>Application of Hexaconazole 2 ml + Zineb 2g + 0.5ml sticker/l</p> <p>↓ After 7 days</p> <p>Application of Urea @10g + Zinc Sulphate @ 15g + Boron @ 10 g/l</p> <p>↓ After 15 days</p> <p>Neem oil 2% foliar application + 0.5ml sticker/l</p> <p><i>Action:Assistant Research Scientist (Patho), Fruit Research Station, NAU, Gandevi</i></p>
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NEW TECHNICAL PROGRAMMES: ENTOMOLOGY:13

16.3.1	Seasonal incidence of natural enemies of lac insect, <i>Kerria lacca</i> (Kerr.) <i>Action: Professor & Head, Department of Entomology, NMCA, NAU, Navsari</i>
16.3.2	<i>In vitro</i> compatibility of <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> with insecticides <i>Action: Professor & Head, Department of Entomology, NMCA, NAU, Navsari</i>
16.3.3	Survey of natural enemies of <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> (Hubner) in gram <i>Action: Assit. Professor, Department of Entomology, College of Agriculture, NAU, Waghai</i>
16.3.4	Survey of natural enemies of <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (J. E. Smith) in maize <i>Action: Associate Professor, Department of Entomology, College of Agriculture, NAU, Waghai</i>
16.3.5	Evaluation of different insecticides, their application methods and bio-efficacy, Phyto-toxicity and residue in Indian bean <i>Action: Assistant Research Scientist (Ento.) SWMRU, NAU, Navsari</i>
16.3.6	Management of borer complex in sorghum <i>Action: Assistant Research Scientist, Main Sorghum Research Station, NAU, Surat</i>
16.3.7	Management of mango stem borer (<i>Batocera rufomaculata</i>) using 'Arka Borer Control' [AICRP on Fruits (Mango)] <i>Action: Research Scientist, Agriculture Experimental Station, NAU, Paria</i>
16.3.8	Management of mango hopper and thrips on mango by oil based formulation of <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> [AICRP on Fruits (Mango)] <i>Action: Research Scientist, Agriculture Experimental Station, NAU, Paria</i>
16.3.9	Evaluation of different botanical formulations for management of sucking pest complex in mango <i>Action: Research Scientist, Agriculture Experimental Station, NAU, Paria</i>
16.3.10	Evaluation of different botanicals for the control of Tea Mosquito Bug (TMB), <i>Helopeltis antonii</i> Signoret in cashew [AICRP on Fruits (Mango)] <i>Action: Research Scientist, Agriculture Experimental Station, NAU, Paria</i>
16.3.11	Varietal performance of sapota against major insect pests under high density plantation <i>Action: Asstt. Res. Sci. (Ento), Fruit Research Station, NAU, Gandevi.</i>

16.3.12	Status of pesticides residues in honey samples of Gujarat <i>Action: Asstt. Res. Sci FQTL,NAU, Navsari</i>
16.3.13	Bio efficacy of bioformulations against <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (J. E. Smith) under South Gujarat condition <i>Action: Professor & Head, Department of Entomology, NMCA, NAU, Navsari</i>
NEW TECHNICAL PROGRAMME : PLANT PATHOLOGY : 09	
16.3.14	Effect of biofilms formation in <i>Trichoderma-Azotobacter</i> interaction against <i>Macrophomina phaseolina</i> <i>Action:Professor & Head, Department of Plant Pathology, NMCA, NAU, Navsari</i>
16.3.15	Investigations on leaf rust disease of Champa (<i>Plumeria</i> spp.) <i>Action:Professor & Head, Department of Plant Pathology, NMCA, NAU, Navsari</i>
16.3.16	Management of leaf flower blight of Marigold <i>Action:Professor & Head, Dept. of Plant Protection, ACHF, NAU, Navsari</i>
16.3.17	Evaluation of efficacy of bioagents against cotton disease, AICRP-CICR programme <i>Action:Assistant Research Scientist (Patho.),Main Cotton Research Station, NAU, Surat</i>
16.3.18	Efficacy of fungicides and bio-Pesticides against sorghum grain mold <i>Action:Assistant Research Scientist (Patho.),Main Cotton Research Station, NAU, Surat</i>
16.3.19	Evaluation of bio-formulation against Fusarium wilt in banana (observation trial) <i>Action :Assistant Research Scientist (Patho.),Fruit Research Station, NAU, Gandevi</i>
16.3.20	Evaluation of locally available substrates and their combinations for the cultivation of Oyster mushroom in the Dangs <i>Action : Associate Professor (Patho.),College of Agriculture, NAU, Waghai</i>
16.3.21	Evaluation of different chopped stalk and strain spawns for the cultivation of Oyster mushroom in the Dangs <i>Action:Associate Professor (Patho.),College of Agriculture, NAU, Waghai</i>
16.3.22	Survey, collection and preparation of mushroom fungi from Dangs district of South Gujarat <i>Action: Associate Professor (Patho.),College of Agriculture, NAU, Waghai</i>



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