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Organic Farming

Next great challenge- the organic plant breeding system

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ABSTRACT

Organic agriculture is continuously growing worldwide on land and farms in more than 160 countries as well as maintained the environment. It's appeared to the tremendous strides in the past decade. The organic farming has gained success day by day with increased acreage and greater market share. Organic agriculture, benefits to consumer, the environment and rural communities. The organic agriculture restrict the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides including herbicides. The cultivar used in organic farming are immersed in the organic condition, hence it would be a challenge for the breeding sector to developed cultivar for that condition. In organic agriculture, the immediate need is to make available greater quantity of organically produced seed. But at an organic level, there is the essential need to encourage breeding programmes, designed in concert with organic farming. As it is with many aspects of the organic movement, organic seed and breeding development will have significant scientific, economic and institutional, next great challenges.

Key words: Breeding system, plant, organic, challenge.

Potassium nutrition management for enhancing tuber yield of potato in eastern Indo - Gangetic plains of India

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ABSTRACT

Field experiments were conducted during winter season of 2009-10 and 2010-11 on potato variety *Kufri Pukhraj* at farmers' field in participatory mode in sandy loam soils to study the effect of potassium (K) on growth, yield, nutrient uptake, economics and keeping quality of potato. The treatments consisted of 4 graded levels of potassium as MOP (0, 50, 100 & 150 Kg K₂O ha⁻¹) at constant dose of nitrogen (150 Kg ha⁻¹) and phosphorous (60 Kg P₂O₅ ha⁻¹). All the K doses promoted plant height and increased the number of leaves per plant. Plant height and number of leaves per plant at 150 Kg K₂O ha⁻¹ was at par with 100 kg K₂O ha⁻¹. The total tuber yield increased significantly with each increment of potassium dose and the increase over the control was 19, 28 and 32 per cent at 50, 100 and 150 Kg K₂O ha⁻¹. The per cent contribution of large (>75g) grade tuber to the total tuber yield was increased from 33 per cent at 0 Kg K₂O ha⁻¹ to 43 per cent at 100 Kg K₂O ha⁻¹. The increase yield of large size tuber over 0 Kg was by 43.0, 71.0 and 84.0 per cent at 50,100 and 150 Kg K₂O ha⁻¹. The large (>75g) and medium (25-75g) grades tuber number enhanced markedly with each increment in K levels from 0 to 100 Kg ha⁻¹. Application of K also reduced the tuber rotting during 3 months of storage at ambient temperature. The

net economic return increased with increasing levels of potassium application upto 100 Kg K₂O ha⁻¹.

Key words: Potassium, nutrition, yield, Indo-Gangetic plain, potato.

Nutrient and elemental composition of vermi-compost generated from coir pith with different admixtures

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ABSTRACT

The present studies were undertaken to find a suitable additive that can degrade coir pith and enrich the compost with nutrients in vermionits (360 × 120 × 60 cm) with worm species, *Eudrilus eugeniae*. The results revealed that the macro-nutrients composition in vermi-compost was better with admixtures like *Trichoderma* sp., groundnut oil cake + CD (Cow dung) and neem leaves +CD having NPK of 1.29, 0.33 and 1.13, 1.11, 0.47 and 1.48 and 1.11, 0.37 and 1.16 per cent as compared to CD (0.95, 0.39 & 1.12%). Similarly, sulphur (S), zinc (Zn) and boron (Bo) content was appreciable with admixtures *Trichoderma* sp. (S- 0.890%, Zn- 57.8 ppm & Bo- 305.45ppm) and neem leaves + CD (S- 0.829%, Zn- 59.2 ppm & Bo- 264.54 ppm) as compared to only CD (S- 0.14, Zn- 44.2 ppm & Bo- 190.90 ppm). The analysis of elemental composition of vermi-compost indicated the presence of silicon in reasonable proportion with admixtures like *Trichoderma* sp. + Bio NPK (0.65%), neem leaves + CD (0.52%) and CD (0.51%), hence there is scope to enrich the compost with silicon. Thus, it is suggested that additives like *Trichoderma* sp. and neem leaves +CD would be ideal for composting coir pith through earthworms, *E. eugeniae* and the compost so generated could be a valuable substitute for organic manures.

Key words: Admixtures, coir pith, composting, earthworm, *Eudrilus eugeniae*, elemental composition, nutrients.

Effect of potassium levels on potato yield and nutrient uptake under varied levels of nitrogen application

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ABSTRACT

Field trials were conducted during winter season of 2009-10 and 2010-11 at Central Potato Research Station, Patna to study the effect of potassium fertilizer dose on potato cultivar *Kufri Pukhraj* for yield and nutrient uptake under different nitrogen levels. Progressive application of nitrogen and potassium significantly increased the tuber yield, nitrogen and potassium uptake by tuber and haulm and tuber growth rate up to 150 Kg N ha⁻¹ and 100 Kg K₂O ha⁻¹, respectively.

Key words: Potassium, nitrogen, potato, tuber yield, nutrient uptake.

Assessment of underground water quality for irrigation purposes in Samastipur district of Bihar

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ABSTRACT

A detailed village-wise survey of water samples of district Samastipur was carried out to assess the EC, pH, cation (Na⁺, K⁺, Mg⁺⁺, Ca⁺⁺) and anion (CO₃⁻, HCO₃⁻, Cl⁻, SO₄⁻) composition. The sodium adsorption ratio (SAR), residual sodium carbonate (RSC) and soluble sodium percentage (SSP) of water were calculated from the analytical values. The electrical conductivity of water samples varied from 0.64 to 2.73 dsm⁻¹ with an average value of 1.23 dsm⁻¹. The pH of water samples ranged from 7.03 to 7.80 dsm⁻¹ with an average value of 7.32 dsm⁻¹. Ninety nine per cent water samples had SAR value less than 10 which can be safely used for irrigation purposes. The residual sodium carbonate (RSC) of 95 per cent of water samples belonged to the class < 1.25 which is safe limit of water for irrigating fields. One, 12 and 58 per cent water samples fell in the SSP classes, < 20, 20 - 40 and 40-60, which were safe for irrigation and 29 per cent water samples were found in 60 - 80 class which could be designated under the doubtful category.

Key words: Water quality, EC, pH, SAR, RSC, SSP.

Studies on interrelationship of different components and yield in soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merril.)

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ABSTRACT

A set of 46 soybean genotypes were selected for estimating inter-character correlations between thirteen agronomic characters. The study showed that the seed yield (plant⁻¹) was highly significant and had positive correlation with number of pods (plant⁻¹), number of primary branches, biological yield and 100 - seed weight. Oil content showed significant and positive correlation with seed yield and 100-seed weight. Significantly positive correlations were observed for days to maturity, biological yield, number of seeds (plant⁻¹), number of pods (plant⁻¹), number of seeds (pod⁻¹), seed yield (plant⁻¹), harvest index, 100-seed weight and oil content; biological yield and 100-seed weight, oil content and seed yield (plant⁻¹). Results obtained from this study can make better choice for soybean breeders for selecting genotypes among large number of accessions.

Key words: Soybean, *Glycine max*, correlation, yield, components.

Evaluation of different casing materials formulation on yield related parameters of *Calocybe indica*

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ABSTRACT

Casing soil formulations, prepared from farm yard manure (FYM), garden soil and sand with different combinations were chemically sterilised and used for casing the mushroom bags of *Calocybe indica*. Out of various casing material combination, FYM, garden soil and sand (2:1:1) having pH 8 and its 3 cm layer was found suitable and showed best result in yield as well as biological efficiency.

Key words: Casing mixture, properties, cultivation, *Calocybe indica*, yield.

Genetics

Heterosis for seed yield and its components in pigeonpea [*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.]

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ABSTRACT

Heterosis for seed yield and its component traits was studied in fifty six hybrids (F₁s) developed by crossing four male sterile lines and fourteen restorers (testers) of pigeonpea [*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.] following a line x tester mating design. The computation of heterosis (%) over mid-parent, better parent and best parent was done. The magnitude of heterosis in desirable direction was highest for seed yield plant⁻¹ (g) followed by number of pods (plant⁻¹), number of fruiting branches (plant⁻¹), 100-seed weight (g) and plant height (cm). A total of 40, 30 and 21 hybrids exhibited significant positive heterosis for seed yield (plant⁻¹) over mid-parent, better parent and best parent. Five out of 21 hybrids, where the highest significantly positive heterosis for seed yield (plant⁻¹) over mid-parent, better parent and best parent was observed simultaneously are ms Prabhat DT x 83H 15-12 (152.3, 110.5 & 50.0%), ms Prabhat DT x Seekri (148.2, 90.5 & 69.7%), ms Prabhat DT x H82-68 (142.6, 112.0 & 35.1%), ms Prabhat DT x H82-135 (129.8, 78.1 & 54.2%) and ms Prabhat DT x 85HP 343-1 (125.4, 66.4 & 66.4%).

Key words: Heterosis, hybrid, seed yield, pigeonpea, male sterility.

Entomology

Antifeedant and growth regulatory effects of neem leaf and jatropha seed extracts against *Spodoptera litura* (Fab.)

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ABSTRACT

The laboratory experiments have been conducted to study the antifeedant and growth regulatory effects of cow urine, neem leaf and jatropha seed extracts prepared in water and cow urine (5 & 10%) against different stages of *Spodoptera litura* on castor. Results showed the cent per cent larval mortality in neem extracts treated castor leaf disc, whereas the survival of larvae and pupae and their weight were significantly less with extended larval, pupal and developmental period in cow urine and jatropha seed extracts in comparison to untreated control. The leaf area consumed by the larvae at higher concentration (10%) was less demonstrated. It means the tested leaf extracts at their higher concentration were having high antifeedant activity. According to the overall mean preference index none of the plant extracts and cow urine was found to belong extremely antifeedant category but a strong antifeedant action was noticed in neem extracts treated castor leaf discs. Physical effects of larval feeding on treated castor leaf

discs were prominently seen. Most of the larvae had reduced physical growth with deformation and death and reduction in pupation.

Key words: Antifeedant, cow urine, jatropha, neem, *Spodoptera litura*.

Bio-efficacy of botanical extracts against cutworm, *Agrotis segetum* (Denis & Schiffermueller) in potato

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ABSTRACT

Efficacy of plants viz., *Azadirachta indica* L., *Sapindus mukorossi* L., *Melia azedarach* L., *Urtica dioica* L. and *Allium sativum* L. extracted in indigenous cow (*Bovine* sp.) urine and used @ 5 and 10 per cent. These plant extracts were tested under field conditions to control cutworm, *Agrotis segetum*, infesting potato crop. All the extracts were effective in reducing the population of cutworm as well as potato plant damage (%). Minimum plant damage (0%) was in the treatments, *A. indica* and *M. azedarach* applied @ 10 per cent.

Key Words: Cutworm, *Agrotis segetum*, indigenous cow urine, botanical

Effect of different salt mixtures in holidic diet on growth, development and reproductive potential of oriental fruit fly, *Bactrocera dorsalis*

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ABSTRACT

Six commercial salt mixtures (USP-XIV, HMW, BTM, No. 2, McCollum Wesson's salt mixture) were used separately in the casein based chemically defined (holodic) diet for maggots and adults of oriental fruit fly, *Bactrocera dorsalis* in two different experiments. The diet containing HMW supported the best growth and development of the maggots. The pupal formation (65.15%), the weight of the pupae (12.16 mg) and adult emergence (41.66%) were highest, while average maggot period was lowest (12.25 days) in the diet with HMW salt. The next best was Wesson's salt mixture. Poor growth and development of maggots was observed in McCollum and BTM salt mixtures. Quantitative requirement of these four salt mixtures studied, showed that the HMW salt mixture at 150 mg 52.3g⁻¹ diet followed by Wesson's salt mixture, supported good growth of maggots. In case of adult, the absence of salt mixture from the diet had a profound effect on the oviposition and fertility, although some egg laying was observed. Without minerals the pre-oviposition period was prolonged, egg laying and egg viability reduced and longevity of adults shortened. Improvement of diet was observed by addition of any salt mixture without mineral. Among the salt mixtures, BTM, McCollum and No. 2 showed best longevity, whereas oviposition and egg viability were highest in BTM.

Key Words: Artificial diet, salt, *Bactrocera dorsalis*, minerals, maggot growth, reproductive potential.

Field evaluation of biopesticides and new molecules against cut worm, *Spodoptera litura* (Fabricius) on chewing tobacco

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ABSTRACT

The efficacy of eight different new molecules and biopesticides were tested against tobacco cut worm, *Spodoptera litura* (Fabricius) at Agricultural College, Shimoga, Karnataka. Spinosad showed highest mortality (94.09%) followed by fluebenzamide (87.37%) after 2 days of application. Spinosad had better control of larval population (100.00%) within seven days. Fluebenzamide also had cent per cent control of larval population application. The biopesticides, viz., BtDipel, SINPV, *Nomuraea rileyi* and NSKE were also effective in controlling the pest and recorded significantly lower larval population (0.02 - 0.73 larvae plant⁻¹) as compared to control (3.06 plant⁻¹).

Key words: Chewing tobacco, cut worm, *Spodoptera*, new molecules, biopesticides.

Effect of different host plants on growth and development of amaranthus leaf webber (*Hymenis recurvalis* Fabricius)

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ABSTRACT

Effect of host plants on the different stages of *Hymenis recurvalis* (Fabricius) was studied under ambient condition. The larval and pupal period differed with respect to host plant. The total larval period on different test food plants differed significantly in different amaranths cultivars viz., PRA-1, PRA-2, PRA-3, Subharna and Anna Purna. Maximum larval period was registered on PRA-3 (14.40 days) followed by PRA-2 (14.00 days) and minimum in PRA-1 (13.12 days). The larvae gained maximum weight and length (29 mg & 12.4 mm) by feeding on PRA-1, followed by PRA-3 (23.0 mg & 9.9 mm), while it was minimum on Anna Purna (11.0 mg & 5.5 mm). Besides amaranths cultivars, other tested host plants such as *Chenopodium* sp., french bean and soybean also deferred in respect to larval development. The larval period was maximum (26.67 days) on soybean followed by french bean (19.12 days) and *Chenopodium* sp. (17.98 days).

Key words: *Hymenia recurvalis*, host plants, growth, development.

Influence of different temperature and relative humidity levels on pre-mating and oviposition periods and fecundity of greater wax moth (*Galleria mellonella* L.)

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ABSTRACT

Laboratory studies on different biological aspects of greater wax moth, *Galleria mellonella* L. carried out with old broken pieces of brood combs of *Apis cerana indica* at different temperature and relative humidity levels. The results revealed that both the abiotic

factors influenced growth and development of *G. mellonella* distinctly in many aspects like pre-mating and oviposition periods, fecundity etc. Rise in temperature from 25 to 40°C reduced the pre-mating period from 3.93 to 1.33 days with a corresponding relative humidity level of 30 to 80 per cent. A temperature range of 30 to 35°C was observed to be ideal with a relative humidity range of 30 to 50 per cent, which favoured a higher oviposition period and increased number of eggs laid (female⁻¹).

Key words: *Galleria mellonella*, comb, pre-mating period, oviposition period, fecundity.

Parasitization of shoot and fruit borer, *Leucinodes orbonalis* Guenee by *Trathala flavo-orbitalis* Cameroon in egg plant ecosystem of Odisha

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ABSTRACT

The activity of ichneumonid parasitoid, *Trathala flavo-orbitalis* was studied during winter 2006-07 and summer 2007 seasons, under Bhubaneswar conditions. The extent of parasitisation varied from 17.9 to 33.5 and 8.3 to 31.7 per cent during winter and summer crop seasons, and the average parasitization did not vary with seasons. The peak activity of *T. flavo-orbitalis* was noticed during 11th standard week (March 12-18) in winter and 21st standard week (May 21-27) in summer crop. Usually, warm weather conditions favoured the activity of *T. flavo-orbitalis*. Conclusively, *T. flavo-orbitalis* appeared to have a vital role in suppression of larval density of eggplant fruit and shoot borer during flowering and fruiting of winter crop, while it was during late vegetative to flowering stage of the summer crop. Thus, these periods warrant precautionary measures while planning insecticidal application.

Key words: Parasitization, *Leucinodes orbonalis*, *Trathala flavo-orbitalis*, egg plant.

Seasonal incidence of major insect pests of brinjal and their natural enemies under organic ecosystem

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ABSTRACT

Investigation on seasonal incidence of brinjal pests and their natural enemies was carried out at the Organic Farming Research Center, Zonal Agricultural Research Station, Navile during February, 2009 to February, 2010. The maximum incidence of leafhopper, *Amrasca biguttula biguttula* (Ishida) was noticed during second fortnight of April (11 three leaves⁻¹ plant⁻¹). Aphid, *Aphis gossypii* Glover attained highest incidence of 23.33 aphid three leaves⁻¹ plant⁻¹ during second fortnight of March. Both the sucking pests showed negative correlation with rainfall. The highest incidence of brinjal lace wing bug, *Urentius hystricellus* (Richter) was observed during first fortnight of October (9.3 three leaves⁻¹ plant⁻¹). Brinjal shoot and fruit borer, *Leucinodes orbonalis* (Guenee) infestation on shoots was maximum during second fortnight of August (22.68% shoot damage), whereas on fruits infestation was maximum during second fortnight of October (22.77% fruit damage). The population of lady bird beetle (*Coccinella* spp.) and spiders showed positive correlation with population density of aphids and leaf hoppers.

Key words: Seasonal incidence, brinjal pests, natural enemies, organic ecosystem.

Pesticide residue analysis in excreta of common birds of agroecosystems

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ABSTRACT

Dry excreta samples of seven common bird species (blue rock pigeon, eurasian collared dove, common myna, house crow, common babbler, cattle egret & red wattled lapwing) of agroecosystems at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab, were analysed for pesticide residues. The residues of different organophosphates (OPs), dichlorvos, acephate, phorate, monocrotophos, dimethoate, diazinon, chlorpyrifos methyl, methyl parathion, fenitrothion, malathion, chlorphenvinphos, quinalphos, profenophos, ethion, triazophos, edifenophos, anilophos, phosalone were absent in excreta of all bird species. Only chlorpyrifos was found present in concentration of 0.046 ppm in house crow and 0.33 ppm in cattle egret amongst OPs residues and it may be correlated with its use for tick control in cattle at the site of sample collection. The organochlorines (OCs) residues viz., α -HCH, γ -HCH, β -HCH, heptachlor, δ -HCH, aldrin, dicofol, op DDE, α -endosulphan, DDE, DDD, DDT, β -endosulphan, pp DDD, pp DDT and endosulphan sulphate and the synthetic pyrethroids such as bifenthrin, fenprothrin, γ -cyhalothrin, β -cyfluthrin, cypermethrin, fluvalinate, fenvalrate and deltamethrin were found to be absent in excreta of these bird species.

Key words: Pesticide residues, birds, agroecosystems.

Plant Pathology

Efficacy of seedbiopriming and foliar spray with *Trichoderma harzianum* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* in plant growth promotion and bacterial leaf blight management in rice

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ABSTRACT

The efficacy of seedbiopriming and foliar spray as combined as well as single application of *Trichoderma harzianum* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, was evaluated for plant growth promotion in rice and bacterial leaf blight management. Both antagonists, significantly enhanced the root and shoot length, grain yield and plant vigour index. The combined application of these bioagents was found more effective than individual application. The bacterial leaf blight disease intensity was least (5.91 %) in combined application of antagonists as compared to individual application and check (17.04%). These antagonists were also effective *in vitro* in checking the growth of *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae*.

Key words: Seed, foliar, *Trichoderma*, *Pseudomonas*, PGPR, management, bacterial blight, rice.

Collection and identification of edible fleshy fungi from different forest locations

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ABSTRACT

Field surveys were conducted for collection of various fleshy fungi from different localities of the Gorakhpur, Vindhyachal, Chunar and Varanasi, U.P., India. The mushrooms have been collected, were listed date wise, as far as possible correct scientific name with citation of authors name and taxonomic position and also contained information about common or local name, habitat, types of soil /forest, single / bunches growing substrates and places / locality. The edible mushrooms of ethanobotanical food use, collected during the survey included 3 species of *Agaricus*, 5 of *Pleurotus*, 2 each of *Volvariella*, *Ganoderma*, *Lycoperdon* and 1 each of *Calocybe*, *Lentinus*, *Flamulina*, *Auricularia*, *Armillaria*, *Tuber* and *Hypomyces*.

Key words: Edible, fleshy fungi, taxonomic position, habitat.

Physio-pathological studies on *Alternaria alternata*, the causal pathogen of ber blight

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ABSTRACT

Alternaria blight of ber started during the first week of January as faded green areas on the margins of the leaves which gradually enlarged to form irregular brown coloured sporulation masses (lesions). During humid weather, these lesions coalesced to form large blightened patches leading to pre-mature defoliation. Five different media were used for *in-vitro* culture of the pathogen. Potato dextrose agar followed by ber leaf extract agar supported the maximum radial growth of the fungus. The fungus yielded maximum biomass and spore germination at 20°C. The fungus could infect both the injured and uninjured surfaces of the ber leaves, however injured leaves were preferred for pathogenesis. Out of 25 ber cultivars, none was found resistant or tolerant against the disease when screened under natural or artificial inoculation conditions.

Key words: Ber, *Alternaria alternata*, temperature regimes, sporulation, biomass, screening, germplasm.

Edibility test and flavour of collected edible fleshy fungi from different forest regions

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ABSTRACT

The edible mushrooms of ethanobotanical food use were collected, which includes 3 species of *Agaricus*, 5 of *Pleurotus*, 2 each of *Volvariella*, *Ganoderma*, *Lycoperdon* and 1 each of *Calocybe*, *Lentinus*, *Flamulina*, *Auricularia*, *Armillaria*, *Tuber* and *Hypomyces*. The ethanobotanical edibility of these edible mushrooms was ascertained by obtaining information from native and tribals, consuming the same. These information were recorded as fruiting phase and part used of mushroom at the time of consumption and as well as their edibility. The results shows that, all three species of *Agaricus* was consumed at fruiting stage, *Lycoperdon* and *Volvariella* consumed at button stage and all other mushrooms consumed at the mature stage. This collection revealed that, *Agaricus bisporus*, *A. placomyces*, *A. bitorquis*, *Volvariella volvacea* and *V. esculenta* have excellent edibility. The flavor of collected edible fungi had different flavours such as cheese, vegetable, fish, chicken and sweet. Information on chewing fills like hardness and softness was also collected from mushroom consumer.

Key words: Fleshy fungi, edibility, flavour.

Human Ecology

Development of *Lesora* (*Cordia dichotoma*) candy by using slow and fast cooking methods

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ABSTRACT

An attempt was made to prepare candy using fast and slow cooking methods from immature fruits of *Lesora* and its chemical and sensory quality assessed after 3 and 6 months of storage. Results revealed that the ascorbic acid was minimum in candy prepared by slow cooking method, while values of total soluble solids and total and reducing sugars were higher in candy prepared by fast method. The sensory acceptability scores showed that the candy prepared by fast cooking method was best in retention of colour and flavour. The promotion and addition of *Lesora* into human diets can assist in its protracted use resulting in its conservation as well as in income generation of farmers.

Key words: Candy, *Lesora*, cooking method, sugars.

Physico-chemical quality of raw milk preserved with pseudo-stem juice of banana

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ABSTRACT

Milk is an excellent medium for microbiological growth due to its high nutritional value. Therefore, fresh raw milk preservative becomes indispensable in order to guarantee a safe and shelf-stable product. Currently, several physical and chemical methods are used for milk preservation, of which chemical preservatives have their limitations due to possible health hazards associated with them. In the present study, the pseudo stem juice of Amritsagar banana cultivar (PJB) as a potential raw milk preservative has been assessed. Three different concentrations of PJB viz., 0.1, 0.2 and 0.3 per cent were added to two parts of fresh samples of cow and buffalo milk, one part of it kept at ambient temperature (AT) at 30±1°C and remaining part at refrigerated temperature (RT, 7±1°C). The physico-chemical parameters studied during 7 days preservation of these samples were, i) keeping quality of cow and buffalo milk on the basis of titrable acidity, alcohol test and clot-on-boiling test and ii) effect on the fat, protein, lactose, proteolysis and lipolysis content of milk. The milk samples preserved with PJB did not show any visible change in colour and physical appearance for the storage period of 7 days. Afterwards, curdling and pink colouration were noticed but no significant change was observed in levels of fat and protein. Buffalo milk curdled earlier than the cow milk samples. PJB (0.3%) treated samples showed slow rate of acid development, negative alcohol test and COB test for maximum period than that of untreated sample of milk.

Key words : Pseudo-stem juice, milk preservative, keeping quality, titrable acidity, clot-on-boiling, ambient temperature.

Food habits of rural and urban people of eastern Uttar Pradesh : a comparative study

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ABSTRACT

Food habits are influenced by a range of factors from local availability to socio-economic aspects. Vegetarian and non-vegetarian are two categories of food habits generally used to classify. This study was conducted in Faizabad district of Eastern U.P. to have a look on the food habits of people with reference to their religion, income and residing area. Results showed that in urban area, half of the sample was vegetarian, whereas in rural area, a greater proportion of sample (58%) was found to be vegetarian. Eggs were found to be more popular among city people. There were differences in food habits according to residing area, income levels and religious aspects of the population sample under study.

Key words : Vegetarian, non-vegetarian, food habit, urban, rural.