BIOCONTROL ACTIVITY COVERAGE 2016 - 17

All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Biological Control of Crop Pests

ICAR- National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources
Bengaluru 560 024

All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Biological Control of Crop pests

BIOCONTROL ACTIVITY COVERAGE IN NEWSPAPERS ACROSS COUNTRY 2016-17

Compiled by

Chandish R Ballal

S K Jalali

Sunil Joshi

Richa Varshney

Contributors

ICAR-NBAIR, Bangalore; TNAU, Coimbatore; PAU, Ludhiana; KAU, Thrissur; DRYSRHU, Ambajipeta; UAS, Raichur; MPKV, Pune; ANGRAU, Anakapalle; AAU, Jorhat

ICAR-National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources

Bengaluru 560024

Newspaper Coverage of Biocontrol Activity

Sl. No.	Institute / University	Page nos.
	Preface	1
1	ICAR-National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bangalore	2-5
2	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	6-9
3	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	10-15
4	Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur	16-17
5	Dr. YSR University of Horticulture, Ambajipeta	17-19
6	University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur	20-21
7	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Pune	22
8	Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University, Anakapalle	23-25
9	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat	26-32

PREFACE

This compilation presents the biocontrol activities taken up by ICAR-NBAIR, Bangalore and AICRP on Biological Control, which were covered in various newspapers across the country during 2016-17. The contributors are ICAR-NBAIR, Bangalore; TNAU, Coimbatore; PAU, Ludhiana; KAU, Thrissur; DRYSRHU, Ambajipeta; UAS, Raichur; MPKV, Pune; ANGRAU, Anakapalle and AAU, Jorhat.

These newspaper reports have enabled AICRP-BC to create awareness amongst farmers across the country on biocontrol based pest management modules for number of crops. The efforts made by some of the centres under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in creating awareness amongst tribal farmers and youth on production of natural enemies, growing pesticide free crops and distribution of inputs are also included in this document. Through this document, we wish to highlight the activities of AICRP-BC at farmers' field level and to popularize the media coverage of the results obtained in different states.

The activities covered in these reports include use of NPV in the management of hairy caterpillar on mulberry and potato, management of whiteflies and nematodes in net house / polyhouses on English cucumber and flowers, creating awareness in farmers and school children on the importance of biocontrol agents, use of mild soap solution / neem oil / rope method / yellow sticky traps for control of sucking pests, control of black headed caterpillar in the coconut plantations, organization of on-field interaction with farmers, department officials and scientists to create awareness regarding a new invasive pest – Rugose Spiraling whitefly.

Monitoring and management of cotton whitefly in Punjab, on farm production of *Trichogramma* & use of entomopathogenic fungi for control of rice bug in Kerala, management of rice pests in Jorhat, suppression of coconut black headed caterpillar in Andhra Pradesh, management of sugarcane borers in Raichur, management of ugarcane woolly aphid in Pune and suppression of different insect pests under Tribal Sub Plan at Anakapalle are some of the important biocontrol trials, which received wide coverage in the local newspapers. We hereby place on record the significant contributions made by ICAR-NBAIR scientists and scientists of all AICRP-BC centres.

Chandish R Ballal
S K Jalali
Sunil Joshi
Richa Varshney

1. ICAR-National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bangalore

ಕೀಟ ನಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಸ ವಿಧಾನ

ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಭೇಟಿ | ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ಮೂಲಕ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು

Newspaper: Vijiyavani, Chikkaballapur Edition, 02.12.2016

(This newspaper report was based on visit of scientists of NBAIR to the villages like Yaluvahalli, Kuppahallai, Chadalapura, Devishettihalli in Chickaballapur District, Karnataka. They interacted with farmers on various issues of crop production and the constraints. A serious outbreak of Bihar hairy caterpillar on mulberry and potato in the village was contained by educating the farmers by the use NPV, an eco-friendly and non-pesticidal means of pest control was demonstrated).

ಜೈವಿಕ ಕೀಟನಾಶಕಗಳಿಂದ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮವಿಲ್ಲ

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಕೀಟ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ತಂಡದಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು

■ ವಿಜಯವಾಣಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಜಾಲ ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ನಂದಿ, ಯಲುವಹಳ್ಳಿ ಸೇರಿ ಹಲವು ರೈತರ ತೋಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಕೀಟ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ತಂಡ ಜೈವಿಕ ಕೀಟನಾಶಕಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕುರಿತು ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಮೂಡಿಸಿದರು.

ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕ ಕೀಟನಾಶಕಗಳ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಫಲವತ್ತತೆ ಹಾಳಾಗುವ ಜತೆಗೆ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಗುಣಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಪರಿಸರ ಮಿತ್ರ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಜೈವಿಕ ಕ್ರಿಮಿ ಕೀಟನಾಶಕಗಳು ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಡಿಮೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಜಗದೀಶ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಹವಾಮಾನ ವೈಪರೀತ್ಯ, ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಗುಣಲಕ್ಷಣ, ಇತರೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೀಟಗಳು ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಔಷಧ ಸಿಂಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಜೈವಿಕ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನದಿಂದ ಹುಳುವಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಹುಳುವನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮ, ನಮ್ಮ ಗೌರವ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ನಂದಿ ಹೋಬಳಿ ಹಲವು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲಿನ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕವಾಗಿ

ಯಲುವಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಜೈವಿಕ ಕೀಟನಾಶಕದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

» ರೈತರ ತೋಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಕೀಟ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ತಂಡ

ಜೈವಿಕ ಕ್ರಿಮಿ ಕೀಟನಾಶಕ ವಿತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದರು. ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಟಿ.ಎಂ.ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕೃಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ತರವಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರೈತರು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೃಷಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆ ನಷ್ಟ ತಪ್ಪುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರು. ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಾದ ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ್, ಜಲಾಲಿ, ವೆಂಕಟೇಶನ್, ರೈತ ಅನುವುಗಾರ ಕೆ.ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್, ರೈತರಾದ ನಾಗೇಂದ್ರ, ಜನಾರ್ದನ್, ಸುಬ್ರಮಣಿ, ವೆಂಕಟಪತಿ ಮತ್ತಿತರರು ಇದ್ದರು.

Newspaper: Vijaya Karnataka, Chikkaballapur Edition, 26.01.2017

(This newspaper report was based on follow-up visit by the scientists of NBAIR after demonstrating use of NPV against Bihar hairy caterpillar. The farmers expressed their happiness over control of the pest. Farmers were also explained various other agents available and some of which can be integrated with their practices)

ಯಲುವಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ರೈತರ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಭೇಟಿ, ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ

ಜೈವಿಕ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಔಷಧಯಿಂದ ಕೀಟ ಬಾಧೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ

■ ವಿಕ ಸುದ್ದಿಲೋಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ

ಜೈವಿಕ ಆಧಾರಿತ ಔಷಧ ಬಳಕೆಯಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಆವರಿಸುವ ಕೀಟ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಕುರಿತು ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ಮೂಲಕ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಿದರು.

ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಯಲುವಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಕೆಲ ರೈತರ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಬುಧವಾರ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಕೀಟ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ವಿಭಾಗ(ಬ್ಯೂರೊ)ದ ಡಾ.ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಡಾ.ಎಸ್.ಕೆ. ಜಲಾಲಿ, ಡಾ. ಜಗದೀಶ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್, ಡಾ.ವೆಂಕಟೇಶನ್, ಡಾ. ಶಿವಕುಮಾರ್ ಅವರು, ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಆವರಿಸುವ ಕೀಟ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ರೈತ ನಾಗೇಂದ್ರ ಎಂಬುವರು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದ ಆಲೂಗಡ್ಡೆ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಕಂಬಳಿ ಹುಳುವಿನ ಬಾಧೆ ಆವರಿಸಿತ್ತು. ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಜೈವಿಕ ಆಧರಿತ ಔಷಧ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವಂತೆ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು, ಆ ರೈತನ ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದರು. ಬಳಿಕ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ ಎಂಬುವರು ಅರ್ಧ ಎಕರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲಿಹೌಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೌತೆಕಾಯಿ ಬೆಳೆದಿದ್ದ ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಳಿದರು. ಎಲೆ ಹಳದಿ ಬಣ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ತಿರುಗಿದ್ದು, ಗಿಡ ಒಣಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು, ಜಂತುಹುಳದಿಂದ ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಎದುರಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡರು. ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಫೆಸಿಲೋಮೈಸಿಸ್, ಪಚೋನಿಯ, ಇಪಿಎನ್ ಎಂಬ ಔಷಧ ವಿತರಿಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವ ವಿಧಾನದ ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ಸುದ್ದಿಗಾರರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಡಾ. ಜಗದೀಶ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್, ಜೈವಿಕ ಆಧರಿತ ಔಷಧವು ರಾಸಾಯನಿಕಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದುದು. ಬೆಳೆ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ಇದನ್ನು ಬಳಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಾನವನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೀರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಬಳಸಿದ ಜೈವಿಕ ಔಷಧದಿಂದ ಮೃತಪಟ್ಟ ಕೀಟವನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ, ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆರಸಿಟ್ಟು, ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಸಿಂಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ, ಕೀಟವನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಔಷಧ ಸಿಂಪಡಿಸುವ ಅವಶ್ಯತೆ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರು.

ಕೀಟ ಬಾಧೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದರೆ, ಔಷಧ ಪೂರೈಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ, ಈಗ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರ ಮೇರಾ ಗಾಂವ್, ಮೇರಾ ಗೌರವ್ ಎಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ರೈತರ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿ, ಔಷಧ ಬಳಕೆ ವಿಧಾನ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ವಿವರಿಸಿದರು.

ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ರೈತ ಅನುವುಗಾರ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್, ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರೈತರಾದ ಜನಾರ್ಧನ್, ವೆಂಕಟಪತಿ, ಸುಬ್ರಮಣಿ, ನಿತಿನ್ ಮತ್ತಿತರರು ಹಾಜರಿದ್ದರು.

ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕು ಯಲುವಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ರೈತರ ಜಮೀನಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದ ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳ ತಂಡ.

ನಾನಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆ

ರೈತರಿಂದ ಕೀಟ ಬಾಧೆ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆದು, ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲೇ ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ರಮದ ಕುರಿತು ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳಿಹೇಳುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಲು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಲುವಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ, ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ದೇವಿಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಕುಪ್ಪಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಚದಲುಪುರ, ದೊಡ್ಡಮರಳಿ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಲು ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Published for the proprietors, Metropolitan Media Company Limited, by R. J. Prakashan at No. 4, KSCCF Compound, Pampa Mahakavi Road, Chamarajpet, Bengaluru - 560 018 (Ph:080 - 40877666, Fax: 080 - 40877695/696) and printed by him a
Industrial Area, Hosur Road, Bengaluru-560 099 (Ph: 080-42200500) Regd. Office: No.40, Jaya Sai Towers,Sajjan Rao Road,V V Puram,Bengaluru – 560004 (Ph:080-40695000). Editor: Thimmappa Bhat. © All Rights Reserved. Reproduction in w

Newspaper: Vijiyavani, Chikkaballapur Edition, Bangalore, 26.01.2017

(This newspaper report was based on visit of the scientists of NBAIR in net house / polyhouses where English cucumber and flowers were grown. The problems identified were whiteflies and nematode on these crops. The farmers were suggested and provided with yellow sticky traps, chrysopids and also EPN for controlling soil borne pests in polyhouse).

ತೆಂಗು ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಜೈವಿಕ ಕೀಟ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರ

■ **ವಿಜಯವಾಣಿ ಸುದ್ದಿಜಾಲ** ಹಾರೋಹಳ್ಳಿ

ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೀಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೀಟನಾಶಕಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿಂಪಡಿಸುವುದೊಂದೇ ಪರಿಹಾರವಲ್ಲ. ಜೈವಿಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಮೂಲಕವೂ ಯಶಸ್ಸು ಸಾಧಿಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಕೀಟ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಡಾ.ಚಾಂದೀಶ್ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳ್ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಕನಕಪುರ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಪಿ. ರಾಂಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೈವಿಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ 'ಮೇರಾಗಾವ್, ಮೇರಾಗೌರವ್' ಯೋಜನೆಯಡಿ ಜೈವಿಕ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಗಾರ ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

ಪಿ ರಾಂಪುರ, ಚೀಲೂರು, ಗೋಪಸಂದ್ರ, ಹನುಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತ ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಪ್ಪುತಲೆ ಹುಳುಗಳ ಬಾಧೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೀಟನಾಶಕ ಪರಿಹಾರವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಶೋಧಕ ಡಾ.ಶಿವಲಿಂಗಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ವಿವಿಧ ಕೀಟಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಪರತಂತ್ರ ಜೀವಿಗಳ ವಿವರಣೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ತೆಂಗಿನ ಮರಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೋನಿಯೋಜಿಸ್ ಹುಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿತೆಯ ನೇತೃತ್ವ ವಹಿಸಿದರು. ರೈತರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂವಾದ ನಡೆಸಿ ಅವರ ಸಂದೇಹಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಿದರು.

ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಮತ್ತುರಾಜು, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಡಾ.ಜಯರಾಮ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಹಾಯಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಆಂಜನಪ್ಪ, ಬಿ ವಿ ಫೌಂಡೇಷನ್‌ನ ಗಣಪತಿ ಭಟ್, ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥ್, ಜಿ.ಮಾರುತೀಶ್ ರೈತರೊಂದಿಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರು.

Newspaper: Vijiyavani, Horohally Edition, Bangalore, 28.01.2017

(This newspaper coverage was based on the meeting organized by NBAIR, Bangalore, in which about 75 farmers (both men & women) and school children from P. Rampura and nearby villages participated. Dr. Chandish R. Ballal, Director, ICAR-NBAIR, addressed the gathering and explained about the effective biological agents and methods to use them for the management of leaf roller, thrips and mealy bugs in mulberry fields, the control of whiteflies infestation by spraying either mild soap solution or neam oil or rope method or yellow sticky traps, control of black headed caterpillar in the coconut plantations and need of regular monitoring of the pest arrival and adopting biological control. Biological control agents, *viz.*, tricho cards of *Trichogramma chilonis*, adults of *Goniozus nephantidis*, eggs of *Chrysoperla zastrowi sillemi*, nymphs of *Blaptostethus pallescens*, grubs of *Crptolaemus montrouzieri* were distributed to farmers. Release method of *G. nephantidis* on infested coconut palms was demonstrated for farmers).

21.3.2017 • தினகரன் • கோவை 15

தென்னை விவசாயிகளுடனான கலந்துரையாடல் கூட்டம்

ஆழியார் தென்னை ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையத்தில், விவசாயிகளுடனான கலந்துரையாடல் கூட்டம் நடந்தது. இதில், பெங்களூர் தேசிய வேளாண்மை பூச்சிகள் ஆராய்ச்சி மைய இயக்குனர் சண்டீஸார்பலால் பேசினார்.

பொள்ளாச்சி, மார்ச் 21: பொள்ளாச்சியை அடுத்த ஆழியார் தென்னை ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையத்தில் நேற்று, தென்னையில் படரும் வெள்ளை ஈ தாக்குதலை கட்டுப்படுத்துதல் குறித்த விவசாயிகளுடனான கலந்துரையாடல் கூட்டம் நடைபெற்றது. இதற்கு பெங்களூர் தேசிய வேளாண்மை பூச்சிகள் ஆராய்ச்சி மைய இயக்குனர் சண்டீஸார்பலால் தலைமை தாங்கினார். தென்னை ஆராய்ச்சி நிலைய தலைவர் சோபா முன்னிலை வகித்தார். கோவை வேளாண் பயிர்பாதுகாப்பு துறை இயக்குனர் ராமராஜா, பேராசிரியர் ராஜமாணிக்கம் உள்பட பலர் கலந்துகொண்டனர்.

இந்த கூட்டத்தில் பெங்களூர் தேசிய வேளண்மை பூச்சிகள் ஆராய்ச்சி மைய இயக்குனர் சண்டீஸார்பலால் பேசுகையில், 'கேரள மாநிலத்தில் தென்னை உள்ளிட்ட விவசாயத்துக்கு, இயற்கை உரம் பயன்படுத்தப்படுவதால் பூச்சி தாக்குதல் என்பது அங்கு கட்டுக்குள் கொண்டுவரப்படுகிறது.

ஆனால் பொள்ளாச்சி உள்ளிட்ட பல இடங்களில் பலர் ரசாயன உரம், பூச்சி மருந்து பயன்படுத்துவதால் தென்னையில் பூச்சி தாக்குதல் ஏற்படுகிறது.

விவசாயத்துக்கு, இயற்கையாக கிடைக்கும் உரங்களை பயன்படுத்தினால், தென்னையில் ஏற்படும் பூச்சி தாக்குதலை பெருமளவு கட்டுப்படுத்தலாம். இது குறித்து விவசாயிகள், வேளாண் அதிகாரிகளிடம் உரிய ஆலோசனை பெற்று பயன்பெற வேண்டும். தென்னையில் வெள்ளை ஈ உள்ளிட்ட பூச்சி தாக்குதலை எப்படி கட்டுப்படுத்துவது குறித்து விவசாயிகளிடம் விழிப்புணர்வு ஏற்படுத்துவது மட்டுமின்றி, அதுகுறித்த வாசகங்கள் அடங்கிய துண்டு பிரசுரம் வினியோகிக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது' என்றனர்.

முன்னதாக, பொள்ளாச்சியை அடுத்த ஆனைமலை, வாழைக்கொம்பு நாகூர், கோட்டூர் மலையாண்டிபட்டிணம் உள்ளிட்ட பல இடங்களில், தென்னையில் வெள்ளை ஈ பரவல் குறித்து வேளாண் அதிகாரிகள் நேரில் ஆய்வு மேற்கொண்டனர்.

அப்போது தென்னை விவசாயிகள் சிலர், 'தென்னையில் பூச்சி தாக்குதல் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளதால், அவை பயனற்று போகிறது. எனவே, வெள்ளை ஈ உள்ளிட்ட பூச்சி தாக்குதல்கள் குறித்து வேளாண் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு தெரியவந்தால், அதுகுறித்து விவசாயிகளிடம் எடுத்துறைப்பதுடன், பூச்சி தாக்குதலை கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும்' என்றனர்.

Newspaper: Dinakaran Daily Covai Edition, 21.03.2017

(Scientist-farmer interactive meet with coconut farmers was organized at TNAU Coconut Research Station, Aliyarnagar, Tamil Nadu, to educate farmers about new invasive pest of coconut, Rugose spiralling whitefly and its management)

22.03.2017

உடுமலை

'பூச்சிக்கொல்லியை பயன்படுத்த வேண்டாம்'

வெள்ளை ஈ தாக்குதல் கட்டுப்படுத்துவது குறித்த ஆலோசனைக்கூட்டத்தில், தேசிய வேளாண் பூச்சிகள் ஆராய்ச்சி மைய இயக்குனர் சண்டிஷ் ஆர் பல்லால் பேசினார்.

பொள்ளாச்சி • மார்ச் 22–

"தென்னை மரங்களை தாக்கும் வெள்ளை ஈ பூச்சி தாக்குதலை கட்டுப்படுத்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இயற்கையாக வளரும் நன்மை தரும் பூச்சிகளை கொல்லும் பூச்சிக்கொல்லி மருந்துகளை பயன்படுத்த வேண்டாம்," என தேசிய வேளாண் பூச்சிகள் ஆராய்ச்சிமைய அதிகாரிகள் தெரிவித்தனர்.

பொள்ளாச்சி பகுதியில், தென்னை மரங்களை சுருள் வெள்ளை ஈக்கள் தாக்கி வருகின்றன. தற்போது, தென்னையில், வேகமாக பரவி வருகிறது; 50–65 முட்டைகள் வரை இலையின் அடியில் வட்ட வடிவத்தில் இடுகின்றன.

குஞ்சுகள், 15 நாள் வரை சாறு உறிஞ்சிய பின்னர் ஈக்களாக மாறி காற்றில் பரவுகின்றன. ஈக்கள், பசை போன்று ஒரு திரவத்தை சுரப்பதால், இலைகளின் மேல் கரும் பூசணம் வளர்கின்றது. இதனால், பச்சையம் செயலிழந்து மகசூல் குறையும் வாய்ப்புள்ளது. அதிகளவு மழை பொழிந்தால் இதன் தாக்குதல் வெகுவாக குறையும்.

தண்ணீரை பீய்ச்சி அடிப்பதன் மூலம் ஓரளவுக்கு கட்டுப்படுத்த முடியும். ஆனால், பூச்சிகளால் மரங்களுக்கு அதிகளவு இழப்பு ஏற்பட வாய்ப்பில்லை என்றும், இதனை கட்டுப்படுத்தும் முறைகள் குறித்தும் அதிகாரிகள் மூலமாக அறிவுரைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. அதன்படி, விவசாயிகள் மஞ்சள் நிற ஒட்டுப்பொறிகள் ஏக்கருக்கு, 10 வைத்து பூச்சிகளின் நடமாட்டத்தை கண்காணித்து ஒட்டுண்ணிகளை பயன்படுத்தி கட்டுப்படுத்த முயற்சிகளை மேற்கொண்டு வருகின்றனர்.

அதிகாரிகள் குழு ஆய்வு

இந்நிலையில், பொள்ளாச்சி பகுதியில் வேகமாக பரவி வரும் சுருள் வெள்ளை ஈக்கள் தாக்குதல் குறித்து பெங்களூரு தேசிய வேளாண் பூச்சிகள் ஆராய்ச்சி மையம் இயக்குனர் சண்டிஷ் ஆர் பல்லால், முன்னாள் இயக்குனர் ரபீந்திரா மற்றும் தேசிய வேளாண் பூச்சிகள் ஆராய்ச்சி மையத்தை சேர்ந்த ஜலாய் மற்றும் காசர்கோடு மத்திய பனை பயிர் ஆராய்ச்சி மைய முன்னாள் ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர் ஹமீத்கான், ஜோசப் ராஜ்குமார் மற்றும் கோவை பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு இயக்குனர் ராமராஜூ, தென்னை வளர்ச்சி வாரிய அதிகாரிகள் அடங்கிய குழுவினர், ஆய்வு மேற்கொண்டனர்.

ஆனைமலை, வாழைக்கொம்பு, கோட்டூர் மலையாண்டிப்பட்டணம் பகுதிகளில் ஆய்வு செய்து, வெள்ளை ஈ தாக்குதல் குறித்தும்; அது எவ்வாறு பரவியுள்ளது என்பது குறித்தும் விவசாயிகளிடம் கேட்டறிந்தனர்.

ஆலோசனைக்கூட்டம்

தொடர்ந்து, ஆழியாறு தென்னை ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையத்தில் விவசாயிகள், அதிகாரிகள் ஆலோசனைக்கூட்டம் நடந்தது. தென்னை ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையம் பேராசிரியர் ராஜமாணிக்கம் வரவேற்றார். தென்னை ஆராய்ச்சி நிலைய தலைவர் ஷோபா முன்னிலை வகித்தார். கோவை பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு இயக்குனர் ராமராஜூ தலைமை வகித்தார்.

விவசாயிகள் பேசுகையில், 'இதுபோன்ற நோய் தாக்குதல் வேகமாக பரவுவதற்கு முன், அதிகாரிகள் என்ன நோய்? எவ்வாறு பரவுகிறது என ஆய்வு செய்து, அறிவுரைகள் வழங்கினால், மருந்துகள் பயன்படுத்துவதை தவிர்க்கலாம்.

அதிகாரிகள் கூறும் அறிவுரையின்படி, பயிர்களை காப்பாற்ற முடியும்,' என்றனர். முன்னாள் ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர் ரபீந்திரா மற்றும் அதிகாரிகள் பேசினர்.

கேரளாவில் ரசாயன உரம் பயன்படுத்துவதில்லை

தேசிய வேளாண பூச்சிகள் ஆராய்ச்சி மைய இயக்குனர் சண்டிஷ் ஆர் பல்லால் கூறியதாவது:

தமிழகம், கேரளா உள்ளிட்ட பகுதிகளில், வெள்ளை ஈ பூச்சி தென்னை மரங்களை தாக்கி வருகிறது. இந்த பூச்சியால், தென்னை மரங்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டது குறித்து நேரடி கள ஆய்வு மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

கேரளாவில் இதன் தாக்கம் குறைந்து காணப்படுவதற்கு காரணம், அவர்கள் பூச்சிக்கொல்லி மருந்து, ரசாயன உரங்களை பயன்படுத்துவதில்லை.

ஆனால், பொள்ளாச்சி பகுதியில், இந்த பூச்சி தாக்குதலை கண்டதும் பலரும் பூச்சி மருந்து கடைகளில் வாங்கி பயன்படுத்தியுள்ளனர். பின், அதிகாரிகள் ஆலோசனைப்படி கட்டுப்படுத்த நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொண்டனர்.

இதுபோன்று, இயற்கையை அழிக்கும் பூச்சிக்கொல்லி மருந்துகளை பயன்படுத்த வேண்டாம். பூச்சிக்கொல்லி மருந்துகளை பயன்படுத்துவதால், நன்மை தரும் பூச்சிகளும் இறந்து விடுகின்றன.

தற்போது, பூச்சிக்கொல்லி மருந்து போன்றவை பயன்படுத்திய தோட்டங்களில், இந்த பூச்சி தாக்குதல் தாக்கம் அதிகம் காணப்படுகிறது.

இயற்கையாக உருவாகும் 'என்கார்சியா' போன்ற பூச்சிகள் இவற்றை கட்டுப்படுத்தும் தன்மை கொண்டது. எனவே, இவற்றை பாதுகாக்க வேண்டும். ஒட்டுண்ணிகள் பயன்படுத்துவதோடு, தண்ணீர் அதிகளவு தெளிக்க வேண்டும். அதிகாரிகள் அறிவுரைப்படி பூச்சி தாக்குதலை கட்டுப்படுத்தலாம். இதற்கான பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்படுகிறது.

லென்ஸ் போன்ற கருவிகளை பயன்படுத்தும் விதம் குறித்து தெரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு இவற்றை கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கான வழிமுறைகளை அதிகாரிகள் அளித்து வருகின்றனர்.

இதுபோன்று 'தாக்குதல் தென்பட்டால், பாதிக்கப்பட்ட தென்னை ஓலை போன்றவற்றை பேக்கிங் செய்து, தேசிய வேளாண் பூச்சிகள் ஆராய்ச்சி மையத்திற்கு அனுப்பலாம். அவற்றை ஆராய்ந்து ஆலோசனை வழங்கப்படும்.

விவசாயிகளுக்கு அறிவுரை வழங்கும் வகையில், தமிழில் அச்சடிக்கப்பட்ட துண்டு பிரசுரங்கள் வழங்க திட்டமிடப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இவ்வாறு, அவர் கூறினார். இதில், கோவை வேளாண்மை பல்கலைக்கழக பேராசிரியர் பாலகிருஷ்ணன், தென்னை ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையம் பேராசிரியர் ஸ்ரீதரன், ஸ்ரீனிவாசன், விவசாயிகள் உள்ளிட்ட பலர் பங்கேற்றனர்.

Newspaper: Dinamalar Daily, Udulmalpet Edition, 22.03.2017

(Farmers were advised to avoid insecticide spray in coconut for management of Rugose whitefly, a new invasive pest of coconut. Necessary action plan for management on coconut has been taken with collaboration with various stake holders like ICAR-NBAIR; TNAU; CRS, Aliyarnagar; CIPMC Centres based in TN, Kerala, AP and Telengana; State Horticulture Departments (TN). Dr. Ballal, The Director, NBAIR, Bangalore, advocated to avoid insecticide sprays since natural parasitism by one potential parasitoid is very high and spraying will reduce their effectiveness or kill, while addressing farmers and various stakeholders during one day brainstorming meet at TNAU, Aliyarnagar & Coimbatore. Interactive meeting and field visit by expert committee from different organization was organized jointly by NBAIR, Bangalore, TNAU, Coimbatore and CRS, Aliyarnagar).

2. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore

3/10/2017 DigitalEdition

மலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கு வேளாண் பயிற்சி

தருமபுரி, மார்ச் 4: தருமபுரி மாவட்டம், பாப்பாரப்பட்டி அருகே மஞ்சவாடியில் மலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கு பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு குறித்த திறன் மேம்பாட்டுப் பயிற்சி வழங்கப்பட்டது.

தமிழ்நாடு வேளாண்மை பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் பூச்சியியல் துறை பேராசிரியர் ஸ்ரீதரன், உயிரியியல் முறை பயிர் பாதுகாப்பில் ஒட்டுண்ணிகள், இரைவிழுங்கிகள், உயிரியியல் கொல்லிகள் மற்றும் சுற்றுச்சூழல் சார்ந்த பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு குறித்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு விளக்கினார்.

வேளாண்மை அறிவியல் நிலைய திட்ட ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர் பா.ச.சண்முகம், காய்கறி பயிர்களில் இனக்கவர்ச்சி பொறிகள் மற்றும் ஒட்டுப்பொறிகள் உபயோகம் குறித்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு தெளிவுபடுத்தினார்.

இதேபோல, பூச்சியல் துறை விஞ்ஞானி ச.சரவணன், பயிர் பாதுகாப்பில் ஒட்டுண்ணிகள், இரைவிழுங்கிகள் மற்றும் இனக்கவர்ச்சி பொறிகள் உபயோகத்தின் செயல் விளக்கம் தொடர்பாக பேசினார்.

தோட்டக்கலை விஞ்ஞானி க.இந்துமதி, பாப்பிரெட்டிபட்டி தோட்டக்கலை அலுவலர் ஆனந்த், வட்டார தொழில்நுட்ப மேலாளர் ரவி ஆகியோரும் பேசினர். விவசாயிகளுக்கு உயிரியியல் பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு இடுபொருள்கள் மற்றும் விதைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டன. மோளையானூர் பகுதியைச் சார்ந்த முன்னோடி விவசாயி சாமிக்கண்ணு மற்றும் சுமார் 60-க்கும் மேற்பட்ட விவசாயிகள் கலந்து கொண்டனர்.

நஞ்சற்ற விவசாய விழிப்புணர்வுக்காக திறன் மேம்பாட்டு பயிற்சி

தருமபுரி

தருமபுரி மாவட்டம் மஞ்சவாடி பகுதியில் வேளாண் அறிவியல் நிலையம் சார்பில் உயிரியல் முறை பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு குறித்த திறன் மேம்பாட்டு பயிற்சி நடத்தப்பட்டது.

தருமபுரி மாவட்டம் பாப்பாரப்பட்டியில், தமிழ்நாடு வேளாண் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தின் அங்கமான வேளாண் அறிவியல் நிலையம்(கேவிகே) செயல்பட்டு வருகிறது. இந்த நிலையம் சார்பில் சமீபத்தில் பாப்பிரெட்டிப்பட்டி வட்டம் மஞ்சவாடி பகுதி மலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கு உயிரியல் முறை பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு குறித்த திறன் மேம்பாட்டு பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்பட்டது.

வேளாண்மை மற்றும் தோட்டக்கலைப் பயிர்களில் ஏற்படும் நோய் மற்றும் பூச்சிகளைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தவும், பயிர்களைப் பாதுகாக்கவும் பெருமளவில் பூச்சிக்கொல்லி நஞ்சு பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. இதனால், காய்கறி பயிர்களில் எஞ்சும் நஞ்சு, பூச்சிகளில் எதிர்ப்புத் தன்மை, புதிய வகை பூச்சி மற்றும் நோய் உருவாக்கம், சுற்றுச் சூழல் பாதிப்பு போன்ற பிரச்சினைகள் ஏற்படுகிறது. இவற்றை தவிர்த்து ஒருங்கிணைந்த பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு முறைகளை கடைபிடிக்கத் தேவையான விழிப்புணர்வை விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏற்படுத்தும் நோக்கத்துடன் இந்த பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்பட்டது.

பாப்பாரப்பட்டி வேளாண் அறிவியல் நிலையமும், தமிழ்நாடு வேளாண்மை பல்கலைக் கழக பூச்சியல் துறை இணைந்து இந்த பயிற்சியை நடத்தியது. பூச்சியல் துறை பேராசிரியர் முனைவர் ஸ்ரீதரன், உயிரியல் முறை பயிர் பாதுகாப்பில் ஒட்டுண்ணிகள், இரை விழுங்கிகள், உயிரியல் பூஞ்சாணக் கொல்லிகள் மற்றும் சுற்றுச்சூழல் சார்ந்த பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு குறித்து பேசினார்.

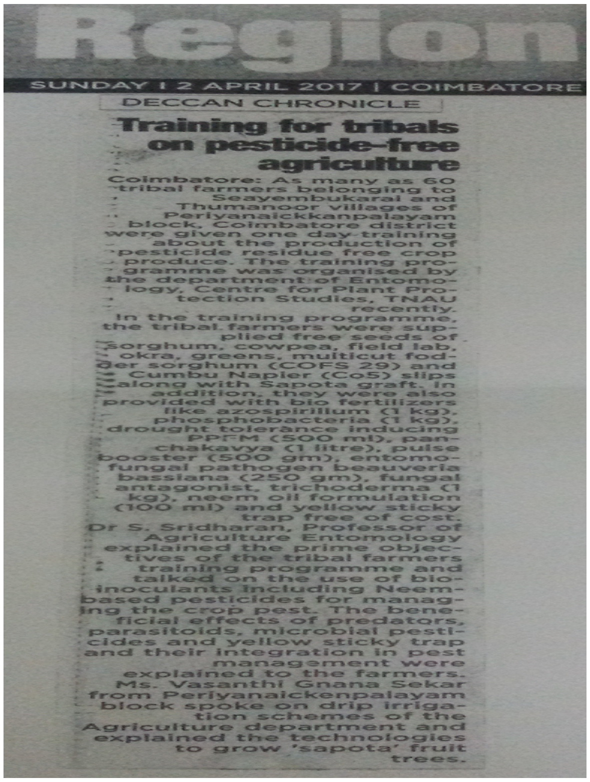
பாப்பாரப்பட்டி அறிவியல் நிலைய ஒருங்கிணைப்பாளர் முனைவர் சண்முகம், காய்கறி பயிர்களில் இனக் கவர்ச்சி பொறிகள் மற்றும் ஒட்டுப்பொறிகள் உபயோகம் குறித்து விளக்கம் அளித்தார். மேலும், பூச்சியியல் துறையைச் சேர்ந்த முனைவர் சரவணன், தோட்டக்கலைத் துறையைச் சேர்ந்த முனைவர் இந்துமதி, பாப்பிரெட்டிப்பட்டி தோட்டக்கலை அலுவலர் ஆனந்த், வட்டார தொழில்நுட்ப மேலாளர் ரவி உள்ளிட்டோரும் பல்வேறு நுட்பங்கள் குறித்து விளக்கம் அளித்தனர்.

மேலும், பாப்பிரெட்டிப் பட்டியைச் சேர்ந்த முன்னோடி விவசாயி சாமிக்கண்ணு, ஒருங்கிணைந்த பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு முறைகள் மற்றும் இயற்கை விவசாய முறைகள் குறித்து விளக்கம் அளித்தார். இந்நிகழ்ச்சியில் சுற்றுவட்டார விவசாயிகள் பலரும் கலந்து கொண்டு பயனடைந்தனர். அவர்களுக்கு உயிரியல் பயிர்பாதுகாப்பு இடுபொருட்கள் மற்றும் விதைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டது.

▲ தருமபுரி மாவட்டம் மஞ்சவாடி பகுதி விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேளாண் அறிவியல் நிலையம் சார்பில் திறன் மேம்பாட்டு பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்பட்டது.

Newspaper: Dinamani Daily, Coimbatore, 10.03.2017

(Tribal sub plan training organized at Manjavadi, Dharmapuri district, on 02.03.2017. The program was organized in collaboration with KVK, Papparapatti, Dharmapuri).



Region

SUNDAY | 2 APRIL 2017 | COIMBATORE

DECCAN CHRONICLE

Training for tribals on pesticide-free agriculture

Coimbatore: As many as 60 tribal farmers belonging to Seayembukarai and Thumanoor villages of Periyanaickkanpalayam block, Coimbatore district were given one day training about the production of pesticide residue free crop produce. The training programme was organised by the department of Entomology, Centre for Plant Protection Studies, TNAU recently.

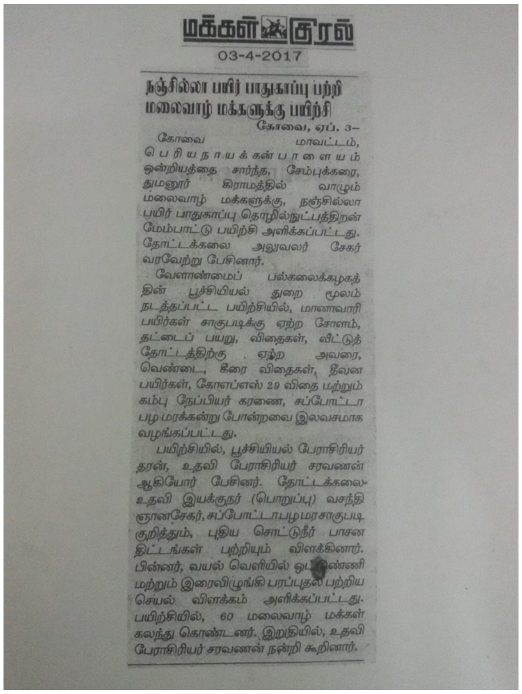
In the training programme, the tribal farmers were supplied free seeds of sorghum, cowpea, field lab, okra, greens, multicut fodder sorghum (COFS 29) and Cumbu Napier (Co5) slips along with Sapota graft. In addition, they were also provided with bio fertilizers like azospirillum (1 kg), phosphobacteria (1 kg), drought tolerance inducing PPFM (500 ml), panchakavya (1 litre), pulse booster (500 gm), entomofungal pathogen beauveria bassiana (250 gm), fungal antagonist, trichoderma (1 kg), neem oil formulation (100 ml) and yellow sticky trap free of cost.

Dr S. Sridharan, Professor of Agriculture Entomology explained the prime objectives of the tribal farmers training programme and talked on the use of bioinoculants including Neem-based pesticides for managing the crop pest. The beneficial effects of predators, parasitoids, microbial pesticides and yellow sticky trap and their integration in pest management were explained to the farmers.

Ms. Vasanthi Gnana Sekar from Periyanaickenpalayam block spoke on drip irrigation schemes of the Agriculture department and explained the technologies to grow 'sapota' fruit trees.

Newspaper: Deccan Chronicle, Coimbatore, 12.04.2016

(Training for Tribals on pesticide free agriculture)



மக்கள் குரல்

03-4-2017

நஞ்சில்லா பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு பற்றி மலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கு பயிற்சி

கோவை, ஏப். 3–

கோவை மாவட்டம், பெரியநாயக்கன்பாளையம் ஒன்றியத்தை சார்ந்த, சேம்புக்கரை, துமனூர் கிராமத்தில் வாழும் மலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கு, நஞ்சில்லா பயிர் பாதுகாப்பு தொழில்நுட்பத்திறன் மேம்பாட்டு பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்பட்டது. தோட்டக்கலை அலுவலர் சேகர் வரவேற்று பேசினார்.

வேளாண்மைப் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் பூச்சியியல் துறை மூலம் நடத்தப்பட்ட பயிற்சியில், மானாவாரி பயிர்கள் சாகுபடிக்கு ஏற்ற சோளம், தட்டைப் பயறு, விதைகள், வீட்டுத் தோட்டத்திற்கு ஏற்ற அவரை, வெண்டை, கீரை விதைகள், தீவன பயிர்கள், கோஎப்எஸ் 29 விதை மற்றும் கம்பு நேப்பியர் கரணை, சப்போட்டா பழ மரக்கன்று போன்றவை இலவசமாக வழங்கப்பட்டது.

பயிற்சியில், பூச்சியியல் பேராசிரியர் தரன், உதவி பேராசிரியர் சரவணன் ஆகியோர் பேசினர். தோட்டக்கலை உதவி இயக்குநர் (பொறுப்பு) வசந்தி ஞானசேகர், சப்போட்டா பழ மர சாகுபடி குறித்தும், புதிய சொட்டுநீர் பாசன திட்டங்கள் பற்றியும் விளக்கினார். பின்னர், வயல் வெளியில் ஒட்டுண்ணி மற்றும் இரைவிழுங்கி பரப்புதல் பற்றிய செயல் விளக்கம் அளிக்கப்பட்டது. பயிற்சியில், 60 மலைவாழ் மக்கள் கலந்து கொண்டனர். இறுதியில், உதவி பேராசிரியர் சரவணன் நன்றி கூறினார்.

Newspaper: Makkal Kural Daily on 03.04.2017

(Tribal sub plan training organized at Sembukarai village, Coimbatore district, on 28.03.2017. The program was organized in collaboration with Asst. Director of Horticulture, Periyanaickenpalayam Block, Coimbatore district).

இயற்கை முறையில் சிறுதானிய சாகுபடி மலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கு சிறப்பு பயிற்சி

போளூர், ஜன.24

இயற்கை முறையில் சிறுதானிய சாகுபடி செய்வது குறித்து ஜவ்வாதுமலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கு சிறப்பு பயிற்சி முகாம் நடந்தது.

தமிழ்நாடு வேளாண்மை பல்கலை கழகம் பூச்சியியல் துறை சார்பில், ஜவ்வாது மலை நம்மியம்பட்டு கிராமத்தில் அங்குள்ள மலைவாழ் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இயற்கை முறையில் சாமை உள்ளிட்ட சிறுதானிய சாகுபடிகளை மேற்கொள்வது எப்படி? என்பது குறித்த ஒரு நாள் சிறப்பு பயிற்சி முகாம் நடந்தது.

வேளாண் பல்கலை கழக பூச்சியியல் துறை பேராசிரியர் ஸ்ரீதரன், உதவி பேராசிரியர் சரவணன், போளூர் வேளாண்மை உதவி இயக்குநர் வடமலை ஆகியோர் கலந்து கொண்டு பேசியதாவது:

'ஜவ்வாதுமலையில் சாமை சாகுபடி பலஆண்டுகளாக இயற்கை முறையில் தான் நடந்து வந்தது. இந்நிலையில் சிலஆண்டுகளாக இங்கும் பல விவசாயிகள் பூச்சி மருந்து பயன்படுத்த தொடங்கி இருப்பது வேதனை அளிக்கிறது.

சாமை பயிர் வளரும் போது பச்சைபசேல் என காட்சித்தரும். அதனால் மகசூல் கூடிவிடும் என சொல்ல முடியாது. எனவே மற்றவர்களை பின்பற்றி நீங்களும் உங்கள் மண்ணை பாழாக்காமல் இயற்கையுடன் ஒன்றி வாழ கற்றுக்கொள்ளுங்கள். மேலும் இயற்கை முறையிலான சிறுதானிய சாகுபடிக்கு தேவையான சூடோமோனஸ், அசோஸ்பைரில்லம் போன்ற பல்வேறு வகையான நுண்ணுயிர் சத்துக்கள் அடங்கிய இடுபொருட்கள் தமிழ்நாடு வேளாண்மை பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் மூலம் வழங்கப்படும். இதனை அனைத்து விவசாயிகளும் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்' என்றனர்.

அதனை தொடர்ந்து சாகுபடி தொழில்நுட்பங்கள் உயிர் உரங்களை பயன்படுத்தும் விதம் இயற்கை முறையில் பயிர்களை தாக்கும் நோய்களை கட்டுப்படுத்தும் முறை என்பது குறித்து வயலில் செயல் விளக்கம் செய்து காண்பிக்கப்பட்டது. மேலும் காய்கறி தோட்டத்திற்கு தேவையான வெண்டை, கீரை மற்றும் புடலை விதைகள் மலைவாழ் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இலவசமாக வழங்கப்பட்டது. விதைசான்று அலுவலர் ராமகிருஷ்ணன் நன்றி கூறினார்.

Newspaper: Dinamalar Daily on 24.01.2017

(Tribal sub plan training organized at Jawadhu hills, Tiruvannamalai district, on 19.01.2017. The program was organized in collaboration with Asst. Director of Agriculture, Polur block).

நம்பியம்பட்டு மலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கு

இயற்கை வழி சாமை சாகுபடிப் பயிற்சி

பயிற்சியின்போது, மலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கு வெண்டை, கீரை உள்ளிட்ட விதைகளை இலவசமாக வழங்கிய தமிழ்நாடு வேளாண் பல்கலைக்கழக பூச்சியியல் வல்லுநர் ஸ்ரீதரன்.

போளூர், ஜன.22: போளூரை அடுத்த ஜவ்வாதுமலை ஒன்றியம், நம்பியம்பட்டு கிராமத்தில் மலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கு இயற்கை வழி சாமை சாகுபடி குறித்த ஒரு நாள் பயிற்சி முகாம் அண்மையில் நடைபெற்றது.

முகாமுக்கு வேளாண் உதவி இயக்குநர் வடமலை தலைமை வகித்தார்.

தமிழ்நாடு வேளாண் பல்கலைக்கழக பூச்சியியல் வல்லுநர் ஸ்ரீதரன், மலைவாழ் மக்களுக்கு இயற்கை முறையில் சாமை சாகுபடி செய்தல் மற்றும் தங்களது குடும்பத்துக்குத் தேவையான வெண்டை, கீரை, காய்கனி தோட்டம் அமைத்தல் குறித்து பயிற்சி அளித்தார்.

மேலும், உதவிப் பேராசிரியர் சரவணன் மற்றும் வேளாண் அலுவலர்கள் கலந்துகொண்டு இயற்கை முறை விவசாயம் குறித்து பயிற்சி அளித்தனர். இதில்,

Newspaper: Dinamani, Coimbatore, 22.01.2017

(Tribal sub plan training organized at Jawadhu hills, Tiruvannamalai district, on 19.1.2017. The program was organized in collaboration with Assistant Director of Agriculture, Polur Block)

Training Tribals to produce pesticide-free agro products

Covai Post Network **www.covaipost.com on March 31, 2017**

(The tribals from the Seayembukarai and Thoomanur hamlets in Periyanaickenpalayam, were given triaining on production of pesticide free crop. The tribal farmers were supplied with free of cost seeds of eight crops along with Sapota graft. In addition, they were also given biofertilizers like Azospirillum, phosphobacteria, drought tolerance inducing PPFM, Panchakavya, pulse booster, *Beauveria bassiana*, *Trichoderma*, neem oil formulation and yellow sticky trap free of cost to create healthy farming practice amongst tribals).

3. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana

ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਾਤਰਾਂ
PRESS CLIPPINGS

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ
PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, LUDHIANA
ਸੰਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕੇਂਦਰ
CENTRE FOR COMMUNICATION AND INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES

ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ / NAME OF THE NEWSPAPER: Daily Post

ਮਿਤੀ / DATE: 21 OCT 2016

PAU organises farmers' field day

DP CORRESPONDENT
Ludhiana

The Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)-National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources (NBAIR), Bangalore and Nahar Sugar Mills, Amloh, organised a farmers' field day on "Adoption of Biocontrol Technologies" at the village Fatehpur, district Patiala. The field day aimed at creating awareness among the farmers regarding role of natural enemies in the management of economically important insects.

> The field day aimed at creating awareness among the farmers regarding role of natural enemies in the management of economically important insects.

The Chief Guest, Dr Baldev Singh Dhillon, Vice-Chancellor, PAU stressed on the adoption of biocontrol technologies exclusively and in conjunction with other management techniques such as timely sowing of crop, selection of varieties, need based application of green triangle insecticides using proper dosage and water.

He thanked the sugar mills for helping in propagating the usage of tricho-cards for management of sugarcane borers. He hoped that the area under biocontrol technologies would increase in future. Dr R S Sidhu, Director of Extension Education, PAU welcomed the dignitaries and the farmers.

A progressive farmer, Gurmail Singh Guneke shared his experience of using bio-agents (Tricho-cards) in maize, sugarcane, millets and basmati rice. He also urged the fellow farmers to adopt non-chemical methods of insect control.

Dr R S Gill, Head, Department of Entomology, proposed the vote of thanks. This field day, being a maiden attempt to popularise the use of bio-control technologies, was appreciated by the farmers who vowed to adopt and disseminate the technologies.

Farmers' field day on adoption of biocontrol technologies

Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana in collaboration with ICAR-National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bangalore and Nahar Sugar Mills, Amloh organised a Farmers' Field Day on "Adoption of Biocontrol Technologies" at village Fatehpur, district Patiala on October 19, 2016. This field day was held to create awareness among the farmers regarding the role of natural enemies in the management of economically important insects.

The field day was attended by Additional Director General (Plant Protection & Biosafety), ICAR New Delhi, Dr P K Chakraborty; Director, ICAR-National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bangalore, Dr Chandish Ballal; Director, ICAR-National Centre for Integrated Pest

Management, New Delhi, Dr D B Ahuja. The function was presided over by the Worthy Vice Chancellor, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Dr B S Dhillon.

Dr R S Sidhu, Director Extension Education, PAU welcomed the dignitaries and farmers. Dr S K Jalali, Project Coordinator, All India Coordinated Research Project on Biological Control, Bangalore highlighted the role of *Trichogramma* in management of sugarcane borers, maize borer and leaf folder and stem borer of basmati rice. Director ICAR-NCIPM, Dr D B Ahuja shared with farmers, the technologies developed by the centre viz. light traps, pheromone traps and other eco-friendly techniques for monitoring and management of insect pests. Dr P K Chakraborty, ADG, ICAR advised the farmers to adopt IPM protocols using bioagents to minimise the use of insecticides. He suggested the farmers to get information on latest farming practices from Farmers Portal of the Government of India. Dr Chandish Ballal, Director ICAR-NBAIR, thanked the farmers and motivated them to come to Bangalore for training on low cost mass production of bioagents and biopesticide.

The chief guest, Dr B S Dhillon, stressed on the adoption of biocontrol technologies exclusively and in conjunction with other management techniques, such as timely sowing of crop, selection of varieties, need based application of green triangle insecticides using proper dosages and water. He thanked the sugar mills for helping in propagating the usage of tricho-cards for management of sugarcane borers. He hoped that the area under biocontrol technologies would increase in future.

A Progressive farmer, S Gurmail Singh Guneke shared his experience of using bioagents (Tricho-cards) in maize, sugarcane, jowar and basmati rice and urged the other farmers to adopt non-chemical methods of insect control.

This field day, being a maiden attempt to popularize the usage of Biocontrol technologies, was appreciated by the farmers who vowed to adopt and disseminates the technologies. The function ended with vote of thanks by Dr R S Gill, Head Department of Entomology, PAU, Ludhiana.

These newspapers coverage primarily deals with the management of white fly in Punjab state throughout the year 2016 in which the university was successful. It also includes the coverage of the field day organised for the popularization of the biocontrol technologies in the state. The coverage is in national and regional newspapers both in English, Punjabi and Hindi editions.

ਪੀ ਏ ਯੂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਨਰਮਾ ਪੱਟੀ ਦਾ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ

ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ, 3 ਜੁਲਾਈ (ਜਸਵਿੰਦਰ ਚੀਮਾ)-ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਨਰਮੇ ਉੱਤੇ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਦੇ ਹਮਲੇ ਨੇ ਫ਼ਸਲ ਦਾ ਭਾਰੀ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ । ਇਸ ਵਾਰ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਫਿਕਰ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਹੈ ਉੱਥੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਚੁਣੌਤੀ ਵਜੋਂ ਲੈ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇਸਦੇ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਡਾ. ਬਲਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਢਿੱਲੋਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ, ਜੋ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਨਰਮਾ ਪੱਟੀ ਦੇ ਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਵਾਲੇ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਕਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਸੰਭਵ ਹੱਲ ਅਪਨਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਨਰਮਾ-ਕਪਾਹ ਪੱਟੀ ਦੇ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਕੇਂਦਰਾਂ, ਫਾਰਮ ਸਲਾਹਕਾਰ ਕੇਂਦਰਾਂ, ਕਪਾਹ ਖੋਜ ਕੇਂਦਰ, ਸਿਰਸਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ, ਰਾਜਸਥਾਨ ਐਗਰੀਕਲਚਰ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ, ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਐਗਰੀਕਲਚਰ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਨੀਤੀ ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਅਫਸਰ, ਐਗਰੀਕਲਚਰ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ, ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਫ਼ਸਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਨਰਮਾ ਪੱਟੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਤਾਇਨਾਤ 500 ਸਕਾਊਟ ਅਤੇ 50 ਫੀਲਡ ਸੁਪਰਵਾਈਜ਼ਰ ਵੀ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦਾ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਨਿਰੀਖਣ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਡਾ. ਬਲਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਢਿੱਲੋਂ ਨੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਯਤਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਰਾਇ ਮਸ਼ਵਰਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਕ ਰਣਨੀਤੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ । ਇਸ ਰਣਨੀਤੀ ਦੇ ਅਧੀਨ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਅਤੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਉਹਨਾਂ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਨਰਮਾ ਬੀਜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹਰ ਟੀਮ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਇਕ ਖੇਤੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਕਰੇਗਾ ।

ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਮੁੱਢਲੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਵੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਪੀ ਏ ਯੂ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪਲਾਂਟ ਬ੍ਰੀਡਿੰਗ, ਪਲਾਂਟ ਪਥਾਲੋਜੀ, ਕੀਟ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ, ਫ਼ਸਲ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ, ਖੇਤੀ ਇੰਜਨੀਅਰਿੰਗ ਆਦਿ ਤੋਂ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ ਵੱਖਰੇ ਨਰਮੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਫ਼ਸਲ ਦਾ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਉੱਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਸਲਾਹ ਮਸ਼ਵਰਾ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ । ਇਹਨਾਂ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਪਾਇਆ ਕਿ ਬਾਗਾਂ, ਮੂੰਗੀ, ਕੱਦੂ ਜਾਤੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਸਬਜ਼ੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਭਿੰਡੀ ਦੇ ਖੇਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਨੇੜੇ ਬੀਜਿਆ ਨਰਮਾ ਇਸ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਆਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਹੈ ।

ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਬਠਿੰਡਾ ਦੇ ਮਾਈਸਰ ਖਾਨਾ, ਕੋਟ ਫੱਤਾ, ਝੁਨੀਰ, ਥਾਈ, ਬਾਘਾ, ਕੁੱਤੀਵਾਲ ਕਲਾਂ, ਨਰੂਆਣਾ, ਮਹਿਰਾਜ, ਬੀੜ ਬਹਿਮਣ, ਸਿਵੀਆ, ਦਿਓਣ, ਮਹਿਮਾ ਸਰਜਾ, ਗਿੱਲਪੱਤੀ, ਗੋਨਿਆਣਾ ਆਦਿ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਕੀਤਾ ।

ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਫਾਜ਼ਿਲਕਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦੇ ਕੁੰਡਲ, ਖੂਹੀਆ ਸਰਵਰ, ਸਰਦਾਰਪੁਰਾ ਢਾਣੀ, ਮਿਹਰਨਾ, ਬੇਗਾਂਵਾਲੀ, ਘੱਲੂ, ਡੰਗਰ ਖੇੜਾ, ਰੂੜੀਆਂ ਵਾਲੀ ਮੰਡੀ, ਜੰਡਵਾਲਾ, ਨੁੱਕਰਾਂ, ਝੋਟਿਆਂ ਵਾਲੀ, ਸਰਦਾਰ ਪੁਰਾ ਢਾਣੀ ਵਿਖੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ । ਖੂਹੀਆ ਸਰਵਰ ਬਲਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਦੀ ਗਿਣਤੀ ਵਧ ਦੇਖੀ ਗਈ । ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਮੁਕਤਸਰ ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਤਾਮਕੋਟ, ਕੋਟਲੀ, ਗੁਲਾਬੇਵਾਲਾ, ਚੱਕਬੀੜ, ਸ਼ੇਖਾ, ਮਹਾਂਬੱਧਰ ਦਾ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ । ਇਸੇ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮਾਨਸਾ ਦੇ ਝੁਨੀਰ ਬਲਾਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਤਲਾ, ਮੌਜੇ, ਜੋਗਾ, ਭੁਪਲਕਲਾਂ, ਫੁੱਲੂਵਾਲਾ, ਡੋਗਰਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿਖੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਕੀਤਾ । ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਸੰਗਰੂਰ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦਾ ਦੌਰਾ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ । ਇਸ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦੇ ਛਾਜਲਾ, ਮੌਜੋਵਾਲ, ਖੋਖਰਕਲਾਂ, ਗੋਬਿੰਦਗੜ੍ਹ, ਜੀਜੀਆ, ਚੰਗਾਲੀਗਾਰਾ, ਖੰਡੇਵਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਵਣਜਾਰਾ ਪਿੰਡ ਵਿਖੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਨੇ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਦੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਡਾ. ਬਲਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਢਿੱਲੋਂ, ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਕ ਪਸਾਰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਡਾ ਰਾਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਿੱਧੂ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਕ ਖੋਜ ਡਾ. ਆਰ ਕੇ ਗੁੰਬਰ ਖੁਦ ਵੀ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦਾ ਦੌਰਾ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਡਾ. ਢਿੱਲੋਂ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਦਾ ਟਾਕਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਉਪਰਾਲੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ । ਉਹਨਾਂ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਭਰਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਅਪੀਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਕਿ ਨਰਮੇ ਦੀ ਫ਼ਸਲ 'ਤੇ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਨਿਗਾਹ ਰੱਖਣ ਜੇ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਦਸ ਵਜੇ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਬੂਟੇ ਦੇ ਉਪਰਲੇ ਭਾਗ ਵਾਲੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਪੱਤਿਆਂ ਉਪਰ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਦੇ 18 ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਬਾਲਗ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦੇਣ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ । ਇਹ ਮੱਖੀ ਇਕ ਖੇਤ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਖੇਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਲੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਇਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਚੰਗਾ ਹੋਵੇਗਾ ਜੇ ਕੀਟ ਨਾਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਛਿੜਕਾਅ ਪੂਰੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਪੱਧਰ ਤੇ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ।

ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਕ ਪਸਾਰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਅਖਬਾਰਾਂ, ਟੀ.ਵੀ., ਰੇਡੀਓ, ਸੋਸ਼ਲ ਮੀਡੀਆ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਬਾਰੇ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ । ਤਿੰਨ ਲੱਖ ਦੇ ਕਰੀਬ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਪੰਫਲੇਟ ਛਪਵਾ ਕੇ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਵੰਡੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ । ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਦੀ ਪਛਾਣ ਅਤੇ ਇਸਦੀ ਰੋਕਥਾਮ ਲਈ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਸਪਰੇਅ ਪੰਪਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ।

ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਟ ਨਾਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਕੈਲੰਡਰ ਅਤੇ ਪੋਸਟਰ ਵੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਜੋ ਕਿ ਡੀਲਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੁਫ਼ਤ ਪ੍ਰਦਾਨ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਸਿਫ਼ਾਰਸ਼ਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਹੀ ਕੀਟ ਨਾਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ । ਉਹਨਾਂ ਉਮੀਦ ਜਤਾਈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਇਸ ਸੰਕਟ ਦਾ ਰਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਨਿਪਟਾਰਾ ਕਰ ਲਵਾਂਗੇ ।

ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ The Times of India
NAME OF THE NEWSPAPER

ਮਿਤੀ 03 JUL 2016
DATE

PAU teams up with experts to curb whitefly menace

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

PAU vice-chancellor has called upon the experts and students of PAU to visit cotton fields

Ludhiana: Dr Baldev Singh Dhillon, vice-chancellor, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), and head of the monitoring committee on whitefly, said the university authorities are leaving no stone unturned in checking whitefly spread and bringing relief to the farmers.

In view of last year's damage to whitefly crop, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Farm Advisory Service Centres, and Cotton Research Centres; and scientists of Haryana and Rajasthan Agricultural Universities are collectively working to curb whitefly menace this year. In this campaign, agriculture development officers, agriculture officers, district agriculture officers, 500 scouts and 50 field supervisors are regularly conducting surveillance.

As a step towards controlling whitefly, Dr Dhillon has called upon the experts from state agriculture department, Punjab Agricultural University and students of PAU to visit cotton fields. Scientists as well as students have been equipped with appropriate knowledge in this direction. The scientists of the departments of agronomy, entomology, plant pathology, plant breeding and genetics, farm machinery and power engineering visited several villages of Punjab to observe cotton fields and interacted with the farmers.

As per the report gathered from these experts, it has been noticed that cotton sown near moong, cucurbits and okra crops was more affected by the attack of whitefly. Dr Dhillon is taking full stock of the visits of the heads and scientists of the university to various villages of the state.

The experts visited Maisar Khana, Kot Fatha, Jhunir, Thai, Bagha, Kuthiwal Kala, Naruana, Mahiraj, Bear Behman, Siweaa, Deon, Mahima Sarja, Gillpati, Goniana villages of Bathinda district. Similarly, they visited Kundal, Khuiya Sarwar, Sardarpura Dhani, Miharna, Beghawali, Khalu, Dangar Khera, Rurhi Wali Mandi, Jandwala, Nukran and Jhotiyanwali villages of Fazilka district to check whitefly.

In Khuiya Sarwar block, whitefly was seen in big number. In addition, experts visited Tamkot, Kotli, Gulabewala, Chak Bear, Shaik and Mahabhadar villages of Muktsar district. The teams of scientists also visited Atla, Mauje, Joga, Bhupalkalan, Fuluwala, Dogra villages in Mansa's Jhunir block.

Apart from this, experts paid a visit to Chajla, Maujowal, Kokharkala, Gobindgarh, Jijiya, Changalegara, Khandewal and Wanjara villages of district Sangrur.

As per the reports, it has been noticed that cotton sown near moong, cucurbits and okra crops was more affected by the attack of whitefly

Besides Dr Dhillon, Dr R.S. Sidhu, director of extension education, and Dr R K Gumber, director of research, are also conducting surveillance for whitefly in different villages of Punjab.

Dr Dhillon advised the farmers to keep monitoring their cotton fields and contact PAU expert if they notice more than 18 adult whiteflies on three fully formed leaves in upper canopy of the plant before10 am. Since whitefly can migrate from one field to another, it is best to use pesticides at the village level.

The director of extension education said that farmers are being educated in this regard through print (newspapers, farm publications, pamphlets) and electronic media (TV/radio), as well as social media. As many as 3 lakh pamphlets have been distributed across the villages of Punjab. Through this, farmers have been informed about whitefly's symptoms and use of pesticides and spray pumps for its management.

Besides, a calendar and a poster have been prepared for proper use of pesticides. These have been supplied to the dealers free of cost so that use of recommended pesticides could be made.

ਪੀ. ਏ. ਯੂ. ਦੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਕਰ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਨਰਮਾ ਪੱਟੀ ਦਾ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ

ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ, 3 ਜੁਲਾਈ (ਸਲੂਜਾ)- ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਨਰਮੇ ਉਤੇ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਦੇ ਹਮਲੇ ਨੇ ਫ਼ਸਲ ਦਾ ਭਾਰੀ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਵਾਰ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਫਿਕਰ ਜਿਥੇ ਕਿਸਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਹੈ, ਉਥੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਚੁਣੌਤੀ ਵਜੋਂ ਲੈ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ।

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਇਸਦੇ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਡਾ. ਬਲਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਢਿੱਲੋਂ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਉਪਰਾਲਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ, ਜੋ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਨਰਮਾ ਪੱਟੀ ਦੇ ਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਵਾਲੇ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਕਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਸੰਭਵ ਹੱਲ ਅਪਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਨਰਮਾ-ਕਪਾਹ ਪੱਟੀ ਦੇ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਕੇਂਦਰਾਂ, ਫਾਰਮ ਸਲਾਹਕਾਰ ਕੇਂਦਰਾਂ, ਕਪਾਹ ਖੋਜ ਕੇਂਦਰ, ਸਿਰਸਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ, ਰਾਜਸਥਾਨ ਐਗਰੀਕਲਚਰ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ, ਹਰਿਆਣਾ ਐਗਰੀਕਲਚਰ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਵਿਚ ਹਨ ਅਤੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਵਿਚ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੀ ਨੀਤੀ ਲਾਗੂ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਮੁਹਿੰਮ ਵਿਚ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ, ਐਗਰੀਕਲਚਰ ਅਫ਼ਸਰ, ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਅਫ਼ਸਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਨਰਮਾ ਪੱਟੀ ਵਿਚ ਠਾਇਨਾਤ 500 ਸਕਾਊਟ ਅਤੇ 50 ਫੀਲਡ ਸੁਪਰਵਾਈਜ਼ਰ ਵੀ ਇਲਾਕੇ ਦਾ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਨਿਰੀਖਣ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਡਾ. ਬਲਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਢਿੱਲੋਂ ਨੇ ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਯਤਨਾਂ ਲਈ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਰਾਇ ਮਸ਼ਵਰਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਕ ਰਣਨੀਤੀ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਰਣਨੀਤੀ ਤਹਿਤ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਅਤੇ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਜਿਥੇ ਨਰਮਾ ਬੀਜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਹਰ ਟੀਮ ਦੀ ਅਗਵਾਈ ਇਕ ਖੇਤੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਕਰੇਗਾ। ਅਧਿਆਪਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਸੰਬੰਧੀ ਮੁੱਢਲੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਦੀ ਟ੍ਰੇਨਿੰਗ ਵੀ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਅਤੇ ਪੀ. ਏ. ਯੂ. ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਵਿਭਾਗਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪਲਾਂਟ ਬ੍ਰੀਡਿੰਗ, ਪਲਾਂਟ ਪਥਾਲੋਜੀ, ਕੀਟ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ, ਫ਼ਸਲ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ, ਖੇਤੀ ਇੰਜੀਨੀਅਰਿੰਗ ਆਦਿ ਤੋਂ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਟੀਮਾਂ ਨੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖਰੇ ਨਰਮੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਜਾ ਕੇ ਫ਼ਸਲ ਦਾ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਕੀਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨਾਲ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਸਲਾਹ ਮਸ਼ਵਰਾ ਵੀ ਕੀਤਾ। ਇਸ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਦੇ ਵਿਚ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ ਡਾ. ਬਲਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਢਿੱਲੋਂ, ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਕ ਪਸਾਰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਡਾ. ਰਾਜਿੰਦਰ ਸਿੰਘ ਸਿੱਧੂ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਕ ਖੋਜ ਡਾ. ਆਰ. ਕੇ. ਗੁੰਬਰ ਖੁਦ ਵੀ ਵੱਖ-ਵੱਖ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਦਾ ਦੌਰਾ ਕਰ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰਾਂ ਦੀਆਂ ਕਾਤਰਾਂ
PRESS CLIPPINGS

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ
PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY, LUDHIANA
ਸੰਚਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕੇਂਦਰ
CENTRE FOR COMMUNICATION AND INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES

ਅਖ਼ਬਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ......ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਟ੍ਰਿਬਿਊਨ
NAME OF THE NEWSPAPER

ਮਿਤੀ......0 2 JUL 2016
DATE......

ਆਓ, ਰਲ ਕੇ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਦਾ ਟਾਕਰਾ ਕਰੀਏ

ਬਲਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਢਿੱਲੋਂ (ਡਾ.)

ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਨੇ ਨਰਮੇ ਦੀ ਫ਼ਸਲ ਦਾ ਬਹੁਤ ਨੁਕਸਾਨ ਕੀਤਾ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਇਸ ਵਾਰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਮੁੱਢੋਂ ਚੌਕਸ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਰਲ ਕੇ ਅਸਰਦਾਰ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਨਾਲ ਇਸ ਸੰਕਟ ਨੂੰ ਨਜਿੱਠਿਆ ਜਾ ਸਕੇ। ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਿਆਲ ਠੰਢ ਘੱਟ ਪੈਣ ਕਾਰਨ ਇਸ ਵਾਰ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਨਰਮੇ ਦੇ ਬੂਟਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਉਗਦਿਆਂ ਹੀ ਆ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਪਰ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਘਬਰਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਨਹੀਂ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ 500 ਸਕਾਊਟ ਸਰਵੇਖਣ ਲਈ ਲਾ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਦੀ ਰੋਕਥਾਮ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਨਾਲ ਲੈਸ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਪੰਜਾਬ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਅਤੇ ਕ੍ਰਿਸ਼ੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨ ਕੇਂਦਰਾਂ ਦੇ ਖੇਤੀ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਭਾਵਿਤ ਇਲਾਕਿਆਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਕਿ ਫ਼ਾਜ਼ਿਲਕਾ,

ਅਬੋਹਰ, ਬਠਿੰਡਾ, ਮਾਨਸਾ ਅਤੇ ਮੁਕਤਸਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਗਾਤਾਰ ਇਸ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਉੱਪਰ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਰੱਖ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ। ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਵੀ ਇਸ ਸਮੱਸਿਆ ਨਾਲ ਨਜਿੱਠਣ ਲਈ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਉਪਰਾਲੇ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਨ।

ਮੈਂ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕਰਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਕਿ ਆਪਣੇ ਖੇਤਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੋਜ਼ਾਨਾ ਗੇੜਾ ਮਾਰੋ ਅਤੇ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ 'ਤੇ ਨਿਗਾਹ ਰੱਖੋ। ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਸਵੇਰੇ ਦਸ ਵਜੇ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਬੂਟੇ ਦੇ ਉਪਰਲੇ ਭਾਗ ਵਾਲੇ ਤਿੰਨ ਪੱਤਿਆਂ ਉੱਤੇ 12 ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਦੇ ਬਾਲਗ ਦਿਖਾਈ ਦੇਣ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ। ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਫ਼ੈਸਲਾ ਕਾਹਲ ਨਾਲ ਨਾ ਲਵੋ। ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਇੱਕ ਤੋਂ ਦੂਜੇ ਖੇਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਚਲੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਅਸੀਂ ਕੀਟਨਾਸ਼ਕਾਂ ਦਾ ਛਿੜਕਾਅ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਤੌਰ 'ਤੇ ਪੂਰੇ ਪਿੰਡ ਦੇ ਪੱਧਰ 'ਤੇ ਕਰੀਏ। ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਦਾ ਹਮਲਾ ਸਾਡੇ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਲਈ ਇੱਕ ਚੁਣੌਤੀ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਮਣਾ ਵੀ ਆਪਾਂ ਰਲ ਕੇ ਕਰਨਾ ਹੈ। ਸੰਕਟ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਘੜੀ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਹਾਡਾ ਸਾਰਿਆਂ ਦਾ ਸਹਿਯੋਗ ਬਹੁਤ ਲੋੜੀਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਲੈਣੀ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਡੇ ਕੀਟ ਵਿਗਿਆਨੀ ਡਾ. ਜਗਦੇਵ ਸਿੰਘ ਕੁਲਾਰ ਨੂੰ 98143-89506 ਅਤੇ ਡਾ. ਵਿਜੇ ਕੁਮਾਰ ਨੂੰ 97794-51214 ਮੋਬਾਈਲ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ ਹੋ।

*ਵਾਈਸ ਚਾਂਸਲਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ, ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜਾਗਰਣ 02 JUL 2016

ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਤੋਂ ਬਚਾਅ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਦੂਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ 'ਤੇ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਅੱਜ

ਪੰਜਾਬੀ ਜਾਗਰਣ ਕੇਂਦਰ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ : ਅਦਾਰਾ ਮਾਰਕਫੈੱਡ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਗਿਆਨ ਵਧਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਚਲਾਏ ਜਾ ਰਹੇ ਹਫਤਾਵਾਰੀ ਟੀਵੀ ਅਤੇ ਰੇਡੀਓ ਸ਼ੋਅ 'ਸੋਹਣਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ' ਦੀ 27ਵੀਂ ਕਿਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ਨਿਚਰਵਾਰ 2 ਜੁਲਾਈ ਸ਼ਾਮ 6:30 ਵਜੇ ਦੂਰਦਰਸ਼ਨ ਤੋਂ ਪ੍ਰਸਾਰਿਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਜੋ ਸ਼ਾਮ 6:45 'ਤੇ ਆਲ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਰੇਡੀਓ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਦੇ ਦਿਹਾਤੀ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਵੀ ਸੁਣੀ ਜਾ ਸਕੇਗੀ। ਦੱਖਣੀ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਨਰਮਾ ਪੱਟੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਿੱਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ ਧਿਆਨ 'ਚ ਰੱਖ ਕੇ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ਮਨਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਬਰਾੜ, ਆਈਏਐੱਸ ਪ੍ਰਬੰਧਕ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਕ, ਮਿਲਕਫੈੱਡ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕੋਲ ਮਾਰਕਫੈੱਡ ਐੱਮਡੀ ਦਾ ਵੀ ਚਾਰਜ ਹੈ, ਨੇ ਦੱਸਿਆ ਕਿ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਅਤੇ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਲੈ ਕੇ ਬੀਐੱਸ ਸ਼ਰਮਾ, ਕਾਰਜਕਾਰੀ ਨਿਰਦੇਸ਼ਕ,

ਝਲਕ

▸ ਨਰਮਾ ਪੱਟੀ ਵਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਹਿੱਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਤਰਜੀਹ

ਮਾਰਕਫੈੱਡ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰੋਗਰਾਮ ਨਰਮੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਬਿਮਾਰੀਆਂ ਅਤੇ ਕੀੜਿਆਂ ਦੇ ਹਮਲੇ ਤੋਂ ਰੋਕਥਾਮ ਦੇ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ 'ਤੇ ਤਿਆਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਮਾਹਿਰਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੇ ਪਿਛਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਚਿੱਟੀ ਮੱਖੀ ਤੋਂ ਆਪਣੀ ਫ਼ਸਲ ਨੂੰ ਬਹੁਤ ਵਧੀਆ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਸੰਭਾਲਿਆ ਸੀ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਤਜਰਬੇ ਵੀ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਅੰਤ ਵਿਚ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੇ ਪਸਾਰ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੇ ਮੁਖੀ ਜਸਵਿੰਦਰ ਭੱਲਾ, ਖੇਤੀਬਾੜੀ ਪੇਸ਼ ਕਰਨਗੇ ਜੋ ਕਿਸਾਨਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਮੌਜੂਦਾ ਹਫ਼ਤੇ ਦੌਰਾਨ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲੇ ਕੰਮਾਂ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਭਰਪੂਰ ਦੇਵੇਗਾ।

अमर उजाला 02 JUL 2016

सफेद मक्खी : सीमावर्ती गांवों पर विभाग की पैनी नजर

कृषि विभाग की टीम ने गांव राजपुरा और पट्टी सद्दीक का दौरा किया

- फसलों पर नीम का स्प्रे कराया और किसानों को मित्र कीटों की जानकारी दी
- खेती माहिरों ने नरमा उत्पादकों को दी सुबह और शाम देखभाल की सलाह

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

पंजाब-राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती गांव राजपुरा में नरमा फसल की जांच करते कृषि विभाग के अधिकारी।

लुधियाना में सफेद मक्खी के हमले के बारे में सर्वे करते पीएयू के माहिर।

अबोहर। नरमा-कपास पर सफेद मक्खी के आंशिक हमले को देखते हुए कृषि विभाग ने पंजाब-राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती गांवों में पैनी नजर रखनी शुरू कर दी है। शुष्क क्षेत्रों में सफेद मक्खी का हमला तेजी से हो सकता है। इसी के चलते शुक्रवार को सहायक पौध सुरक्षा अधिकारी गुरमेल सिंह की टीम ने राजस्थान की सीमा से सटे गांव राजपुरा व पट्टी सदीक का दौरा किया और अपनी देखरेख में फसलों पर नीम का स्प्रे करवाया।

गांव के किसानों को जानकारी देते हुए गुरमेल सिंह ने बताया कि नरमा उत्पादक सुबह-शाम अपनी फसल की खुद देखभाल करें। उन्होंने किसानों को मित्र कीटों के बारे में समझाते हुए कहा कि यह कीट सफेद मक्खी का खात्मा करते हैं और वर्तमान समय में केमिकल स्प्रे करने से मित्र कीट मर जाते हैं जिससे सफेद मक्खी का हमला तेजी से होता है। उन्होंने सुबह-शाम सिर्फ पानी या फिर नीम का स्प्रे करवाने की सलाह दी।

गुरमेल सिंह ने कहा कि शुष्क प्रदेश राजस्थान के साथ लगते क्षेत्रों के किसान फसलों की अधिक देखभाल करें। उन्होंने किसानों से कहा कि अगर पत्तों के पीछे सफेद मक्खी दिखाई देता है तो तुरंत कृषि अधिकारियों से संपर्क किया जाए और बिना विभागीय सिफारिश के केमिकल स्प्रे न की जाए। इस मौके पर डा. नवीन कुमार, डा. मंगल सैन, अशोक कुमार, सुपरवाईजर अमनदीप, गुरमीत सिंह, गुरप्रीत सिंह तथा जगदीप सिंह मौजूद थे।

कॉटन बेल्ट के सर्वेक्षण में जुटे माहिर

लुधियाना। पिछले साल कॉटन पर सफेद मक्खी ने हमला करके भारी नुकसान किया था। इस बार सूबा सरकार और पीएयू इसे लेकर फिक्रमंद है। पीएयू के माहिरों की टीमें कॉटन बेल्ट में लगातार सर्वे करके किसानों को जागरूक कर रही हैं, साथ ही सफेद मक्खी के प्रभाव को कम करने का प्रयास कर रही हैं। टीमों में माहिरों के अलावा 500 स्काउट और 50 फील्ड सुपरवाइजर भी शामिल हैं। सर्वे में पाया गया है कि मूंगी, कद्दू जाति की सब्जियां और भिंडी के खेतों के नजदीक पैदा किया गया कॉटन सफेद मक्खी से ज्यादा प्रभावित है। पीएयू के वाइस चांसलर डॉ. बलदेव सिंह ढिल्लों के नेतृत्व में भी टीमों ने खेतों में जाकर सफेद मक्खी के हमले का आंकलन किया और किसानों को समझाया। डॉ. ढिल्लों ने कहा कि इस हमले को नष्ट करने के लिए युद्धस्तर पर कार्य किए जा रहे हैं।

Newspaper: Amar Ujala, Ludhiana, 02.07.2016

ਅਖਬਾਰ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ..................Daily Post   ਮਿਤੀ........................ 02 JUL 2016

NAME OF THE NEWSPAPER   DATE..............................

PAU's collective efforts to curb whitefly menace in the state

DR DHILLON HAS CALLED UPON THE EXPERTS FROM STATE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, PAU AND STUDENTS OF PAU TO VISIT COTTON FIELDS.

PAU experts visit farms to check whitefly spread and bringing relief to the farmerson Friday. DP

DP CORRESPONDENT
Ludhiana

Dr Baldev Singh Dhillon Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU) and Head of the Monitoring Committee (on whitefly) is leaving no stone unturned in checking whitefly spread and bringing relief to the farmers.

In view of last year's damage to whitefly crop, the cotton belt's Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Farm Advisory Service Centres, and Cotton Research Centres and scientists of Haryana and Rajasthan Agricultural Universities are collectively working to curb whitefly menace this year.

In this campaign, Agriculture Development Officers, Agriculture Officers, District Agriculture Officers, 500 scouts and 50 field supervisors are regularly conducting surveillance for whitefly.

As a step towards controlling whitefly, Dr Dhillon has called upon the experts from State Agriculture Department, Punjab Agricultural University and students of PAU to visit cotton fields. Scientists as well as students have been equipped with appropriate knowledge in this direction.

The scientists of the Departments of Agronomy, Entomology, Plant Pathology, Plant Breeding and Genetics, Farm Machinery and Power Engineering visited several villages of Punjab to observe cotton fields and also interacted with the farmers. As per the report gathered from these experts, it has been noticed that cotton sown near moong, cucurbits and okra crops was more affected by the attack of whitefly. Dr Dhillon is taking full stock of the visits of the heads and scientists of the University to various villages of the state.

Dr BS Dhillon, PAU VC, Dr RS Sidhu, Director of Extension Education; and Dr RK Gumber, Director of Research are also conducting surveillance for whitefly in different villages of Punjab.

WHERE DO EXPERTS VISIT?

The experts visited Maisar Khana, Kot Fatha, Jhunir, Thai, Bagha, Kuthiwal Kala, Naruana, Mahiraj, Bear Behman, Siweaa, Deon, Mahima Sarja, Gillpati, Goniana villages of Bathinda district. Similarly, they visited Kundal, Khuiya Sarwar, Sardarpura Dhani, Miharna, Beghawali, Khalu, Dangar khera, Rurhi wali mandi, Jandwala, Nukcan and Jhotiyanwali villages of Fazilka district to check whitefly.

In Khuian Sarwar block, whitefly was seen in big number. In addition, experts visited Tamkot, Kotli, Gulabewala, Chak Bear, Shak and Mahabhadar villages of Muktsar district. The teams of scientists also visited Atla, Mauje, Joga, Bhupalkalan, Fuluwala, Dogra villages in Mansa's Jhunir block. Apart from this, experts paid a visit to Chajla, Maujowal, Kokharkala, Gobindgarh, Jijiya, Changalegara, Khandewal and Wanjara villages of district Sangrur.

THE TRIBUNE   24 JUN 2016

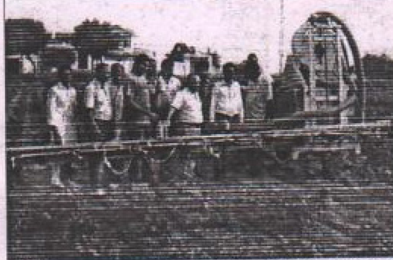
Neem insecticide to fight whitefly

RAJ SADOSH

ABOHAR, JUNE 23

On the recommendations of Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), the Department of Agriculture team today launched a neem-based insecticide to curb whitefly attack in cotton fields.

Using specially designed equipment, the team today sprayed the fields owned by farmer Gokal Chand in Dangarkhera village near here.



Officials spray a neem-based insecticide to protect the cotton crop from the whitefly in Abohar on Thursday. TRIBUNE PHOTO

The team said the affect of whitefly was mild at present and farmers need not be apprehensive. They have been advised not to try insecticides that PAU had not recommended.

The whitefly attack in Punjab that damaged over 75 per cent crop across the cotton belt had led to widespread protests last year.

The damage to the cotton crop, over 95 per cent of which was Bt cotton, was estimated to be around Rs 4,500 crore.

It was also seen as a reason behind suicides of many farmers in the cotton belt, including Abohar, Fazilka, Bathinda and Muktsar segments.

The whitefly attack on Bt cotton crop was the main reason for the government to work and develop new crop technologies. The state government had to sanction Rs 600 crore as compensation to affected farmers after facing widespread criticism over purchase of "ineffective" brand of insecticide.

4. Kerala Agricultural University, Thrissur

2 PKD PV നാട്ടുവർത്തമാനം

ചാഴിയെ കൊല്ലാൻ പുതിയ മിത്രകുമിൾ

വിജയകരമായി പരീക്ഷിച്ചു

Newspaper: Mathrubhumi, Palghat edition, 20.01.2016

(The above press clipping refers to the successful use of a local isolate of *Beauveria bassiana* for management of rice bug at Kuruvai in Vadakkenchery).

2 PKD PV നാട്ടുവർത്തമാനം

മിത്രകടന്നലുകളുമായി പുതിയ പരീക്ഷണത്തിന് കുറുവായിലെ കർഷകർ

Newspaper: Mathrubhumi, Palghat edition, 15.11.2015

(The above clipping is a report on farm production of *Trichogramma* parasitoids in Vadakkenchery).

ഏങ്ങണ്ടിയൂരിൽ തെങ്ങോലപ്പുഴു ശല്യം

എതിർ പ്രാണിയെ നിക്ഷേപിച്ചു

Newspaper: Mathrubhumi, Thrissur edition, 18.12.2016

(The above press is a report about the release of *Goniozus* parasitoids for management of black headed caterpillar in coconut at Engandiyoor in Thrissur).

5. Dr. YSR University of Horticulture, Ambajipeta

These newspaper clippings are about damage caused by black headed caterpillar of coconut, its life cycle and its management through biological control.

ఈనాడు

తూర్పుగోదావరి

కొబ్బరిపై నల్లముట్టి పురుగు

These newspaper clippings is about application of *Metarhizium anisopliae* on FYM pits that reduced the rhinoceros beetle grub population in coconut ecosystem. High incidence of rhinoceros beetle was observed in Hudhud cyclone affected coconut gardens in Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh.

విజయనగరం | మంగళవారం | ఏప్రిల్ | 4 | 2017 సాక్షి

పాడి-పంట

జీవ నియంత్రణ కొబ్బరికి మేలు

❋ డాక్టర్ వైఎస్ఆర్ ఉద్యాన విశ్వవిద్యాలయం శాస్త్రవేత్త ఎం.బి.వి.చలపతిరావు

పడిపోయిన చెట్లలోంచి కొమ్ము పురుగులు తీసి చూపిస్తున్న దృశ్యం

భోగాపురం :

జీవ నియంత్రణ పద్ధతుల ద్వారా కొబ్బరిలో సమగ్రయాజమాన్యం చేపట్టవచ్చని తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లా అంబాజీపేట డా. వైఎస్ఆర్ ఉద్యాన విశ్వవిద్యాలయం సీనియర్ కీటక శాస్త్రవేత్త ఎం.బి.వి.చలపతిరావు అన్నారు. జిల్లాలో భోగాపురం, పూసపాటి రేగ మండలాల్లో కొబ్బరి తోటలను సోమవారం పరిశీలించిన ఆయన విలేకరులతో మాట్లాడుతూ కొబ్బరిపండించే ప్రాంతాల్లో కొమ్ముపురుగు, ఎర్రముక్కు పురుగు, ఇరియోఫిడ్ నల్లి, నల్లముక్కు పురుగు, ఆకుతెలుపు పురుగుల తాకిడి ఉండడం సాధారణమేనని చెప్పారు. ఇలా పలురకాల కీటకాలు వ్యాప్తిచెందడం ద్వారా కొబ్బరిలో దిగుబడి గణనీయంగా, శాస్త్రీయంగా తగ్గే అవకాశం ఉందని చెప్పారు. 2014లో హుద్‌హుద్ అనంతరం ఈ ప్రాంతంలో తోటలను సందర్శించానని, ఆ సమయంలో కొన్ని కొబ్బరిచెట్లు పరిశీలించి వాటి ఎదుగుదల తదితర అంశాలపై డేటా సేకరించినట్టు వివరించారు. ఆ సమయంలోనూ ఈ ప్రాంతంలో కొమ్ము పురుగు ఉందన్న విషయాన్ని గుర్తించినట్టు వివరించారు. ఈ మధ్య కాలంలో జిల్లా ఉద్యానశాఖ అధికారులు చెప్పినట్లు వీటి తాకిడి బాగా ఎక్కువైందని తెలిపారు. తూర్పు, కోస్తా జిల్లాల్లో అక్కడక్కడ చెట్లమీద ఒకటి రెండు ఆకులకు కత్తిరించిన విసనకర్రల మాదిరిగా కనబడతాయని, దీన్ని బట్టి కొమ్ముపురుగు ఆశించినట్టు గుర్తించామని వివరించారు. జిల్లాలోని భోగాపురం, పూసపాటిరేగ మండలాల్లో సుమారు రెండువేల హెక్టార్లలో ఉన్న కొబ్బరితోటల్లో ప్రతీ లేత మొక్కకు ఈ పురుగు ఆశించి ఉండడం గమనించామని, తోటల్లో ఏర్పాటుచేసిన ఆకర్ష పెట్టెలలో కూడా కొమ్ము పురుగులు అధిక శాతంలో పడి ఉండడాన్ని గుర్తించామని తెలిపారు. ఈ పురుగు పెరిగిన తరువాత పట్టుకోవడం కన్నా పురుగు రాకుండా ఉండేందుకు రైతులంతా సామూహిక చర్యలు చేపట్టాలని సూచించారు. హుద్‌హుద్ సమయంలో పడిపోయిన చెట్లను ఎక్కడికక్కడ వదిలేయడంవల్లే ఈ పురుగు తీవ్రంగా అభివృద్ధి చెందిందని తెలిపారు. తొలుత పడిపోయిన చెట్లను ముక్కలు ముక్కలుగా చేసి వాటిని కాల్చివేయాలని అన్నారు.

కొమ్ముపురుగు నివారణ

తోటల్లో పడిపోయిన చెట్లను తొలిగించి వాటిని తగు విధముగా వినియోగించుకోవాలి, లేదా నాశనము చేయాలి. అలాగే పడిపోయిన చెట్ల మొదళ్ళు(భూమిలో ఉన్న భాగం) తవ్వించి, తగలబెట్టించాలి. తోటలో పశువుల ఎరువుల కుప్పలు ఉంచరాదు. దగ్గరలోని పశువుల ఎరువు కుప్పలను 3నెలలకు ఒకసారి తెరగేస్తూ మెటారైజియమ్ మందును లీటరు నీటిలో 5గ్రాములు కలిపి వాటిమీద పిచికారి చేయాలి. 3 నెలలకు ఒకసారి కొబ్బరి చెట్టు మొవ్వులలో, ఆకుల వలయాలలో వేప పిండి, లేక వేప గింజల పొడి, ఇసుకలో కలిపి చల్లాలి. తోటలో పరిశుభ్రత లోపించకుండా జాగ్రత్త పడాలి. ఫెరటారో గుళికలు ప్లాస్టిక్ కవర్లలో పెట్టి వాటికి కన్నాలు చేసి కొబ్బరి మొక్క మొవ్వులలో పెట్టాలని తెలిపారు. వీటిని తిన్న పురుగులు చనిపోయే అవకాశం ఉందని అన్నారు. అలాగే నేఫ్తలీన్ ఉండలు పెట్టినందు వలన ఈ పురుగులు మొక్కను ఆశించకుండా ఉండేందుకు అవకాశం ఉందని అన్నారు.

కొమ్ముపురుగు గుర్తించడం ఇలా...

కొమ్ముపురుగు ఆశించిన మొక్కల ఆకులు వి ఆకారంలో కత్తిరించినట్లు కనబడతాయని తెలిపారు. కొబ్బరి చెట్టు మొవ్వులో పురుగు తొలచిన రంధ్రము, పురుగు నమిలిన పిప్పి మనకు కనబడుతుందని తెలిపారు. కొమ్ముపురుగు కొబ్బరి లేత మొవ్వ భాగాన్ని దొలువడంవల్ల విప్పారని లేత ఆకులు నష్టపోయి కొబ్బరి దిగుబడులు తగ్గిపోతాయని చెప్పారు. చిన్న మొక్కల్లో ఈ పురుగు ఆశించిన మొవ్వ దెబ్బతిని మొక్క చనిపోయే ప్రమాదం ఉందన్నారు. ఈ పురుగు ప్రత్యక్షంగా కలుగచేసే నష్టమే కాకుండా ఒక చెట్టునుంచి మరో చెట్టుకు తిరుగుతున్నప్పుడు మొవ్వ కుళ్లు తెగులును వ్యాపింపజేస్తుందనీ, కొమ్ముపురుగు నష్టపరిచిన మొవ్వ భాగం నుంచి వచ్చే పులిసిన వాసనకు కొబ్బరికాండం దొలిచే ఎర్రముక్కు పురుగు కూడా ఆశించి నష్టం కలిగిస్తుందని తెలిపారు. ఒక జత పురుగులు 150గుడ్లు పెడుతాయనీ, దీనివల్ల వీటి సంఖ్య తక్కువ కాలంలోనే ఎక్కువయ్యే ప్రమాదం ఉందని వివరించారు. ఈ పురుగు చుట్టుపక్కల సుమారు 5కిలోమీటర్లు గాలిలో ప్రయాణిస్తుందనీ, అందువల్ల ప్రతీ ఒక్కరూ సామూహికంగా చర్యలు చేపట్టకపోతే నివారించడం అసాధ్యమని పేర్కొన్నారు.

పడిపోయిన చెట్లలో ఉన్న లద్దెపురగు దశలో ఉన్న కొమ్ము పురుగులు చూపిస్తున్న దృశ్యం

సాక్షి Tue, 04 April 2017
epaper.sakshi.com//c/18063841

అగ్రిక్లినిక్ సమగ్ర వ్యవసాయ మాసపత్రిక ఆగష్టు, 2016 9

నిమ్మకాయల కొత్తపల్లి, చల్లపల్లి మొదలగు గ్రామాల్లో ఈ బదనికలను పంపిణీ చేయడం జరిగింది. దీనివల్ల ప్రకృతిలో మిత్ర పురుగుల సంఖ్య పెరిగి, నల్లముట్టెపురుగు ఉధృతి పెరగకుండా నియంత్రించబడింది.

బ్రాకిమేరియా నొసటై :

ఈ పురుగు కోశస్థ దశలోని నల్లముట్టె పురుగును ఆశిస్తుంది. బ్రాకిమేరియా యొక్క తల్లి పురుగు నల్లగా ఉండి, మూడవ జత కాళ్ళు ఉబ్బి ఉంటాయి. తల్లి పురుగు ప్యూపాపై 2 - 3 గంటల్లో చలనం లేకుండా చేస్తుంది. తర్వాత 13 - 14 రోజులకు నల్లముట్టె పురుగు యొక్క తల్లి పురుగు ప్యూపా నుండి రాకుండా బ్రాకిమేరియా తల్లి పురుగు రూపంలో బయటకు వస్తుంది. ఒక ప్యూపా నుండి ఒక బ్రాకిమేరియా పురుగు మాతమే వస్తుంది. బ్రాకిమేరియా తల్లి పురుగు జీవిత కాలం 60 రోజులు. తల్లి పురుగులు కేవలం ఒక గుడ్డును మాత్రమే పెట్టడంతో, ఇతర అతిధేయులు లేకపోవడం వల్ల బ్రాకిమేరియాను ప్రయోగశాలలో వృద్ధి చేయడానికి అనువైనది కాదు.

నల్లముట్టె పురుగును ఆశించే పరాన్న భుక్కులు :

కార్డియాస్థితస్ స్పీషిస్ : (ఆన్థోకొరిడె : హెమిప్టెరా)

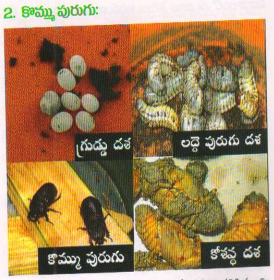
ఈ పురుగు నల్లముట్టె పురుగు గుడ్లను, తొలి దశ గొంగళి పురుగులను తిని జీవిస్తాయి. ఇందులో 5 పిల్ల దశలు ఉంటాయి. ప్రౌఢ దశ 18-22 రోజులు ఉంటుంది. పిల్ల దశలు, పౌఢ దశలో ఈ పురుగులు నల్లముట్టె పురుగును ఆశిస్తాయి. తల్లి పురుగు దశ దాదాపు ఒక నెల నుండి 3 నెలల వరకు ఉంటుంది. ఈ పురుగు తొలి దశల్లో చిన్నగా ఎరుపు రంగులో ఉండి, క్రమేపి నలుపు రంగులోకి మారతాయి. తల్లి పురుగు సుమారుగా 15 గుడ్లను పెడతాయి. ఇవి అన్ని పురుగుల యొక్క గుడ్ల దశలను తింటాయి. కాబట్టి వేరే బదనికలను వదిలినప్పుడు ఈ పురుగును వదలకుండా చూడాలి.

పెరినా నైగ్రోలినియెటా : (కరాబిడె : కొలియోప్టెరా)

ఈ పురుగు ముదురు చెక్క రంగులో మెరుస్తూ మొదటి జత రెక్కల యందు నలుపు రంగు అంచులు కలిగి ఉంటుంది. ఈ పురుగు పిల్ల, ప్రౌఢ దశలు నల్లముట్టె పురుగును ఆశిస్తాయి. ఈ పురుగు ఒకటి సుమారు 2 - 3 లార్వాలను ఒక వారంలో తింటాయి.

ఇవి కాక కొన్ని మైట్లు (నల్లులు), సాలీడులు కూడా నల్లముట్టె పురుగు వివిధ దశలను తింటాయి. దాదాపు 18 రకాల సాలీడులు ఈ నల్లముట్టె పురుగు గొంగళి పురుగు, ప్రౌఢ దశలను ఆశించి వాటిని నియంత్రణలో ఉంచుతాయి.

2. కొమ్ము పురుగు:



ఈ పురుగు యొక్క తాకిడి సంవత్సరం పొడవునా కనిపిస్తుంది. కాని జూన్, సెప్టెంబర్ మాసాల్లో తల్లి పురుగుల సంఖ్య ఎక్కువగా ఉంటుంది. చిన్న వయసు తోటల్లో ఎక్కువ వర్షపాతం నమోదైన ప్రాంతాల్లో, ఎక్కువ గుడ్లు పెట్టుటకు అనువైన కుళ్ళుతున్న సేంద్రీయ పదార్థాలు గల ప్రదేశాలలో ఈ పురుగు సంఖ్య అధికంగా నమోదైంది.

సంక్షుభిత వ్యవసాయానికి సమగ్ర సస్య చికిత్స

అగ్రి క్లినిక్ SM

సమగ్ర వ్యవసాయ మాసపత్రిక

సంపుటి: 7 సంచిక: 3 ఆగష్టు, 2016 పేజీలు: 64 వెల: ₹30/-

స్వాతంత్ర్యానికి ఏడు పదులు...
కౌలు రైతుకు వీడని వెతలు

శనగ పంటకు ముందు కొర్రతో అధిక లాభం

స్వాతంత్ర్య దినోత్సవ శుభాకాంక్షలు

వంగ సాగులో మేలైన పద్ధతులు

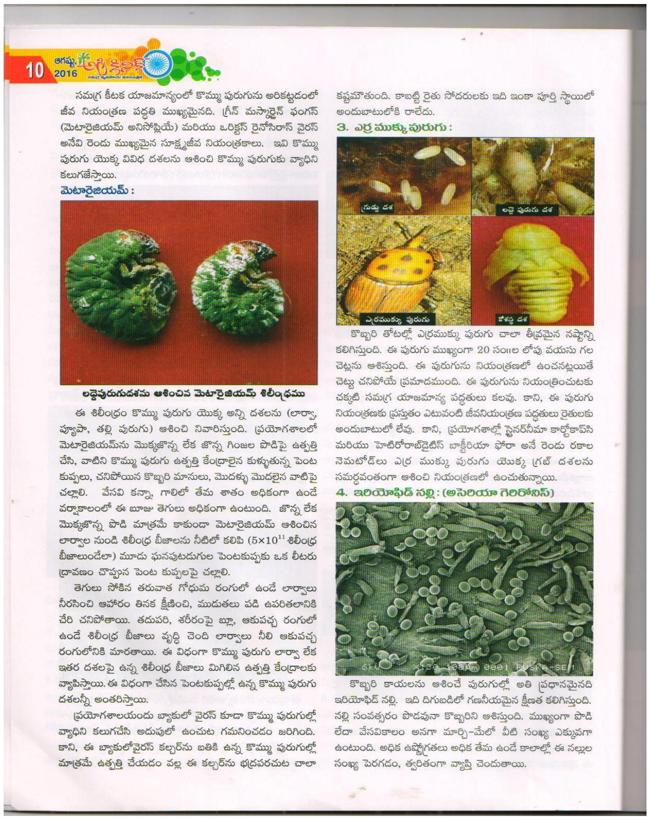
బహుళ ప్రయోజనకారి మునగ
వైద్యపరమైన లాభాలు - సాగు

మలబారు వేప సాగు మంచిదే!

హైబ్రిడ్ మొక్కజొన్న సాగులో
అధిక దిగుబడికి సూచనలు - సలహాలు

దండివారిపాలెంలో నిండైన వ్యవసాయం
ముందు తరానికి సహజ స్ఫూర్తినిస్తున్న యువరైతు జగదీష్

జీవ నియంత్రణ ద్వారా కొబ్బరి తోటలను నష్టపరిచే కీటకాలనివారణ



10 ఆగష్టు, 2016 అగ్రి క్లినిక్

సమగ్ర కీటక యాజమాన్యంలో కొమ్ము పురుగును అరికట్టడంలో జీవ నియంత్రణ పద్ధతి ముఖ్యమైనది. గ్రీన్ మస్కార్డైన్ ఫంగస్ (మెటారైజియమ్ అనిసోప్లియే) మరియు ఒరిక్టస్ రైనోసిరాస్ వైరస్ అనేవి రెండు ముఖ్యమైన సూక్ష్మజీవ నియంత్రకాలు. ఇవి కొమ్ము పురుగు యొక్క వివిధ దశలను ఆశించి కొమ్ము పురుగుకు వ్యాధిని కలుగజేస్తాయి.

మెటారైజియమ్ :

లద్దెపురుగుదశను ఆశించిన మెటారైజియమ్ శిలీంధ్రము

ఈ శిలీంధ్రం కొమ్ము పురుగు యొక్క అన్ని దశలను (లార్వా, ప్యూపా, తల్లి పురుగు) ఆశించి నివారిస్తుంది. ప్రయోగశాలలో మెటారైజియమ్‌ను మొక్కజొన్న లేక జొన్న గింజల పొడిపై ఉత్పత్తి చేసి, వాటిని కొమ్ము పురుగు ఉత్పత్తి కేంద్రాలైన కుళ్ళుతున్న పెంట కుప్పలు, చనిపోయిన కొబ్బరి మానులు, మొదళ్ళు మొదలైన వాటిపై చల్లాలి. వేసవి కన్నా, గాలిలో తేమ శాతం అధికంగా ఉండే వర్షాకాలంలో ఈ బూజు తెగులు అధికంగా ఉంటుంది. జొన్న లేక మొక్కజొన్న పొడి మాత్రమే కాకుండా మెటారైజియమ్ ఆశించిన లార్వాల నుండి శిలీంధ్ర బీజాలను నీటిలో కలిపి (5×10^{11} శిలీంధ్ర బీజాలుండేలా) మూడు ఘనపుటడుగుల పెంటకుప్పకు ఒక లీటరు ద్రావణం చొప్పున పెంట కుప్పలపై చల్లాలి.

తెగులు సోకిన తరువాత గోధుమ రంగులో ఉండే లార్వాలు నీరసించి ఆహారం తినక క్షీణించి, ముడుతలు పడి ఉపరితలానికి చేరి చనిపోతాయి. తదుపరి, శరీరంపై బ్లూ, ఆకుపచ్చ రంగులో ఉండే శిలీంధ్ర బీజాలు వృద్ధి చెంది లార్వాలు నీలి ఆకుపచ్చ రంగులోనికి మారతాయి. ఈ విధంగా కొమ్ము పురుగు లార్వా లేక ఇతర దశలపై ఉన్న శిలీంధ్ర బీజాలు మిగిలిన ఉత్పత్తి కేంద్రాలకు వ్యాపిస్తాయి. ఈ విధంగా చేసిన పెంటకుప్పల్లో ఉన్న కొమ్ము పురుగు దశలన్నీ అంతరిస్తాయి.

ప్రయోగశాలయందు బ్యాకులో వైరస్ కూడా కొమ్ము పురుగుల్లో వ్యాధిని కలుగచేసి అదుపులో ఉంచుట గమనించడం జరిగింది. కాని, ఈ బ్యాకులోవైరస్ కల్చర్‌ను బతికి ఉన్న కొమ్ము పురుగుల్లో మాత్రమే ఉత్పత్తి చేయడం వల్ల ఈ కల్చర్‌ను భద్రపరచుట చాలా కష్టమౌతుంది. కాబట్టి రైతు సోదరులకు ఇది ఇంకా పూర్తి స్థాయిలో అందుబాటులోకి రాలేదు.

3. ఎర్ర ముక్కు పురుగు :

గ్రుడ్డు దశ
లద్దె పురుగు దశ
ఎర్రముక్కు పురుగు
కోశస్థ దశ

కొబ్బరి తోటల్లో ఎర్రముక్కు పురుగు చాలా తీవ్రమైన నష్టాన్ని కలిగిస్తుంది. ఈ పురుగు ముఖ్యంగా 20 సం॥ల లోపు వయసు గల చెట్లను ఆశిస్తుంది. ఈ పురుగును నియంత్రణలో ఉంచనట్లయితే చెట్టు చనిపోయే ప్రమాదముంది. ఈ పురుగును నియంత్రించుటకు చక్కటి సమగ్ర యాజమాన్య పద్ధతులు కలవు. కాని, ఈ పురుగు నియంత్రణకు ప్రస్తుతం ఎటువంటి జీవనియంత్రణ పద్ధతులు రైతులకు అందుబాటులో లేవు. కాని, ప్రయోగశాల్లో స్టైనర్‌నీమా కార్పోకాప్‌సి మరియు హెటిరోరాబ్‌డైటిస్ బాక్టీరియా ఫోరా అనే రెండు రకాల నెమటోడ్‌లు ఎర్ర ముక్కు పురుగు యొక్క గ్రబ్ దశలను సమర్థవంతంగా ఆశించి నియంత్రణలో ఉంచుతున్నాయి.

4. ఇరియోఫిడ్ నల్లి : (అసెరియా గెరిరోనిస్)

కొబ్బరి కాయలను ఆశించే పురుగుల్లో అతి ప్రధానమైనది ఇరియోఫిడ్ నల్లి. ఇది దిగుబడిలో గణనీయమైన క్షీణత కలిగిస్తుంది. నల్లి సంవత్సరం పొడవునా కొబ్బరిని ఆశిస్తుంది. ముఖ్యంగా పొడి లేదా వేసవికాలం అనగా మార్చి-మేలో వీటి సంఖ్య ఎక్కువగా ఉంటుంది. అధిక ఉష్ణోగ్రతలు అధిక తేమ ఉండే కాలాల్లో ఈ నల్లుల సంఖ్య పెరగడం, త్వరితంగా వ్యాప్తి చెందుతాయి.

అగ్రి క్లినిక్ ఆగష్టు, 2016 7

జీవ నియంత్రణ ద్వారా కొబ్బరి తోటలను నష్టపరిచే కీటకాల నివారణ

సహజ సిద్ధంగా ప్రకృతిలోని పరాన్న జీవులు, పరాన్న భుక్కులు, కొన్ని రకాల వైరల్, బాక్టీరియల్, ఫంగల్ వంటివి కూడా పంటలపై వచ్చే చీడ పురుగులను ఆశించి వాటిని అదుపులో ఉంచుటకు తమ వంతు పాత్రను నిర్వర్తిస్తూ ఉంటాయి. ఇటువంటి సహజ శత్రువులను సస్యరక్షణలో ఒక అంశంగా వినియోగించుకుంటూ చీడపీడల ఉధృతిని తగ్గించుకోవడాన్ని జీవనియంత్రణ అని చెప్పవచ్చు.

పరాన్నజీవులు వాటి పూర్తి జీవిత చక్రాన్ని వివిధ దశల (గుడ్డు, లార్వా, ప్యూపా) చీడ పురుగుల మీద ఆధారపడి జీవిస్తాయి. పరాన్న భుక్కులు చీడపురుగుల వివిధ దశలను వెంటాడి, వేటాడి ఒక్కసారిగా భుజిస్తాయి. ఇవి తమ జీవిత కాలంలో అనేక పురుగులను తిని జీవిస్తాయి. కాని పరాన్నజీవి ఒక పురుగు మీదనే తన జీవిత కాలాన్ని మొత్తం ముగిస్తుంది. ఇక బాక్టీరియా, ఫంగస్, వైరస్‌లు తమ అతిధేయి పురుగుల్లో వ్యాధులను కలిగించి ప్రకృతిలో వీటిని నియంత్రణలో ఉంచుతాయి.

జీవ నియంత్రణ ఎందుకనగా?

జీవ నియంత్రణ వల్ల అనేక లాభాలున్నాయి. గరిష్ట విష ప్రభావం గల పురుగు మందులను విచక్షణా రహితంగా వాడటం వల్ల మనకు మిత్ర పురుగులైనటువంటి పరాన్నజీవుల, పరాన్నభుక్కులు పూర్తిగా నాశనమవుతున్నాయి. అంతేకాక, చీడ పురుగులు క్రమంగా ఈ మందులకు తట్టుకునే శక్తిని సంతరించుకొంటున్నాయి. వీటిని అదుపు చేసే శత్రు పురుగులు పంట పొలాల్లో నాశనమవడం వల్ల ఇవి తిరిగి విజృంభిస్తున్నాయి. కానీ, జీవ నియంత్రణలో జీవ నియంత్రకాలు అతిథేయి ప్రాముఖ్యత కూడా కలిగి ఉండటం వల్ల ఇతర మిత్ర పురుగులకు ఎటువంటి హాని జరగదు.

పురుగు మందుల అవశేషాలు లేకుండా సేంద్రీయ పద్ధతుల ద్వారా పండించిన ఉత్పత్తులకు పెరుగుతున్న ఆదరణ దృష్ట్యా జీవ నియంత్రణ పద్ధతుల ప్రాముఖ్యత మరింత పెరిగిందనే చెప్పుకోవచ్చు. జీవ నియంత్రణ పద్ధతులను రసాయన మందులకు ప్రత్యామ్నాయంగా వాడటం వల్ల పర్యావరణ సమతుల్యత కూడా పాటించబడుతుంది. కొబ్బరి తోటల్లో వాడే ముఖ్యమైన రసాయన మందు మోనోక్రోటోఫాస్ 36 శాతం ఇ.సి. అత్యంత విషపూరిత (రెడ్ లేబుల్) పరిధిలో ఉంది. ఈ పురుగు మందు ఎక్కువ వాడితే పర్యావరణానికి అంత మంచిది కాదు కనుక, దీని ఉపయోగం కూరగాయల పంటలపై నిషేధించడం జరిగింది. ఇతర పంటలలో బహువార్షిక పంట అయిన కొబ్బరిలో జీవనియంత్రణ పాత్ర ముఖ్యమైనది. ప్రతి నెల గెల వచ్చే ఈ వన్య తోట పంటలో, అను దినం వాడే కొబ్బరికాయలలో రసాయనాల ప్రభావం ఉండడం ఆరోగ్యానికి శ్రేయస్కరం కాదు. అంతేకాక, కొబ్బరి తోటలలో పిచికారీ చేయడం కష్టంతో కూడుకున్నది. కాబట్టి సమగ్ర సస్యరక్షణలో జీవ నియంత్రణను ఒక అంశంగా వినియోగించి ఈ పురుగులను అదుపులో ఉంచవచ్చు.

మన రాష్ట్రంలోని కొబ్బరి తోటలను ఆశించే పురుగుల్లో నల్ల ముట్టె పురుగు, కొమ్ము పురుగు, ఎర్ర ముక్కు పురుగు, ఇరియోఫిడ్ నల్లి, ఆకు తేలు ముఖ్యమైనవి.

1. నల్ల ముట్టె పురుగు :

గ్రుడ్డు దశ
గొంగళిపురుగు దశ
రెక్కల పురుగు దశ
కోశస్థ దశ

సాధారణంగా నల్ల ముట్టె పురుగు ఉధృతి గాలిలో తేమ ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నప్పుడు అంటే నవంబర్-జనవరిలో అధికంగా ఉంటుంది. కానీ

అగ్రి క్లినిక్ ఆగష్టు, 2016 11

ముఖ్యంగా ఈ నల్లులు చిన్న వయసు పిందెల్లో ముచ్చిక కింద భాగంలో గుంపులు గుంపులుగా చేరి పిందెల్లోని రసాన్ని పీల్చి జీవిస్తాయి. వీటి నియంత్రణలో సాధారణంగా వృక్ష సంబంధిత కీటక నాశనుల వాడకం జరుగుతుంది. అంతే కాక ప్రకృతిలో సహజ శత్రువులైన కొన్ని శిలీంధ్రాలు మరియు ప్రిడేటరీ నల్లులు ఈ నల్లిని నియంత్రణలో ఉంచడం జరుగుతుంది. ఫైటోసిడే వర్గానికి చెందిన నల్లులు ఇందులో ప్రధానమైనవి.

నియోసీలస్ బరాకీ అనేది అతి ముఖ్యమైనది. అలాగే నియోసీలస్ పాస్పాతివోరస్, డెల్లా జాతులు కూడా కొబ్బరి నల్లిని తింటాయి. తామర పురుగులు, అక్షింతల పురుగులు మరియు పిరిఫిడ్ జాతి పురుగులు కొబ్బరి నల్లులను కొంతవరకు క్షేత్ర స్థాయిలో ఎదుర్కొంటాయి. అయితే ఇవి చాలా తక్కువ సంఖ్యలో అప్పుడప్పుడు మాత్రమే ఉపయోగపడతాయి. నల్లి సోకినటువంటి తోటలలో ఇటువంటి పురుగుల సంఖ్య గణనీయంగా పెరుగుతున్నట్లు ఈ మధ్య కాలంలో కనుగొనబడింది. జూన్-డిసెంబర్ మాసాల్లో ఇలాంటి పురుగులు చురుకుగా ఉంటాయని గుర్తించారు. లేత కాయలతో పోలిస్తే (మూడు మాసాల కంటే తక్కువ వయసు) 4-6 నెలల వయసు కలిగిన ముదురు కాయలపై ప్రిడేటరీ నల్లుల యొక్క ప్రభావం ఎక్కువగా ఉంది. కొబ్బరి నల్లి కంటే ప్రిడేటరీ నల్లి పరిమాణం పెద్దదిగా ఉంటుంది. అందుచేత ఈ నల్లులు కాయ పెరిగిన తర్వాతే లోనికి ప్రవేశించ గలుగుతాయి. జీవనియంత్రణ చర్యల్లో ప్రిడేటరీ నల్లులను ఉపయోగించడానికి ఇది ఒక ప్రతిబంధకంగా మారింది. ప్రిడేటరీ నల్లుల జాతులను పర్యావరణంలో సంరక్షించుకోవడం ద్వారా కొబ్బరి నల్లి సంఖ్యను పెరగనీయ కుండా అరికట్టడానికి అవకాశం ఏర్పడుతుంది.

నల్లిని ఆశించే శిలీంధ్రాల్లో హిర్సుటెల్లా థాంప్సోని అనేది ప్రధానమైనది. భారతదేశంలో వివిధ ప్రదేశాల్లో ఈ శిలీంధ్రానికి సంబంధించిన పరిశోధనలు జరుగుతున్నాయి.

5. ఆకు తేలు :

ఆకు తేలు గుడ్ల దశ
ఆకు తేలు లార్వా దశ
ఆకు తేలు తల్లి పురుగు దశ
ఆకు తేలు ప్యూపా దశ

ఈ పురుగు కొబ్బరి పై స్పొరాడిక్ పెస్ట్‌గా గుర్తించారు. అంటే అప్పుడప్పుడు వచ్చినా ఉధృత స్థాయిలో నష్టం చేయగలదు. ఈ ఆకు తేలు తాకిడి వేసవి కాలంలోను, తొలకరి వర్షాల తరువాత నెలల్లో ఎక్కువగా ఉంటుంది. ఈ పురుగు ఆకు భాగాన్ని అంచుల నుండి విపరీతంగా తిని ఈనెలను మాత్రం మిగుల్చుతుంది. ఈ ఆకు తేలు కొబ్బరితో పాటు అంతర పంటలను కూడా ఆశించడం వల్ల ఈ పురుగు యాజమాన్యం కొంచెం సమస్యగా ఉంటుంది. ఈ పురుగు అనుకూల వాతావరణంలో పంటను నష్టపరిచే స్థాయికి చేరుకుంటుంది.

ఆకుతేలు తల్లి పురుగును తింటున్న సాలీడు

సహజంగా ప్రకృతిలో ఆకు తేలుపై అనేక పరాన్న జీవులున్నాయి. అపాన్‌టెలిస్, యూప్లక్టస్, యూప్లక్టోమార్ఫా, యురిటోమా అనే పరాన్న జీవులు ప్రకృతిలో 8 - 10 శాతం ఆకు తేలు గొంగళి పురుగు దశలను నియంత్రణలో ఉంచుతున్నాయి. అంతేకాక, పెసిలియోమైసిస్ అనే శిలీంధ్రం ఈ ఆకు తేలు యొక్క గొంగళి పురుగుల్లో వ్యాధిని కలిగిస్తుంది. కానీ ఈ జీవ నియంత్రకాలను ప్రయోగశాలలో వృద్ధి చేసేందుకు పరిశోధనలు జరుగుతున్నాయి.

ప్రస్తుతం వాతావరణ కాలుష్యమే కాకుండా తినే తిండి, తాగే నీరు కూడా కలుషితమౌతున్నాయి. వాహనాల నుండి వెలువడే వాయువులే కాక, విచక్షణా రహితంగా పురుగుల మందుల వినియోగం కూడా దీనికి ముఖ్య కారణం. కాబట్టి వివిధ జీవనియంత్రణ పద్ధతులను మన అవసరాలకు అనుగుణంగా సస్యరక్షణ ప్రక్రియలో ఒక ప్రధానాంశంగా వాడుకొన్నట్లైతే పురుగు మందుల వాడకాన్ని గణనీయంగా తగ్గించుకోవచ్చు. పురుగుల మందు వాడకం వల్ల పంట పొలాల్లో మేలు చేసే పురుగులు కూడా నశిస్తాయి. తద్వారా పర్యావరణ సమతుల్యత దెబ్బతినడమే కాక నశించకుండా మిగిలిపోయిన చీడపీడలు శత్రు పురుగులు లేనందున వాటి ఉధృతి ఎక్కువవుతుంది. జీవనియంత్రణ పద్ధతులను పాటించడం వల్ల వాతావరణ కాలుష్యం తగ్గడం, పర్యావరణ సమతుల్యతను పెంచుకోవచ్చు. వ్యవసాయ ఉత్పత్తుల్లో పురుగు మందుల అవశేషాల వల్ల నాణ్యమైన ఉత్పత్తులకు కొరత ఏర్పడుతుంది. అట్టి ఉత్పత్తుల వినియోగం వల్ల మానవుల్లో, అన్ని జీవరాశుల్లో అనేక రకాల అనారోగ్యాలు చోటు చేసుకుంటున్నాయి. కాబట్టి జీవరాశుల, మానవుల ఆరోగ్యం నాణ్యమైన జీవన శైలి కొరకు పురుగు మందుల వాడకాన్ని తగ్గించి, జీవ నియంత్రణ పద్ధతులను అవలంబించడం ద్వారా అవశేష రహిత ఉత్పత్తులను సాధించడమే కాకుండా మంచి ధర వచ్చేటట్లు చూసుకోవచ్చు.

- శ్రీమతి ఎ. నిశ్చల, రీసెర్చ్ అసోసియేట్, డా॥ ఎన్.బి.వి. చలపతిరావు, సీనియర్ సైంటిస్ట్ (ఎంటమాలజీ) డా॥ జి. రామానందం, ప్రిన్సిపల్ సైంటిస్ట్ (హార్టికల్చర్) & హెడ్
డా.వై.యస్.ఆర్.హార్టికల్చర్ యూనివర్సిటీ, ఉద్యాన పరిశోధనా స్థానం, అంబాజీపేట,
ఫోన్ : 9441474967, 7382633653

6. University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur

3C ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ

ಹಗರಿಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಹಂಪಸಾಗರ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರೈತ ತಳಕಲ್ ಬಸಪ್ಪರ ಹೊಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ತಗುಲಿದ ಸುರಳಿ ಕೊರೆಯುವ ಕೀಟ ಬಾಧೆ ಹತೋಟಿ ಹಿನ್ನಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಯಚೂರು ಕೃಷಿ ವಿ.ವಿ ಕೀಟಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ ಅರುಣಕುಮಾರ ಹೊಸಮನಿ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಟ್ರೈಕೋಗ್ರಾಮ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಅಳವಡಿಕೆ ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿದರು

ಕೃಷಿ ತಜ್ಞರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ವಾರ್ತೆ

ಹಗರಿಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ: ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಹಂಪಸಾಗರ, ಸೊನ್ನ, ಏಣಿಗಿ, ಮೋರಿಗೇರಿ, ಏಣಿಗಿ ಬಸಾಪುರ, ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಸುರಳಿ ಕೊರೆಯುವ ಕೀಟ ಬಾಧೆ ಆವರಿಸಿದ ಹಿನ್ನಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೀಟಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ, ಕೃಷಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ತಂಡ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿ, ಹತೋಟಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಟ್ರೈಕೋಗ್ರಾಮ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಕ್ಷಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿತು.

ರಾಯಚೂರು ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕೀಟಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ ಅರುಣಕುಮಾರ ಹೊಸಮನಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಸುರಳಿಕೀಟ ಬಾಧೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಗಳು ಬಾಡುವ ಜತೆಗೆ ಆರಂಭದ ಹಂತದಲ್ಲೆ ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ರೈಕೋಗ್ರಾಮ ಪರತಂತ್ರ ಜೀವಿಯನ್ನು ಎಲೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೇವಲ 8 ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರಳಿಕೀಟದ ಮೊಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಾಶಗೊಳಿಸಿ, ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂತಾನೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ತಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಾಶಕ ಸಿಂಪರಣೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಟ್ರೈಕೋಗ್ರಾಮ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಬಳಕೆ ಪರಿಸರ ಸ್ನೇಹಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಹಂಪಸಾಗರದ ತಳಕಲ್ ಬಸಪ್ಪರ ಹೊಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹತೋಟಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕುರಿತು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಸುರಳಿಕೀಟಗಳ ಸಂತಾನೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ತಡೆಗೆ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೆಗಳ ನಡುವೆ ಟ್ರೈಕೋಗ್ರಾಮ ಪರಂತತ್ರ ಜೀವಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಕಾರ್ಡ್ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಕೃಷಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಗೀತಾ ಬೆಸ್ತರ್, ಆತ್ಮಾ ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹರಿಶ್ಚಂದ್ರ ನಾಯ್ಕ, ಅನುವುಗಾರರಾದ ಮಹಾದೇವ, ಮಾರುತಿ, ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಗಾರರಾದ ಅಲಿಬಾಷಾ, ಚನ್ನಯ್ಯ, ಕ್ಯಾದಿಹಳ್ಳಿ ಚಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ, ದೊಡ್ಡಬಸಪ್ಪ, ಬಯ್ಯಣ್ಣ, ವೀರೇಶ, ಏಣಿಗಿ ಫಯಾಜ್, ಸಣ್ಣಬಸಪ್ಪ, ನಿಂಗಪ್ಪ ಮುಂತಾದವರು ಇದ್ದರು.

(In some of the villages of Hagaribomanhalli, the incidence of early shoot borer was rampant and to contain the pest the release of trichocards were demonstrated over an area of 40 acres).

ಕಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ಗೊಣ್ಣೆ ಹುಳು ಕೀಟ ಬಾಧೆ

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ವಾರ್ತೆ

ಹಗರಿಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ: ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಹಂಪಸಾಗರ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ತಗುಲಿದ ಗೊಣ್ಣೆಹುಳು ಬಾಧೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಭೆ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಉಪ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಸಿದ್ದೇಶ್ವರ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ರೈತರು ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪಡೆದು ಹತೋಟಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕೃಷಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸಹಾಯಧನದಡಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು.

ಕೀಟಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ ಆನಂದ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ರೋಗ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು ಪ್ರತಿ ಲೀಟರ್ ನೀರಿಗೆ 10 ಮಿ.ಲೀಟರ್ ಕ್ಲೋರೋಪೈರಿಪಾಸ್‌ನ್ನು ಬೆರೆಸಿ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಬುಡಕ್ಕೆ ನೆನೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ರೋಗದ ಜೈವಿಕ ಹತೋಟಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಎಕರೆಗೆ 5ರಿಂದ 10 ಕೆಜಿ ಮೆಟಾರೈಸಿಮ್ ಶಿಲಿಂಧ್ರವನ್ನು 500 ಕೆ.ಜಿ. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಗೊಬ್ಬರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಬೆರೆಸಿ ಮಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೀಟಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಹನಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ರೈತರು ಪ್ರತಿ ಎಕರೆಗೆ 200 ಲೀಟರ್ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಲೀಟರ್ ಮೆಟಾ ರೈಸಮ್, 2 ಕೆಜಿ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ದ್ವಿದಳ ಧಾನ್ಯದ ಹಿಟ್ಟು ಬೆರೆಸಿ ಎರಡು ದಿನದ ಕಳೆತ ಬಳಿಕ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಹುಳುಗಳ ಹತೋಟಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ಹಗರಿಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಹಂಪಸಾಗರ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೀಟಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞ ಆನಂದ್ ರೈತರ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದರು

ಕೃಷಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಗೀತಾ ಬೆಸ್ತರ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಗೊಣ್ಣೆ ಹುಳು ನಿಯಂತ್ರಿಸಲು ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 10 ರಿಂದ 12 ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಕಾಲ ನೀರು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಹತೋಟಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೋಬಳಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 350 ಎಕರೆಯಷ್ಟು ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಶೇಕಡ 25 ರಿಂದ 30 ರಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಗೊಣ್ಣೆಹುಳು ಬಾಧೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ಜಿ.ಪಂ.ಸದಸ್ಯ ಗುರು ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ, ರೈತ ಸಂಘದ ಗುಡ್ಲಾನೂರ್ ಮೆಹಬೂಬ್ ಸಾಬ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ ಕೆ. ನಾಗಮ್ಮ, ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷೆ ಕೆ.ಸುಶೀಲಾ, ಸದಸ್ಯ ಪ್ರಭಾಕರ, ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷ ಲಿಂಗರಾಜ, ಕೃಷಿಕ ಸಮಾಜದ ತಿಪ್ಪಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ, ಕೃಷಿ ವಿವಿಯ ಯೋಜನಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಶ್ಯಾನುವಾಡೆ, ಕಬ್ಬು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್, ಬಸವರಾಜ, ಕಡ್ಲಬಾಳು ಕೊಟ್ರೇಶಪ್ಪ, ಪಕ್ಕೀರ್‌ಸಾಬ್, ಹುಲು ಗಪ್ಪ, ಮೈಲಪ್ಪ, ಆತ್ಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಹರಿಶ್ಚಂದ್ರನಾಯ್ಕ, ಕೆ.ಹನುಮಂತಪ್ಪ, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಜಂಟಿಕೃಷಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ಕಚೇರಿ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಬಿ.ಸಿ.ರಡ್ಡೇರ, ಮಹಾಬಲೇಶ್ವರಪ್ಪ ಇದ್ದರು. ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕೃಷಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ನಾಗರಾಜ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿದರು, ಆತ್ಮಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಭೋಜ್ಯಾನಾಯ್ಕ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿ ವಂದಿಸಿದರು.

(The incidence of root grub was noticed during August month in and around Hampasagar village and the State Department along with scientists from University advocated farmers about control measures).

ಕಬ್ಬು ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಗೊಣ್ಣೆಹುಳು ಬಾಧೆ

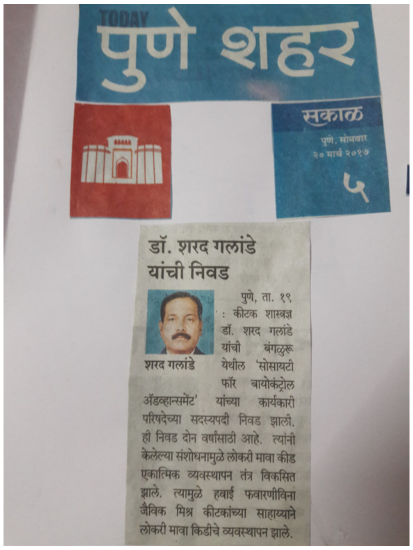
ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳಿಂದ ರೈತರ ಜಾಗೃತಿ ಸಭೆ

(The awareness programme on root grub in and around Hampasagar village and the State Department along with scientists from University).

ಗೊಣ್ಣೆಹುಳು ಬಾಧೆಗೆ ಬ್ರೇಕ್

(Successful control of root grub in sugarcane in and around Hampasagar village through use of entompathogen *Metarhizium anisopliae* (NBAIR Strain),

7. Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Pune



TODAY पुणे शहर

सकाळ

पुणे, सोमवार २० मार्च २०१७

५

डॉ. शरद गलांडे यांची निवड

शरद गलांडे

पुणे, ता. १९ : कीटक शास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. शरद गलांडे यांची बंगळुरू येथील 'सोसायटी फॉर बायोकंट्रोल ॲडव्हान्समेंट' यांच्या कार्यकारी परिषदेच्या सदस्यपदी निवड झाली. ही निवड दोन वर्षांसाठी आहे. त्यांनी केलेल्या संशोधनामुळे लोकरी मावा कीड एकात्मिक व्यवस्थापन तंत्र विकसित झाले. त्यामुळे हवाई फवारणीविना जैविक मिश्र कीटकांच्या साहाय्याने लोकरी मावा किडीचे व्यवस्थापन झाले.

Newspaper: Daily Sakal, Pune Edition, 20.03.2017

(Dr. Sharad Galande, Assistant Entomologist is elected as a member of Executive Council for Society of Biocontrol Advancement, Bangalore, for the period of two years. Dr. Galande has developed the Pest Management strategies for sugarcane woolly aphid (SWA), which was a devastating pest in Maharashtra as well as in other parts of the country. This technology is economical, eco-friendly and substitute for costlier and hazardous aerial spraying of insecticide).

पुणे

महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स, पुणे ▪ शुक्रवार, ३१ मार्च २०१७

डॉ. गलांडे यांची निवड

कृषी महाविद्यालयातील कीटकशास्त्र विभागातील सहायक कीटकशास्त्रज्ञ डॉ. शरद गलांडे यांची आंतरराष्ट्रीय पातळीवर कार्यरत असणाऱ्या बेंगळुरू येथील सोसायटी फॉर बायोकंट्रोल ॲडव्हान्समेंट यांच्या कार्यकारी परिषदेवर सदस्य म्हणून दोन वर्षांसाठी निवड करण्यात आली आहे. अखिल भारतीय समन्वयित जैविक कीड नियंत्रण प्रकल्पात ते कार्यरत आहे. ऊसावरील लोकरी मावा किडीच्या गंभीर समस्येवर संशोधनासाठी डॉ. गलांडे यांना भारतीय कृषी अनुसंधान परिषदेने १७ लाख रुपयांचे अनुदान दिले होते. त्यांच्या संशोधनामुळे लोकरी मावा कीड एकात्मिक व्यवस्थापन तंत्र विकसित झाले आहे.

Newspaper: Daily Maharashtra Times, Pune Edition, 31.03.2017

(Dr. Sharad Galande, Assistant Entomologist is working in AICRP on Biocontrol, College of Agriculture, Pune. He is elected as member of Executive Council for Society of Biocontrol Advancement, Bangalore for the period of two years. Dr. Galande has developed the Integrated Pest Management Strategies for Sugarcane Woolly Aphid (SWA), which was a major pest in).

8. Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University, Anakapalle

Utilization of Biological control agents like Tricho cards and entomopathogenic fungi for pest management is low cost technologies provide effective control of sugarcane shoot borers and white grub. Initiated mass production of mother cultures of entomopathogenic fungi as conidiated rice for the indents on cost basis to sugar factories for enriching pressmud/ bioearth/ enriched organic manure towards management of sugarcane white grub in endemic areas.

ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి | విశాఖపట్నం ● బుధవారం 15 మార్చి 2017

చీడపీడల సంహారానికి

జీవ సైన్యం

గుడ్డు పరాన్న జీవులు, బాక్టీరియా, వైరస్‌లతో

పంటల నాశించే చీడపీడల భరతం

రసాయనిక పురుగు మందుల కన్నా చౌక

'జీవ నియంత్రణ' పద్ధతితో పర్యావరణానికీ మేలు

వరిలో ట్రైకో కార్డులను అమర్చుతున్న దృశ్యం

మెటారైజియం బాక్టీరియా జీవ నియంత్రణ మందు

Popularization of Biological control through ICAR-Tribal sub plan Programme as Organic farming in paddy - Participation of tribal farmers in trichocard release at FLD plot of Idulabailu village (10 acres), Chinthapalli mandal, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. Biocontrol agents, Tricho cards of *Trichogramma japanicum* and *Trichogramma chilonis* released for management of stem borer and leaf folder in paddy. About 45 farmers successfully cultivated paddy and obtained good yields by adopting organic farming practices.

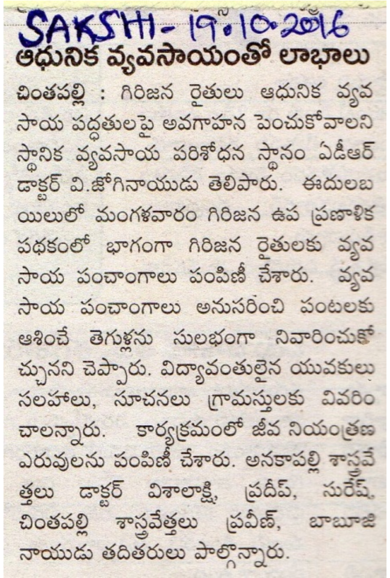
ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి 4 | పాడేరు / అరకులోయ | విశాఖపట్నం। బుధవారం 19 అక్టోబర్ 2016

జీవ నియంత్రణ పద్ధతితో పురుగుల నివారణ

ఏడీఆర్ జోగినాయుడు

చింతపల్లి రూరల్: వ్యవసాయ పంటల్లో పురుగులను అరికట్టేందుకు జీవనియంత్రణ పద్ధతిని పాటించాలని చింతపల్లి ప్రాంతీయ వ్యవసాయ పరిశోధన స్థానం సహ పరిశోధన సంచాలకులు(ఏడీఆర్) డాక్టర్ జి.జోగినాయుడు తెలిపారు. మంగళవారం అనకాపల్లి ప్రాంతీయ వ్యవసాయ పరిశోధన స్థానం ప్రధాన శాస్త్రవేత్త డాక్టర్ విశాలాక్షితో కలిసి ఈదులుబయలు గ్రామాన్ని సందర్శిం చారు. సాగుచేస్తున్న వరి పంట పొలాలను పరిశీలించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా ఏడీఆర్ మాట్లాడుతూ అనకాపల్లి పరిశోధన స్థానం శాస్త్రవేత్తలు గిరిజన ఉప ప్రణాళిక పథకం ద్వారా స్థానిక గిరిజన రైతులకు ఉచితంగా వరి వంగడాలను ఖరీఫ్‌లో పంపిణీ చేశారన్నారు. రైతులు సేంద్రీయ పద్ధతిలో వరి సాగు చేపట్టేందుకు అవసరమైన పద్ధతులను ఎప్పటి కప్పుడు శాస్త్రవేత్తలు తెలియ జేస్తు న్నామని అన్నారు. వ్యవసాయంలో పురుగు మందుల ఖర్చు తగ్గించుకుని సేంద్రియ పద్ధతిలో పురుగులు, కీటకాలను నాశనం చేసుకునే పద్ధతులను వివరించామ న్నారు. జీవనియంత్రణ ద్వారా ట్రైకోగామ కార్డులను నాలుగు ముక్కలుగా చేసి వరి పైరుకు పిన్ చేయాలన్నారు. ఈ కార్డులపై ఉండే గుడ్ల నుంచి వచ్చే పురుగులు పంటను నాశనంచేసే క్రిమికీటకాల గుడ్లను పూర్తి స్థాయిలో తొలగిస్తా యని చెప్పారు. ఈ పద్ధతి ఎంతో ఉపయోగకరమన్నారు. అనం తరం రైతులకు ఉచితంగా వ్యవసాయ పంచంగం పంపిణీ చేశారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో అనకాపల్లి, చింతపల్లి శాస్త్రవేత్తలు డాక్టర్ సురేష్, డాక్టర్ ప్రదీప్, బాపూజీనాయుడు, ప్రవీణ్ కుమార్ పాల్గొన్నారు.

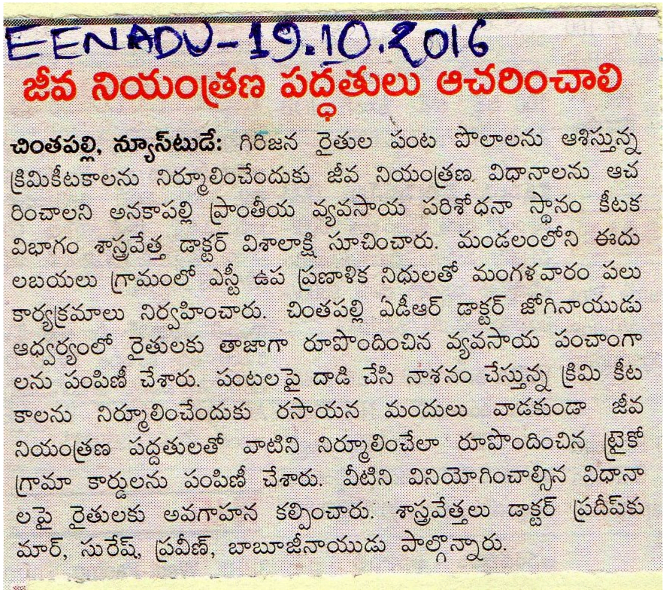
పొలాన్ని పరిశీలిస్తున్న జోగినాయుడు, విశాలాక్షి, శాస్త్రవేత్తలు



SAKSHI - 19.10.2016

ఆధునిక వ్యవసాయంతో లాభాలు

చింతపల్లి : గిరిజన రైతులు ఆధునిక వ్యవసాయ పద్ధతులపై అవగాహన పెంచుకోవాలని స్థానిక వ్యవసాయ పరిశోధన స్థానం ఏడీఆర్ డాక్టర్ వి.జోగినాయుడు తెలిపారు. ఈదులబయిలులో మంగళవారం గిరిజన ఉప ప్రణాళిక పథకంలో భాగంగా గిరిజన రైతులకు వ్యవసాయ పంచాంగాలు పంపిణీ చేశారు. వ్యవసాయ పంచాంగాలు అనుసరించి పంటలకు ఆశించే తెగుళ్లను సులభంగా నివారించుకోచ్చునని చెప్పారు. విద్యావంతులైన యువకులు సలహాలు, సూచనలు గ్రామస్తులకు వివరించాలన్నారు. కార్యక్రమంలో జీవ నియంత్రణ ఎరువులను పంపిణీ చేశారు. అనకాపల్లి శాస్త్రవేత్తలు డాక్టర్ విశాలాక్షి, ప్రదీప్, సురేష్, చింతపల్లి శాస్త్రవేత్తలు ప్రవీణ్, బాబూజి నాయుడు తదితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.



EENADU - 19.10.2016

జీవ నియంత్రణ పద్ధతులు ఆచరించాలి

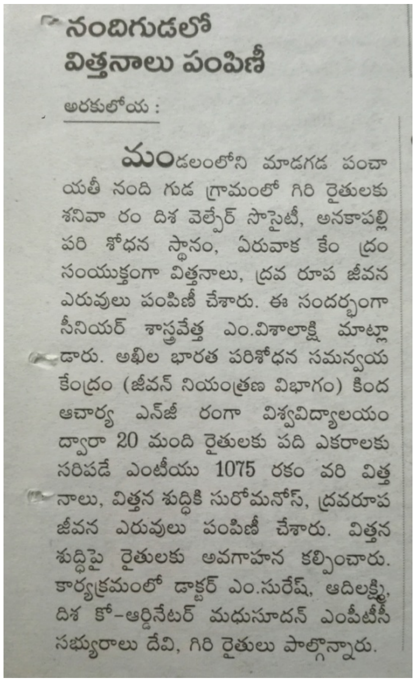
చింతపల్లి, న్యూస్‌టుడే: గిరిజన రైతుల పంట పొలాలను ఆశిస్తున్న క్రిమికీటకాలను నిర్మూలించేందుకు జీవ నియంత్రణ విధానాలను ఆచరించాలని అనకాపల్లి ప్రాంతీయ వ్యవసాయ పరిశోధనా స్థానం కీటక విభాగం శాస్త్రవేత్త డాక్టర్ విశాలాక్షి సూచించారు. మండలంలోని ఈదులబయలు గ్రామంలో ఎస్టీ ఉప ప్రణాళిక నిధులతో మంగళవారం పలు కార్యక్రమాలు నిర్వహించారు. చింతపల్లి ఏడీఆర్ డాక్టర్ జోగినాయుడు ఆధ్వర్యంలో రైతులకు తాజాగా రూపొందించిన వ్యవసాయ పంచాంగాలను పంపిణీ చేశారు. పంటలపై దాడి చేసి నాశనం చేస్తున్న క్రిమి కీటకాలను నిర్మూలించేందుకు రసాయన మందులు వాడకుండా జీవ నియంత్రణ పద్ధతులతో వాటిని నిర్మూలించేలా రూపొందించిన ట్రైకోగ్రామా కార్డులను పంపిణీ చేశారు. వీటిని వినియోగించాల్సిన విధానాలపై రైతులకు అవగాహన కల్పించారు. శాస్త్రవేత్తలు డాక్టర్ ప్రదీప్‌కుమార్, సురేష్, ప్రవీణ్, బాబూజీనాయుడు పాల్గొన్నారు.

Improved Paddy seed, MTU 1075, RNR 15048 Distribution to tribal farmers for Paddy Organic farming front line demonstrations (13 acres) at Nandiguda village, Araku valley mandal, Visakhapatnam district, with biopesticides, *Pseudomonas flourescens* for seed treatment and foliar spraying in paddy against blast and sheath blight. *Azospirillum* and *Phosphobacteria* and Biocontrol agents, Tricho cards of *Trichogramma japanicum* and *Trichogramma chilonis*.

సేంద్రియ సాగుతో అధిక దిగుబడి

అరకులోయ పట్టణం, న్యూస్‌టుడే : సేంద్రియ పద్ధతిలో వ్యవసాయ సాగుతో తక్కువ ఖర్చుతో అధిక దిగుబడులను పొందవచ్చని అనకాపల్లి ఏరువాక వ్యవసాయ కేంద్రం సీనియర్ శాస్త్రవేత్త డా.ఎం విశాలాక్షి తెలిపారు. అఖిల భారత పరిశోధన సమన్వయ పథకం (జీవ నియంత్రణ విభాగం)లో భాగంగా ఆచార్య ఎన్జీ రంగా విశ్వ విద్యాలయం, అనకాపల్లి పరిశోధన కేంద్రం, దిశా స్వచ్ఛంద సేవా సంస్థ ఆధ్వర్యంలో మండలంలోని మాడగడ పంచాయతీ నందిగుడ గ్రామంలో ఎంపిక చేసిన రైతులకు సేంద్రియ వ్యవసాయ సాగుపై ప్రత్యేక శిక్షణ కార్యక్రమం నిర్వహించారు. అనంతరం నందిగుడ గ్రామంలో 10ఎకరాల్లో సాగు చేసేందుకు వరివంగడం రకం ఎంటీయూ 1075 విత్తనాలను అందించారు. కార్యక్రమంలో అనకాపల్లి వ్యవసాయ కేంద్రం శాస్త్రవేత్తలు డా.సురేష్, డా.ఆదిలక్ష్మి, నందిగుడ ఎంపీటీసీ సభ్యురాలు దేవి, దిశా సంస్థ కోఆర్డినేటర్ మధుసూదన్, రైతులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

రైతులకు జీవన విత్తనాలు అందిస్తున్న శాస్త్రవేత్తలు

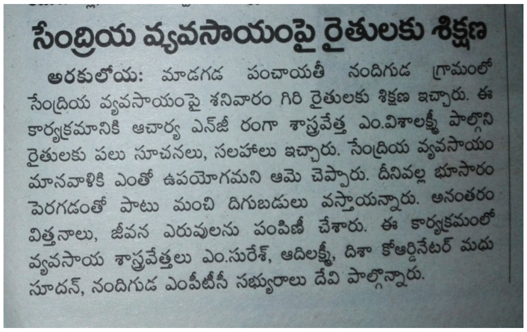


నందిగుడలో విత్తనాలు పంపిణీ

అరకులోయ :

మండలంలోని మాడగడ పంచాయతీ నంది గుడ గ్రామంలో గిరి రైతులకు శనివారం దిశ వెల్ఫేర్ సొసైటీ, అనకాపల్లి పరిశోధన స్థానం, ఏరువాక కేంద్రం సంయుక్తంగా విత్తనాలు, ద్రవ రూప జీవన ఎరువులు పంపిణీ చేశారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా సీనియర్ శాస్త్రవేత్త ఎం.విశాలాక్షి మాట్లాడారు. అఖిల భారత పరిశోధన సమన్వయ కేంద్రం (జీవన్ నియంత్రణ విభాగం) కింద ఆచార్య ఎన్జీ రంగా విశ్వవిద్యాలయం ద్వారా 20 మంది రైతులకు పది ఎకరాలకు సరిపడే ఎంటీయు 1075 రకం వరి విత్తనాలు, విత్తన శుద్ధికి సురోమనోస్, ద్రవరూప జీవన ఎరువులు పంపిణీ చేశారు. విత్తన శుద్ధిపై రైతులకు అవగాహన కల్పించారు. కార్యక్రమంలో డాక్టర్ ఎం.సురేష్, ఆదిలక్ష్మి, దిశ కో-ఆర్డినేటర్ మధుసూదన్ ఎంపీటీసీ సభ్యురాలు దేవి, గిరి రైతులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

Imparting training Programme to Tribal youth farmers at Chinthapalli on Eri Silkworm rearing for *Trichogramma chilonis* production and tribal youths of Idulabailu village, Chinthapalli area gave site for constrtuction of semi permanent structure is in progress. Adoption of eco-friendly low cost biocontrol agent , *Trichogramma chilonis* production system by tribal farmers through establishment of eri silk worm based tricho card production unit facilitates adoption of biological control in tribal areas.



సేంద్రియ వ్యవసాయంపై రైతులకు శిక్షణ

అరకులోయ: మాడగడ పంచాయతీ నందిగుడ గ్రామంలో సేంద్రియ వ్యవసాయంపై శనివారం గిరి రైతులకు శిక్షణ ఇచ్చారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమానికి ఆచార్య ఎన్‌జీ రంగా శాస్త్రవేత్త ఎం.విశాలక్ష్మీ పాల్గొని రైతులకు పలు సూచనలు, సలహాలు ఇచ్చారు. సేంద్రియ వ్యవసాయం మానవాళికి ఎంతో ఉపయోగమని ఆమె చెప్పారు. దీనివల్ల భూసారం పెరగడంతో పాటు మంచి దిగుబడులు వస్తాయన్నారు. అనంతరం విత్తనాలు, జీవన ఎరువులను పంపిణీ చేశారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో వ్యవసాయ శాస్త్రవేత్తలు ఎం.సురేశ్, ఆదిలక్ష్మి, దిశా కోఆర్డినేటర్ మధు సూదన్, నందిగుడ ఎంపీటీసీ సభ్యురాలు దేవి పాల్గొన్నారు.

Eenadu - 01-03-2017

వ్యవసాయ అనుబంధ పరిశ్రమగా పట్టు సాగు

చింతపల్లి, న్యూస్‌టుడే: గిరిజన రైతులు వ్యవసాయంతోపాటు వ్యవసాయ అనుబంధ పరిశ్రమలపైనా దృష్టిసారించడం ద్వారా సాగు లాభసాటిగా మారుతుందని చింతపల్లి ప్రాంతీయ వ్యవసాయ పరిశోధనా స్థానం ఏడీఆర్ డాక్టర్ జోగినాయుడు సూచించారు. ఐసీఏఆర్ ఆధ్వర్యంలో స్థానిక పరిశోధనా స్థానం శాస్త్రవేత్తలు మంగళవారం ఆన్‌బయోలాజికల్ కంట్రోల్ కార్యక్రమాన్ని నిర్వహించారు. ఇందులో భాగంగా గిరిజన యువతకు పట్టుపురుగు గుడ్లపై ట్రైకోగ్రామా అనే పరాన్న జీవుల ఉత్పత్తిపై శిక్షణ ఇచ్చారు. గిరిజన ఉప ప్రణాళిక నిధులతో నిర్వహించిన శిక్షణకు అనకాపల్లి జీవనియంత్రణ విభాగం శాస్త్రవేత్త డాక్టర్ ఎం.విశాలాక్షి హాజరయ్యారు. 'ఇరి' రకం పట్టుపురుగుల గుడ్లపై జీవ నియంత్రణకు ఉపకరించే ట్రైకోగ్రామా అనే పరాన్న జీవులను ఏవిధంగా వృద్ధి చేయవచ్చో వివరించారు. అనకాపల్లి పరిశోధనా స్థానం శాస్త్రవేత్త డాక్టర్ సురేష్, ఏరువాక కేంద్రం శాస్త్రవేత్త డాక్టర్ ప్రదీప్‌కుమార్, చింతపల్లి శాస్త్రవేత్తలు శేఖర్, బాబూజీనాయుడు పాల్గొన్నారు.

మాట్లాడుతున్న ఏడీఆర్ జోగినాయుడు

ప్రకృతి వ్యవసాయంపై అవగాహన సదస్సు

అరకులోయ: మండలంలోని నందిగుడ, బోందుగుడ గ్రామాల్లో ప్రకృతి వ్యవసాయంపై బుధవారం అవగాహన సదస్సు నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా శాస్త్రవేత్తలు మోసే, విశాలాక్షి మాట్లాడుతూ, సేంద్రియ వ్యవసాయం ఆర్థికంగా లాభిస్తుందన్నారు. అలాగే చీడపీడల బాధలు ఉండవన్నారు. గిరి రైతులకు జీవన ఎరువులు, పిచికారి టార్పాలిన్లు, విత్తన స్టోరేజీ బ్యాగ్‌లను పం ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో శాస్త్రవేత్తలు సురేశ్, ప్ర బంగాళి, జిలాలీ, బి.రామనాథం పాల్గొన్నా

Organic farming awareness programme under TSP programme organised at Korrai Kothavalasa, Dumbriguda Mandal, Araku valley, Visakhapatnam. Empowering tribal farming community through ICAR-Tribal Sub Plan programme in Araku valley by way of organic farming in paddy, rajma and ginger.

9. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat

Page 2 HORIZON THE ASSAM TRIBUNE GUWAHATI, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 2016

SCIENCE ZONE

Biological pest control-I

Rudra Narayan Borkakati and Dr Dilip Kumar Saikia

The natural enemies of pests, after their identification, may be used for effective pest management programmes. These natural enemies are the friends of farmers

Any living organism which can cause economic damage to human kind can be considered a pest. It may be an aquatic weed, a blood sucking insect, a plant parasitic nematode or plant pathogen. Furthermore, all living species are attacked by natural enemies. For example, a rat is attacked by a cat or a mosquito by a lizard. It is a true fact that every individual in an ecosystem has their own natural enemy, which regulates the balance amongst all. The natural enemy may be divided into three types – predator, parasitoid or parasite.

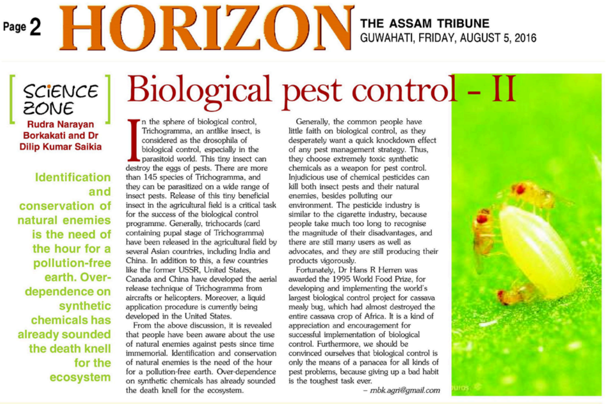
After identifying the natural enemies of pests, they may be used for effective pest management programmes. These natural enemies are the friends of farmers. However, many potentially injurious pests are kept at below economic threshold level (ETL) due to the effective action of naturally occurring natural enemies, without deliberate intervention by man. This may be termed as a natural biological control. The pest management tactic involving purposeful natural enemy deployment to suppress pest population is called "biological pest control", "biocontrol", or "biologically intensive management". The term "Biological control" was coined by HS Smith in 1919 in an article 'On Some Phases of Insect Control by the Biological Method', published in the *Journal of Economic Entomology*. It is a known fact for all readers that, parasites are smaller than their hosts and they weaken the host; whereas, the size of a parasitoid is the same as the host and it can kill it. On the other hand, the size of a predator is bigger than the host and it requires more than one host for the completion of its life cycle.

Pests have adversely affected crop productivity and sustainable production of agricultural food and fibre. In India, the annual crop loss due to pest attack amounts to about Rs 45,000 crore. In India, so far, 166 exotic biological control agents have been introduced, of which 33 could not be released in the field, 71 recovered after release, six are providing excellent control, seven substantial controls and four partial controls. Significantly, keeping in view the importance of biological control, the centre under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Biological Control of Crop Pests and Weeds (AICRPBC) was established in April, 1987 at Jorhat, Assam.

In history, the first use of insect predator dates back to AD 900 when Chinese growers used red ants to control leaf chewing insects, while nests of Pharoah's ants were used to control storage pests. In 1762, the Indian mynah was introduced to Mauritius for the management of red locusts. The first successful control of the cottony cushion scale insect that destroys citrus orchards was carried out during 1887-88 under the leadership of CV Riley. Riley is considered the 'Father of Biological Control'.

(*To be concluded*)

– rnbk.agri@gmail.com



Page 2 HORIZON THE ASSAM TRIBUNE GUWAHATI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 2016

SCIENCE ZONE

Biological pest control - II

Rudra Narayan Borkakati and Dr Dilip Kumar Saikia

Identification and conservation of natural enemies is the need of the hour for a pollution-free earth. Over-dependence on synthetic chemicals has already sounded the death knell for the ecosystem

In the sphere of biological control, Trichogramma, an antlike insect, is considered as the drosophila of biological control, especially in the parasitoid world. This tiny insect can destroy the eggs of pests. There are more than 145 species of Trichogramma, and they can be parasitized on a wide range of insect pests. Release of this tiny beneficial insect in the agricultural field is a critical task for the success of the biological control programme. Generally, trichocards (card containing pupal stage of Trichogramma) have been released in the agricultural field by several Asian countries, including India and China. In addition to this, a few countries like the former USSR, United States, Canada and China have developed the aerial release technique of Trichogramma from aircrafts or helicopters. Moreover, a liquid application procedure is currently being developed in the United States.

From the above discussion, it is revealed that people have been aware about the use of natural enemies against pests since time immemorial. Identification and conservation of natural enemies is the need of the hour for a pollution-free earth. Over-dependence on synthetic chemicals has already sounded the death knell for the ecosystem.

Generally, the common people have little faith on biological control, as they desperately want a quick knockdown effect of any pest management strategy. Thus, they choose extremely toxic synthetic chemicals as a weapon for pest control. Injudicious use of chemical pesticides can kill both insect pests and their natural enemies, besides polluting our environment. The pesticide industry is similar to the cigarette industry, because people take much too long to recognise the magnitude of their disadvantages, and there are still many users as well as advocates, and they are still producing their products vigorously.

Fortunately, Dr Hans R Herren was awarded the 1995 World Food Prize, for developing and implementing the world's largest biological control project for cassava mealy bug, which had almost destroyed the entire cassava crop of Africa. It is a kind of appreciation and encouragement for successful implementation of biological control. Furthermore, we should be convinced ourselves that biological control is only the means of a panacea for all kinds of pest problems, because giving up a bad habit is the toughest task ever.

– rnbk.agri@gmail.com

Newspaper: Dainik Assam, Infestation report of PMB received from KVK, Kahikuchi (Guwahati), an article was published to alert the farming Community.

Newspaper: Asomiya Khabar and Dainik Asam.
Application of *Trichogramma* on Rice crop under organic farming

খেতিপথাৰ

(11) DAINIK ASAM, Guwahati, Tuesday, April 25, 2017

■ৰুদ্ৰ নাৰায়ণ বৰকাকতি

সু-সংহত কীট-পতংগ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ ঃ এক ধাৰণা

কীট-পতংগ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ যুগান্তকাৰী পৰিঘটনা—

Newspaper: Dainik Assam, *Samanwita Potanga Niyantran: Eek Dharana*.

খেতিপথাৰ

(11) DAINIK ASAM, Guwahati, Tuesday, July 19, 2016

পতংগৰ জৈৱিক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ

■ৰুদ্ৰ নাৰায়ণ বৰকাকতি

■ড° দিলীপ কুমাৰ শইকীয়া

Newspaper: Dainik Asam, *Potangar Jaiwik Niyantran*. Chemical control is the last resort of pest management, but most of the time farming community chose the synthetic chemical pesticide as first choice. So, awareness amongst them regarding in this issue is need of the hour.

খেতি-পথাৰ

অসমীয়া খবৰ

৩০ জানুৱাৰী, সোমবাৰ, ২০১৭

৯

ৰাসায়নিক দৰৱ অবিহনে কীট-পতংগ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ

জৈৱিক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পদ্ধতি পাৰ্শ্বক্ৰিয়াহীন হোৱাৰ লগতে ই প্ৰদূষণমুক্ত হোৱাৰ বাবে সুস্থ পৰিৱেশতন্ত্ৰৰ ভাৰসাম্য ৰক্ষাৰ বাবে যথেষ্ট উপযোগী। এই পদ্ধতি স্ব-প্ৰজননক্ষম আৰু স্বৰক্ষণশীল। ইয়াৰ বাবে নিয়োজিত জৈৱিক নিয়ন্ত্ৰকৰ বিৰুদ্ধে অপকাৰী পতংগই প্ৰতিৰোধ ক্ষমতা গঢ়িব নোৱাৰে, সচৰাচৰ যিটো ঘটনা কৃত্ৰিম ৰাসায়নিকৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত পৰিলক্ষিত হয়। মানুহ, পশুধন বা অন্যান্য জীৱৰ ওপৰত জৈৱিক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ পদ্ধতিয়ে কোনো ধৰণৰ ক্ষতিকাৰক প্ৰভাৱ পেলোৱা পৰিলক্ষিত নহয় আৰু ই তুলনামূলকভাৱে স্থায়ী।

❖ ৰুদ্ৰ নাৰায়ণ বৰকাকতি ❖ ড° দিলীপ কুমাৰ শইকীয়া

Newspaper: Asomiya Khabar, *Rasayanik Darab Abihone Potanga Niyantran*. As the biocontrol approach has been gaining importance amongst farming community, relevant information related to the biocontrol has been provided against major insect pests of crops.

খেতি পথাৰ

(11) DAINIK ASAM, Guwahati, Tuesday, January 31, 2017

দৈনিক অসম, গুৱাহাটী, ৩১ জানুৱাৰী, ২০১৭ (এঘাৰ)

■ ৰুদ্ৰ নাৰায়ণ বৰকাকতি

■ ড° দিলীপ কুমাৰ শইকীয়া

বিলাহীৰ নৱাগত শত্ৰু সূক্ষ্ম চকৰী টুটা

যোৱা ৩ জানুৱাৰীত এই শিতানত প্ৰকাশিত 'বিলাহীৰ সমন্বিত পতংগ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ ব্যৱস্থাপনা' শীৰ্ষক লেখাত পতংগ নিয়ন্ত্ৰণৰ বিভিন্ন পৰামৰ্শ আগবঢ়োৱা হৈছে। উল্লিখিত লেখাটোত বিলাহীৰ বিভিন্ন কীট-পতংগৰ বিষয়ে উল্লেখ কৰাৰ লগতে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ সম্পৰ্কেও আলোচনা কৰা হৈছে। আজিৰ এই লেখাৰ জৰিয়তে আমি বিলাহী খেতিৰ কৃষকসকলক সতৰ্ক কৰি দিব বিচৰা হৈছে যে আন এক অতি ভয়াৱহ পোকেও তেওঁলোকৰ খেতিত আক্ৰমণ কৰিব পাৰে। এতিয়ালৈ অসমত এই পোকৰ তথ্য পোৱা নাই যদিও কৃষকসকল সাৱধান হোৱাৰ প্ৰয়োজন।

দক্ষিণ আমেৰিকা উদ্ভুত সূক্ষ্ম চকৰী 'টুটা' (Tuta absoluta) বৰ্তমান সমগ্ৰ পৃথিৱীত বিয়পি পৰিছে। ভাৰতত ২০১৪ চনৰ অক্টোবৰ মাহত মহাৰাষ্ট্ৰৰ পুণেত প্ৰথমবাৰলৈ এই বিলাহীত আক্ৰমণ কৰা পৰিলক্ষিত হৈছিল। পৰৱৰ্তী সময়ত কৰ্ণাটকৰ বেংগালুৰু আৰু কোলাৰ অঞ্চলতো এই পতংগৰ প্ৰাদুৰ্ভাৱ দেখা গৈছিল। অসমত এতিয়ালৈ এই পতংগবিধৰ আক্ৰমণৰ বিষয়ে কোনো তথ্য নাই যদিও অসমীয়া কৃষকসকল সতৰ্ক হোৱাৰ প্ৰয়োজন। টুটাই মুখ্যতঃ বিলাহীক আক্ৰমণ কৰাৰ উপৰি আলু, ধতুৰা, ধঁপাত আদি উদ্ভিদৰো অনিষ্ট কৰে। অৱশ্যে বিলাহীৰ পুলিৰপৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি ফুল ধৰা, ফল লগা আৰু শেষত ফল পকালৈ টুটাই ক্ষতি কৰিব পাৰে। টুটাৰ পলুৱে বিলাহীৰ পাতৰ মাজৰ 'মেজ'ফিল' অংশ খান্দি পাতখিলা কাকতৰ লেখীয়া কৰে। তদুপৰি টুটাৰ পলুৱে বিলাহীৰ কাণ্ড আৰু মুকুল নষ্ট কৰিবও পাৰে। ফল ধৰাৰ পিছত সেউজীয়া আৰু পকা দুইধৰণৰ ফলৰ পৃষ্ঠত সূক্ষ্ম সুৰংগ দেখা যায়। সচৰাচৰ এই পতংগই মাটিত লেটা বান্ধে যদিও কেতিয়াবা পাত বা কাণ্ড লেটালৈ ৰূপান্তৰিত হোৱা পৰিলক্ষিত হয়। পূৰ্ণাংগ চকৰীবোৰ ৰূপালী মুগা বৰণৰ লগতে চিত্ৰিত পাখি থাকে।

এই পতংগই বহুকেইটা ৰাসায়নিক কীটনাশকলৈ প্ৰতিৰোধ ক্ষমতা গঢ়িছে। 'টুটা'ৰ জৈৱ নিয়ন্ত্ৰকসমূহ, বিশেষকৈ পৰভোজী পতংগ (Nesidiocoris tenuis) আৰু পৰজীৱী পতংগ (Neochrysocharis formosa) ব্যৱহাৰ কৰি ইয়াক কিছু পৰিমাণে নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিব পৰা যাব।

লেখকৰ ঠিকনা ঃ পতংগবিদ্যা বিভাগ,
অসম কৃষি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, যোৰহাট-৭৮৫০১৩, ফোন ঃ ৯৪০১৩২০৫১২

Newspaper: Dainik Asam, *Bilahir Nabagota Xatru: Xukma Chakari Tuta*. There is no of *Tuta abosuta* in Assam till today, but awareness amongst the farming community about this invasive pest is very much important.

Below are newspaper clippings about news covered during swarming caterpillar infestation in rice fields of Assam for your needful action. The web link of the article published in India water portal is (http://www.indiawaterportal.org/articles/pest-fest-paddy-fields) to access full report.

নিৰ্ভীক,নিৰপেক্ষ

অসমীয়া খবৰ

গুৱাহাটী আৰু যোৰহাটৰ পৰা একে সময়তে প্ৰকাশিত ▫ যোৰহাট সংস্কৰণ ▫ মুঠ পৃষ্ঠা ১৪

ASOMIYA KHABAR JORHAT FRIDAY 16 SEPTEMBER 2016

কেন্দ্ৰীয় মন্ত্ৰী স্মৃতি ইৰাণীৰ ভুৱা ডিগ্ৰী পহিলা অক্টোবৰত সিদ্ধান্ত আদালতৰ

স্নাতক ডিগ্ৰীৰ তথ্য বিচাৰি পোৱা নাই দিল্লী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে

ভয়ংকৰ দুৰ্ঘটনাৰ পৰা কথমপি ৰক্ষা পৰিল হেলিকপ্টাৰ

নগাঁৱৰ নেহৰুবালিত জৰুৰী অৱতৰণ

সৰিয়হৰ ডুলিতে ভূত! গুৱাহাটী চিৰিয়াখানাৰ ডিএফঅ', শীৰ্ষ বিষয়াৰ দুষ্কাৰ্য পোহৰলৈ

১১ খড়্গৰ টুকুৰা কাটি নিলে বন বিষয়াই

চিকিৎসকক নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিবলৈ চিকিৎসালয়ত দণ্ডাধীশ নিযুক্তি

কৰ্তব্যত গাফিলতি কৰা স্বাস্থ্য সেৱা সঞ্চালকক নিলম্বন

ৰাজ্যজুৰি প্ৰতিবাদী কাৰ্যসূচী ৰূপায়ণ কৰি আছুৰ হুংকাৰ

নিদ্ৰামগ্ন যোগান বিভাগ, ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে মূল্যবৃদ্ধি নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ কৰিবই লাগিব

শূঁৰপোকৰ তাণ্ডৱত লক্ষাধিক কৃষক ক্ষতিগ্ৰস্ত, হেল্পলাইন মুকলি চৰকাৰৰ

কৃষকক সাহায্য সন্দৰ্ভত মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰে আলোচনা কৰিব কৃষি মন্ত্ৰীয়ে

শূঁৰপোকৰ আক্ৰমণৰ পৰা ধাননিৰ প্ৰতিৰক্ষা

ৰুদ্ৰনাৰায়ণ বৰকাকতি

অধ্যক্ষ হোৱাৰ মন কমলাৰ, অস্বস্তিত দিছপুৰ

তুলিৰাম ৰংহাঙৰ বিৰুদ্ধে ৰাজনৈতিক ষড়যন্ত্ৰৰ অভিযোগ কৰিলে ১৫ এমএচিয়ে

ডিআৰডিএ প্ৰকল্প বন্ধ কৰিব ৰাজ্য চৰকাৰে

সাহিত্য সভাৰ মঞ্চত সকলো জাতি-জনগোষ্ঠীক স্থান দিয়াত গুৰুত্ব মুখ্যমন্ত্ৰীৰ

১৮৩ কিলোমিটাৰ ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয় পথ মেৰামতিৰ নিৰ্দেশ

৩ নৱেম্বৰৰ পৰা চানমাৰিত উত্তৰ-পূব গ্ৰন্থমেলা

মন্ত্ৰী পাটোৱাৰীৰ নাম লৈ গোলাঘাট পৰিবহণ বিষয়াৰ কাৰ্যালয়ত উদ্ভণ্ডালি

অগপৰ পালিনেতাৰ কাণ্ডক লৈ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া

HONDA
Perfection, Pleasure and Pride.
Guaranteed in every drive.
Engineered with the most advanced automobile technology, every Honda car compliments the perfectionist in you. So whether you're a car connoisseur or an automobile critique, you'll find something to excite you, in every drive.
Spectrum Honda
T.R.P. Road, Chiring Chapori, Dibrugarh-786001
PH : 0373-2322423, 8822577222
Glory Honda
A.T. Road, Tarajan, Jorhat, Assam-785001
PH : 7086055513

■ RNP/GH-075/2015-17 ■ REGN. NO. 53902/95

অসমীয়া প্ৰতিদিন

ASOMIYA PRATIDIN ■ SEPTEMBER 19, 2016 ■ Guwahati Edition

Introducing India's First
Fire Retardant Socket
ANCHOR by Panasonic
PENTA MODULAR

শূঁৰ পোকৰ পৰা কেনেদৰে পাব পৰিত্ৰাণ

ৰুদ্ৰ নাৰায়ণ বৰকাকতি

ব্ৰিগেড হেডকোৱাৰ্টাৰৰ সমীপতে পাক আত্মঘাতীৰ ভাৰতীয় সেনা শিবিৰত ভয়ংকৰ অভিযান

কাশ্মীৰত সন্ত্ৰাসবাদীৰ আক্ৰমণত ১৭ সেনা নিহত

প্ৰধানমন্ত্ৰীৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া: আক্ৰমণত জড়িতসকলক ৰেহাই নিদিওঁ

অইলৰ বেংক একাউণ্টৰ পৰা লুটি নিলে ৯৮ লাখ টকা

কেন্দ্ৰীয় গৃহ মন্ত্ৰীৰ ৰাছিয়া-আমেৰিকা ভ্ৰমণ স্থগিত

দেশৰ নিৰাপত্তাক লৈ ৰাজনাথ সিঙৰ বাসভৱনত উচ্চ পৰ্যায়ৰ বৈঠক

ধুবুৰী-দঃ শালমাৰা, মানকাচৰত চোৰাং বেপাৰীৰ পশুধনৰ ছিণ্ডিকেট

বি এছ এফে নিলাম কৰা ২৫ কোটি টকাৰ গৰু বাংলাদেশত বিক্ৰী হ'ল ১০০ কোটিত

'প্ৰতিদিন'ৰ ফটো সাংবাদিক চিন্ময় ৰয়লৈ টি কাশীনাথ বঁটা

উজনি-নামনিৰ ৮ স্থানত ভয়াবহ পথ দুৰ্ঘটনা

শিশু-ছাত্ৰসহ ১১ জনৰ মৃত্যু

'থলুৱাক বাংলাদেশী সজোৱাটো গৰিহণাযোগ্য'

কাজিৰঙাৰ সংযোজিত এলেকাত উচ্ছেদৰ নিৰ্দেশ অবৈধ ঃ অখিল

জনজাতিকৰণ ঃ 'খিলঞ্জীয়া জনগোষ্ঠী মহাজোট'ৰ আত্মপ্ৰকাশ

কলিতা, নাথ-যোগী, কুমাৰ সূত, শালৈ জনগোষ্ঠীৰ সংগ্ৰাম ঘোষণা

নেহৰু ষ্টেডিয়ামত অৰিজিৎ সিঙৰ সংগীতৰ লহৰ

নতুনত্বৰ সমাহাৰেৰে ৬৪ সংখ্যক বৰদলৈ ট্ৰফীৰ বৰ্ণিল উদ্বোধন

ৰ'দ প্ৰতিৰোধ কৰক, 97% সুৰক্ষাৰ সৈতে*
LAKMÉ SUN EXPERT
REINVENT

Atlantis The Palm Hotel & Resort...
24,454 5
makemytrip.com

e-Paper
The Telegraph
calcutta, india

Follow Us: Today's Edition | Saturday , September 17 , 2016 | Search

Farmers grapple with caterpillar horror

- AAU bats for pest control measure

Smita Bhattacharyya

MLA Suman Haripriya distributes sprayers among farmers at Ramdia in Hajo on Friday. Pictures by UB Photos

Jorhat, Sept. 16: The virulent pest attack on winter paddy in the state can be contained with minimal damage to crops by swift and scientific spraying of pesticides and nutrients, scientists at the Assam Agricultural University here have said.

Spodoptera mauritia, also known as paddy-swarming caterpillar or army caterpillar, have destroyed winter paddy in 22 of the state's 35 districts. The scientists held weather and shift from traditional practices responsible for this year's severe attack.

G.N. Hazarika, director of research at the university, said the pests attack one or two districts in Assam every year but this year the menace is widespread because the weather is favourable to their growth.

"When there is flooding followed by a dry spell, these caterpillars proliferate. The eggs and larvae are carried into the fields by the flood waters and during the dry spell the caterpillars start feeding, having attained a certain size. This year, the caterpillars got food as many

Atlantis The Palm Hotel & Resort...

24,454
5
makemytrip.com

Advertise
Feedback
Contact Us

CIMA
CENTRE OF INTERNATIONAL MODERN ART
.com

Dibrugarh
Dibrugarh Club House
From 4,673
Book now

Dibrugarh
HOTEL RAJAWAS
From 1,816
Book now

Tinsukia
Hotel Royal Highness
From 3,908
Book now

farmers planted paddy after the waters had receded. Because of the late planting, the kernels were soft, which the pests prefer as they cannot bite into the hard kernel," he said.

A farmer holds up the caterpillars in a paddy field at Boko, South Kamrup district

Hazarika said he had visited several fields in Golaghat and Jorhat districts with the head of the university's entomology department, L.K. Hazarika and entomologists Dilip Saikia and Rudra Narayan and they had distributed 30 litres of chloropyriphos, a common pesticide which costs about Rs 250 a litre.

"One hectare of paddy field can be covered with one litre of the pesticide, 2ml of which should be added to a litre of water. The spraying should be done from the periphery on all sides and then one should come into the middle. The decimation of the army caterpillar should also be in army style," Hazarika said, adding that other pesticides can also be used effectively.

He said once the pests are brought under control, the damage to crops can be contained by spraying 10 per cent urea. "Tillers will immediately come out from the sides and grains will form again," he said. But this strategy will not work on plants which have been completely stripped and are on the verge of dying.

Hazarika also held the shift from traditional practices responsible for proliferation of caterpillars from field to field.

He said the moths lay eggs on the weeds that grow on the bunds in the fields and these bunds are generally so overgrown with weeds that the egg-laying places are almost next to the crop plantations and the larvae come into the fields with rains and floods.

"Had these bunds been overlaid with clay soil and coated over with dung wash, as was done earlier, there would have been no such place for the moths to breed. Secondly, because of shoddy unkempt bunds, the water drains out from different places, leaving the fields dry. Had the fields been wet, the caterpillars would not have been able to move from plant to plant as they do in dry fields. Even now, if trenches are dug around the fields and are filled with water mixed with kerosene, the caterpillars will not be able to affect other fields," he said.

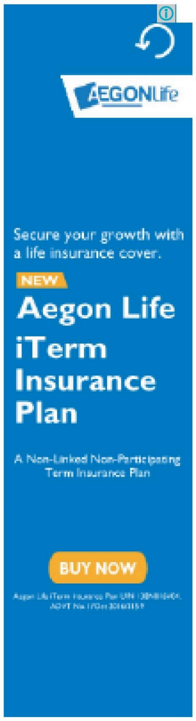
R.K. Saud, deputy director, extension education, AAU, said 22 of the 23 Krishi Vigyan Kendras under the university were working overtime in the 23 affected districts to stem the spread. "We are helping the state agriculture department with our technical expertise and our men are in the field interacting with the farmers and showing them how to contain the caterpillars," he said.

Affected area

30204 hectares of sali crop

Districts affected: 22 — Sivasagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Majuli, Lakhimpur, Kokrajhar, Dhubri, Barpeta, Nalbari, Dibrugarh, Charaideo, Darrang, Mancachar, Goalpara, Nagaon, Morigaon, Kamrup (metro), Kamrup (East), Kamrup, Sonitpur, Biswanath Chariali and Dhemaji

Like 0 Share Tweet G+1 0



Atlantis The Palm Hotel & Resort...

24,454
Zero Advance & 70%* Off
MakeMyTrip

The Assam Tribune

Download Free App

Search | Past Week

Guwahati, Wednesday, September 14, 2016

Only Residential Project In Amingaon

Atlantis The Palm Hotel & Resort...
24,454 Zero Advance & 70%* Off
MakeMyTrip

VIDEO : Dacoits gangrape a girl, assault and loot her family in Lucknow

Dacoits gangrape a girl, assault and loot her family in Luc...

News

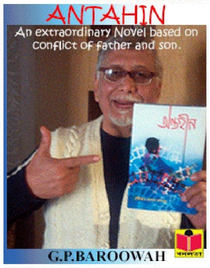
A SECURE HOLIDAY IS A HAPPY HOLIDAY

Norton by Symantec

SKRE HOMES 97060-99840

CASA LIMITADO
HOME FOR THE SELECTED FEW

ANTAHIN



AAU team in Kaziranga to take stock of scene

Correspondent

KAZIRANGA, Sept 13 - A team of agricultural scientists from Assam Agricultural University (AAU), Jorhat led by Director of Research Dr Girin Hazarika arrived here today to assess the situation following the massive attack of swarming caterpillars on paddy crops.

While talking to this correspondent, the Director of Research, AAU, Jorhat Dr Girin Hazarika said that the controlling can be done with proper application of insecticide choloropyrifos at a proper time, while adding that the farmers must be careful during the post-flood situation.

He said that swarming caterpillar also called armyworm is nocturnal in nature and invade the crop fields during night time and damage the crops. So frequent monitoring of crop fields is very necessary after floodwater gets receded. He also said that 1% urea should be applied to the crops for proper growth of the crop plant. Dr Lakhi Hazarika from the Department of Entomology, AAU, Jorhat informed that kerosene or burnt mobile or even malathions dust must be applied on the periphery of the crop fields to prevent the armyworms from invading the paddy fields, adding that old tradition of making 'ali' on the edge of each part of paddy field is very essential since it exposes the pupa of the caterpillar which will either die or sometimes be eaten by birds.

Secondly to retain the water level, the 'ali' should be properly made. Director of Research informed that one should be very careful when the wheather condition is abnormal like heavy floods followed by drought-like situation for some days and again followed by rainfall.

About 5721 hactres of paddy land have been badly affected under Bokakhat subdivision and about more than 5000 bighas of paddy crops under Kaziranga have been damaged by the attack of armyworms. As of now, another 40 litres of quinalphox and 30 spray machines have been made available to farmers under Bokakhat subdivision.

Dr Dilip Saikia, who was part of the expert team from AAU, Jorhat, said that 2 ml of cholopyrifos should be mixed with one litre of water and sprayed in the affected areas of the crop and again the same process should be repeated after seven to ten days for effective controlling of the armyworms.

Sources said that actual requirement of chloropyrifos in Kaziranga area is more than 100 litres whereas Bokakhat subdivision needs something around 500 litres.

Up Cm Turns Down Compromise...
News 0:35

Uber Increases Fares Of Ubergo
News 0:28

Florida shooter's "erratic behavior"...
News 1:50

Iraq war veteran accused of killing...
News 1:09

The intel community outlines its case fo...
News 0:39

Police and rescue services race to...
News 1:02

Powered By

City »
- NE's first Govt school is now nobody's child
- AASU stir over price rise

State »
- 572 ha cropland affected by worms in Darrang