अखिल भारतीय समन्वित सोयाबीन अनुसंधान परियोजना (भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्)

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I am highly thankful to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi for granting permission to conduct 49thAnnual Group Meeting of All India Coordinated Research Project on Soybean at Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi from March 16-18, 2019.

All the research and development personnel of AICRP on Soybean are extremely obliged to Dr. Trilochan Mohapatra, Secretary, DARE, Govt. of India and Director General, ICAR for providing ceaseless guidance and direction for doing novel research and development of soybean in the country. I also sincerely thank Dr AK Singh DDG (CS), ICAR for his direction, timely help and support in conducting this Annual Group Meeting. Immense thanks are due to Dr P. Kaushal, Vice Chancellor, Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi and Chairman of opening session for his luminous, inspiring and thought provoking inaugural address, chairing the Plannery Session and for enormous support which played a positive and crucial role in making the group meeting purposeful and successful. I gratefully acknowledge the gracious presence and help, guidance and support rendered by Dr P.K. Chakrabarty, Assistant Director General (PP&B and OP), ICAR during the Inaugural Session of the Annual Group Meeting and Chairing the Varietal Identification Committee meeting. I gladly place on record my heartfelt thanks to Dr D.N. Singh, Director Research, Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi. Dr Z.A. Haider, the Organizing Secretary of the Group Meeting and his dedicated teams deserve sincere appreciation for their determined efforts in making flawless arrangements for success of the event.

I would also like to express thanks to all the Chairmen of the technical sessions for their valuable contributions in providing expert opinion and in formulating a sound technical programme of research for 2019-20. Thanks to all the rapporteurs, who recorded the proceedings of technical sessions. Determined and productive efforts and keen interest expressed by all the officials and staff of Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi which made Annual Group Meeting a successful and crucial event are thankfully acknowledged. The active participation, deliberation, discussion, contribution, cooperation and interaction of all the delegates in the Group Meeting is duly recognized and highly appreciated.

Vishatia

(V.S. Bhatia) Director ICAR-Indian Institute of Soybean Research, Indore अ अनुशसाएँ

A. RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations

The recommendations made during 49th Annual Group meeting of AICRP on Soybean held at Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi from March 16-18, 2019 are as follows:

- It was recommended that promotion criteria for entries would be 10% yield superiority over the best checks. These criteria would be applied from 2019 in all the trials.
- As per the õGuidelines for testing crop varieties under AICRPsö entries with quality traits should be at par with the best performing check
- In the newly constituted early maturity trial, JS 20-34 and JS 95-60 would be the checks and promotion criteria would be at par yield, per day productivity and up to 90 days of maturity. Entries with extra early maturity (< 85 days) marginally less yield as per the criteria.

1	Sehore	90 Days Maturity, Charcoal Rot, YMV
2	Pune	Food grade soybean, earliness (95 days)
3	Pantnagar	Photo insensitivity, YMV, RAB
5	Delhi	Photo insensitivity, YMV, RAB, IBB
6	Parbhani	Stem fly, Girdle Beetle, 90 Days maturity, Long juvenility, Drought
8	Indore	Drought, heat, water logging, CR, Anthracnose, 90 days, seed coat
		strength, vegetable and food grade soybean, Insect (Defoliators).
9	Ludhiana	Photo insensitivity, YMV, RAB, IBB
10	Jabalpur	CR, YMV, RAB, 90 days maturity
11	Palampur	Up to 110 days maturity, vegetable types, FLS, Maize intercropping
13	Dharwad	Rust Resistance, YMV and identification of resistant sources for pod borer
		Cydia ptychora.
14	Almora	Black soybean with KTI free, FLS
15	Amaravati	CR, 90 days maturity, Drought
16	Bangalore	Off season nursery, Vegetable soybean,
17	Raipur	Indian Bud Blight, Pod Blight, RAB, Soil acidity, drought tolerance
18	Kota	90 Days Maturity, Insect resistance (Girdle beetle and defoliators)
19	Imphal	Food usage
20	K. Digraj	Rust, Long juvenility
21	Jorhat	Water logging tolerance, soil acidity
22	Ranchi	Soil acidity, drought tolerance, early maturity
23	Morena	Drought
24	Adilabad	Pre-harvest sprouting
25	Bidar	High yielding, early maturity

Thrust areas for all the centres have been decided as follows.

All the centres are to strictly take up the breeding programme in these areas. Crosses for the centres would be decided by the ICAR-IISR Indore and breeders are to develop sufficient number of F1s so as to have a population of at least 4000 F_2 . Their presentations in AICRP should be restricted to these thrust areas. F1s should reach UAS Bangalore by 10 December. Hot spots Ludhiana, Dharwad, Jabalpur, Amravati, Palampur and Almora would be utilized for screening of F2s and F3s.

- Jorhat and Umiam centres would screen lines for water logging tolerance.
- NRC 132, a null lox 2 entry in AVTII, would be evaluated for reduced beany flavor along with other entries and checks. PI Food Technology and Dr Neha Pandey from ICAR-IISR would take up the experiment.

- All the AVT I entries and checks of Eastern and Central Zone would be tested for oil content. Samples must reach ICAR-IISR by 1st December.
- Entries for estimation of oil (AVT II) by 1st December and for sucrose content (AVT I) samples must reach ICAR-IISR Indore as soon as drying of seeds.
- Seed of IVT entries and checks must reach ICAR-IISR Indore by 5 April.
- Mandsaur centre has been included in AICRP Plant Breeding Trials.
- Soybean genotype SL 1104 can be used as source for antixenosis resistance. This genotype should be used for incorporating antixenosis resistance against defoliators in breeding programmes.
- Bt 127 SC formulated by an ICAR Institute (IIOR, Hyderabad) from indigenous strain and would be very cost effective. Promotion of such bio-control products developed by public R&D set up should be encouraged.
- Seed treatment with pesticides (pre-mix Pyroclostrobin & Thiophanate Methyl) + (premix Thiram and Carboxin) + Thiamethoxam) along with polymer coating can be done much before the actual sowing to suitably adjust within the narrow planting window.
- AMS MB 5-18, SL 958, DS 3050, JS 20-71 and MACS 1336 identified as resistant sources for Charcoal rot and DSb 32, DSb 23 for rust can be used as resistant sources in breeding programme.

ब. तकनीकी सत्र की कार्यवाही

B. PROCEEDINGS OF TECHNICAL SESSIONS

OPENING SESSION

Proceedings of Inaugural Session

The 49th Annual Group Meet of AICRP on Soybean was inaugurated by Høble Vice Chancellor Dr. Parminder Kaushal on 16th March 2019. Dr. P.K. Chakrbarty, ADG (PP and OP), ICAR was the chief guest. Gathering of about 200 participants included soybean scientists, representatives from soybean processing and seed industries, Deans, Directors and senior faculty of the university. Welcoming the dignitaries and the participants, Dr. D.N. Singh, Director Research, BAU, Ranchi gave a detailed account of developmental activities of the university and about the current situation of agriculture in general and soybean in particular in the state of Jharkhand. Dr. V.S. Bhatia, Director, IISR, Indore presented the current global and Indian scenario of soybean and research accomplishments of the AICRP on Soybean. He stated that although potential of successful soybean cultivation exists in Jharkhand, but due to lack of market farmers are not adopting soybean cultivation. He also mentioned the challenges being faced by soybean on account of climate change and increased incidence of insect-pests and diseases. Dr. P.K. Chakrbarty. ADG, ICAR informed that 60 % of domestic edible oil demand is met through import costing the country Rs. 82,000 crores. Soybean contributes 10 % in meeting the domestic demand. He stressed upon minimizing the yield gaps by developing and promoting cost effective production and protection technologies and by producing good quality seed. He suggested several measures to reduce losses due to biotic factors which would save atleast 20-25 % of our crop produce. In his presidential address, Dr. P. Kaushal, Høble Vice Chancellor, BAU, Ranchi appreciated the research accomplishments of the soybean scientists and advised them to put in more efforts in problem solving research. He highlighted the importance of microbial formulations and stressed upon exploiting their potential to enhance soybean productivity. In view of immense potential of soybean cultivation in Jharkhand Dr. Kaushal called upon the scientists to develop technologies and varieties especially suited to the environmental conditions of the state. At the end, Dr. Z.A. Haider, Head, Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, BAU, Ranchi and the Organizing Secretary expressed gratitude to the dignitaries and thanked one and all for participation in the AGM.

TECHNICAL SESSION PLANT BREEDING AND GENETICS RESOURCES

Chairman	:	Dr PK Chakrabarty, ADG (PP&OP), ICAR, New Delhi
Co-Chairman	:	Dr D. N. Singh, Director Research, BAU, Ranchi
Rapporteurs	:	Dr S K Lal, ICAR-IARI, New Delhi Dr Manoj Srivastava, JNKVV, Jabalpur

Presentation & review of Coordinated Trials was made by Dr Sanjay Gupta, PI-Plant Breeding.

He informed the house that the five different trials, namely Grain soybean trial, Vegetable soybean trial, Multi-location germplasm evaluation, National Hybridization programme and off-season generation advancement programme were conducted during Kharif 2018.

Grain Soybean trial was conducted across all the six zones in 32 centers. Data was rejected from five centres (Umiam, Jorhat, Jabalpur Lok bharti and Devgarh Baria (Anand)). Chairman raised his concern on insensitivity of Devgarh Baria in conducting the trial.

Initial varietal Trial (IVT)

In North Hill Zone (NHZ) in IVT none of the entry was promoted to Advanced Varietal Trial-I (AVT-I). In North Plain Zone (NPZ) in IVT only one entry JS21-71 was promoted to AVT-I. In North Eastern Hill Zone NEHZ) two entries MACS 1620 and MAUS 732 was promoted to AVT-I. In Eastern Zone (EZ) in IVT seven entries (PS 1637, MACS 1566, HIMSO 1689, RSC 11-17, MACS 1620, DSb 33, RSC 11-15) were promoted to AVT-I. In Central Zone (CZ) two entries RVSM 2011-35 and HIMSO 1689 were promoted to AVT-I. Dr Gupta underlined the need for early maturing varieties in CZ, as the farmers are not adopting varieties maturing in more than 90 days. Between the years 2005 to 2018, 477 entries were tested in IVT, out of which only 29 entries matured in 90 days and only one entry JS 20-34 (maturing in 88 days) was released. So there is a need to give special treatment to early maturing entries.

Dr DN Singh, Director Research, BAU and Co-Chairman of the session, raised his concern that why JS 335 is still the best variety. He suggested that the parents of JS 335 should be crossed and a larger F2 should be raised to identify better recombinant.

Advanced Varietal Trial-I (AVT-I)

In NPZ, three entries PS 1613, PS 1611 were promoted to AVT-II. In NEHZ, two entries PS 1613 and DS3108 were promoted to AVT-II. IN EZ, nine entries (NRC 128, NRCSL1, NRC 137, RSC 11-07, AMS 2014-1, NRC 132, RSC 11-03, MACS 1493) were promoted to AVT-I. In SZ only entry AMS 100-39 was promoted to AVT-I. In SZ nine entries (NRCSL1, RSC 11-07, AMS 2014-1, NRC 132, MACS 1493, AMS 100-39, KDS

992, DSb 34, BAUS 102 and SKF-SP-11). Among EDV entries MACSNRC1667 yield at par with MACS 450. NRC 147 (high oleic acid) was promoted to AVT-I in EZ and SZ. In AVT II, in NPZ 92 entries), NEHZ 93 entries), EZ (2 entries), in CZ (3 entries) performed better than the best check.

Dr DN Singh, Director Research, BAU and Co-Chairman of the session, raised his concern that why there are only two or three entries in AVT-II trial. There is a need to strengthen the breeding programme so that a minimum of 8-10 entries reach AVT-II trial.

In Vegetable Soybean trial four entries were tested in NHZ (at 3 centers), CZ (at 4 centers) and SZ (at 3 centers). In NHZ data was received only from Almora centre and Harasoya was found to be the best among the four entries. In CZ and SZ õKaruneö was the best entry.

Chairman and Co-chairman raised their concern on why the vegetable soybean trial failed at some of the centers. It emerged from the discussions that vegetable soybean has very large seed size and as a result their germinability was low.

In Multi-location germplasm evaluation, 105 germplasm lines were evaluated at NHZ (Palampur), NPZ (Pant nagar), NEHZ (Imphal), EZ (Raipur), CZ (Indore, Jabalpur, Parbhani) and SZ (Pune). Promising accessions for high yield (g/plant), early maturity, pods/plant and high 100-seed weight were identified. The promising entries will be used in the national hybridization programme. Dr Gupta informed the house that 110 crosses have been made and seeds of 110 crosses (F3) will be sent to all the centres.

Off-season generation advancement and national hybridization programme, concern was raised that many centers did not make the crosses they were allotted. In off-season generation advancement (F4-F6), Bangalore advanced 38 crosses, Dharwad 2 crosses, Imphal 10 crosses and Adilabad 5 crosses.

Dr Gupta informed the house that DNA fingerprinting work has been started at IISR, Indore and centres can send their entries for fingerprinting at IISR, Indore.

In the end Chairman, Dr PK Chakarbarty, said that all the point raised during the presentation will be taken care of during the formulation of technical programme. He also emphasized that centres doing good work should be incentivised and those not doing up to the mark should be de-incentivised. The session ended with thanks to the chairman.

TECHNICAL SESSION PLANT BREEDING AND GENETICS RESOURCES

CENTRE-WISE PRESENTATION OF ONGOING PROGRAMME

Chairman	:	Dr VS Bhatia, Director ICAR-IISR, Indore
Co-Chairman	:	Dr D. N. Singh, Director Research, BAU, Ranchi
Rapporteurs	:	Dr S K Lal, ICAR-IARI, New Delhi Dr Manoj Srivastava, JNKVV, Jabalpur

Presentation of progress of breeding work at various cooperating centres

Dr. Vedana Kumari from Palampur highlighted the objectives of the centre *viz.*, high yield, earliness (<120 days for inter crop with maize), vegetable type and multiple disease resistance. She informed about the genetic stocks (250) of soybean are being maintained by growing them in alternate years. 125 new germplasm lines received from IISR, Indore wre evaluated. She highlighted various donors for different characters and resistant sources developed/identified for various diseases at the centre.

Dr. PS Shukla, from GBPUA&T, Pantnagar presented the ongoing breeding programmes. A total of 1319 genetic stocks of soybean were evaluated and 446 lines were deposited under mid-term storage. 135 RILs received from Indore were evaluated. A strong breeding programme has been taken up for incorporating resistance against YMV and combining the genes for resistance to YMV and rust. The work has also been initiated for the development of MAGIC population.

Dr S K Lal, from IARI, New Delhi centre highlighted the work being done at on breeding for early maturity, drought tolerance, salinity tolerance, water logging and interspecific crosses. 1110 germplasm lines are being maintained.

Dr. B.S. Gill, PAU, Ludhiana highlighted the objectives of the centre which mainly includes breeding for high yield, null KTI and vegetable soybean. He informed that about 744 germplasm of soybean are being maintained. 250 new germplasm lines received from IISR, Indore were evaluated. He reported transfer of YMV resistance in popular soybean varieties from *G. max* and *G. soja*.

Dr Nutan Verma, from Ranchi centre highlighted her centreøs objectives *viz.*, development of short and medium duration soybean varieties. 538 germplasm lines are maintained. Two varieties were released from SVRC (Birsa Soy Safed 2 and Birsa Soy 3).

Co-chairman, Dr DN Singh, Director Research, BAU suggested to give priority to breeding for acidity tolerance and early maturity besides breeding for abiotic and biotic stresses. He also suggested to strengthen the breeding programme.

Dr. S.K. Nag, IGKV, Raipur highlighted the objectives of the centre *viz.*, high yield, short and medium duration and multiple disease and insect-pest resistance. He reported breeding work of his centre which mainly includes fresh crosses attempted and handling of advanced segregating materials.

Dr. S.R. Ramgiri from Sehore, highlighted his centreøs objectives *viz.*, development of short and medium duration soybean varieties suitable for mechanical harvesting. Seven hundred germplasm lines were maintained for various traits.

Dr. BL Meena, Kota Centre highlighted the objectives of the centre *viz.*, high yield, short and medium duration and multiple disease and insect-pest resistance. 128 germplasm lines are available at the centre. He reported breeding work of his centre which mainly includes fresh crosses attempted and handling of advanced segregating materials.

Dr. M. K. Shrivastava from Jabalpur centre highlighted his research work on the development of early maturity, high yielding, and charcoal rot resistant and YMV resistant genotypes of soybean. He also informed that charcoal rot resistance and YMV nursery is maintained at Jabalpur centre. Release proposal of two genotypes have been submitted to CVRC for release and notification.

At Dr Chandankar, from Amravati informed about the ongoing breeding programme. The major objectives of the centre are to develop early to medium maturity soybean genotypes with high seed yield and resistance to charcoal rot and YMV.

At VNMKV, Parbhani, Dr S.P. Mehtre informed about the ongoing breeding programme of the centre. Developing early to medium maturity soybean genotypes with high seed yield and resistance to various biotic and abiotic stresses. Charcoal rot is major problem at Amravati.

Dr. G. T. Baswaraja, UAS, Dharwad centre presented his research work on breeding for rust resistant varieties and combining rust and YMV resistance. He also informed about the incidence of pod borer. 528 germplasm lines are being maintained at the centre.

Dr Philips Verghees presented his research work and status of germplasm lines at ARI Pune. A total of 607 GP lines are available at the centre. 125 new germplasm lines were received from IISR during kharif 2018 were evaluated for 25 qualitative and quantitative characters. Three high oil content lines were identified. The work on KTI and low Liopxygenase were also undertaken.

Co-Chairman Dr DN Singh, suggested that breeding programme at Ranchi, Kota and Raipur should be strengthen, breeders should make less number of crosses but the F2 population size should be large.

Chairman Dr V. S. Bhatia at last, in his remarks appreciated work reported by breeders of different centers and emphasized that all the suggestion made should be taken care while making the technical programme.

TECHNICAL SESSION NUCLEUS AND BREEDER SEED PRODUCTION

Chairman	:	Dr VS Bhatia, Director ICAR-IISR, Indore
Rapporteurs	:	Dr. Philips Varghese, ARI, Pune Dr. G.K. Satpute, ICAR-IISR, Indore

The session started with review of breeder seed production during Kharif 2018. Dr. M.K. Kuchlan, presented the figures for production of breeder seed of 34 varieties at various AICRP centres. He informed the house that last year was a good year for production of breeder seed. As per DAC indent of 14740 quintals of breeder seed, a total of 14865 quintal was produced.

Against the total DAC indent of 14740q, AICRPS centres were allotted a target of **19309.0** q for breeder seed production. The highest target of **2800** q was for JS 335 followed by **2130** q for JS 20-29 and **2130** q for JS 20-34.

A total production of 14865 q was achieved. This figure is 125 q more than the total indent. Two major varieties JS 20-29 and JS 20-34 had a deficit of 1966.6 and 1648.8 q over the indent.

The Chairman expressed satisfaction over the achievement of the target and congratulated all other centres for achieving the target. He also expressed concern over the shortfall of production of new varieiteis - JS 20-29 and JS 20-34. He stated that breeder seed being the sole responsibility of ICAR and SAUs we should make all out efforts to fulfill the countryøs demand of soybean seed.

The allocation for production of breeder seed during kharif 2019 was taken up. A total tentative indent of 16582 q has been received from DAC for 36 varieties. The total allocation of 18182 q has been made to different centres.

The session ended with thanks to the chairman.

Final Allotment of Soybean	Breeder	Seed	Production	for	Kharif 2	2019 a	t AICRP
Soybean							

Sl. No.	Variety Name	Year	DAC	Centre	Allotment
			Indent		
1	JS 20-34	2015	3064.6	JNKVV	1100
				Kota	800
				Udaipur	300
				RVSKVV	400
				Amravati	200
				Parbhani	200
					3000
2	JS-335	1994	2435	RVSKVV	200
				Dharwad	600
				Amravati	300

				Rahuri	500
				Bengaluru	300
				Raichur	150
				Adilabad	400
				Shimoga	100
				Pune	50
					2600
3	JS 20-29	2014	1840.8	JNKVV	200
				RVSKVV	500
				Kota	300
				Udaipur	300
				Lokbharti	200
				Parbhani	200
				Raipur	300
					2000
4	JS-93-05	2002	1303	RVSKVV	300
				Dharwad	500
				Raipur	200
				Amravati	200
				Rahuri	100
				Adilabad	50
				Shimoga	100
					1450
5	JS 20-69	2016	1443.1	JNKVV	1200
				RVSKVV	300
				Parbhani	50
				Raipur	50
					1600
6	JS 95-60	2007	1244.69	RVSKVV	1000
				Kota	60
				HIL	300
					1360
7	JS 20-98	2018	1320.4	JNKVV	1330
8	JS 97-52	2008	93	Raipur	110
				Ranchi	10
					120
9	DSb - 21	2014	297	Dharwad	325
10	DSb 23		28.9	Dharwad	35
11	RVS 2001-4	2014	864.1	RVSKVV	900
12	Raj Soya -18 (Pragya)	2017	375	RVSKVV	400
13	RVS 2002-4	2017	800	RVSKVV	900
14	RKS-113	2016	10	Kota	15
15	RKS 45	2013	.5	Kota	5
16	RKS-24	2011	5	Kota	5
17	MAUS 158	2010	423	Parbhani	450
18	MAUS-71	2002	405	Parbhani	425
-					:=0

19	MAUS - 162	2014	228	Parbhani	250
20	MAUS-612	2018	183	Parbhani	200
21	NRC-86	2015	110	Indore	125
22	NRC-37	2001	55	Indore	60
				Amravati	20
					80
23	CG Soya 1	2018	95	Raipur	110
24	Basara	2017	100	Adilabad	120
25	MACS 1188	2013	20	Pune	25
26	MACS 1281	2016	15	Pune	20
27	Phule Kalyani	2006	32	Rahuri	40
28	Phule Sangam	2018	25	Rahuri	30
29	PS-1225	2009	14	Pantnagar	18
30	PS-1347	2008	4	Pantnagar	5
31	PS 1368	2013	2	Pantnagar	2
32	Palam Soya	2005	15.6	Palampur	18
33	Hara Soya	2001	6.25	Palampur	8
34	Shiwalik	1990	2	Palampur	2
35	Pusa 12	2015	5	IARI	5
36	VL Soya-65	2010	4	Almorah	4
37	VL SOYA 63	2008	2	Almorah	2
38	VL 77	2016	4	Almorah	4
39	VLS 89*		1	Almorah	1
40	SL 958	2015	0.4	Ludhiana	1
41	Biirsa Soybean -1	1983	0.5	Ranchi	1
42	JS 10-98*	2017	5		
43	JS 61-24*		5.1		
44	JS 20-14*		9.9		
			16901.34		17991

*No notification record is available for these varieties

TECHNICAL SESSION AGRONOMY AND FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATIONS

Chairman	:	Dr. Raghav Thakur, Head, Department of Agronomy, BAU, Ranchi
Co-Chairman	:	Dr. Niva Bara, Head, Department of Agricultural Extension, BAU, Ranchi
Rapporteurs	:	Dr. Sangshetty Balkunde, UAS, Dharwad Dr. D.S. Meena, AU, Kota

Principal Investigator (Agronomy) Dr. S. D. Billore, Principal Scientist, ICAR-IISR, Indore, presented the results of five agronomical trials and front line demonstrations conducted at 25 coordinating centers respectively during *Kharif* 2018.

Presentation was followed by discussion

Dr. V.S. Bhatia, Director, IISR and Dr. D.N. Singh, Director Research, BAU Ranchi suggested that the cost of any new molecules tested under AICRPs System must provide the economics of testing material.

Dr. Sanjay Gupta, Principal Investigator (Plant Breeding) suggested the row spacing instead of date of sowing may be tested in AVT-II entries.

The chairmen appreciated the presentation made by Dr. S. D. Billore, PI (Agronomy)

The session ended with vote of thanks

TECHNICAL SESSION ENTOMOLOGY

Chairman	:	Dr. P.K. Singh, Head, Department of Entomology, BAU, Ranchi
Rapporteurs	:	Dr. Neeta Gaur, GBPUA&T, Pantnagar Dr. R. Channakeshava, UAS, Dharwad

At the outset, the session began with welcome address by the Chairman, Dr. P.K. Singh, invited Dr. A.N. Sharma, Principal Scientist & PI (Entomology) to present the research results of kharif 2018. Dr. A.N. Sharma presented the results of seven coordinated entomological experiments conducted at 12 coordinated centres. He mentioned that during the year, work on three main objectives *i.e.*, seasonal incidence of major insect pests, varietal screening for host plant resistance and management of insect pests were being taken up. He mentioned that a total of 21 insect pests were recorded on soybean from different coordinating centres. In North Plain Zone, whitefly, girdle beetle, Spodoptera litura, semilooper, stem fly and aphids, in North Eastern Hill Zone, pod borer, Bihar hairy caterpillar, leaf miner, stem fly, aphids, whitefly, girdle beetle, bean bug, semilooper and thrips, in Central Zone, stem fly, leaf roller, semilooper, S. litura, girdle beetle, pod borer, Bihar hairy caterpillar, leaf folder, whitefly and flea beetle, in Southern Zone, semilooper, stem fly, girdle beetle, S. litura, leaf folder and pod borer were the major pests of concern. Among the biological control agents, entomopathogenic fungus, Beauveria bassiana and Nomurea rilevi and bacterial infection indicated their potential in management of defoliators.

In field screening trials, Dr. Sharma mentioned that on the basis of last 3 years data 32 AVT entries have proved to be promising against the major insect pests of soybean in different centres. AMS-MB 5-18, DSb 32, NRC 127, DSb 28-03, RVS 2007-6 were identified as potential donor against pest complex. Similarly among 38 IVT entries screened at different centres, several entries were found to be promising against insect pests. AUKS 176, DS 3110, MAUS 732, RSC 11-15, RVS 2011-10, Himso 1689 and RVSM 2011-35 showed resistance against stem fly. CAUMS 1, RSC 11-17, NRC 146, DS 3109, RVS 2007-4, MAUS 734, MAUS 732, PS 1637 and KDS 1009 showed resistance against defoliators.

The results of experiments conducted on identification of defoliator resistance/nonpreferred genotypes on the basis of approximate digestibility (AD), efficiency of conversion index (ECI), efficiency of conversion of digested food (ECD) and preference index (PI) indicated variation in genotypic response at 2 different centres. SL 1104 showed strong antixenosis at Pantnagar. Entries *viz*. KDS 921 and DSb 32 exhibited good level of antibiosis with relatively lower AD, ECI and ECD as compared to other genotypes in Dharwad.

Evaluation of Bt 127 SC strains against lepidopteran larvae conducted at 5 coordinated centres indicated Bt 127 SC to be significantly superior over control and on par with that of commercial formulation for management of soybean defoliators. However there was no significant difference in yield obtained with Bt 127 SC and commercial Bt Delfin.

Assessment of polymer coating on the efficacy of seed treating chemicals and inoculants was conducted at four coordinated centres. Effect of different treatments indicated that seed treatment with pesticides with polymer coating is effective in retaining their efficacy upto 30-45 days after sowing. The results indicated that seed treatment can be done well in advance to ensure hassle free sowing.

50 germplasm lines were evaluated at five different centers for resistance against major insect-pests. Among these lines, AMS 108, AMSS 34, EC 347464, EC 113778, EC 232019, Harder, JS 20-41, JS 20-48, JS 20-50, JS 20-51, JS 20-53, JS 20-55, JS 20-59, JS 20-61, JS 20-86, MAUS 142, PS 1423, SQL 31, SQL 32, and SQL 37 were identified as potential germplasm/breeding lines and will be further evaluated for insect resistance and yield at respective centers during *kharif* 2019.

Chairman opened the session for discussion and asked the method for screening of AVT entries for different insect pests at different locations. Dr. A.N. Sharma replied that, first we will search the hot spots for the particular insect pests and then based on the average population of such insects AICRPS method of categorization will be followed. Chairman asked for the method of observation to be taken for whiteflies in cages. Dr. A.N. Sharma replied that, whitefly population count should be taken on trifoliate leaves and population will be recorded per plant basis.

The Chairman summarized and appreciated the presentation made by Dr. A.N. Sharma and session ended with vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Recommendations:

- 1. Soybean genotype SL 1104 can be used as source for antixenosis resistance. This genotype should be used for incorporating resistance against defoliators in breeding programmes.
- 2. Bt 127 SC formulated by an ICAR Institute (IIOR, Hyderabad) from indigenous strain and would be very cost effective. Promotion of such bio-control products developed by public R&D set up should be encouraged.
- 3. Seed treatment with pesticides with polymer coating can be done much before the actual sowing to suitably adjust within the narrow planting window. Seed treatment is effective to control early stage insects and diseases and maintaining desired plant population and ensuring good yields.

TECHNICAL SESSION PLANT PATHOLOGY

Chairman	:	Dr. N. Kudada, Professor & Head, Department of Plant Pathology, BAU, Ranchi
Rapporteurs	:	Dr. Pawan K. Amrate, JNKVV, Jabalpur Dr. Laxman Singh Rajput, ICAR-IISR, Indore

At the outset, the session started with the welcome address by the Chairman. Dr. N. Kudada Professor and Head, Department of Plant Pathology, B.A.U, Ranchi, Jharkhand. Dr. Shamarao Jahagirdar, Principal Scientist and PI (Plant Pathology) presented the results of coordinated trials and appraised that nine Pathology field trials were conducted during *kharif* 2018 at 15 co-ordinated centres spread over five zones to generate the information on prevalence of diseases, their severity, sources of resistance to either a single disease or multiple diseases, screening of germplasm lines for identification of sources of multiple disease resistance, bioefficacy of zillon against YMV disease and assessment of polymer coating on efficacy of seed treating chemicals and inoculants.

As reported by various centres, although a total of 18 diseases appeared across the country but only eight of them were wide spread occurring in three or more zones and four were zone specific. Two disease *viz.*, PB (Ct) and YMV were found in all the five zones which are the key diseases across the locations. Soybean genotypes belonging to IVT, AVT-I, AVT-II of different zones were evaluated for disease resistance. In IVT trial; entries PS 1637, GJS 3 and NRC 148 showed AR reaction over two locations for PB (ct) and DSb 33 showed HR reaction at Ugarkhurd and Dharwad. The entries DS 3109, SL 1191, NRCSL 2, KDS 1009 showed AR to CR at Jabalpur and Amravati centre.

In AVT I trials, two entries NRC 147 and VLS 94 showed AR reaction to FLS while entries RSC 11-07 and SL 1123 showed HR reaction at Palampur. The entry VLS 94 showed AR at Palampur and HR at Almora for FLS. At Pantnagar, the entry PS 1611 showed AR reaction to PB(Ct), BP and BLB while nine entries showed AR reaction for BP and 25 for BLB. The entries SL 1123, VLS 94 showed AR reaction for BP, BLB, HR for RAB and YMV across the locations. The entries AMS MB 2014-1, CSB 10112, NRC128, NRC 132 and PS 1611 showed AR/HR reaction at both Medziphema and Jorhat locations. At Jabalpur, the entries AMS 100-39, KDS 992, NRC 130, PS 1613 and VLS 94 showed AR reaction to CR, while at Dharwad, DSb 34 showed HR reaction at Dharwad and Ugarkhurd while MR at K. Digraj.

In AVT II, at Pantnagar, all the entries showed AR reaction for BLB except KDS 921, RSC 10-52, DS 3106 showed HR reaction to BLB. The entries DS 3106 and SL 1104 showed AR/HR reaction at two or more centres for YMV. The entries DS 3106, RSC 10-52 showed AR/HR reaction to RAB and PB(Ct) at Medziphema and Jorhat centers. Entry AMS MB 5-18 showed AR reaction to CR at Jabalpur. DSb 32, RSC 10-71 and SL 1104 showed AR reaction to TLS at Sehore center. DSb 32 showed HR reaction to rust at Dharwad, Ugarkhurd and K. Digraj whereas KDS 921 showed HR reaction at K. Digraj only.

In the previous year resistance sources, AMS MB 5-18 and MACS 1336 showed AR reaction for Charcoal rot at Amravati center. At Jabalpur, 11 lines maintained HR

reaction for CR. Dharwad center identified new sources of resistance to rust *viz.*, EC 391336, EC 379152, EC 242104.

In evaluation of germplasm line for multiple disease resistance, the lines Trait Specific Harder (L.), EC 287754, AGS 102, JS 75-30 and EC 309537 showed resistant reaction for PB (ct) at three or more locations which can be used as sources in resistance breeding programme. In the bio-efficacy of Zillon against YMV trial, among the different treatments tested across the zones, spraying with Zillon at 4 to 6 ml/L at 15, 30 and 45 DAS was found effective in management of YMV and enhancement of yield in soybean. Assessment of polymer coating on efficacy of seed treating chemicals and inoculants revealed significant reduction in severity of location specific diseases at Indore, Sehore and Dharwad. Further he also presented the influence of micro meteorological factors on development on the foliar fungal diseases and YMV at Dharwad, Palampur, Jorhat and Pantnagar.

The house suggested to develop forewarning system for location specific diseases. Dr A. N. Sharma suggested to workout economics involved with respect to use of Zillon in the management of YMV before final recommendation. Dr Sanjay Gupta informed that in screening of germplasm lines for multiple diseases resistance a separate set of the seed material will be supplied through respective breeders of their centers. The chairman appreciated the efforts made by Plant Pathology group for identification of resistant sources to various diseases and also suggested to further deposit as genetic stock at NBPGR, New Delhi and use this material in their resistant breeding programme. At the end chairman thanked the speaker for nice presentation & compilation and also the delegates for their active participation and interaction.

Recommendations:

- 1. AMS MB 5-18, SL 958, DS 3050, JS 20-71 and MACS 1336 as resistant sources for CR, DSb 32, DSb 23 for rust can be used as resistant sources in breeding programme.
- 2. Use of polymer seed coating with (pre-mix Pyroclostrobin & Thiophanate Methyl) + (pre-mix Thiram and Carboxin) + Thiamethoxam be recommended for the management of location specific diseases.

TECHNICAL SESSION MICROBIOLOGY

Chairman	:	Dr. Rakesh Kumar, Professor, Soil Science, BAU, Ranchi
Rapporteurs	:	Dr. K. P. Raverkar, GBPUA&T, Pantnagar

At the outset, the session began with the welcome address by Chairman.

- Dr. M. P. Sharma, P.I., Microbiology, Principal Scientist, IISR, Indore, presented the salient findings of the microbiological trials conducted during *Kharif* 2018 by all the centres. Dr. M. P. Sharma complimented all the centres for the successful conduct of the microbiological trials during the period 2018-19 as per the technical program. In MB-1 trial PI provided salient findings along with the role of ACC deaminase producing microbes and IAA production of fluorescent *Pseudomonas* strains. It was agreed that the twenty-six isolates of *Pseudomonas* isolated by the Pantnagar Centre should be screened on PEG first and then the potential isolates should be characterized for drought stress traits.
- The chairman Dr. Rakesh Kumar and the team felt that the MB-1 and MB-2 are of similar nature thus both should be merged. It was also agreed that all the centres should select potential isolates of *Pseudomonas* and *Rhizobium* showing resistance to PEG 20 or more and should be characterized for the various drought stress traits such as ACC deaminase, SOD, catalase and IAA production.
- Under MB-2a two promising strains of bradyrhizobia isolated from the drought tolerant varieties/ lines (*B. daqingense*, *B. liaoningense*) were evaluated under pot conditions with and without stress by formulating an experiment. Across the locations *B. daqingense* performed better and it should be continued.
- With respect to the MB-3 trial soybean yield was enhanced with AMF along with *Paenibacillus polymyxa* at farmersø field at 75% RDF. It was felt that this trial should be continued for one more year and observations to be recorded were fine tuned.
- Regarding the MB-4 trial, the AVT-II entries were evaluated against native homologous rhizobia based on nodulation parameters and leghaemoglobin content in nodules only at three zones. It was felt that the leghaemoglobin content along with the nodulation of AVT II entries should be considered. However, in some zones microbiologist is not present thus it was proposed to reinstate Raipur centre and add two more centres as voluntary centres to represent the microbiology in NHZ and NEHZ (AAS, Jorhat and VPKAS, Almora).
- To strengthen and to have quality work, P.I. stressed upon the need of allocation of additional contingency per trial to voluntary centres and regular centres which are performing excellently.
- The P.I. presented the prospects of PPFM in soybean. However, Dr. Annapurna suggested (HOD, Microbiology, IARI) that PPFM are being facultative microbes have greater role in rice, thus it should not be used in soybean.
- The P.I. on the behalf of team suggested that on the eve of 50th anniversary of IISR, Indore a :Manual on Microbiological Methodsø shall be published. The proposal was appreciated by the Chairman.

The session ended with thanks to the Chairman.

TECHNICAL SESSION FOOD TECHNOLOGY

Chairman	:	Dr. Rekha Sinha, Department of Home science, BAU, Ranchi
Rapporteurs	:	Dr. Pramod Rai, Department of Agricultural Engineering, BAU, Ranchi Dr. Md. Irfan Ahmad Ansari, Department of Agricultural Engineering, BAU, Ranchi

Presentation of results of coordinated trials: Dr. L. Sophia Devi, CAU, Imphal

Suggestion by Chairman and house

- 1. Analysis of cost economics of fermented soya product, extracted poly-glutamate & cookies.
- 2. Commercialization of fermented soya product, extracted poly-glutamate & cookies.
- 3. Development of soya milk from improved developed variety of soya bean to assess the level of beany flavor.

PLENARY SESSION

Proceedings of Plenary Session

The session was chaired by Høble Vice Chancellor Dr. P. Kaushal and Co-chaired by Director Research Dr. D.N. Singh with Director, IISR Dr. V.S. Bhatia acting as the convener. Rapporteurs of various technical sessions viz. Plant Breeding, Agronomy, Entomology, Plant Pathology, Microbiology and Seed Productions presented the proceedings and the Technical Programme for kharif 2019 season. Presenting the proceedings of the Varietal Identification Committee meeting, the Director, IISR Dr. V.S. Bhatia informed the house that out of 9 proposals, the committee identified 5 varieties for release and notification: SL 1104 for North Plain Zone, DSb 32 for North Eastern Hill Zone and RSC 10-52, MACS 1520 and AMS-MB 5-18 for Central Zone. Dr. D.N. Singh emphasized on solving the problems arising due to acidic soils and biotic-abiotic stresses. He also suggested including micro nutrients in Site Specific Nutrient Management (SSNM) and demonstrating soybean yield potential through FLDs with ICM approach. In his address the Chairman Dr. P. Kaushal stressed on the need of quality research. He said that this would be possible only when Scientists plan and manage their experiments and collect the data very carefully. He congratulated the breeders whose varieties were identified during this AGM, and hoped that some good varieties would be developed for Jharkhand also in coming years. At the end Dr. A.N. Sharma, I/c AICRPS expressed gratitude to the Vice Chancellor for accepting to organize the AGM at BAU and to the Director Research and his team for making all necessary arrangements for successful conduct of the AGM. Constant encouragement and support from Secretary, DARE and DG, ICAR, Dy. Director General (CS) and Asstt. Director General (PP and OP) was also thankfully acknowledged.

स. तकनीकी कार्यक्रम

C. TECHNICAL PROGRAMMES

C. Technical Programme of Research 2019-20

The technical programmes of research of Plant Breeding & Genetic Resources, Agronomy & Frontline Demonstrations, Entomology, Microbiology, Plant Pathology and Food Processing and Value addition for 2019-20 were proposed after in-depth deliberations by the scientists of respective disciplines under the chairmanship of various subject experts who chaired respective technical sessions in the workshop. Pertinent suggestions emanated during the discussions in the technical sessions have been included. The proposed technical programmes were finalized in the plenary session after incorporating modifications /changes as suggested and agreed upon in the session.

(A) TECHNICAL PROGRAMME OF PLANT BREEDING FOR KHARIF 2019

CO-ORDINATED VARIETAL TRIALS A. NORTHERN HILL ZONE: No AVT I

B. NORTHERN PLAIN ZONE (NPZ): Pantnagar, Delhi and Ludhiana

DESIGN	R.B.D.
GROSS PLOT SIZE	12 rows, 5m long (5.4 x 5 m sq)
NET PLOT SIZE	10 rows, 4.8m long (4.5 x 4.8 m sq)
REPLICATION	Four
LOCATIONS	Pantnagar, Delhi, Ludhiana
ENTRIES	JS 21-71, DS 3110, PS 1613*, PS 1611*, NRC 128*
CHECKS	PS 24, PS 1347, Pusa 97-12, SL 958
SEED	1.5 kg/entry/location

Advanced Varietal Trial II (AVT-I+II)

***AVT II entries**

C. NORTH EASTERN HILL ZONE (NEHZ): Jorhat, Imphal, Umiam

Auvanceu varietai Iriai I (Av I-I + II)	
DESIGN	R.B.D.
GROSS PLOT SIZE	12 rows, 5m long (5.4 x 5 m sq)
NET PLOT SIZE	10 rows, 4.8m long (4.5 x 4.8 m sq)
REPLICATION	Four
LOCATIONS	R.B.D.
ENTRIES	MACS 1620, MAUS 732, PS 1613*, DS 3108*,
CHECKS	JS 335, JS 97-52, RKS 113, RKS 18
SEED	1.5 kg/entry/location

Advanced Varietal Trial I (AVT-I + II)

*AVT II entries

D. EASTERN ZONE (EZ) : Bhawanipatna, Raipur, Ranchi

Advanced Varietal Trial I (AVT-I)

DESIGN	R.B.D.
GROSS PLOT SIZE	8 rows, 5m long (3.6 x 5 m sq)
NET PLOT SIZE	6 rows, 4.8m long (2.7 x 4.8 m sq)
REPLICATION	Four
LOCATIONS	Bhawanipatna, Raipur, Ranchi, Dholi
ENTRIES	PS 1637, MACS 1566, Himso 1689, RSC 11-17, MACS 1620,
	DSb 33, RSC 11-15, NRC 148
CHECKS	JS 335, JS 97-52, RKS 18, RSC 10-46
SEED	1.5 kg/entry/location

Advanced Varietal Trial II (AVT-II)

DESIGN	R.B.D.
GROSS PLOT SIZE	12 rows, 5m long (5.4 x 5 m sq)
NET PLOT SIZE	10 rows, 4.8m long (4.5 x 4.8 m sq)
REPLICATION	Four
LOCATIONS	Ranchi, Raipur, Bhawanipatna, Dholi

ENTRIES	RSC 11-07, NRC 128, AMS 2014-1, NRC 136, MACS 1493,
	RSC 11-03, NRCSL 1, NRC 132, NRC 137, NRC 147
CHECKS	JS 335, RKS 18, JS 97-52
SEED	1.5 kg/entry/location

E. CENTRAL ZONE (CZ): Jabalpur, Sehore, Parbhani, Amrawati, Kota, Jalna, Morena, Nagpur

DESIGN	R.B.D.
GROSS PLOT SIZE	8 rows, 5m long (3.6 x 5 m sq)
NET PLOT SIZE	6 rows, 4.8m long (2.7 x 4.8 m sq)
REPLICATION	Four
LOCATIONS	Amravati, Anand, Indore, Jabalpur, Kota, Morena, Nagpur,
	Parbhani, Sehore, Amreli, Lok Bharti
	RVSM 2011-35, Himso 1689, NRCSL 2, JS 21-72, NRC 148,
ENTRIES	NRC 146, NRC 138, MACSNRC 1575 (Repeat entry)
CHECKS	NRC 86, JS 20-34, JS 20-98, JS 335, JS 97-52
SEED	1.5 kg/entry/location

Advanced Varietal Trial I (AVT-I)

Advanced Varietal Trial I (AVT-I): Vegetable Soybean Trial

DESIGN	R.B.D.
GROSS PLOT SIZE	14 rows, 5m long (6.3 x 5 m sq)
NET PLOT SIZE	12 rows, 4.8m long (5.4 x 4.8 m sq). 6 rows for seed and six
	rows for vegetable
REPLICATION	Four
LOCATIONS	Indore, Amravati, Parbhani, Kota
ENTRIES	Karune
CHECKS	Harasoya, JS 95-60, JS 20-34
SEED	12 kg/entry/location

Advanced Varietal Trial II (AVT- II)

DESIGN	R.B.D.
GROSS PLOT SIZE	12 rows, 5m long (5.4 x 5 m sq)
NET PLOT SIZE	10 rows, 4.8m long (4.5 x 4.8 m sq)
REPLICATION	Four
LOCATIONS	Amravati, Amreli, Anand, Indore, Jabalpur, Kota, Lok Bharti,
	Morena, Nagpur, Parbhani, Sehore
ENTRIES	AMS 100-39, NRC 130, NRC 131
CHECKS	JS 335, JS 97-52, NRC 86, JS 20-34
SEED	1.5 kg/entry/location

F. SOUTHERN ZONE (SZ) – Pune, K. Digraj, Bengaluru, Dharwad, Adilabad & Bidar

DESIGN	R.B.D.
GROSS PLOT SIZE	8 rows, 5m long (3.6 x 5 m sq)
NET PLOT SIZE	6 rows, 4.8m long (2.7 x 4.8 m sq)
REPLICATION	Four
LOCATIONS	Adilabad, Bidar, Bengaluru, Dharwad, K.Digraj, Pune
ENTRIES	DSb 33,MACSNRC1667 (Repeat)

Advanced Varietal Trial I (AVT-I)

CHECKS	KS 103, DSb 23, DSb 21, MACS 450
SEED	1.0 kg/entry/location

Advanced Varietal Trial I (AVT-I): Vegetable Soybean

DESIGN	R.B.D.
GROSS PLOT SIZE	14 rows, 5m long (6.3 x 5 m sq)
NET PLOT SIZE	12 rows, 4.8m long (5.4 x 4.8 m sq). 6 rows for seed and six
	rows for vegetable
REPLICATION	Four
LOCATIONS	Adilabad, Bengaluru, Pune
ENTRIES	Karune
CHECKS	Harasoya (National Check), KDS 726 (SZ)
SEED	12 kg/entry/location

Advanced Varietal Trial II (AVT- II)

DESIGN	R.B.D.
GROSS PLOT SIZE	12 rows, 5m long (5.4 x 5 m sq)
NET PLOT SIZE	10 rows, 4.8m long (4.5 x 4.8 m sq)
REPLICATION	Four
LOCATIONS	Pune, K. Digraj, Bengaluru, Dharwad, Adilabad and Bidar
ENTRIES	NRC 147, DSb 34, MACS 1493, KDS 992, RSC 11-07, AMS 100-39, NRCSL 1, BAUS 102, AMS 2014-1, SKF-SP-11,
	NRC 132
CHECKS	DSb21, RKS 18, JS 335, JS 93-05
SEED	1.5 kg/entry/location

G. INITIAL VARIETAL TRIAL (IVT) (ACROSS ZONES):

DESIGN		R.B.D.	
PLOT SIZE		3 rows, 3m long (1.35 x 3 m sq)	
REPLICATION		Three	
LOCATIONS	NHZ	Almora, Palampur, Majhera, Srinagar, Sopore	
	NPZ	Pantnagar, Delhi, Ludhiana	
	EZ	Ranchi, Raipur and Bhawanipatna, Dholi	
	NEHZ	Umiam, Imphal and Jorhat	
	CZ	Jabalpur, Sehore, Parbhani, Amrawati, Kota, Morena,	
		Anand, Amreli, Indore, Lok Bharti and Nagpur	
	SZ	Pune, K. Digraj, Bengaluru, Dharwad, Adilabad and Bidar	
SEED		8 kg/entry	
CHECKS		There will be following checks in each zone:	
	NHZ	VLS 59, Palam Early Soya 1* , VLS 89, PS 1556, VLS 63	
	NPZ	PS 24, SL 958, SL 1074, PUSA 97-12	
	EZ	MACS 1460, JS 20-116, KDS 753, RSC 10-46	
	NEHZ	KDS 753, MACS 1460, JS 20-116, RKS 113	
	CZ	NRC 86, JS 20-34, JS 20-98, RSC 10-46	
	SZ	MACS 1460, DSb 23, DSb 21, KDS 753	

*Seed not available with breeder, hence VLS 63 has been added in place of Palam Early Soya 1

Action:

□ All checks will be provided by the concerned breeder to IISR-Indore.

S. No.	Name of the Centre	Name of the entry
1.	Palampur	Himso 1690, Himso 1691
2.	Almora	VLS 98, VLS 99
3.	Ludhiana	SL 1213, SL 1234
4.	Pantnagar	PS 1641, PS 1642
5.	Delhi	DS 1318, DS 1326, DS 1320
6.	Ranchi	BAUS 103
7.	Raipur	RSC 11-20, RSC 11-22
8.	Jabalpur	JS 22-01, JS 22-07
9.	BARC	TS 46, TS 107
10.	Sehore	RVS 2011-32, RVS 2011-76
11.	Parbhani	MAUS 712, MAUS 717
12.	Amravathi	AMS 353, AMS 20-19
13.	ARI, Pune	MACS 1655, MACS 1639
14.	K. Digraj	KDS 1099, KDS 1097
15.	Indore	NRC 154, NRC 167 (Drought Tolerance), NRC 168 (Drought tolerance), NRC 163 (Drought tolerance), NRC 149 (High oil)
16.	Dharwad	DSb 36, DSb 37
17.	Kota	AUKS 200, AUKS 218
18.	Morena	RVSM 2011-77
20.	Mandsaur	SKF 2036, SKF 6029
21	Adilabad	ASb 50, ASb 51
	Total	42

Table 1: Centre wise entries for IVT Trial across zones. (Grain Yield)

Entries for Early Maturing Trial for Central Zone

DESIGN	R.B.D.
PLOT SIZE	3 rows, 3m long (1.35 x 3 m sq)
REPLICATION	Three
LOCATIONS	Jabalpur, Sehore, Parbhani, Amrawati, Kota, Morena,
	Anand, Amreli, Indore, Lok Bharti and Nagpur, Mandsaur
SEED	3 kg/entry
CHECKS	JS 20-34; JS 95-60,

S. No.	Name of the Centre	Name of the entry
1.	Pantnagar	PS 1656
2.	Delhi	DS 1312, DS 1324,
3.	Jabalpur	JS 22-03, JS 22-04)
4.	Pune	MACSNRC 1710 (KTI free and extra early),
5.	Mandsaur	SKF 10-50, SKF 408
6.	Kota	AUKS 208, AUKS 202
7.	Sehore	RVS 2011-73
8.	Almora	VLS 100
9.	Indore	NRC 155, NRC 151 (lox 3 null), NRC 156, NRC 158, NRC 157, NRC 150 (High oil, lox 2 null), NRC 160 (Photoinsensitivity), NRC 161 (Long juvenility), NRC 162 (Photoinsensitivity), NRC 166 (Long Juvenility), NRC 164 (Long Juvenility), NRC 165 (Long Juvenility), NRC 159 (Mid-oleic), NRC 169 (Drought tolerance), NRC 152 (null KTI + null lox 2), NRC 153 (null lox 2 + null lox 3)
Total28		

Multi-location Germplasm Evaluation Trial Accessions: 125

Design: Augmented

Row length: 3m				
1-25 Germplasm	26-50	51-75	76-100	101-125
3-4 zonal checks	Germplasm	Germplasm	Germplasm	Germplasm
(c1, c2, c3, c4,	3-4 zonal checks	3-4 zonal checks	3-4 zonal checks	3-4 zonal checks
c5)	(c1, c2, c3, c4			
(Checks to be	c5)	c5)	c5)	c5)
randomized in	(Checks to be	(Checks to be	(Checks to be	(Checks to be
block)	randomized in	randomized in	randomized in	randomized in
	block)	block)	block)	block)
Block 1	Block 2	Block 3	Block 4	Block 5

Characters

- 1. Days to flower,
- 2. Days to maturity,
- 3. Plant height,
- 4. Number of nodes/plant,
- 5. Number of pod cluster /plant,
- 6. pods/plant,
- 7. row yield 3 mt row,
- 8. yield/plant,
- 9. 100 seed weight

Centres:

NHZ: Palampur NPZ: Pantnagar NEHZ: Manipur Eastern Zone: Raipur Central Zone: Jabalpur, Indore and Parbhani. Southern Zone: Pune

Checks: Zonal Checks after every 5 rows of the accessions. Same checks are to be repeated in all blocks.

NHZ: VLS 59, VLS 63, PS 1556, Himso 1685, Harasoya NPZ: SL 958, SL 955, SL 979, PS 24, PS 1347 NEHZ: MACS 1460, RKS 113, KDS 753, RSC 10-46, RVS 2010-1 Eastern Zone: MACS 1460, RKS 113, KDS 753, , RSC 10-46, CG Soya 1 Central Zone: : NRC 86, JS 20-34, JS 20-29, JS 20-69, JS 20-98.

Southern Zone: MACS 1460, KDS 753, DSb 23, DSb 21, MACS 1188

Previous year checks are to be used.

Technical recommendations of Plant Breeding

- It was recommended that promotion criteria for entries would be 10% yield superiority over the best checks. This criteria would be applied from 2019 in all the trials.
- In the newly constituted early maturity trial, JS 20-34 and JS 95-60 would be the checks and promotion criteria would be at par yield, per day productivity and up to 90 days of maturity. Entries with extra early maturity (< 85 days) with marginally less yield would also be considered for promotion.
- Thrust areas for all the centres have been decided as follows.

1	Sehore	Up to 90 Days Maturity, Charcoal Rot, YMV resistance	
2	Pune	Food grade soybean, earliness (95 days)	
3	Pantnagar	Photo insensitivity; YMV and RAB resistance	
5	Delhi	Photo insensitivity; YMV, RAB and IBB resistance	
6	Parbhani	Insect tolerance (Stem fly, Girdle Beetle), Up to 90 Days maturity, Long juvenility,	
		Drought tolerance	
8	Indore	Abiotic stress tolerance (Drought, heat, water logging); Biotic stress tolerance (CR,	
		Anthracnose, YMV), Early Maturity (up to 90 days), seed coat strength, vegetable and	
		food grade soybean, Insect tolerance (Defoliators).	
9	Ludhiana	Photo insensitivity; YMV and RAB resistance	
10	Jabalpur	Up to 90 Days Maturity; Charcoal Rot, YMV and RAB resistance	
11	Palampur	Up to 110 days maturity, vegetable types, FLS, Maize intercropping	
13	Dharwad	Rust and YMV Resistance; identification of resistant sources for pod borer Cydia	
		ptychora.	
14	Almora	KTI free Black soybean, Frogeye Leaf Spot	
15	Amaravati	Charcoal Rot resistance, Up to 90 days maturity, Drought tolerance	
16	Bangalore	Off season nursery, Vegetable soybean,	
17	Raipur	Indian Bud Blight, Pod Blight and RAB resistance; Soil acidity and drought tolerance	
18	Kota	Up to 90 Days Maturity, Insect tolerance (Girdle beetle and defoliators)	
19	Imphal	Food usage	
20	K. Digraj	Rust resistance and Long juvenility	
21	Jorhat	Water logging and soil acidity tolerance	
22	Ranchi	Soil acidity, drought tolerance and early maturity	
23	Morena	Drought tolerance and early maturity	
24	Adilabad	Pre-harvest sprouting,	
25	Bidar	High yielding, early maturity upto 95 days	

- All the centres are to strictly take up the breeding programme in these areas. Crosses for the centres would be decided by the ICAR-IISR Indore and breeders are to develop sufficient number of F1s so as to have a population of at least 4000 F₂. Their presentations in AICRP should be restricted to these thrust areas.
- F1s of NHP should reach UAS Bangalore by 10 December. Selected plants from NHP material must be sent to UAS Bangalore for off season generation advancement. Principal Investigator (Plant Breeding) must be informed for the material being sent to Bangalore for off season generation advancement so that necessary fund allocation from competent authority may be got approved.
- Hot spots Viz Ludhiana, Dharwad, Jabalpur, Amravati, Palampur and Almora would be utilized for screening of F2s and F3s of NHP and resistant material would be distributed to centres.
- Jorhat and Umiam centres would screen lines for water logging tolerance.
- NRC 132, a null lox 2 entry in AVTII, would be evaluated for reduced beany flavor along with other entries and checks. PI Food Technology and Dr Neha Pandey from ICAR-IISR would take up the experiment.
- All the AVT I entries and checks of Eastern and Central Zone would be tested for oil content. Samples must reach ICAR-IISR by 1st December.
- Entries for estimation of oil (AVT II) must reach ICAR-IISR Indore by 1st December and for sucrose content (AVT I) samples must reach ICAR-IISR Indore as soon as drying of seeds.
- Seed of IVT entries and checks must reach ICAR-IISR Indore by 5 April.
- Mandsaur centre has been included in AICRP Plant Breeding Trials.

(B) TECHNICAL PROGRAMME OF AGRONOMY & FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATIONS FOR 2019

AGRON-1/19: Evaluation of AVT-II entries under different row spacing

Zone	Centre
North plain	Pantnagar, Ludhiana
Central	Sehore, Kota, Amravati
Eastern	Raipur, Ranchi, Bhawani Patna
Southern	Dharwad, Adilabad, Pune
North Eastern Hill	Imphal, Medziphema

Treatments:

(A) Main plot : Row spacing (2)

1. 30 cm

2. 45 cm

(B) Entries

Zone	Entries	
North Hill Zone	Nil	
North Plain Zone	PS 1613, PS 1611,	NRC 128, PS 1347 (C)
Central Zone	AMS-100-39, NRC	C 130, NRC 131, NRC 86 (C), JS 20-34 (C)
Southern Zone	DSb 34, MACS 14	93, KDS 992, RSC 1107, AMS 100-39, NRCSL 1,
	BAUS 102, AMS 2	2014-1, SKF-SP-11, NRC 147, MACSNRC 1667,
	DSb 21 (C)	
Eastern Zone	RSC 11-07, NRC 1	28, AMS 2014-1, NRC 136, MACS 1493, NRC
	132, RSC 11-03, N	JRCSL 1, NRC 137, RKS 18 (C)
North Eastern Hill	PS 1613, DS 1678,	JS 335 (C)
Zone		
Design: Split plot,	Replication: 3,	Plot Size: 3.6 x 6 m

Observations: Branches per plant, pods per plant, seed index, dry weight per plant 30, 45 and 60 DAS, CGR, RGR, seed yield kg/ha, straw yield kg/ha, harvest index, grain production efficiency (kg/ha/day) and RUE

Note: Concerned breeder will provide 4 kg seed of each entries upto 31st May, 2019.

AGRON-2/15: Sustainable soybean production through crop diversification and tillage systems

Zone	Centre	Variety
North plain	Pantnagar, Ludhiana, Delhi	PS 1347/SL 958
Central	Kota, Amravati	JS 95-60
North Eastern	Raipur, Ranchi	JS 97-52
Southern	Dharwad, Adilabad	DSb 21

Treatments:

A. Tillage (2)

- 1. Minimum tillage (Two cultivator)
- 2. Conventional tillage (Deep ploughing, two cultivator & planking)

B. Crop rotation(4)

Kharif

- 1. Soybean-soybean-soybean
- 2. Soybean-maize-soybean-maize
- 3. Soybean-soybean-maize-soybean
- 4. Soybean-soybean-maize

(*Rabi* crops – Wheat (Ludhiana, Pantnagar, Ranchi, Pune), Fallow (Bangalore), Chickpearemaining centres)

Design: Strip plot, **Replication :** 4 **Plot Size :** 3.6 x 6 m (fixed site)

Observations: Seed yield, straw yield, HI, SEY, Net Return, B:C ratio, initial N, P, K, N, P, K uptake, balance sheet of N, P, K, Organic carbon, physical properties (bulk density, WHC, porosity after four years)

AGRON-3/18: System intensification for soybean productivity augmentation under Ridge Furrow Planting

Treatment:

Main Plot: Variety (2)

Zone	Centre	Variety
North plain	Pantnagar, Ludhiana, Delhi	PS 1092, SL 958
Central	Kota, Amravati, Sehore, Deogarh Baria	JS 20-34, RVS 24
Eastern	Raipur, Ranchi	JS 95-60, RSC 10-46
Southern	Dharwad, Adilabad	JS 93-05, MACS 1188
North Eastern Hill	Imphal, Medziphema	JS 93-05, JS 97-52

Sub-plot: Plant Geometry (4)

I.	45×5 cm
II.	45× 10 cm
III.	45×15 cm
IV.	$45 \times 20 \text{ cm}$

Note: The seed rate will be based on seed index and 70% germination basis.

Design: Split plot, **Replication:** 3, **Plot Size:** 3.6 x 6 m

Observations: Branches per plant, pods per plant, seed index, dry weight per plant 30 and 60 DAS, seed yield kg/ha, straw yield kg/ha, harvest index.

AGRON-4/19: Evaluation of bio-efficacy of MACARENA (Bio-stimulant) along with herbicides on Soybean (Sponsored Trial-1st year)

Zone	Centre	Variety
Central	Sehore, Kota, Amravati	RVS 24
North Eastern	Raipur	JS 97-52
Southern	Adilabad	Basara

Treatments:

- 1. Sodium Acifluorfan (16.5%) + Clodinafop propargyl (8% EC) @ 1000 ml/ha + MACARENA @ 625 ml/ha
- 2. Imazethapyr 10% SL @ 1000 ml/ha + MACARENA @ 625 ml/ha
- 3. Fluazifop-p-butyl 13.4 EC @ 2000 ml/ha + MACARENA @ 625 ml/ha
- 4. Propaquizafop 2.5% EC + Imazethapyr 3.7% ME @ 2000 ml/ha + MACARENA @ 625 ml/ha
- 5. MACARENA @ 625 ml/ha
- 6. Two hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAS
- 7. Weedy check

Design: RBD, **Replication:** 3, **Plot Size:** 3.6 x 6 m

Observations:

- Weed parameters: Weed count (Monocot & Dicoat) and their dry weight 30 and 60 DAS, weed control efficiency 30 and 60 DAS
- *Crop parameters*: Plant dry weight (30, 60 DAS), Pods per plant, seed index (100 seed weight), Seed (kg/ha), straw (kg/ha), harvest index (%).
- *Economics*: Net return & B:C ratio

AGRON-5/19: Evaluation of partial factor productivity for soybean (All Centres)

Zone	Variety
North plain	SL 958
Central	RVS 24
Eastern	RSC 10-46
Southern	MACS 1188
North Eastern Hill	JS 97-52

Treatments:

- 1. Full package (Seed treatment, seed inoculation, RDF, weed management, insecticide, Ridge furrow)
- 2. Full package seed treatment
- 3. Full package seed inoculation
- 4. Full package RDF
- 5. Full package weed management
- 6. Full package insecticide application
- 7. Full package Ridge furrow

Observations: Pods per plant, seed index, seed yield kg/ha, straw yield kg/ha, biological yield, harvest index, economics.

Formulae

- 1. *Crop growth rate (CGR)* = $1/p \times (W2 W1) / T2 T1 (g/m^2/day)$
- 2. *Relative crop growth rate (RGR)* = $(\log_{\ln} W2 \log_{\ln} W1) / T2 T1 (g/g/day)$
- 3. *Rainfall use efficiency* (RUE kg/ha-mm) = grain yield (kg/ha) / rainfall (mm) received during crop growing period.

FRONTLINE DEMONSTRATIONS

S. No.	Centre	State	No. of FLDs	Varieties
1.	Palampur (CSKHPKV)	Himachal Pradesh	10	Himso 1588, Hara Soya
2.	Pantnagar (GBPUA&T)	Uttaranchal	10	PS 1347, PS 1092, PS 1042, PS
				1225, PS 19
3.	Ludhiana (PAU)	Punjab	10	SL 525, SL 688, SL 744
4.	Indore (IISR/AICRPS)	Madhya Pradesh	50	JS 20-29, JS 20-34, JS 20-69
5.	Sehore (RVSKVV)	Madhya Pradesh	10	RVS 18, JS 20-34, JS 20-69, RVS
				2001-4, RVS 24
6.	Kota (MPUA&T)	Rajasthan	30	RKS 113, JS 20-34, RKS 24, RKS
				45
7.	Parbhani (MAU)	Maharashtra	50	MAUS 158, MAUS 162
8.	Amravati (PDKV)	Maharashtra	20	JS 20-34, JS 93 05, JS 335
9.	Sangli (MPKV)	Maharashtra	25	DS 228,KDS 344
10	Dharwad (UAS)	Karnataka	10	DSb 21, DSb 23-2
11	Adilabad (ANGRAU)	Andhra Pradesh	10	ASb 22, LSb 18
12	Medziphema	Nagaland	10	JS 97-52, RKS 18
13	Almora (VPKAS)	Uttrakhand	10	VLS 49, VLS 65
14	Ugar Khurd (Ugar Sugar	Karnataka	50	JS 93 05, DSb 21
	Works Ltd.)			
15	Raipur (IGKVV)	Chhattisgarh	10	CG Soya 1, RSC 10-46, JS 97 52,
				JS 93 05
16	Ranchi (BAU)	Jharkhand	10	BSS 2, JS 97 52, RKS 18
17	Imphal (CAU)	Manipur	15	RKS 18, DSb 19, MACS 1460, JS
				335
18	SOPA, Indore	Madhya Pradesh	250	JS 95 60, Ahilya 3, JS 93 05
19	Soildaridad, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	100	JS 95 60, Ahilya 3, JS 93 05
20	Srijan	Rajasthan	95	JS 95 60, Ahilya 3, JS 93 05
21	KVK, Bharuch	Gujarat	15	JS 95 60, JS 93 05
22	KVK Karda	Maharashtra	75	MAUS -162, JS 93 05, AKS 311
23	Dholi (RAU)	Bihar	15	JS 97-52, RKS 18
24	DevgrahBaria	Gujarat	10	JS 95 60, JS 93 05
	Total		900	

Note:

(i) All the centres are requested to follow the location/zone specific recommended soybean production technology capsule as given below.

(ii) FLDs should be conducted in one cluster (10 FLDs) and that is to be in one village for consecutive two years.

(iii) If more than 10 FLDs allotted to any centre, they may increase the number of clusters in multiples of 10 FLDs.

(iv) More than 10 years old varieties should be avoided in FLDs.

Zone-wise Production Technology Capsule

Input/practices	North Hill	North Plain Zone	Central Zone	Southern Zone	North Eastern Zone
	Zone	(Punjab, Haryana,	(MP, Raj., Guj.,	(Karnataka, TN,	(Assam, W. Bengal,
	(HP, Hills of	Delhi, NE Plains of	Bundelkhand	AP, Kerala,	Meghalaya,Manipur,
	Uttarakhand)	UP, Western Bihar)	Region of UP,	Southern parts of	Nagaland, Eastern
			Western	Maharashtra)	Bihar, Orissa,
			Maharashtra)		Chhatisgarh)
1. Variety	As given (centre-	wise) in allotment of F	LD table in Proceedi	ng and Technical Prog	gramme 2012-13
2. Planting time	Last week of	15^{th} June to 5^{th}	20^{th} June to 5^{th}	15 th June to30th	15 th June to 30 th June
	May to June	July	July	June	
	end				
3. Planting	45 x 5 cm	45 x 5 cm	45 x 5–8 cm	30 x 5 cm	45 x 5 cm
4. Plant	0.4 million /ha	0.4 million /ha	0.4-0.6 million	0.4-0.6 million /ha	0.4-0.6 million /ha
population			/ha		
5. Depth of	3 to 5 cm	3 to 5 cm	3 to 5 cm	3 to 5 cm	3 to 5 cm
sowing					
6. Manure and	10 t FYM/ha +	5 t FYM/ha +	5 t FYM/ha +	5 t	5 t FYM/ha
Fertilizer (Kg/ha)	20:80: 20: 20	25:75:25:37.5:1.0	20:60: 40: 20:1.0	FYM/ha+20:80:	+25:100:50:50:2.0
	$N:P_2O_5:K_2O:S$	$N:P_2O_5:K_2O:S:B$	N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O:S:B	20: 30:0.5	N:P ₂ O ₅ :K ₂ O:S:B kg/ha
	kg/ha	kg/ha	kg/ha	$N:P_2O_5:K_2O:S:B$	
				kg/ha	
7. Seed rate	75kg/ha	65 kg/ha	65 kg/ha	65 kg/ha	55 kg/ha
8. In-situ moisture	-	Bed planting 67.5	Conservation	Conservation	Ridge and furrow 60
conservation		cm	furrow each after	furrow each after 3	cm
		(2 rows per bed)	6 rows	rows	
9. Bio-regulator		Cycocel @ 500 ppm	Cycocel @ 500	Ethrel @ 200 ppm	Ethrel @ 200 ppm at
		at flower initiation	ppm at flower	or salicylic acid @	flower and pod
			initiation	50 ppm at pod	initiation
				initiation	
10. Seed treatment	Thiram 75 WP +	Cabendazim 50 WP (2	2:1) @ 3 g/kg seed or	Thiram + carboxin @	2 g/kg seed or
	Trichodermaviria	le @ 4-5 g/kg seed for	the management of s	eed and seedling disea	ases.
11. Seed	About 5 g/ kg see	ed Bradyrhizobiumjapa	onicum culture + PSB	/PSM 5 g/ kg seed	
inoculation					
12. Weed control	Two hand weeding	ngs at 20 and 40 DAS of	or Fluchloralin or Tri	fluralin @ 1 kg a.i./ha	as pre-plant
	incorporation or Pendimethalin @ 1 kg a.i./ha or Metolachlor @ 1 kg a.i./ha or Clomazone @ 1 kg a.i./ha				
	as pre-emergence or Imazethapyr @ 75 to 100 g a.i./ha or quizalofop ethyl @ 50 g a.i./ha or haloxyfop				
	ethyl @ 100 g ai/ha or quizalofop-p-tefuryl @ 44.1 g ai/ha as post-emergence (15 –20 DAS) in 750 to 800				
	liters water/ha.				

(C) TECHNICAL PROGRAMME OF ENTOMOLOGY FOR KHARIF 2019

A list of major insect-pests occurring at different centres is given below and entomologists should report data of different experiments against these insect pests:

Zone	Centre	Major insect-pests
NHZ	Palampur*	Bean bug
NEHZ	Imphal	All defoliators, Aphids, Stem fly
NPZ	Delhi	Stem fly, white fly/YMV
	Pantnagar	White fly, defoliators, girdle beetle
	Ludhiana*	White fly
EZ	Raipur*	Major insect-pests
CZ	Sehore	Stem fly, defoliators, girdle beetle
	Kota	Defoliators, girdle beetle
	Parbhani	Stem fly, girdle beetle, defoliators
	Amrawati*	Stem fly, girdle beetle, defoliators
SZ	Dharwad	Defoliators, pod borers

* Need based Testing Centers

ENT 1. Seasonal incidence of insect-pests and their bio-control agents

- i) **Fixed plot survey** : At research station. Any insect susceptible soybean variety should be planted in at least 100 sq m area, to record seasonal incidence of both major and minor insect-pests and report it SMW wise with dates.
- **ii) Production oriented survey** : At farmers' fields. Information on previous crop and farmers practices adopted should be recorded.

Centres : Delhi, Pantnagar, Sehore, Parbhani, Kota, Amrawati, Dharwad, Imphal

Sampling/observation procedures: Observations should be recorded at 7 days intervals starting from 7 days after germination (DAG) following a uniform procedure as described below for different insect pests:

i) **Leaf damage**: Calculate leaf damage in 5 randomly selected plants on the basis of visual observations <u>at flowering</u> and <u>at peak incidence</u> of larvae.

Example: Leaf damage in a plant having 10 leaves will be calculated as follows -

- 3 leaves with 10 percent damage $(3 \times 10) = 30$
 - 5 leaves with 30 percent damage $(5 \times 30) = 150$
 - 2 leaves with 50 percent damage $(2 \times 50) = 100$
 - Average damage = (30+150+100)/10 leaves = **28% Leaf damage**



Defoliation	Resistance level
≤1%	Highly resistant
1-20%	Resistant
21–40%	Moderately resistant
41-60%	Moderately susceptible
61-80%	Susceptible
≥80%	Highly susceptible

- ii) Defoliators and Bugs : No. of larvae (Spp. wise) and bugs/m. Observations should be recorded at three places and mean should be reported in Nos. per meter. Dominant defoliators should be reported separately. Calculate the extent of defoliation as above.
- iii) Leaf miner : No. of larvae/plant in 10 plants. No. of leaflets and damaged leaflets be recorded and presented in percentage.
- iv) Stem fly: Seedling mortality total number of plants and number of plants succumbed to stem fly infestation / m at 3 places per plot on 7-10 DAG. Express seedling mortality in per cent and give the mean. Stem tunnelling - Plant height and length of stem tunnelled in 10 plants at physiological maturity. Express stem tunnelling in per cent.
- v) Whitefly, Aphids, Leaf hoppers and Mites : No. of insects (nymphs and adults) on 3 leaves/plant (upper, middle and lower leaf) in 10 plants each.
- vi) Girdle beetle : Mark 1 meter area atleast at 3-5 places, depending upon the plot size and record number of total plants and girdled plants and present the data in per cent plant infestation. Label all the infested plants with date, in earmarked area and record number of plants showing typical 'cut-off' symptoms. Calculate percent damage out of total plants per meter (in earmarked area).
- vii) **<u>Bio-control agents</u>** : Collect 20 lepidopteran larvae from untreated soybean field at the interval of 10 days from their appearance. Put them in petri-dishes and report mortality (%) due to different bio-control agents (e.g. parasitoids and insect pathogens). Incidence of predators should also be recorded.
- Note: Incidence of minor insects should also be mentioned. Variety used for this trial, date of sowing, date of germination and dates of observation should be indicated in the report. Meteorological data (on SMW basis) should be essentially appended.

IMPORTANT:

1. Submission of Weekly pest-status report

Besides fixed plot survey and production oriented survey, the weekly pest status should also be recorded by keeping close liaison with Department of Agriculture officials and the farmers of the region. As per the instructions of ADG (PP), ICAR the weekly pest status report should be invariably E-mailed to PI (Entomology), ICAR-IISR, Indore (amarnathsharma2@gmail.com) in following format:

Na	ame of A	AICRP	S Centi	re:					Dat	e:
crop	tage	tion	Majo	or Insect- pests	Ma	ajor Plant liseases	Other pests	by	ked	ies
0	Crop s	Loca	Name	Status (Low, Medium, Severe)	Name	Status (Low, Medium, Severe)	(Nema- todes, Rats etc)	Data collected	Data chec by	Pest Advisor

Name of AICDDS Control

ENT 2. Field screening of AVT-I & II entries for resistance to major insect-pests

Centres	: Palampur, Delhi, Pantnagar, Ludhiana, Sehore, Parbhani, Kota, Amrawati,					
	Dharwad, Imphal, Raipur, Bidar					
Treatments	: Test entries of all zones with respective zonal checks, as per the technical programme of Plant Breeding. All entries should be grown in two sets, one with complete plant protection measures and other with no plant protection measures. All AVT test entries should be in alphabetical order followed by checks followed by entries found highly resistant, resistant, R-HY and S-HY (T) in previous years in alphabetical order.					
Replications	: Two					
Design	: RBD					
Plot size	: 2 rows of 3 m length each					
Observations	: Incidence of major insect-pests be recorded only from unprotected set of entries, at their peak incidence. Grain yield (kg/plot) should be recorded from both treated and untreated sets of entries for analysis by Maximin-Minimax method. <u>For</u> <u>defoliators, entries should be rated based on defoliation ALSO as per the</u>					
	procedure given in Ent. 1.					

Data analysis:

Categorize the entries as per AICRP method to identify resistant sources against specific insect-pests. Replace mean (X) with 26 % for stem fly. Entries with traces of insect population or very less damage need not be categorized. Categorize the entries into resistant groups against prevailing insect pest-complex according to the **maximin-minimax method** (*Odulaja, A. and S. Nokoe.1993. A maximin-minimax approach for classifying crop varieties into resistant groups based on yield potential and loss. Intl J. Pest Mgmt., 39:64-67*)

IMPORTANT:

- 1. Entries categorized as highly resistant (HR) / resistant (R) during last two seasons against the major pests of the centre/zone must be included in AVT trial of 2019 and be reported with separate identity.
- 2. In case of non availability of any entry, concerned breeder should be requested timely to send the seed.

ENT 3: Status of AVT-II entries for antixenosis and antibiosis against S. litura

Centres: Pantnagar, Dharwad, Indore

Test Entries: AVT-II entries of <u>ALL ZONES</u>. All concerned breeders are requested to send atleast 200 g of their AVT-II entries directly to Entomologists of above THREE centres.

Sow susceptible variety JS 335 in about 100 sq m area so that its leaves can be used for rearing of larvae for lab studies.

Objective: To assess the effect of selected soybean genotypes on the food consumption and its utilization by *Spodoptera litura* larvae and antixenosis response exerted by genotypes. Rationale of this study is that when larvae are exposed to resistant genotypes, their feeding capacity is adversely affected, which is ultimately reflected in their growth and development. Three utilization indices [Waldbauer (1968); Jacob and Chippendale (1971); Brewer and King (1978)] will be used as the indicators of response of *Spodoptera litura* larvae exposed to soybean genotypes : (i) the Approximate Digestibility (AD) is the measure of approximate percentage of food consumed that is utilized by the larvae; (ii) the Efficiency of Conversion Index (ECI) is an overall measure of ability of larvae to utilize the ingested food for their growth; (iii) the Efficiency of Conversion of Digested food (ECD) is the percentage of digested food that contributes to weight gain of the larvae. These three indices will be calculated as follows:

 $AD = [(Fi - Wf) / Fi] \ge 100$; $ECI = (Wg / Fi) \ge 100$; $ECD = [Wg / (Fi - Wf)] \ge 100$

where, Fi is weight of food ingested, Wf is weight of frass, and Wg is weight gain by larvae.

Antixenosis response exerted by the genotypes on defoliating larvae will be assessed by calculating the **Preference Index** (Kogan and Goeden, 1970).

Preference Index, C = 2A / M + A, where, A = Dry weight of leaves of test genotypes eaten by larvae and M = Dry weight of leaves of susceptible check eaten by larvae.

Methodology

Test Insect: *Spodoptera litura* larvae. Culture maintenance should be initiated well in advance so that sufficient larvae are available for the study. Pupae or egg masses of *S. litura* can be obtained on payment basis by sending a request to the Director, National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources (formerly PDBC), Pox Bag No. 2491, H.A. Farm Post Bellary Road, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560024. Price list is available at Bureau's web site <u>http://www.nbair.res.in</u>. E-mail: <u>nbaii.icar@gmail.com / nbair@icar.gov.in</u>.

Working conditions: Preferably $27 \pm 1^{\circ}$ C, $80 \pm 5 \%$ RH

Replications: Three

Dry weight of leaves: Take fresh weight of 10 leaflets/genotype. Oven dry at 50 0 C for 15 minutes and weigh. Use this relation between fresh and dry weight of leaves for calculating **Fi** (i.e. food ingested).

Dry weight of larvae: Take fresh weight of twenty 3^{rd} instar *S. litura* larvae. Oven dry at 50 °C for 15 minutes and weigh. Use this relation between fresh and dry weight of larvae for calculating **Wg** (i.e. weight gain by larvae).

Dry weight of frass: Collect frass from each individual petri plate. Oven dry at 50 $^{\circ}$ C for 15 minutes and weigh. Use the frass dry weight for calculating **Wf**.

Antibiosis Studies:

Release FIVE 3^{rd} instar, pre-weighed larvae in petri plates and provide pre-weighed leaves of soybean genotypes. After every 24 hr, remove the left over leaves and frass from the petri plates, oven dry them at 50 $^{\circ}$ C for 15 minutes and weigh. Record the larval weight daily. Record the larval mortality, if any. Continue this process up to pupation. Record larval duration in days. Observe the pupae and report if there is any deformity. Record pupal duration in days. Place the pupae (genotype and replication wise separately) in oviposition jars, observe adult emergence and report deformities in adults, if any.

Antixenosis Studies:

Place one pre weighed leaf (or a portion of leaf) of all the genotypes in circular manner in a petri plate having thin thermocol sheet at the base. Fix all the leaves with pin to ensure that they do not touch each other and are not displaced. Release TEN 3^{rd} instar *S. litura* larvae at the centre of petri plate. After 8 hrs, remove the left over leaves of all the genotypes, oven dry at 50 $^{\circ}$ C for 15 minutes and weigh. Calculate the weight of leaves eaten by larvae for all the genotypes. Use the fresh and dry weight relationship as described above. Maintain 5 replications in the experiment. Calculate the **Preference Index (C)** and classify the genotypes as follows:

C value	Antixenosis response
0.10 to 0.25	Extreme antixenosis
0.26 to 0.50	Strong antixenosis
0.51 to 0.75	Moderate antixenosis
0.76 to 0.99	Slight antixenosis
1.00 or > 1.00	Preferred host

References:

Brewer F D and E G King. 1978. Effects of parasitization by a tachinid, *Lixophaga diatraeae*, on the growth and food consumption of sugarcane borer larvae. *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am.*, **71**: 19-22.

Jacob D and Chippendale G M. 1971. Growth and Development of the southwestern corn borer, *Diatraea grandiosella* on a meridic diet. *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am.*, **64**: 485-488.

Kogan, M and Goeden, RD. 19 70. The host plant range of *Lema trilineata daturaphila* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). Ann. Entom. Soc. Amer., **63**(4):1175-1180.

Waldbauer G P. 1968. The consumption and utilization of food by insects. *Adv. Insect Physiol.*, **5**: 229-288.

ENT 4.	Field screening of IV	T entries for	[•] resistance to	o major insect-pests
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Centres	: Palampur, Delhi, Pantnagar, Ludhiana, Sehore, Parbhani, Kota, Amravati,
	Dharwad, Imphal, Raipur, Bidar
Treatment	: Test entries as per breeding programme with respective checks
Replications	: Two
Design	: RBD
Plot size	: 3 rows of 3 m length each
Observations	: On major insects as mentioned above + Grain yield (kg/ha). For defoliators,
	entries should be rated based on defoliation ALSO in a separate column as per
	the procedure given in Ent. 1.

<u>NOTE</u>: *PI* (*Plant Breeding*), *IISR*, *Indore will arrange to send 200 g seed of each IVT entry to each entomologist / centre separately*.

AICRPS method of Categorization:

HR	=	values $<$ mean $-$ CD at 1%.
R	=	values between mean – CD at 1% & mean – CD at 5%.
MR	=	values between mean – CD at 5% & mean
LR	=	values between mean & mean + CD at 5%
S	=	values between mean + CD at 5% and mean + CD at 1%
HS	=	values > mean + CD at 1% .

NOTE: Centres must retain all IVT entries for further use in AVT next year.

ENT 5: Evaluation of germplasm lines at hot spots for resistance against major insect-pests

Hot spots	Major insect-pests
Imphal	Bihar Hairy Caterpillar, other defoliators, Aphids
Ludhiana	White fly / YMV
Sehore	Stem fly, defoliators, girdle beetle
Kota	Defoliators, girdle beetle
Dharwad	Defoliators, pod borers
Indore	Stem fly, defoliators

No. of lines	: As supplied to each of the above centers by PI, Plant Breeding, IISR, Indore
Plot size	: Single row of 3 m length (Non-replicated)
Observations	: On insects as specified above at peak incidence / infestation and grain yield.
	Date of observation and crop age should be mentioned in the report. Screening
	procedure should be same as in case of IVT and AVT entries.

<u>NOTE</u>: One row of susceptible check variety (preferably JS 335) should be planted after every 5 germplasm lines.

<u>NOTE</u>: Centres must retain all germplasm lines for further use.

ENT 6: Evaluation of promising genotypes for resistance against major insect-pests

Centers	: Imphal, Ludhiana, Sehore, Kota, Dharwad, Indore
Design	: RBD
Replications	: Two
Plot size	: Three rows of 3 m length
Treatments	: Following IVT, AVT and Germplasm lines found promising during kharif-2018

From Germplasm 2018: AMS 108, AMSS 34, EC 347464, EC 113778, EC 232019, Harder, JS 20-41, JS 20-48, JS 20-50, JS 20-51, JS 20-53, JS 20-55, JS 20-59, JS 20-61, JS 20-86, MAUS 142, PS 1423, SQL 31, SQL 32, and SQL 37 = **20**

From IVT-2018: RSC 11-17, KDS 1009, JS 21-71, NRC 146, RVS 2011-10 = **05 From AVT-2018**: AMS 2014-1, DSb 34, RSC 10-70, SL 1072, MACS 1493, PS 1572, AMS-MB 5-18, DSb 32, NRC 127, DSb 28-03, RVS 2007-6 = **11**

ENT 7: Management of major defoliators using microbial agents

Centers : Imphal, Amravati, Parbhani

Treatment		Dose	Formulation ml/l water
1.	Beauveria bassiana	1 kg/ha	1 g/l
2.	Metarhizium anisopliae	2 kg/ha	4 g/l
3.	Nomurea rileyi	2 kg/ha	4 g/l
4.	Bacillus thuringiensis commercial	1 kg/ha	1 g/l
5.	Untreated check	-	-

Variety : One susceptible variety

Treatment	: Five (5)	
Replications	: Four (4)	

Design : RBD

Plot size : 6 rows of 3 m length each

Observations : On species wise major defoliators/m row at 3 places/plot on 1 DBT, 3 and 7 DAT, per cent defoliation, Grain yield (to be reported in kg/ha)

No. of sprays : Three (3) Sprays : 1^{st} : 15 to 20 DAG; 2^{nd} : 35-40 DAG; 3^{rd} : 55-60 DAG or coinciding with incidence of major insects.

Note: Above microbial agents should be procured from PCI Ltd.

ENT 8: Integrated management of root rot complex and stem borers of soybean

Centers : Amravati, Dharwad, Jabalpur, Pantnagar and Palampur

<u>Note:</u> Trail will be laid out by the pathologists and entomological observations will be made by entomologist as detailed in pathology technical programme.

Instructions to Soybean Entomologists for uniformity in conduct of trials and reporting of data

- 1. Weather data of entire crop season should be supplied with trial data.
- 2. **Survey**: Mention variety name, DOS, DOG and dates of observations. Data on major and minor insects should be submitted in the **format** given in Summary Tables of Experiments. In case of defoliators, <u>larval population and extent of defoliation (%)</u> at flowering and at peak incidence should be given. Observations on BCAs, both in field as well as under lab conditions should be reported. Associate with Agronomists for Field surveys and report insect situation in the region.
- 3. Screening: While reporting screening data of AVT entries, sort the test entries in alphabetical order followed by zonal checks as given in Technical Programme. Previous years' resistant entries should also be sorted alphabetically **but** should appear after zonal checks. Use all zonal checks also and indicate them with (C). Transformed values and the resistance categories may be given in the same column below the original values. In case of defoliators, <u>larval population and extent of defoliation (%)</u> should be reported.
- 4. Seeds of all IVT entries should be <u>retained</u>, so that they can be used next year if some of them get promoted to AVT or found resistant to insect(s).
- 5. **Summary**: A brief summary of results may be given for each trial. Please try to analyze the results critically and give your valuable interpretations. In case of unexpected results, please try to find out the possible reasons.
- 6. For lab experiment (ENT. 3) on "*Identification of defoliator resistant soybean genotypes*": Take timely action for procurement of *Spodoptera litura* pupae or egg masses from NBAIR, Bangalore (if required).

(D) TECHNICAL PROGRAMME OF MICROBIOLOGY FOR 2019

MB 1/16: Isolation and functional characterization of selected rhizobia/rhizobacteria for developing inoculants to mitigate abiotic stress in soybean

Centre: Pantnagar, Delhi, Indore, Raipur, Ludhiana, Dharwad

Traits: ACC deaminase, PEG tolerance (upto 25% PEG), Catalase, Superoxide dismutase, IAA under *in vitro*. Selected PEG tolerant isolates will be evaluated for the above functional traits.

Isolation: Fluorescent pseudomonads and rhizobia will be isolated from rhizosphere soil and nodules respectively using specific media (KB, YEMA). The colonies exhibiting fluorescence under UV light would be isolated using Kings B media for the further investigations.

MB2a/18: Evaluation of promising soybean rhizobia for conferring drought tolerance in soybean under pot conditions (Ludhiana, Delhi, Pantnagar, Indore, Sehore, Raipur and Dharwad)

This trial would be conducted in unsterilized soil in pots. Following treatments will be tested-

Treatments: 8 (4×2)

- 1. Un-inoculated control
- 2. Local rhizobial strain
- 3. B. daqingense
- 4. B.liaoningense

Stress level

- 1. No moisture stress
- 2. Stress at R5 stage for 10 days (by stopping irrigation) or until plants started showing wilting symptoms whichever is earlier

Design: Factorial CRD (4×2); **Replications** 6

Observations:

After stress (7-10 days of imposing stress treatments at R5 stage)

- 1. Nodule dry weight
- 2. Leghaemoglobin in nodules
- 3. Relative water content
- 4. Chlorophyll content and proline in leaves
- 5. Shoot and root dry weight
- 6. N and P uptake in roots and shoots

At harvest

- 7. N and P uptake in grains
- 8. Grain yield

Note: The sampling will be done before irrigation (after stress treatment at R5 stage).

Cultures for *B. daqingense* and *B.liaoningense* and protocol of proline and chlorophyll estimation in leaves will be supplied by Indore centre

MB 3/14: Field evaluation of AMF and *Paenibacillus polymyxa* microbial combination at farmer's field

Centres: Delhi, Indore, Pantnagar, Sehore, Raipur, Ludhiana and Dharwad Latest released soybean variety of that centre

Locations: 6 (six centers) **Plot size:** one acre

Treatments: 02

- 1. Paenibacillus polymyxa (HKA 15)+AMF consortia at 75% RDF
- 2. Farmers practice

Observations:

- 1. Nodule number, nodule dry weight at 50 % flowering stage
- 2. Grain yield and B:C ratio

Note:

- 1. Seed (cultivar of the region) should be procured by the conducting centre
- 3. The cultures will be supplied by the Indore centre (AMF) and IARI centre (*Paenibacillus polymyxa* (HKA 15).
- 4. Soil N and P has to be tested before demonstrating the trial.
- 5. Follow the farmers practice prevailing in that area in both the treatments

MB 4/13: Nodulation ability of AVT-II entries of respective centres

Centres: Pantnagar, Delhi, Indore, Sehore, Ludhiana and Raipur

Zone	Entries
NHZ	
NPZ	
NEHZ	
EZ	
CZ	
SZ	

Experimental design and replication: As per breeder's trial (Either take samples, whole plants with intact roots and soils, from breeder trials in triplicates or procure seeds from breeders to conduct trial separately in which case each entry should have 3 replications).

Observations:

- 1. Nodule number and nodule dry weight
- 2. Leghaemoglobin content in nodules at 50 % flowering stage.

MB 5/15: Evaluation of Bradyrhizobial strains and their interactive effect on soybean varieties under elevated CO₂ and/temperature conditions (OTC)-Only at Dharwad centre

Treatments:

Inoculations: 04 (three rhizobial strains (one each from south, central India (Indore strain) and north (IARI strain) and one uninoculated)

Varieties: 4 (Dsb-23-2, Dsb-21, JS 95-60, JS 335)

- 1. Elevated CO_2 (550 ppm)
- 2. Elevated Temp ($+2^{\circ}C$ over ambient)
- 3. 1+2
- 4. Ambient CO_2 & temperature
- 5. Reference ring

Observations:

- 1. Nodule number, nodule dry weight at 50 % flowering stage
- 2. Plant biomass and N content and chlorophyll in shoots and soil dehydrogenase activity (µg TPF/hr/g soil) in rhizosphere soils at 50% flowering stage.
- 3. PLFA profile and biomass in rhizosphere soil (soil samples to be drawn at pod filling stage, stored at -20 degrees Celsius until used and sent to ICAR-IISR, Indore for analysis)

(E)TECHNICAL PROGRAMME OF PLANT PATHOLOGY FOR 2019

PP-1 Survey and surveillance for soybean diseases

Centres: Almora, Amravati, Dharwad, Jabalpur, Jorhat, Kasbe Digraj, Medziphema Pantnagar, Palampur, Ranchi and Sehore

Note:

- 1. Disease score 0-9, and procedure given for calculating infection index (I.I.) at Appendix VII, pages 57-59 of "Technical Programme 2009-10" should strictly be followed.
- 2. Date of the appearance of disease and period of its rapid spread should be mentioned.
- 3. Previous crops to be recorded before soybean cropping.
- 4. Probable yield loss due to disease in the region should also be mentioned based on survey.
- 5. Pathogen of every disease should clearly be spelt out. Name and abbreviated form of diseases as given in page no. 35 of "Technical Programme 2009-10" should uniformly be followed.
- 6. Plant protection measures used by farmers to be recorded.
- 7. In case of viral diseases weed and insect population around the field and weather factors to be recorded.

PP-2: Trap nursery trial for disease incidence

Centr	res :	Almora, Am	ravati, Dharwac	l, Delhi, Indore,	Jabalpur,	Jorhat,
		Medziphema,	Pantnagar, Pala	mpur and Sehore		
Plot si	ize :	Three rows of	f 3 m length			
Desig	n :	R.B.D.				
Replic	cations	: Two				
Treat	ments :	Varieties liste	d below			
1. JS	5 97-52	2. JS 95-60	3. JS 72-280	4. RKS 18		
5. Pl	K 262	6. PK 472	7. MACS 58	8. JS 93-05		
9. Pi	unjab 1	10. Bragg	11. Monetta	12. KHSb 2		
13. N	RC 7	14. VLS 58	15. JS 335	16. Shivalik		

Observations:

- 1. For root rot diseases exact value of % mortality should be mentioned. Additionally, % mortality should also be reflected in terms of 0-9 score to calculate infection index (I.I.) as mentioned at page 58 (Appendix VII, "Technical Programme 2008-09).
- 2. For diseases (foliar, cotyledonary spot (CS), PSS and viral diseases), scoring should be made in 9 scale as given in page 57; IB, C and D. Infection index should also be calculated. For foliar diseases observation is to be made on 10 plants/plot selected at random ignoring top 3 leaves.
- 3. Pathogen of every disease should clearly be spelt out.
- 4. Observations of important diseases will be recorded at initiation and at weekly interval.
- 5. To correlate with weather parameters and develop correlation coefficient and regression equations for various observed diseases.

PP-3: Evaluation of breeding materials for resistant donor(s).

Centres: Almora, Amravati, Dharwad, Delhi, Indore, Jabalpur, Jorhat, Kasbe Digraj, Kota, Ludhiana, Medziphema, Pantnagar, Palampur, Raipur Sehore and UgarKhurd(Glasshouse screening of AVT II entries for rust through artificial inoculation will be taken up at Dharwad center).
a. IVT -Non replicated 2 rows each x 5 m.
b. AVT-I
c. AVT-II
For b & c - Replicated 2 rows x 3 m (2 replications) under RBD.

Note 1: Seeds for the IVT trial will be supplied by the ICAR-IISR, Indore

- **Note 2:** All the centres will evaluate the AVT-I & II entries of **all the zones**. Seeds of previous year IVT and AVT I can be utilized.
- **Note 3:** AVT II entries will be evaluated under artificially inoculated conditions/hot spot locations for centre specific diseases as given below:

S.N.	Centre	Disease (s)
1.	RVSKVV, Sehore	TLS, ALS YMV and CR
2.	GBPU&T, Pantnagar	RAB and YMV
3.	VPKAS, Almora	FLS
4.	UAS, Dharwad	Rust CLS/PSS and PB(Ct)
5.	K.Digraj	Rust, PB(Ct)
6.	JNKVV, Jabalpur	CR, YMV and RAB
7.	AAU,Jorhat	Coll R,PB(Ct)
8.	IGKVV, Raipur	IBB, PB(Ct)
9.	CSKHPKVV, Palampur	PB(Ct) and FLS
10.	Medziphema	Rust, PB(Ct), RAB
11.	Ludhiana	YMV, SMV
12.	UgarKhurd	Rust, CLS/PSS and PB(Ct)
13.	Dholi	YMV
14.	Amravati	CR and YMV
15.	Delhi	YMV and BND
16.	Indore	PB(Ct), CR and SMV

Note 4: Pathologists should include susceptible checks for each disease as given below. However, more than one susceptible check should be used for each disease and their name should be mentioned. In case of breeder's checks, use only zonal checks of your zone.

Disease	Susceptible checks	Breeder's checks
FLS	Shivalik/VLS 58/VLS 2	Breeders checks
Rust, YMV, Coll R & TLS	JS 335, JS 93-05	of respective
BP and CR	Punjab 1, MAUS 47	zones
SMV	JS 75-46, JS 335	
MLS and ALS	JS 72-44, JS 335	
RAB and RRR	Punjab 1/Bragg	

Anth/PB(Ct.)	Bragg, JS335	
IBB	NRC 37	
CLS/PSS	JS 335, VLS 58	
BS	JS 93-05, JS 335	

Note 5: For IVT, AVT-I and AVT II, after every five entries one row of susceptible checks should be planted. The disease reaction should be given on 0-9 scale only. Classify the entries based on 0-9 scale. For virus disease (s) screening follow instruction given in note 9.

PP-4: Performance of the previous year's resistant entries

	Centres	Diseases
1.	RVSKVV, Sehore	TLS, PB(Ct) and CR
2.	GBPUA&T, Pantnagar	RAB and YMV
3.	VPKAS, Almora	FLS
4.	UAS, Dharwad	Rust and PSS
5.	JNKVV, Jabalpur	CR, YMV and RAB
6.	Ugarkhurd	Rust & Pod blight
7.	IGKV, Raipur	IBB and PB(Ct)
8.	Amravati	CR and YMV
9.	Palampur	FLS & PB (Ct)
10.	Ludhiana	YMV
11.	K. Digraj	Rust and PB(Ct)

Plot size should be maintained uniformly as 3 rows of 3 meter length at all centers (non replicated). The disease reaction should be given on 0-9 scale only. Classify the entries based on 0-9 scale. Each centre will identify AR or HR entries (MR, where AR or HR entries is not available) for the diseases as given above and maintain nursery under inoculated conditions. Each year variety identified as AR or HR in PP 3 (a,b,c) and germplasm trial material will be added to this nursery. Entry should be rejected after showing susceptibility with year of testing. {Note 6 : Year of testing of the entry must be shown in bracket with the entry. The exchange of resistant material for YMV, PB(Ct), Rust, FLS, RAB and CR be taken up among the centers with intimation to PI (Plant Pathology)}

PP 5: Evaluation of germplasm lines for identification of multiple disease resistant sources

Centers: Dharwad (Rust, PSS, PB(Ct)), Jabalpur (YMV, CR, RAB), Indore (PB(Ct), SMV,CR) Palampur (FLS, PB(Ct), BS), Pantnagar (YMV, RAB and PB(Ct))

Design: Augmented (2 lines x 3 m)

No. of germplasm: 50

Observations: The disease reaction should be given on 0-9 scale only. Classify the entries based on 0-9 scale.

Note 7: Seeds will be supplied from Germplasm Centre of ICAR-IISR, Indore

PP 6/ENT 8: (2019): Integrated management of the root rot complex and stem borers of soybean

Locations: Dharwad(Ugarkhurd), Amravati, Jabalpur, Pantnagar and Palampur

Objective: To develop integrated pest and disease management strategies against root rot and stem borer in soybean

Variety: JS 335

Design: RBD

Plot size: 5 rows of 3 mt length

Replications: Three

Treatment Details:

Treatments	Chemicals	Formulation	Dosage (g/ml/kg
			seea)
T ₁	Seed treatment (ST) with Carboxin + Thiram	75 % WP	3
T ₂	ST with Trifloxystrobin + Penflufen	240 FS	1
T ₃	ST with Thiophanate methyl + Pyroclostrobin	500 FS	2
T_4	ST with Trichoderma harzianum	-	10
T ₅	ST with Thiomethoxam	600 FS	2
T ₆	T1 +T5		3+2
T ₇	T2 + T5	-	1+2
T ₈	T3 +T5		2+2
T ₉	T4+ T5		10+2
T ₁₀	Untreated control		

Note 8: Spraying with chlorantroniprole 0.2ml/L at 15 and 35 DAS and Propiconazole 1ml/L at 35 & 45 DAS for treatment T1 to T9.

Observations to be recorded: (1) % Field Stand, (2) % Root rot incidence, (3) % Stem tunneling, (4) % Girdling, (5) Plant ht (cm), (6) No. of branches per plant, (7) No. of pods per plant, (8) 100 seed weight (g), (9) Seed yield(q/ha)

<u>Note 9 : Methodology for recording virus disease severity.</u> Scale for classifying reaction of viral diseases under field conditions.

- a. The percent disease incidence (percentage of number of infected plants over total number of plants in a given accession) and disease severity (number of leaves having symptom over total number of leaves in a single plant and averaged from 10 such plants).
- b. Based on the disease severity, symptom severity grades, designated with numerical values of 0-4 and a scale of response value (0-1) corresponding to such grades, the coefficient of infection (CI) will be calculated by multiplying the percent disease

incidence to	the	response	value	assigned	for	each	severity	grade	following	standard
methodology										

<u>c.</u>				
Symptoms	Severity grade	Response value ^b	Coefficient of infection (CI) ^a	Disease reaction
Symptoms absent	0	0	0-4	Highly resistant
Very mild symptoms upto 25% leaves	1	0.25	5-9	Resistant
Appearance of symptoms in 26-50% leaves	2	0.50	10-19	Moderately resistant
Appearance of symptoms in 51-75% leaves	3	0.75	20-39	Moderately susceptible
Severe disease infection in symptoms (>75% leaves)	4	1.00	40-69	Susceptible
			70-100	Highly susceptible

^a CI ¹/₄ Percent disease incidence (any value between 0 and 100) _ Response value.

^b Response value is based on disease severity which is calculated on the basis of number of leaves showing symptoms in a single plant, not based on the types of symptoms or area covered by the symptoms.

(Singh, A.K. and Singh K.P., 2000, Screening for disease incidence of YVMV in Okra treated with gamma rays and EMS. *Veg. Sci.*, 27:72-75).

(F) TECHNICAL PROGRAMME OF FOOD PROCESSING AND VALUE ADDITION OF SOYBEAN FOR 2019

Programme1: To develop nutraceutical/functional food from fermented soybean

Varieties:

- 1) Small seeded (local)
- 2) JS-335

Biochemical analysis:

- **1.** TPC
- 2. Total Protein

Programme 2: Effect of different soybean varieties on quality of soymilk production

Varieties:

- 1) NRC-132 (Lypoxygenase 2 free)
- 2) JS-335
- 3) Local variety

Biochemical analysis:

- 1. Lypoxygenase
- 2. Protein
- 3. Fat

Programme 3: Formulation and development of soy okara (wet) cookies by blending with different levels of black scented rice flour

Varieties:

1) JS-355

Observation to be taken:

- 1) Protein
- 2) Fat
- 3) Moisture
- 4) Sensory analysis
- 5) Cost benefit ratio

द. परिशिष्ट

D. APPENDICES

Proceedings of Varietal Identification Committee (VIC) Meeting held on 16th March, 2019 during 49thAnnual Group Meet of AICRP on Soybean at Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi

A meeting of Varietal Identification Committee of AICRP on Soybean was held under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.K. Chakrabarty, Asstt. Director General (O&P), ICAR, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi on 16th March, 2019 at Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi. Dr V. S. Bhatia, Director ICAR-IISR, Indore was the Member Secretary of the Varietal Identification Committee. Following members were present:

- 1. Dr. P.K. Chakrabarty, Asstt. Director General (O&P), ICAR, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi
- 2. Dr. D.N. Singh, Director of Research, Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi (Jharkhand)
- **3.** Shri D.N. Pathak, Executive Director, The Soybean Processors Association of India (SOPA), Scheme No.53, Near Malviya Nagar, A.B. Road, Indore-452008 (M.P.)
- 4. Dr. Jagdish Kumar, Vice President (R&D) Ruchi Hi-Rich Seeds Pvt. Ltd., 101, The Horizon, 11//5, South Tukoganj, Nath Mandir Road, Indore-452001 (M.P.)
- 5. Dr. A.K. Singh, Head, ICAR-Research Complex for Eastern Region, Ranchi
- **6.** Dr. V.S. Bhatia, Director, ICAR-Indian Institute of Soybean Research, Indore (M.P.)
- 7. Dr. Sanjay Gupta, Principal Investigator (Plant Breeding), ICAR-Indian Institute of Soybean Research, Indore
- **8.** Dr. A.N. Sharma, Scientist I/c AICRPS and Principal Investigator (Entomology), ICARó Indian Institute of Soybean Research, Indore
- 9. Dr. S.D. Billore, Principal Investigator (Agronomy), ICAR ó Indian Institute of Soybean Research, Indore
- **10.** Dr. M. P. Sharma, Principal Investigator (Microbiology), ICARó Indian Institute of Soybean Research, Indore
- **11.** Dr. Shamarao Jahagirdar, Principal Investigator (Plant Pathology), University of Agricultural Science, Main Agriculture Research Station, Dharwad

Varietal identification committee considered 9 proposals for identification of varieties. Following recommendations were made.

- 1. SL 1104: The entry has been evaluated for 3 years in AICRPS and has shown 17% yield superiority (2381 Kg/ha) over the best check PS 1347. It is highly Resistant for Pod blight & YMV and has shown strong Antixenosis against *S. litura*. It has higher nodules, nodule biomass and leghaemoglobin content in nodules over the check (PS 1347). SL 1104 has been identified for North Plain Zone for release in the states of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh (except Bundelkhand region of UP) and Delhi.
- 2. DS 3106: The candidate variety DS 3106 was considered for identification in North Plain Zone. Based on its inconsistent performance in breeding and agronomic trials and only 4.2% yield superiority over the best check PS 1347 the candidate entry was not identified for release.
- 3. DSb 32: The candidate variety DSb 32 was considered for identification in North Eastern Hill Zone. DSb 32 has been tested for 3 years in AICRP trials and shown 21.5 % yield superiority (1917 kg/ha) over the best check RKS 18 and has maintained its yield superiority status in agronomic trials also. The entry is highly resistant to rust & MR to PB(Ct) and has shown multiple insect resistance. DSb 32 has been identified for release to cultivate in the states of Assam and North Eastern States.
- 4. RSC 10-71: The candidate variety was considered for identification in North Eastern Hill and Eastern Zones. It has shown yield superiority of 16.7% (1842 kg/ha) in North Eastern Hill Zone and 15.5% yield superiority in Eastern Zone (1899 kg/ha) over the respective best checks. However, its performance was inconsistent in North Eastern Hill Zone and its reaction to pod blight was not confirmed in Eastern Zone. The committee has recommended for its revaluation in North Eastern Hill Zone. The committee has also recommended to ensure resistance to pod blight in Eastern Zone through artificial inoculation before submitting proposal for notification in the states of West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa.
- 5. RSC 10-52: The entry was considered for its identification in Eastern Zone and Central Zone. It has yield superiority of 13% (1858 kg/ha) over the best check in Eastern Zone and 8.9% (2054 kg/ha) in Central Zone. The entry has shown antibiosis against insects and resistance to Charcoal rot in Central Zone. RSC 10-52 has been identified for release for cultivation in states of Madhya Pradesh, Bundelkhand region of UP, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Marathwada and Vidarbh region of Maharashtra. However, its performance for pod blight has to be confirmed through artificial inoculation in Eastern Zone before submission of notification proposal for notification in the states of West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa.

- 6. MACS 1520: The candidate variety was considered for its identification in Central Zone. MACS 1520 has shown yield superiority (2208 Kg/ha) of 17.1% over the best check. It is resistant to Charcoal Rot and shows slight Antixenosis against *S. Litura*. Entry MACS 1520 has higher nodulation and leghaemoglobin content in nodules. MACS 1520 has been identified for release to cultivate in states of Madhya Pradesh, Bundelkhand region of UP, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Marathwada and Vidarbh region of Maharashtra.
- 7. AMS-MB5-18: The candidate variety was considered for its identification in Central Zone. The entry has yielded 8.5% higher (2044 kg/ha) than check variety NRC 86 in breeding trials. It is highly resistant to Charcoal Rot, shows multiple insect resistance and has slight antixenosis against *S. litura*. Entry AMS MB 5-18 has higher nodulation and leghaemoglobin content in nodules than check variety NRC 86. AMS-MB5-18 is identified for release for cultivation in states of Madhya Pradesh, Bundelkhand region of UP, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Marathwada and Vidarbh region of Maharashtra.

(P.K. Chakrabarty) Assistant Director General (O&P) ICAR, New Delhi

<u>Appendix-II</u>

MONITORING TEAMS FOR KHARIF 2019

<u>Team 1</u>

Centres: Delhi, Ludhiana, Palampur and Srinagar

Dr Sanjay Gupta, PI-Plant Breeding, IISR, Indore-Team Leader Dr MP Sharma, PI-Microbiology, IISR, Indore

<u>Team 2</u>

<u>Centres</u>: Pantnagar, Almora and Majhera

Dr SR Ramgiry, Soybean Breeder, CoA, Sehore-Team Leader Dr Anirban Roy, Soybean Pathologist, IARI, New Delhi

<u>Team 3</u>

<u>Centres</u>: Kota, Morena, Sehore and Jabalpur

Dr SP Mehtre, Soybean Breeder, MAU, Parbhani-Team Leader Dr Laxman Singh Rajput, Soybean Pathologist, IISR, Indore

<u>Team 4</u>

<u>Centres</u>: Amravati, Nagpur, Raipur and Ranchi Dr Kamendra Singh, Soybean Breeder, GBPUAT, Pantnagar- Team Leader Dr Arvind Kumar, Soybean Agronomist, BAU, Ranchi

<u>Team 5</u>

Centres: Parbhani, Amreli, Anand and Bhavnagar

Dr Manoj Srivastava, Soybean Breeder, JNKVV, Jabalpur -Team Leader Dr R Channakeshava, Soybean Entomologist, UAS, Dharwad

<u>Team 6</u>

Centres: Sangli, Ugar Khurd and Adilabad

Dr Giriraj Kumawat, IISR, Indore - Team Leader Dr PK Amrate, JNKVV, Jabalpur,

<u>Team 7</u>

<u>Centres</u>: Pune, Dharwad and Bangalore

Dr Onkarappa T, Soybean Breeder, UAS Bangaluru-Team Leader Dr Rakesh Verma, Soybean Agronomist, IISR, Indore

<u>Team 8</u>

Centres: Jorhat, Imphal, Medziphema and Umiam (Barapani)

Dr AN Sharma, PI-Entomology-Team Leader Dr SD Billore, PI-Agronomy, IISR, Indore

Note:

1. Monitoring teams shall use the proforma given in Appendix-III for monitoring report.

2. Monitoring teams should also monitor and report the sponsored field agrochemical testing trials, if any.

MONITORING PROFORMA-2018

Centre					
Date of monitoring					
Weather conditions	Onset of	Sowing		Rainfall	
	monsoon	commenced on	Distribution	Total till date	Rainy days
	on				

1. Evaluation of AICRPS Trials

Discipline	No. of trials allotted	No. of trials conducted	General maintenance	Specific comments of team
1. Plant breeding				
2. Agronomy				
3. Entomology				
4. Plant pathology				
5. Microbiology				
6. Food Technology				

1.1 Discipline-wise evaluation

1.1.1 Name of discipline

Trial / experiment	Crop stage	Conducted as per technical programme or any deviation ?	Specific comments of team

Sponsored / Station trials, if any	Objective(s)	Specific comments of team

2. Information on Germplasm

Total germplasm collection í í í í í í í í .. Number of germplasm acquired during the year í í í í ..

Germplasm received and used:

Donor centre	No. of lines	Traits	No. of accession used in breeding programme (trait-wise)	Specific comments of team

3. Information on Crosses made:

Parents	Traits	No. of pollinations	Specific comments of team
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4. Information on Generation Advancement:

Number of advanced generation received from various centres (centre-wise) : í í í í í Generation advanced at the centre:

Generation	No of crosses	No. of population	Trait	Specific comments of team

5. Seed Production Programme:

Breeder seed							
Variety	Target (q)	Area sown (ha)	Date of sowing	Expected production	Crop stage	Specific comments of team	

Nucleus seed						
Variety stage I /stage II	Target (q)	Area sown (ha)	Date of sowing	Expected production	Crop stage	Specific comments of team

6. Front Line Demonstrations:

	FLD allotted	Number of FLD conducted	Number of FLD visited	General condition of FLDs	Specific comments of team
Full package					

7. For regular centres:

Manpower: Sanctioned:

In position:

Financial: AUC Status -

8. Overall Specific comments of the monitoring team about the performance of the centre

AICRPS I/c

Monitoring team members

Uniform method of disease rating

Point scale (0 to 9) divided into 6 categories should be followed. General interpretation of the scale is as follows:

- 0 = Absolutely resistant
- 1 = Highly resistant
- 3 = Moderately resistant
- 5 = Moderately susceptible
- 7 = Susceptible
- 9 = Highly susceptible

Rating scales for different diseases

<i>I</i> . (A)	Fungal/Bacterial diseases Charcoal rot/Collar rot/Rhizoctonia rot				
	Rating	Description			
	0	No mortality			
	1	1% mortality			
	3	1.1 to 10% mortality			
	5	10.1-25% mortality			
	7	25.1-50% mortality			
	9	more then 50% mortality			

(B) Bacterial pustule/Rhizoctonia aerial blight/Cercospora leaf spot/Alternaria leaf spot/rust/Myrothecium leaf spot/Target leaf spot/Frogeye leaf spot

Rating	Description
0	No lesions/spots
1	1% leaf area covered with lesions/spots
3	1.1-10% leaf area covered with lesions/spots, no spots on stem.
5	10.1-25% of the leaf area covered, no defoliation; little damage.
7	25.1-50% leaf area covered; some leaves drop; death of a Few plants; damage conspicuous.
9	More than 50% area covered, lesions/spot very common on All plants, defoliation common; death of plants common; Damage more than 50%.

(C) Cotyledonary spot/Purple seed stain/ Pod blight

U	
0	No lesions/spots/discoloration
1	1% area covered with lesions/spots/discoloration
3	1.1-10% area covered with lesions/spots/discoloration
5	10.1-25% area covered with lesions/spots/discoloration
7	25.1-50% area covered with lesions/spots/discoloration
9	More than 50% area covered with lesions/spots/discoloration

Description (cotyledon/ seed area covered)

II. Viral diseases

Rating

Yellow mosaic/ Indian bud blight/Green or soybean mosaic

Rating	Description
0	No symptoms on any plant
1	Yellow mottle or necrotic mottle in up to 1% plants
3	Yellow mottle or necrotic mottle in traces on 1.1-10% plants
5	Necrotic mottle/mild mottle/ Mild symptoms; 10.1-25% plants; no reduction in plant growth; no yield loss.
7	Yellow mottle symptoms not covering the whole leaf lamina on 25.1-50% plants; reduction in leaf and plant growth.
9	Yellow mottle symptoms on more than 50% plants; severe reduction in leaf and plant growth as well as pod formation and death of plant.

Calculation of Percent Disease Index (PDI)

The above rating scales or grades are utilized for the calculation of PDI using the following formula of wheeler.

	Sum o	of indivi	dual rat	ing		100
Percent disease index (PDI) =	= No. of		avomin	X - ad N	Maxim	um disaasa rating
Example:	110.01	leaves	Cramm		VIANIII	uni disease rating
F	(Leave	es Grad	es)			
R_1 T_1 P_1	L ₁ -3	L ₃ -1	L ₅ -0	L ₇ -5	L9-7	
(Rep.) (Treat.) (Plant)	L ₂ -5	L ₄ -3	L ₆ -5	L ₈ -7		
(1 x 0) + (1 x 1) + (2 x) (no. of leaves x grade)	3) +	(3 x	5) +	(2 x	7)	
(100
PDI =					X	
10 (total no. of leaves	exami	ned)				9
[0+1+6+15+14]/9 x 11.	11					(max. grade used in the rating scale)

36/9 x 11.11 = 44.44

Similarly calculate PDI for all the ten plants $(R_1 T_1 P_2, R_1 T_1 P_3 \dots R_1 T_1 P_{10})$ and make an average which gives the PDI of the particular treatment in a replication. Calculate similarly for the same treatment in other replications. Then go for statistical analysis after converting the PDI values by arc sine or angular transformations, if, required.

On the basis of PDI, the entry/variety can be classified as follows:

Infective IndexResistant category0= Absolutely resistant (AR)0.01 ó 11.11= Highly resistant (HR)11.12 ó 33.33= Moderately resistant (MR)33.34 ó 55.55= Moderately susceptible (MS)55.56 ó 77.77= Susceptible (S)77.78 ó 100.00= Highly susceptible (HS)

(Test lines with Infective Index rating 0 to 11.11 are considered acceptable for a breeding programme, lines with rating 11.12 to 33.33 are acceptable only in exceptional cases when lines with rating 0 to 11.11 are not available, lines with rating higher than 33.33 are not acceptable).

Scale for classifying reaction of viral diseases under field conditions.

Methodology for recording virus disease severity.

- a. The percent disease incidence (percentage of number of infected plants over total number of plants in a given accession) and disease severity (number of leaves having symptom over total number of leaves in a single plant and averaged from 10 such plants).
- b. Based on the disease severity, symptom severity grades, designated with numerical values of 0-4 and a scale of response value (0-1) corresponding to such grades, the coefficient of infection (CI) will be calculated by multiplying the percent disease incidence to the response value assigned for each severity grade following standard methodology

Symptoms	Severity	Response	Coefficient of	Disease reaction
	grade	value_ ^b	infection (CI) ^a	
Symptoms absent	0	0	0-4	Highly resistant
Very mild symptoms upto				
25% leaves	1	0.25	5-9	Resistant
Appearance of symptoms in				
26-50% leaves	2	0.50	10-19	Moderately resistant
Appearance of symptoms in				
51-75% leaves	3	0.75	20-39	Moderately susceptible
Severe disease infection in				
symptoms (>75% leaves)	4	1.00	40-69	Susceptible
			70-100	Highly susceptible

^a CI ¹/₄ Percent disease incidence (any value between 0 and 100) _ Response value.

^b Response value is based on disease severity which is calculated on the basis of number of leaves showing symptoms in a single plant, not based on the types of symptoms or area covered by the symptoms.

(Singh, A.K. and Singh K.P., 2000, Screening for disease incidence of YVMV in Okra treated with gamma rays and EMS. *Veg. Sci.*, 27:72-75).

ALL INDIA COORDINATED RESEARCH PROJECT ON SOYBEAN (ICAR) 49th ANNUAL GROUP MEETING March 16-18, 2019 at Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, Jharkhand Venue: RAC, Auditorium

AGENDA

16 th March 2019 (Sat	turday)				
09.00-10.00 hrs	REGISTRATION				
10.30 hrs	Malaya Arpan statue of Bhagwan Birsa Munda at RAC entrance				
10.35 hrs	Dignitaries take the seats				
10.36-10.45 hrs	Birsa Kulgeet and ó ICAR Song				
10.46 hrs	Welcome by presenting flowers				
10.47-10.50 hrs	Lighting of Lamp				
10.51-11.00 hrs	Welcome	Dr. D.N. Singh, Director Research, BAU, Ranchi			
	Chairman	Dr. Parvinder Kaushal			
		Honøble Vice Chancellor, BAU, Ranchi			
11.01-11.25 hrs	Brief Project report	Dr. V.S. Bhatia, Director, ICAR-IISR, Indore			
11.26-11.40 hrs	Remarks by Chief Guest	Dr. P.K. Chakrbarty, ADG (PP&OP), ICAR			
	Release of Publication(s)	· · · · ·			
11.43-12.00 hrs	Remarks by Chairman	Dr. P. Kaushal, Honøble Vice Chancellor,			
		BAU, Ranchi			
12.05-12.09 hrs	Vote of thanks	Dr. Z.A. Haider, BAU, Ranchi			
12.10 hrs	National Anthem				
12.10-12.30 hrs	TEA BREAK				
12.30-13.00 hrs	Research highlights and action ta	ken report by -			
	Dr. V.S. Bhatia, Director, ICAR-	Indian Institute of Soybean Research, Indore			
13.00-14.00 hrs	LUNCH	·			
14.00-16.00 hrs	TECHNICAL SESSION-I-A				
Plant Breeding and	Genetics Resources				
Presentation	& Review of Coordinated Trials	s-Dr. Sanjay Gupta, PI-Plant Breeding			
• Centre-wise	e Presentation for Ongoing programmes.				
Chairman	Dr. P.K. Chakrabarty, ADG (O&P), ICAR, New Delhi				
Co-Chairman	Dr. D.N. Singh, Director Research, BAU, Ranchi				
Rapporteurs	Dr. S.K. Lal, ICAR-IARI, New Delhi				
	Dr. Manoj Srivastava, JNKVV, J	abalpur			
16.00-18.00 hrs	Varietal Identification Committe	e Meeting			
17 th March 2019 (Su	ndav)				
09.00-12.00 hrs	TECHNICAL SESSION-I-B				
(i) Agronomy and Fi	ront Line Demonstrations				
Presentation	and reviews of results of Coordi	nated trials: Dr. SD Billore, PI-Agronomy			
 Presentation 	and review of results of FLD. D	r. S.D. Billore			
Chairman	Dr Raghay Thakur Head Agronomy				
Co-Chairman	Dr (Ms.) Niva Bara Head Extension BAU Ranchi				
Rapporteurs	Dr. Sangshetty Balkunde, UAS, Dharwad				
rupportours	Dr. D.S. Meena, AU, Kota				
(ii) Entomology					
Presentation	and reviews of results of Coordi	nated trials: Dr A.N. Sharma.			
PI-Entomolo	gv	······································			
Chairman	Dr. P.K. Singh, Head. Dept. of E	ntomology, BAU, Ranchi			
Rapporteurs	Dr. Neeta Gaur, GBPUA&T. Par	ntnagar			
TT	Dr. R. Chennakeshava, UAS, Dh	arwad			

(iii) Microbiology						
Presentation	and reviews of results of Coordinated trials: Dr M.P	. Sharma,				
PI-Microbio	logy					
Chairman	Dr. Rakesh Kumar, Professor, Soil Science, BAU, Rai	ichi				
Rapporteurs	Dr. K.P. Raverkar, GBPUA&T, Pantnagar					
(iv) Plant Pathology						
Presentation	and reviews of results of Coordinated trials: Dr. Sha	marao Jahagirdar,				
PI-Plant Pat	hology	8				
Chairman	Dr. N. Kudada, Head, Dept. of Plant Pathology, BAU,	Ranchi				
Rapporteurs	Dr. Pawan K. Amrate, JNKVV, Jabalpur					
	Dr. Laxman Singh Rajput, IISR, Indore					
(v) Food Technology	7					
Presentation	and reviews of results of Coordinated trials: Dr. L. S	Sophia Devi, CAU, Imphal				
Chairman	Dr.(Mrs.) Rekha Sinha, Head, Dept. of Food Technolog	y, BAU, Ranchi				
Rapporteur	Scientist, BAU, Ranchi					
12.00-13.00 hrs	TECHNICAL SESSION-II					
Nucleus and breeder	seed production					
Scenario of breeder se	eed production at various centres- Dr. Mrinal Kuchlan, I	CAR-IISR, Indore				
Formulation of the ce	ntre-wise, variety-wise breeder seed production program	nme as per DAC indent				
Chairman	Dr. V.S. Bhatia, Director, ICAR-IISR, Indore					
Rapporteurs	Dr. Philips Verghese, ARI, Pune					
FF	Dr. Gyanesh Satpute, IISR, Indore					
13.00-14.00 hrs	LUNCH					
14.00-15.00 hrs	Felicitation of retiring Scientist & Annual GBM of So	ciety for Soybean Research and				
	Development					
15.00-18.00 hrs	Concurrent Technical Sessions					
	Formulation of centre-wise Technical Programme of research in each discipline for 2019-					
	20	1				
	1. Crop Improvement (Auditorium, BAU)	- Dr. Nutan Verma				
	2. Crop Production (Dr. R.B. Prasad Hall, GPB)	- Dr. Arvind Kumar Singh				
	3. Crop Protection					
	Pathology (Dean Conference Room)	- Dr. Savita Ekka				
	Entomology (Model Class Room)	- Dr. Rabindra Prasad				
	4 Microbiology (Class Room, Soil Science)	- Dr NC Gunta				
	5 Food Technology (Home Science)	- Smt Bindu				
18 th March 2019 (M	anday)	Shit. Dilitit				
$09\ 00-11\ 30\ brs$	Preparation compilation and typing of proceeding of a	Il technical sessions: and visit to				
09.00 11.50 ms	University Facilities	in technical sessions, and visit to				
11 30-13 30 hrs	DI FNARV SESSION					
Chairman	Dr. P. Kaushal Honghle Vice Chancellor RAU Panchi					
Co-Chairman	Dr. D.N. Singh Director Research BAU Ranchi					
Convener Dr. V.S. Bhatia Director ICAP_IISP_Indore						
Presentation of summ	ary recommendations and highlights of deliberations of	different sessions by Chairman /				
Rapporteurs of differe	ent sessions	anterone sessions by Chairman /				
General discussion	Sessions.					
Chairmana closing R	emarks					
Vote of thanks	Dr A N Sharma Scientist I/c AICRPS & Principal S	cientist (Entomology) ICAR-IISR				
	Indore	creation (Entomology), for ite indit,				
13.00-14.00 hrs	LUNCH BREAK					

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR THE XLIIX ANNUAL GROUP MEETING OF AICRP ON SOYBEAN

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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- 5. Dr. Sanjay Gupta, Principal Scientist (PI-Plant Breeding)
- 6. Dr. M.P. Sharma, Principal Scientist (PI-Microbiology)
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- 11. Dr. Lokesh Meena, Scientist (Entomology)
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- 24. Dr. Ajay Srivastava (Agronomy)
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- 26. Dr. S.K. Mishra , Plant Pathology
- 27. Dr. K.P. Singh (Plant Pathology)
- 28. Dr. Mukesh Kr. Karnawal, SRO (Pl. Breeding)
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- 70. Dr. R.S. Jadhav, Jr. Scientist (Entomology)

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77. Dr. Viren Akbari, Research Scientist

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- 78. DrDr. C. P. Singh, Wheat Research Center, Lokbharti, Village Sanosara, Taluqa Sihor, Dist-Bhavnagar, Gujrat
- 79. Dr. Ashwani Kumar Lokbharti, Village Sanosara, Taluqa Sihor, Dist-Bhavnagar, Gujrat
- 80. Shri J.G. Manjayya, Nuclear Agriculture Division, Bhaba Atomic Research Centre(BARC), Govt.
- 81. Dr. Ramraj Sen, IARI-CORC, Mandsuar
- 82. Dr. A.N. Srivastava, pruincipal Scinetist, Eagle seeds & Biotech
- 83. Dr. Ganjan J. Gora, Breeder, Basant Agrotech, Akola, MS
- 84. Dr.B. Deotale, Head R & D Basant Agrotech, Akola, MS

List of Invitees from Host University-Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi- 834006, ICAR Institute, Agric. Department, Jharkhand

- 85. Dr. Pravinder Kaushal, Vice Chancellor, BAU, Ranchi
- 86. Dr. D.N Singh, Director of Research
- 87. Dr. Jaganaath Oraon, Director Extension Education
- 88. Dr. Z.A. Haider, DRI-cum-Dean-PGS
- 89. Dr. M. Mahto, Dean Forestry
- 90. Dr. Sohan Ram, Associate Director Extension Education
- 91. Dr. Sushil Prasad, Associate Director of Research
- 92. Dr. R. P. Singh, Director, Seed & Farm
- 93. Dr. D.K.Shahi, Chairman, SS&AC
- 94. Dr. Rakesh Sexena, Prof. , SS&AC

- 95. Er. D.K.Russia, Head Agril. Engg.
- 96. Dr. A. Wadood, Chairman, Agril. Phy & Envi. Science.
- 97. Dr.P.K. Singh, Chairman, Entomology
- 98. Dr. M. Chakraborty, Agril. Statics
- 99. Dr. R. Thakur, Dean (Agril.)
- 100. Dr. Niva Bara, Head, Agril. Extn.
- 101. Dr. N. Kudada, Chairman, P.P
- 102. Dr. Rekha Sinha, Head, Home Science
- 103. Dr. Savita Ekka, Asstt. Professor, Deptt of Plant Pathology
- 104. Dr. Niraj Kumar, Asstt. Professor, Jr. Scientist, GPB
- 105. Dr. H.C. Lal, Asstt. Professor Deptt. of Plant Pathology
- 106. Dr. Binay Kumar, Asstt. Professor Deptt. of Entomology
- 107. Dr. Yogendra Prasad, Asstt. Professor, Deptt. of GPB
- 108. Dr. C.S. Singh, Asstt. Professor Deptt. of Agronomy
- 109. Dr. Sheela Barla, Asstt. Professor Deptt. of Agronomy
- 110. Dr. Pramod Rai, Asstt. Professor Deptt. of Agril. Engg.
- 111. Dr. S. Karmakar, Asstt. Professor Deptt. of Agronomy
- 112. Dr. Surya Prakash, Asstt. Professor, Deptt. of GPB
- 113. Dr. Kamleshwar Kumar, Asstt. Professor, Deptt. of GPB
- 114. Dr. Kusmakar Gautam, Asstt. Professor Deptt. of Ext. Edu.
- 115. Dr. (Mrs.) Supriya Supal Surin , Asstt. Professor , Deptt. of GPB
- 116. Dr. Shashi Kiran Tirkey, Asstt. Professor, Deptt. of GPB
- 117. Dr. Varsha Rani, Asstt. Professor, Deptt. of GPB
- 118. Dr. N.C. Gupta, Asstt. Professor Deptt. of Soil Sci.
- 119. Dr. Shashibhushan ,Asstt. Professor Deptt. of Soil Sci.
- 120. Dr. Asha Kumari, Asstt. Professor Deptt. of Soil Sci.
- 121. Dr. Krishna Prasad, Asstt. Professor, Deptt. of GPB
- 122. Dr. Arun Kumar, Asstt. Professor, Deptt. of GPB
- 123. Dr. Ashok Kumar Singh , Asstt. Professor Deptt. of Agronomy
- 124. Dr. Sushil Pandey, Asstt. Professor Deptt. of Agril. Engg.
- 125. Dr. Manoj Kumar Barnwal, Asstt. Professor Deptt. of Plant Pathology
- 126. Dr. C.S. Mahto, Asstt. Professor, Deptt. of GPB
- 127. Dr. Parwaiz Alam, Asstt. Professor Deptt. of Agronomy
- 128. Dr. Jaylal Mahto, Asstt. Professor, Deptt. of GPB
- 129. Dr. Veena Tudu , Asstt. Professor , Deptt. of GPB
- 130. Dr. Amarjeet Kumar, Asstt. Professor, Deptt. of GPB

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- 132. Dr. R.P. Manjhi Asstt. Professor Agronomy
- 133. Dr. Milan Chakravorty, Assoc. Professor, Entomology
- 134. Dr. S.K. Pal, University Professor, Agronomy
- 135. Dr. R.R. Upasani, Chief Scientist
- 136. Dr. Basant Jha, Asstt. Professor ,Deptt. of Extn. Edu.
- 137. Dr. Sudhir Kumar, Asstt. Professor Agronomy
- 138. Dr. Swati Shabnam, Asstt. Professor Agronomy
- 139. Dr. Saiyat Mishra, Asstt. Professor Horticulture
- 140. Dr. Poonam Horo, Asstt. Professor Horticulture
- 141. Dr. S.Sen Gupta, Asstt. Professor Horticulture
- 142. Dr.Sachinand Mahto, Asstt. Professor Horticulture
- 143. Dr. Rabindra Prasad, Senior Scientist, Entomology
- 144. Dr. Himanshu Dubey, Asstt. Professor, College of Biotechnology
- 145. Dr. Madhuparna Banerjee, Senior Scinetist, College of Biotechnology
- 146. Dr. Anita Pandey, Asstt. Professor, College of Biotechnology
- 147. Dr. Irfan Ansari, Asstt. Professor, Agrl. Engineering
- 148. Dr. Uttaam Kumar, Asstt. Professor, Agriculture Engineering

- 149. Dr. (Mrs.) Pragya Kumari, Asstt. Professor, Agro. Metrology
- 150. Dr. Ramesh Kumar, Chief Scientist, Agro Metrology
- Dr. Arvind Kumar, Asstt. Professor, Soil Science
- 151. 152. Sri. Bupendra Kumar, Asstt. Professor, Soil Science

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DOING ON-LINE DATA-ENTRY OF AICRPS PLANT BREEDING TRAILS DATA*

- 1. On the desktop click the Internet explorer icon.
- 2. In the internet explorer type http://www.nrcsoya.nic.in and open this website.
- 3. In the home page of the official website, click on the hyperlink õAICRPS Data entryö available at the bottom.
- 4. Enter the username and the password as informed to you.
- 5. Now select the trail, character and start entering the final data for each and save every time by clicking the save button provided on the screen at the bottom.
 6. Using the 5th ó step, repeat the data- entry for all the trials and characters and save it every
- time.
- 7. At last, view the data-entered and recheck it.

* In case of any difficulty/clarification please feel free to contact Mrs. Savita Kolhe, Scientist (Computer Application) at e-mail savitasoham@gmail.com or savita_kolhe@rediffmail.com