for this application are farmers, students, agricultural officers, zonal agricultural officers of Directorate of Agriculture, researchers, policy makers, etc. Advices on how and when to apply fertilizers are also given. *(The application has been developed by Dr. G. R. Mahajan (Scientist (Soil Science)), Shri. Vishwajeet Prajapati (Programme Assistant (Computer), KVK), and Shri. Shashi Vishwakarma (Lab technician, KVK).*

✓ Rearing technique for cashew stems and root borer

Stem and root borers are the most serious pest on cashew. A semi-synthetic diet has been formulated for mass rearing of cashew stem and root borer. It comprises of cashew bark powder, agar-agar, yeast, sucrose, casein, ascorbic acid, cellulose, sorbic acid, methyl paraben, formalin, KOH, vesson's salt mixture and distilled water. The diet ingredients have been auto-claved thoroughly before the preparation of diet. Finally prepared diet was poured in to the conical flash (250 and 50 ml) or small plastic cups. Field collected eggs were kept under controlled conditions for emergence. The egg incubation period was 5 to 7 days. The first instar grubs emerged from the eggs were introduced in to the diet containing flask and plugged with cotton. Peripheral feeding activity of the grubs was observed. The grub and pupal period ranged between 175 to 203 and 29 to 43 days respectively. *(Dr. R. Maruthdurai, Scientist (Entomology))*.

Management of cucumber fruit fly *Bactrocera cucurbitae* with roosting crops and food baits

Fruit fly is a major pest on cucumber. Roosting crops are those crops which will attract the fruit flies before their reproduction. The adult melon flies have a special behavior of visiting and hanging around these plants. The main aim of the work is to target the roosting crops with food baits and to save the cucumber from fruit fly infestation and insecticide residues. Roosting crops like Maize, Castor, Sorghum and Co-3 fodder grass were sown in border two weeks before the main crop i.e cucumber (local variety). Food baits containing jaggary + nimbizidine (50 ml) was sprayed weekly on the roosting crops. The percentage infestation and fruit yield was recorded at each harvest. The percentage of fruit fly infestation varied from 18.25 to 26.46 in treatments and 31.30 to 37.81 in control. (*Dr. R. Maruthdurai, Scientist (Entomology))*.

Application of lime to the soil and its effect on bacterial wilt incidence in brinjal

Four levels of lime (@2, 4, 10, 20 t/ha) was applied to soil and bacterial wilt susceptible brinjal cv. *Agassaim* plants were planted. The plants were inoculated with different levels of *R. solanacearum* inoculum. Results indicated that bacterial wilt incidence reduced in 10 and 20 t/ha lime applied treatments in all the pathogen inoculum levels. Analysis of soil pH during the experimental time indicated that the soil pH may play a role in the disease incidence and its manipulation would help in managing the bacterial wilt incidence. *(Dr. R. Ramesh, Sr. Scientist (Plant pathology))*