

12 Involvement in Teaching/Extension Activities

I) Teaching aids/training manuals developed

A. Extension

Details of extension activities in Farmers fair/demonstration/exhibition duty as nominated by the institute.

II) Extension teaching aids developed

Selvaraj K., T. Venkatesan, **Ankita Gupta**, C. R. Ballal and S. K. Jalali. 2019. The Invasive rugose spiraling whitefly *Aleurodicus rugioperculatus* Martin (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) in India. ICAR- NBAIR. 1-2pp.

Symptoms of damage: Nymphs and adults suck the sap by direct feeding especially on underside of the leaves / leaflets. Adults produce prodigious quantities of honey dew excretion which in turn completely darken the leaves through by sooty mold development. The typical concentric waxy spiraling symptoms were noticed on various parts of host plants in heavily infested areas. Waxy flocculent material produced by adults cause nuisance to human being. In coconut, RSW prefers to colonize on hybrid and dwarf varieties, especially Chowghat orange, Malaysian orange and Ganga Bondam.

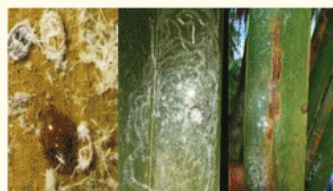


Symptoms of damage in coconut palm

Life stages: RSW undergo six stages which include egg, three immature nymphal instars, the fourth nymphal stage known as "puparium" (sedentary) and the adult. RSW adults are about three times larger than the commonly found whiteflies and are lethargic by nature. It is closely related to giant whitefly *A. dugesii* and spiraling whitefly *A. dispersus*. The female of RSW lays eggs on the underside of leaves in a circular pattern or concentric waxy spirals and covers them with white flocculent wax. Eggs are elliptical and creamy white to dark yellow in colour and immature stages are

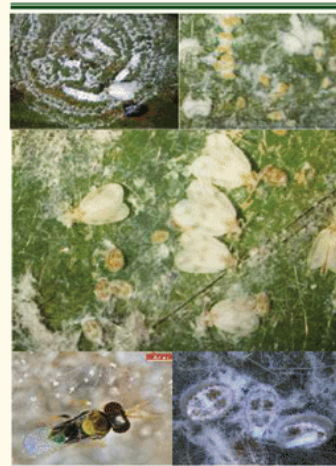
creamy brownish yellow in colour and lightly dark before adult emergence. Immature stages produce profuse quantity of wax filaments both tufts of fluffy and long crystal like glassy rods. Adults can be distinguished by their large size and the presence of a pair of irregular light brown bands across the wings. Males have long pincer like structures at the tip of their abdomen.

Natural enemies: The most commonly recorded were green lacewing (*Mallada* sp.), Coccinellids (*Cybocephalus* sp.; *Jauravia pallidula*; *Cheilomenes sexmaculata*) and aphelinid parasitoid *Encarsia guadeloupae* with 20 to 60% parasitism. Parasitized nymphs turn dark brown in colour and the adults emerge by cutting a circular lid at the thoracic region. Adults are very tiny, solitary wasps and can be identified by their yellow scutellum against their brownish body. This parasitoid was fortuitously introduced with *A. dispersus* into India.



Management strategies: Due to the presence of *E. guadeloupae* in coconut and banana ecosystems in India, there is a significant reduction in RSW. Further, population of the parasitoid has increased phenomenally over a period of time through breeding, favourable weather conditions and perennial nature of palms. Therefore, it is recommended that application of unwarranted insecticides may be avoided to enhance the parasitism. Efforts may be made to sensitize growers about the pest, host range, conservation of biocontrol agents and other nonchemical methods for suppression of the pest.

The Invasive Rugose Spiraling Whitefly *Aleurodicus rugioperculatus* Martin (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) in India



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The invasive rugose spiraling whitefly, *Aleurodicus rugioperculatus* Martin (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae)

Introduction: Agricultural crops in India are vulnerable to the threat posed from the invasive pest species. Till date 118 exotic species have invaded, which include several economically important whiteflies. Currently, there are 442 species of whiteflies belonging to 63 genera known from India. Two invasive whiteflies, viz., the spiraling whitefly *Aleurodicus dispersus* Russell and the solanum whitefly *Aleurothrixus trachoides* (Back) have invaded India in 1995 and 2014, respectively. Recently, yet another invasive species, *Aleurodicus rugioperculatus* Martin was recorded on coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera* L.) during September, 2016 for the first time from India as well as Oriental region. This species is commonly known as the rugose spiraling whitefly (RSW) or gumbo limbo whitefly. RSW has a wide range of host plants including palms, ornamentals and fruits.

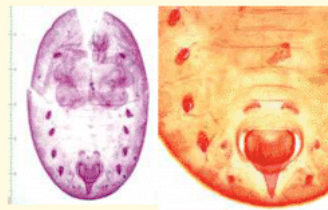
Origin: RSW was described by Martin in 2004 in Belize on coconut. Subsequently, it was reported as a pest on gumbo limbo (*Bursera simaruba* L.) in Miami-Dade county of South Florida in 2009. This whitefly is believed to have originated from Central America and its incidence is limited to Belize, Mexico, Guatemala and Florida in Central and North America. Mode of entry of RSW into India is unknown. However, it is likely that it has entered interception through the trade of plant materials.

Distribution: Initially, RSW infestation was observed in several coconut farms in Coimbatore district. Subsequently, its population increased greatly and spread across the coconut and banana growing regions in Southern India, probably due to the high dispersal potential of the pest and continuous availability of host plants in large areas. Invasion and infestation of RSW so far has been recorded from coconut growing southern states of the country except Karnataka. However, RSW is likely to spread to other states where coconut and banana are cultivated.

Identification characteristics: Colonies were in generally poor in condition with groups of woolly wax puparia untidily grouped under the leaves of the host. RSW is typically characterized by broadly cordate vasiform orifice, operculum ventro-basally spinulose and dorsally characteristically rugose, with a pair of ventro-medial fine setae, lingual head protruding beyond vasiform orifice, finely spinulose, apically acute, its four setae situated close to apex.

The puparium of this species can be easily distinguished from *A. dispersus*, the other known congeneric species in India by the presence of a pair of small compound pores on each of abdominal segments VII and VIII, characteristically rugose operculum, atypically narrowly acute lingual apex and reticulated cuticle.

Biology: The pre-oviposition period is 2.7 days, life time fecundity 225.5±26 eggs on bird of paradise (*Strelitzia nicotai* Regel & Korn). Since it has an arrhenotokous parthenogenesis, unmated female produces only male progeny. Adult longevity is 27.5±2.7 and 36.8±3.5 days for females and males, respectively.



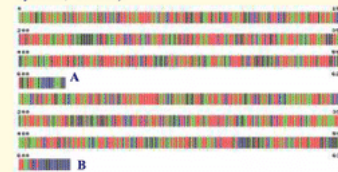
Puparium of RSW (National Acc. No. NBAIR-Aleuro /21/2017) showing operculum and characteristic triangular shape of the lingual with setae

Host plants: RSW is a highly polyphagous pest reported to feed on about 120 plant species including economically important cultivated plants and palms,

fruit crops and ornamental plants. It is classified as a serious threat for coconut cultivation in Florida. In India, initial infestation observed in coconut in Tamil Nadu, subsequently the pest was found to feed on banana, custard apple, sapota, and several ornamental plants like bird of paradise, oleander, African tulip tree and butterfly palm in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Few life stages of RSW were found on cocoa, citrus, jackfruit, *Hibiscus* and garden cordon.

Molecular characterization & DNA Barcode:

Molecular identification of RSW (A-GenBank Acc. No. KY209909) and its potential aphelinid parasitoid *Encarsia guadeloupae* (B-GenBank Acc. No. KY223606) was done based on cytochrome oxidase I gene (658bp) and barcodes were generated (BOLD Systems, Canada).

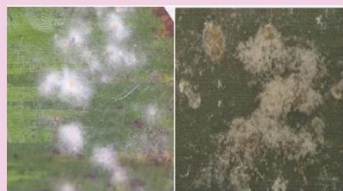


Host plants of rugose spiraling whitefly

Selvaraj, K., Sumalatha B., Ramanujam, B., Poornesha, Venkatesan T., Shylesha A. N., **Ankita Gupta**, Ramya R. S. and C. R. Ballal. 2020. Biocontrol holds back an unwelcome guest: tackling the menace of rugose spiralling whitefly in cococnut. ICAR- NBAIR Publication Series: 04/2019. 1-2pp.

in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra, it was found the fungus is very effective in killing all the life stages of the pest. The egg and early nymphal instars mortality was up to 91% and the late nymphal instars and pupal mortality was up to 80%. Mass production technology for this fungus has been standardized using solid state fermentation (rice grains) and liquid state fermentation technology (Sabouraud dextrose yeast broth, potato dextrose broth).

Talc, rice grain and oil formulations of *I. fumosorosea* have been developed with long shelf life, persistence and higher bio-efficacy. Due to its high field efficacy there is a huge demand for this entomopathogenic fungus from the coconut farming community. Farmers and other stakeholders are regularly trained on farm level production of this fungus using rice grains as substrate for their use in the infested coconut gardens.



ICAR-NBAIR is carrying out extensive research on biological control of this pest on a priority basis under its core programme as well as under a project funded by the Coconut Development Board, Kochi. ICAR-NBAIR has developed biocontrol strategies using parasitoids and the entomofungal pathogen *I. fumosorosea* for the effective management of the RSW.

Economic analysis of the impact of conservation and augmentation of *E. guadeloupae* and foliar application of *I. fumosorosea* for management of RSW indicated that about Rs 9500/ha crop protection cost and 900 ml of pesticides/ha are being saved.

Integrated Management Strategies:

1. Continuous monitoring on pest population by using yellow sticky trap and natural enemies on different host plants in field.
2. Avoid transportation of coconut seedling or any other host plants from rugose spiralling whitefly infested areas.
3. Periodic release of chrysopid predator, *Dichochrysa* sp. nr. *astur* @ 1000 eggs/ha at 15 days interval.
4. Re-distribution of parasitoid, *Encarsia guadeloupae* to the RSW affected areas through "Field insectary technique" i.e field collected parasitized pupae was strategically placed in, on, or next to infested vegetation for augmentation.
5. Pesticides holiday declared for the rugose spiralling whitefly. Therefore, application of unwarranted insecticides may be avoided to enhance the natural parasitism.
6. Conserve /encourage natural buildup of *E. guadeloupae* through growing reservoir plants/ banker plants (*Banana/Canna indica*) which enhances the multiplication of parasitoid and protect them from pesticides and unfavourable weather conditions.
7. Population of the parasitoid was also increased phenomenally over the period of time through breeding, favorable weather conditions and perennial nature of palms.
8. Foliar application (Two sprays) of entomopathogenic fungus, *Isaria fumosorosea* @ 2×10^8 spores/ml (5 g/ litre of water) at 15 days intervals.
9. Under severe outbreak and absence of natural parasitism, neem oil 1% may be applied.
10. Awareness programme on the natural build up of the parasitoid *E. guadeloupae* is to be conducted in all epidemic zones to sensitize the farming community.
11. Community based approach warranted for the effective management of this invasive pest.

Biological control as means of preserving and conserving biodiversity

Printed at: cnug@csru.net.in

ICAR-NBAIR Publication Series: 04/2019

Biocontrol Holds Back an Unwelcome Guest: Tackling the Menace of Rugose Spiralling Whitefly in Coconut



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2020

Published by :

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Biocontrol Holds Back an Unwelcome Guest: Tackling the Menace of Rugose Spiralling Whitefly in Coconut

Within a span of two years, four highly polyphagous Neotropical exotic whiteflies viz., Rugose spiralling whitefly, *Aleurodicus rugioperculatus*, Nesting whiteflies, *Paraleyrodus bondari* & *P. minei* and Palm nesting whitefly *Aleurotrachelus atratus* invaded in India's coconut plantation. Among these species, *A. rugioperculatus* is dominant, highly invasive, voracious sap sucker which was first reported on coconut at Pollachi, Tamil Nadu in 2016. Subsequently, the pest rapidly spread to coconut growing districts of entire South India. It was later found to be feeding on banana, sapota, maize, oil palm, mango, cashew and many other ornamental plants. Recently, its occurrence was reported in Goa, Assam, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Nymphs and adults damages the host plants by sucking the plant sap, especially from under surface of the leaves.



Adults produces prodigious quantities of honeydew which in turn gets darkened by the development of sooty mould on the upper surface of leaves. The characteristic concentric waxy spiralling symptoms are noticed on the leaves but also on stem, fruit, nuts of coconut. The hybrid and dwarf varieties of

coconut viz., Chowghat orange dwarf, Malayan orange dwarf and Ganga bondam are preferred by the RSW.

Failure of chemical pesticides

Alarmed by the invasion of a pest unknown to them, farmers resorted to spraying of chemical pesticides to control RSW. But the efforts were in vain as the chemicals turned out to be a temporary fix and moreover, other ill effects like environmental pollution, killing of natural enemies and health risks to the people involved in spraying operations made the insecticide application a risky business apart from being uneconomical.

Biological control as an effective and sustainable solution

Explorations were carried out so that the biological control of the pest could be accomplished through naturally occurring insect predators and parasitoids which are economically feasible, ecologically compatible and environmentally benign. Two aphelinid parasitoids, *Encarsia guadeloupeae* and *E. dispersa* were found to have colonized the RSW and naturally suppressing the pest. The dominant parasitoid was found to be *E. guadeloupeae* as it recorded natural parasitism of 56-82% while *E. dispersa* recorded 5-10%. Apart from these parasitoids, *Dichochrysa astur*, *Jauravia pallidula*,



Cheilomenes sexmaculata and *Cybocephalus* sp. were also observed to feeds on RSW.

Augmentation and conservation of *Encarsia guadeloupeae*

Since natural enemies, particularly *E. guadeloupeae* was found to be suppressing the population of RSW effectively; farmers and other stakeholders were advised to re-distribute the parasitoids wherever they were absent or found in inadequate numbers by using field insectary techniques such as strategically placing the field collected parasitized nymphs in, on or next to infested vegetation for augmentation and further they were strictly advised not to spray any chemical pesticides. In areas where chemicals were not sprayed, parasitoids were observed to have multiplied rapidly and natural parasitism increased phenomenally thus preventing severe outbreaks. Frequent monitoring of the pest occurrence were carried out and pesticide holidays were declared so as to conserve the natural enemies. Banana and *Canna indica* were found to be harbouring maximum population of parasitoids in field as well as in net-houses. The growers were advised to grow these plants as banker plants in coconut garden for the conservation and augmentation.



Entomopathogenic fungus, *Isaria fumosorosea* Wize (ICAR-NBAIR pfu-5) a promising bioagent

ICAR-NBAIR has identified a promising entomopathogenic fungus, *Isaria fumosorosea* (ICAR-NBAIR pfu-5) for management of RSW. Based on laboratory bioassays and multi-locational field evaluation

SampathKumar M., M. Mohan, Shylesha A. N., Ankita Gupta, Sunil Joshi and N. Bakthavatsalam 2020. Invasive Cassava mealy bug *Phenacoccus manihoti* a potential threat to cassava cultivation in India. ICAR- NBAIR Publication: 31/2020. 1-2pp. **English and Tamil version**

Alternate host plants

Cassava mealybug is an oligophagous pest which mainly colonizes *Manihot* species. However, there are reports of its occurrence on soybean, *Citrus* spp., sweet potato and Poinsettia in other countries. Evidence of its occurrence on *Alternanthera sessilis* (Amaranthaceae), *Synedrella nodiflora* (Asteraceae) and *Blumea lacerata* (Asteraceae) was documented from Kerala.

Natural enemies of CMB

An array of natural enemies, mostly predators, *Hyperaspis maidroni*, *Scymnus coccivora*, *Cheloniemes sexmaculata* (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae), green lacewings (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae), *Cardiastethus* sp. (Hemiptera: Anthoridae) and *Spalgis epius* (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae) were found preying on the CMB colonies collected from Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The fungus, *Neozygites* sp. infesting CMB is also reported.

The classical biocontrol agent, *Anagyrus lopezi*: an unsung hero

Taking clue from the successful biological control of CMB by a monophagous solitary parasitoid, *Anagyrus lopezi* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) in Africa and Thailand, ICAR-NBAIR is making serious efforts to import the *A. lopezi* into India. ICAR-NBAIR has already been granted import permit by Govt. of India for importation of this parasitoid from Thailand and IITA, Republic of Benin. The outcome of such classical biological control will not only suppress the CMB and restore cassava productivity but will equally offer other positive socio economic and ecological outcomes.



Cassava popularly called as tapioca in India is an important industrial crop. India is the fifth largest producer of tapioca tubers in the world. It is cultivated predominantly in the southern states, of which Tamil Nadu and Kerala are responsible for 51.9% and 31.7% of area and 57.8% and 34.9% of production respectively. It is also grown in Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland, Assam, Meghalaya, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and to some extent in Pondicherry, Tripura, Mizoram and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. India exports around 3563 tonne of value added cassava by-products and flour to nearly 18 countries with export revenue generation of rupees 200 million for the year 2019-20.

Due to increased globalization and trade, India became the victim for entry of many invasive pests. One such recent entry is the cassava mealybug (CMB), *Phenacoccus manihoti* (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae). CMB is one of the most destructive pests of cassava, distributed across Neotropical, African and Asian regions. Its presence in India was first reported by ICAR-NBAIR, Bengaluru during May 2020 from the cassava plant samples collected from Thrissur, Kerala. Subsequent surveillance undertaken by ICAR-NBAIR indicated its severe population outbreak in the predominant cassava growing belts of Namakkal and Salem districts of Tamil Nadu.



Reasons for outbreak of CMB

- High temperature coupled with low humidity and drought like condition.
- High fecundity and short life cycle of CMB.
- Being an invasive, free of any effective native natural enemies.

Management of CMB

- Collection and burning of mealybug infested plants.
- Avoid using infested cassava setts for planting and varieties susceptible such as Mulluvadi, Thailand types, H-165, Sree Vijaya and Sree Athulya. The cultivars found less infested with CMB were H-226 and the traditional annual type.
- Dip the setts in any of the contact insecticides with sticker for 15 minutes before planting.
- Release of ladybird beetles (*Scymnus coccivora*) @ 500-2000 beetles/ac depending on the severity of the infestation.
- Application of *Lecanicillium lecanii* during humid or rainy days @ 5g/lit (1x10⁸ cfu/g) along with stickers.
- Application of neem seed kernel extract @ 5 ml/lit or any neem formulation (minimum 10000 ppm Azadirachtin) @ 2 ml/lit or fish oil rosin soap @ 25 g/lit with stickers either alone or in combination with one of the following insecticides (originally recommended for the management of papaya mealybug): Buprofezin 50 EC @ 0.75ml/lit or dimethoate 30 EC @ 2 ml/lit or thiamethoxam 25WG @ 0.6g/lit or imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.6ml/lit or dichlorvos 76 EC @ 2 ml/lit or chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 2 ml/lit or profenophos 50 EC @ 2 ml/lit.

Biology of CMB

Cassava mealybugs are ovoid, pinkish and dusted with white powdery wax. Body segments are apparent, bear very short lateral and caudal white wax filaments in the form of swellings that produce a toothed appearance to the body outline. CMB reproduces by thelytokous parthenogenesis (female progeny). A single female can lay up to 500 eggs in an ovisac at the terminal shoot tips, lower leaf petioles and under surface of the leaves. Eggs are golden yellow and oblong shaped. The 1st instar nymphs (crawlers) are highly mobile, responsible for migration and colonization. The 2nd and 3rd nymphal stages and the adult female are sedentary. Both nymphs and adults are responsible for sucking the sap from the plant parts. Under an optimal condition, the entire life cycle is completed within 20 days.



Life stages of CMB: Ovisacs (A), Eggs (B), 1st instar (C), 2nd instar (D), 3rd instar (E), Adult females (F)

ICAR-NBAIR Publication : 31/2020

Invasive cassava mealybug (CMB), *Phenacoccus manihoti* a potential threat for cassava cultivation in India



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2020



Published by:

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Extent of damage on cassava

The CMB feeds on the sap of the plants that leads to chlorosis, stunting of plants, drying / wilting of shoot tips, crinkling and multiple shooting (bunchy top). Due to honeydew secretion, the plants may be covered with the growth of sooty mould fungus that inhibits normal photosynthesis. Surveillance studies undertaken at Edappadi block in Salem District, Namagiripettai, Rasipuram and Senthamangalam blocks in Namakkal District during the crop season of 2020 revealed a very severe infestation of CMB on cassava plants (7.0 - 86.7% infested plants). The shoot tips with > 1000 mealybugs (scale 4) and shoot tip damage score of five (maximum) were recorded in many fields. The commonly grown cassava varieties such as Thailand white, Mulluvadi, H-165, Sree Vijaya and Sree Athulya were found severely damaged by CMB. Plants infested by CMB were not only stunted but also registered poor harvest indices due to reduction in tuber size and numbers.



Bunchy top symptom

[illegible]

இறுக்கை ஸ்திரிகளின் வரிசைப்பில், பொறி வண்ணத்தில் (*Hyperaspis malindroni*, *Scymnus coccivora*, *Cheloniomena sexmaculata*), பச்சை கண்ணாடி இறுக்கை பூச்சிகள் மற்றும் சாம்பல் நிற பட்டாம்பூச்சிகள் (*Spalgis epilus*) போன்றவைகள் மரவளின் மால்டிபூச்சிகளை உணவாக கொண்டுள்ளனது உயிர்நிறுத்த மற்றும் கேரள மாநிலங்களிலிருந்து சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட மாதிரிகளில் காணியப்பட்டது.

[illegible]

மாவட்டபூச்சியின் குறுகிய வளர்ச்சிக் காலமும், பூச்சியின் அதிக இனப்பெருக்கத் திறனும், இப் பூச்சியின் மேலிருக்கும் மாவட்டப் போன்ற பாதகப்பூ கயசத்தாலும் பூச்சிகளோஸ்கின் ஊடுருவிச் செல்வதைத் தடுத்துக் திறனும் உள்ளதால், பூச்சிக்கொல்லி மருந்துகளால் தெளிந்த இப் பூச்சியைக் முடிவாகக் கட்டுப்படுத்த இயலவில்லை.

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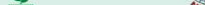
(A) முட்டைப்பூச்சு, (B) முட்டை, (C) முதல்தலை (first instar crawler) ஊர்ந்து செல்வது, (D) இரண்டாம் நிலை (E) மூன்றாம் நிலை (F) ஊர்ந்து பெண் பூச்சிகள்

[illegible]

மாண்புமிகு தகவல்பெட்டி ஆரம்ப நேரத்தில் இல்லாதவர்கள் திரைகா பாறும். இல்லாதவர்கள் வணங்குபவர்கள். குறையில் இல்லாதவர்கள் சிறந்த முடிவுகளை காண்பார்கள். இல்லாதவர்கள் அடிபட்டார்கள். கருத்து, கிணைகள் மற்றும் தனிப்பட்டவர்களின் வேண்டுகோள் அல்ல. பெரும் மாண்புமிகு அமைச்சர் பற்றித்தான். சிமீட்டர், கருத்து, தனக்கான திட்டப்பாட்டுகள் பற்றித் தான். பாண்பாண்பாட்டு இப்படி வந்தனவோ. தேன் பற்றி ஆய்வுகள் அதன் பின்னர் கருப்புகளான வாரிசுகள் காணப்பட்டார்கள். இப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் அறிவிப்பை இங்குத்தான் போது இல்லாதவர்கள் வாய் கருவிப்பட்டு பக்கத்தின்கள் அந்தமாத கிணைத்து போய் வாரிசுகள் குறித்து காணப்பட்டார்கள்.



A close-up photograph of a coral polyp, showing its green, fleshy body and pinkish, fleshy tentacles. The polyp is attached to a rocky substrate.



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*Department of Horticulture & Plantation Crops, Namakkal Dist

B. Extension activities in Farmers fair/demonstration/exhibition duty as nominated by the institute

S. No	Name of the Farmers fair/demonstration/exhibition and duration of event	Date attended
1.	Krishi Mela, GKVK campus, University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bengaluru 11-14 November 2010	12.11.2010
2.	8th National conference GKVK, Organized by Agri. Extension Division, UAS, Bengaluru , 23-25 October 2013	24.10.2013
3.	Krishi Mela, GKVK campus, UAS Bangalore 19-21 November 2014	20.11.2014
4.	Krishi Mela, GKVK campus, UAS Bangalore 19-22nd November 2015	22.11.2015
5.	INDIA EXPO- 2017 “ Climate Smart agriculture” XIII Agricultural Science Congress, UAS, Bengaluru organized by National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS), India in collaboration with local ICAR Institutes, 21-24th February 2017	22. 02.2017
6.	Krishi Mela, GKVK campus, UAS Bangalore 16-19 November 2017	18.11.2017
7.	Krishi Mela, GKVK campus, UAS Bangalore 15-18 November 2018	16.11.2018
8.	National Horticulture Fair-2019, IIHR, Bangalore 23-25 January 2019	23.01.2019
9.	Krishi Mela-2019 GKVK campus, UAS Bangalore 24-27 October 2019	24.10.2019
10	National Horticulture Fair, IIHR, Bangalore 5-8 February 2020	5.02.2020

I certify that the information given in the form is correct.



Date: 27/10/2021

Signature of Nominee



आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव



**ICAR-NATIONAL BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL
INSECT RESOURCES**

भाकृअनुप - राष्ट्रीय कृषि कीट संसाधन ब्यूरो



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Dr. M. Mohan

IN-CHARGE

Prioritization Monitoring & Evaluation Cell

F. No. NBAIR/PME-31(B) /2021

Date: October 26, 2021

To Whomsoever it may concern

This is to certify that **Dr. Ankita Gupta, Senior Scientist, ICAR-NBAIR** has undertaken the following extension activities in Farmers fair/demonstration/exhibition duty as nominated by the institute.

S. No	Name of the Farmers fair/demonstration/exhibition and duration of event	Date attended
1.	Krishi Mela, GKVK campus, University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Bengaluru 11-14 November 2010	12.11.2010
2.	8th National conference GKVK, Organized by Agri. Extension Division, UAS, Bengaluru, 23-25 October 2013	24.10.2013
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10.	National Horticulture Fair, IIHR, Bangalore 5-8 February 2020	5.02.2020

For the purpose
of applying for
Senior Entomologist
Award 2021
Yours Faithfully
In-Charge, PME Cell

In-Charge PME Cell

**ICAR-National Bureau of Agricultural
Insect Resources**

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