



retention in control treatment was just 3.51%. It is clearly proved that gladiolus can be grown as intercrop with soil moisture conservation measures under coastal sandy soil.

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PERFORMANCE OF AMARANTHUS ACCESSIONS IN COASTAL CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF GOA

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Thirty accessions of amaranthus were evaluated for yield and yield contributing characters during 2013-15 in Goa. The fresh weight of plant ranged from 4.89 g (AMAR-20) to 33.25 g (AMAR-4). The same accessions recorded the highest plant weight without root also. The highest plant height of 20.4cm was recorded in AMAR-9 from Gulem followed by 14.45cm in AMAR-13 from Manora of Goa. Number of leaves is an important trait which determines the edible portion of amaranthus. Among the thirty accessions evaluated, the highest number of leaves (48.25) was recorded in AMAR-15 followed by AMAR-3 (26.48/plant) and the lowest number of leaves per plant was recorded in AMAR-17 (8.00). The moisture content in stem as well as leaves was highest in AMAR-18 (88.98%) and AMAR-5 (88.09 %) respectively.

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EVALUATION OF MANGO CULTIVARS AGAINST DISEASES IN COASTAL ODISHA

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Status and importance of diseases affecting mango have been changing over the years due to its expansion of area under cultivation and changing climate. Thus during a few years several diseases which were of minor magnitude are presently attaining significant economic status. In order to assess the losses caused by different diseases on mango and to develop disease management modules, it is necessary to define the extent of severity of these diseases in different agro-climatic regions. Mango is affected by number of diseases at all the stages of its development till storage. Mango cultivars were evaluated against diseases for ten years and they exhibited varying