

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT PRUNING OPERATIONS ON THE INCIDENCE & SEVERITY OF DIFFERENT DISEASES OF TEA PLANT

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Abstract: Pruning is very important cultural operation in tea cultivation which directly determines the productivity of tea bushes. The aims of pruning are maintain ideal frame height, renew the wood, correct past defects in bush architecture, reduce the incidence of pests and diseases etc. To analyze the effect of different pruning operation on the incidence and severity of different diseases of tea (*Camellia sinensis*) plant. The experiment was carried out at the Bilashchara Experimental Farm of Bangladesh Tea Research Institute (BTRI), Srimangal. There are three places of the sections were selected randomly that will be received LP, DSK, MSK & LSK operations. Every bush was critically observed before and after pruning operations and all infected diseases were recorded. Disease severity was expressed as percent disease index (PDI). MSTAT program was used for Statistical Analysis. After pruning operation, maximum incidence 33.33% and severity 8.20% of Grey brown blight was found both in LSK. Horse hair blight maximum incidence & maximum severity both was in found LSK 18.00% & 6.27%. In Thread blight maximum incidence was MSK 22.67% & maximum severity was 7.00% LSK. The highest % reduction of Branch canker both in incidence & severity was observed in LP section followed by DSK, MSK and LSK. In case of Gall disease maximum incidence and severity both was LSK 24.67% and 7.60%. The highest incidence of Black rot was in LSK 41.33% and severity 12.87% was in MSK. From the study, it was recommend that without using any chemical only with different pruning operation and proper cleaning reduction in incidence & severity of these diseases is possible

ODOBD: AN ONLINE DATABASE OF ECOLOGICAL AND GENETIC INFORMATION OF THE ODONATA OF BANGLADESH

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Abstract: Odonata (dragonflies and damselflies) are carnivorous insects distributed in the diverse freshwater reservoirs throughout the world. Bangladesh situated in the South-east Asia, is gifted with the rich network of water resources like ponds, lakes, marshes, rivers, streams and mangrove swamps. This various range of water bodies along with many tropical forest patches has generated suitable habitat for many Odonata species. Till date, scanty of studies have been carried out to annotate the Odonata fauna of Bangladesh. Currently, nearly hundred species known from Bangladesh, however there is no consolidated database of this taxa for this country, and information on these species remains evasive. The largely unconsolidated information makes large-scale analysis and researches involving Odonates particularly challenging. Thus, we have developed an online database of all the known Odonates from different locations of Bangladesh to generate an integrated and widely accessible source to facilitate studies of ecology, conservation, and genetic analysis. Currently, we have amassed information of 86 different species from all over the country. The database, named Odonata of Bangladesh (www.Odobd.org), contains information on morphology, habitat, abundance, gene and protein sequences, worldwide distribution and conservation status of the Bangladeshi Odonates and is updated on a regular basis. We have included gender specified photographs with descriptions for better understanding for the novice researchers and naturalists. This database will spread the knowledge of the Bangladeshi Odonates as well as will enhance the opportunities for ecological and genetic research on those species.