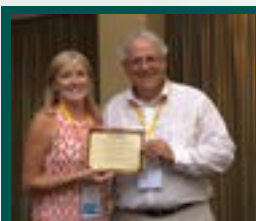


17<sup>th</sup> International Conference on  
**Agriculture & Horticulture**

August 08, 2022

Webinar



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**Agriculture & Horticulture**

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Webinar

## **Health**

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**T**his research was conducted in order to health assessment of wheat agroecosystems in Bandar-e-Torkeman

## Abstract

Slavica Stanković<sup>1</sup>, Snezana Djordjevic<sup>2</sup>, Vesna Krnjaja<sup>2</sup>, and Agrounik Ltd<sup>3</sup>

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Protection of maize and small grain seeds from diseases and insects with Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR) is in the concept of sustainable agriculture, integral and organic plant protection supported by the European Commission. The need for food and raw materials in the same time increase the agricultural areas and provoke the improvement of the technology of growing corn and small grains. Of the total available agricultural area in Serbia in 2020, 68% was sown with grain. Maize was grown on about 996,527ha, which is 29.4% more than the ten-year average. Compared to the average agricultural areas in the period 2011–2020, area under wheat production increased by 9.4%. Organic cereals production is organized on 2,306 ha in Serbia.

Protecting corn and small grain seeds (wheat, barley, millet, hay, triticale) from diseases and insects became a challenge for Serbian producers of seeds and mercantile crops because a large number of fungicides and insecticides, due to toxicity to birds, bees, fish, warm-blooded animals and adverse effects on the environment, have been removed from the list of permitted products. However, seeds infected with phytopathogenic fungi: Fusarium, Rhizoctonia, Phytium lose germination, and the larvae of Agriotes sp. bite the roots, which reduces crop density and yield.

PGPR of the genus *Bacillus*, synthesize antibiotics, lipoproteins that have antifungal activity, while some species produce endotoxins that have an insecticidal effect. Since strains of these bacteria are not pathogenic to humans and have a positive effect on the environment, they are recommended in the system of integrated plant protection. To solve the problem of protecting seeds from diseases and insects, we used indigenous strains of bacteria from the genus *Bacillus* as biological agents that can protect seeds in a completely natural way. Zones of inhibition of fungal growth were from 35% to 45%. Results of field trials indicated a statistically significant

## Reference

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Pragati Yadav

Pragati Yadav, Adv Crop Sci Tech 2022, Volume 10

The term “sustainable agriculture” means an integrated system of plant and animal production practices focusing on site-specific application of inputs that will satisfy food, feed and fiber needs in the long-run and improves the quality of life for farmers and society as a whole [1]. Long term application of synthetic chemical fertilizers possesses adverse effects on the environment such as chemical accumulation in the air and water; and also harms the soil health, decreases soil water holding capacity, increases salinity and disparity in soil nutrients. Furthermore, there is imperative need to combat these social issues of increasing food instability, availability and nutritional insecurity through cost-effective, environment-friendly and socially acceptable agricultural options. Consequently, biofertilizers were opted to somehow reduce the adverse impact of low soil fertility, the impact of environmental stress and the effect of biotic stressors (s a)9 (n)kd di(g-r)-10(er)-9in af loics

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**Bio**

Pragati Yadav is from Department of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner. She is currently working as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Agronomy, Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner. She has completed her M. Sc. in Agronomy from Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner. She has published several research papers in national and international journals. She is also involved in several research projects related to crop production and soil fertility. She is a member of several professional organizations and is actively participating in various conferences and seminars. She is also a mentor for several students and is committed to the development of the agricultural sector.

Received: August 02, 2022 Accepted: August 04, 2022 Published: August 08, 2022



## Abstract

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Mycotoxicological studies were performed in samples of cereals and cereal products collected from four health food stores during 2021. After superficial disinfection in sodium hypochlorite, wheat grains were placed on 2% water agar surface, 10 grains per Petri dish, and incubated during 7 days on temperature





## **Horticulture of Rajasthan**

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Parashram Patil  
The Institute for Natural Resources, India

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Received: June 08, 2022; Accepted: June 10, 2022; Published: August 08, 2022

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**paññ**

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Universities & Research Centers District, Egypt

Nowadays world is facing various problems regarding food security, among them, pests and diseases are causes major losses in plants and crops. In addition, shrimp waste has been used successfully as a component of plant fertilizer. During composting, shrimp byproducts have shown promise as worm feed and may be utilized in bait or agricultural worm production. In this investigation, shrimp shell of silver nanoparticles used as nematicide on plant parasitic nematodes. The nematicidal activity of biosynthesized silver nanoparticles concentrations, 50, 100, and 200 µg/mL were estimated in vitro against plant parasitic nematode (*Meloidogyne incognita*), egg hatching and movement after 24 and 48 hours. The silver nanoparticles 200 µg/ml experiment revealed that nanoparticles illustrated high nematicidal activity after 48 h up to 90% of nematode mortality. Generally, the efficiency of shrimp shells' nanoparticles was suppressed the nematode activity, mortality, egg hatching, and movement of larvae. To our knowledge, this is the first report of nematicidal action of biosynthesized silver nanoparticles shrimp shells extract and it could be applied as an effective nematicide to control the plant-parasitic nematode as it is simple, stable, cost-effective and ecofriendly where environment remains safe.

**Biop**

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Received: May 29, 2022; Accepted: June 01, 2022; Published: August 08, 2022

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*tinctorius L.) ataipe*

Rahul Raj and Swati Kunjam

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The experiment was conducted on “morpho – physiological parameters of different genotypes of safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*) at various phenophases.” to find out the traits associated with higher oil and seed yield in rabi season 2021-22 at research cum instruction farm of IGKV Raipur, in the department of plant physiology, agricultural biochemistry, Medicinal and aromatic plants. Collage of agriculture, Raipur. 25 (including 3 checks) genotype of safflower was used in RBD replicated thrice for phenological morpho-physiological and yield attributes related to higher yield. The morpho-physiological and yield attributes associated with high seed yield and HI were closely and positively associated with “leaf area, LAI, CGR, number of branches per plant, number of capitulum per plant, capitulum diameter, capitulum weight, number of seeds per capitulum and test weight”. Long duration genotypes IVHT-20-21 have shown high yield as compared to short duration IVHT-20-7 (short duration) indicated early phenophases and shorter duration of flowering and capitulum filling was found to be not desirable for high seed yield.

**Biop**

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Received: July 05, 2022; Accepted: July 07, 2022; Published: August 08, 2022

## **Chañina**

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Desta Fekadu Mijena<sup>1,2</sup>, Sentayehu Alamerew<sup>2</sup>, Kibebew Assefa<sup>1</sup> and Mandefro Nigusse<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, Bishoftu, Ethiopia

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**A**nchote, *Coccinia abyssinica* (Lam.) Cogn., is an annual trailing vine belonging to the Cucurbitaceae family



