



# CHF Newsletter

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Eminent Agricultural Scientist Prof. M. Premjit Singh has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Central Agricultural University vide order No.5-13/204-CAU, dated 27<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Research & Education. Dr. M. Premjit Singh (b. 1955), Vice-Chancellor, Central Agricultural University, Imphal passed his M.Sc. (Life Sciences) in 1981 from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and stood first position for the Centre of P.G. Studies, Imphal. He obtained his M.Phil and Ph.D. Degree in Zoology from Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla.



**Prof. M. Premjit Singh**  
*Vice-Chancellor*  
*Central Agricultural University*  
*Imphal, Manipur*

Dr. Singh started his service career in erstwhile Manipur Agricultural College, Imphal as Assistant Professor (Entomology) in 1986 and became Associate Professor in 1990, Professor in 1998 and Director of Extension Education in 2009 in Central Agricultural University, Imphal. Besides professional positions, he acted as Registrar, Deputy Registrar (Academic), Assistant Registrar (Academic) and Research Coordinator (Oilseed crops) in Central Agricultural University, Imphal for more than a decade.

The Young Scientist award was conferred to Dr. Singh in 1992 by DST, New Delhi for his research project entitled "Studies on bee pollination of oilseed crops". Dr. Singh has undertaken six research projects funded by external agencies and supervised 5(five) Ph.D. and 10 (ten) M.Sc. (Ag.) theses. He attended 8 International Conferences, 77 National Conferences and 5 training courses. To his credit he has got 99 research papers, 55 research communications, 7 books, 11 technical bulletins and many popular articles. He is the Chief Editor of CAU Farm Magazine and CAU Kisan Diary published in 7 languages. He has vast experience in North East Agriculture and credited with memberships in a number of high level committees,

Expert groups, Professional bodies, University bodies etc. Dr. Singh has developed/identified about 14 novel technologies/concepts/methodologies in the area of plant protection. Large scale demonstration on "Zero tillage cultivation of rapeseed-mustard in rice fallow" covering more than 1000 ha for 4 consecutive years; front line demonstration on location specific IPM in rice using gall midge and blast resistant rice variety in 200 ha for 5 consecutive years, construction of water harvesting structures in Farmers' field with micro-irrigation facilities and quality seed production of rice and oilseeds under seed village concept are some of the exemplary contributions of Dr. Singh for the resource poor farmers of North-Eastern Hill Region. Whole College of Horticulture and Forestry family congratulated him on joining the post of Vice-Chancellor of Central Agricultural University. We have firm believe that under his dynamic leadership Central Agricultural University and its all constituent colleges will achieve newer height.

## 15<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day Celebration

CHF came into existence in March 2001 and while completing its journey of 14 years, organized its 15<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day on 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2015. The event was marked by flag hoisting in the morning & address of the Chief Guest.



On this very occasion University Flag was hoisted by eminent Justice Giridhar Malaviya, High Court, Allahabad followed by game and sports.

Foundation day happens to be one of the most memorable event in the College. On this very day, College reviews its progress in terms of achievement made in all aspects including academic, research and extension activities and also sets the goal for the coming year. Keeping in views all these issues, Foundation Day lecture was organized in which Justice Giridhar Malaviya addressed the students and invited the attention of all

students and staff towards the sustainable growth of agriculture. While addressing the gathering on the occasion, Hon'ble Chief Guest said the whole NEH Region is one of the hot spots of flora and fauna and this should be maintained for future.

Further he said, NEH region geographically is very fragile and hence proper attention should be paid to maintain its sustainability. On this occasion, Prof. G.N. Pandey, Chancellor, AUS, Namsai invited the attention of students towards the application of e-learning and e-communication technology. He said, we can minimize our expenditure of various accounts and side by side we can interact with the resource persons sitting in the remotest part of the country. Students of this region must utilize the potential of this innovative technique to compete the others.



While presiding over the function Prof. S.N. Puri, former Vice Chancellor, CAU, Imphal, Manipur addressed the staff and students at length about the growth of agriculture in the region, its needs and importance. He also briefed on how the constituent College are catering to the needs of different states of the NEH region.

Dr. A.K. Pandey, Dean of the College welcomed the Chief Guest and other dignitaries on the occasion and sincerely acknowledged their presence. Further, the event was marked by presenting of medals to 12 meritorious students and honoured the best employee of the College.

### State Level Interface Meetings

Interface meeting was organized on 20<sup>th</sup> March, 2015, while inaugurating the meeting Prof. M. Premjit Singh, Vice Chancellor, CAU, Imphal, Manipur emphasised the need of venturing joint programme with the line department to address the need of growers. Inviting the attention of Scientist/Researchers and Extension workers, he said that in changing pattern of agriculture it is utmost essential to enhance the productivity which is only possible when adequate resource is employed with scientific technique.



In the meeting a good length of discussion was made on

feasibility of polyhouse technique for the production of vegetables and flowers. Further, discussion was made on round the year availability of quality seeds and planting material. While presiding over the meeting, Prof. S.N. Puri emphasised role of budded Citrus and asked the growers to collect the budded plants from the citrus nursery of the college. In the meeting, Dr. A.K. Pandey, Dean, College of Horticulture & Forestry, highlighted various technologies developed by the College for adoption by the growers.

### Celebration of 66<sup>th</sup> Republic Day

College of Horticulture & Forestry, CAU, celebrated the 66<sup>th</sup> Republic Day with traditional fervor & gaiety. While addressing the staffs & students on this auspicious occasion, Dean Dr. A.K. Pandey

congratulated and wished for everyone's prosperity. He said that NEH Region of the country has immense potential and it should be nourished with extreme care.



People of the region follow the traditional way of agriculture which is very much near to sustainability. This wisdom and way of farming can be very well harnessed for organic production. Further, he said that in past 6 decades country has made commendable progress. In this context, this part of the region has immense potential of horticultural crops which can be tapped for giving further strength to growth of agriculture.

### State level training programme on Harnessing the potential of Horticultural Crops for nutrition

A two day programme on 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2015 was organized by College of Horticulture & Forestry, CAU, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh which was inaugurated by Shri. Ninong Ering, Hon'ble Member of Parliament. While inaugurating the training Programme, Hon'ble MP emphasised the need of application and adoption of advanced scientific technique to raise the horticultural crops of the region. He said that most of the citrus orchard of the region is facing the problem of decline. In this context, he invited the attention of researchers for production of disease free planting material for the growers. Further, he said that whole region produces plenty of fruits and vegetables but in lack of proper roads and transportation growers do not fetch proper

share. In this regard, he suggested developing appropriate & suitable post-harvest technique. On this very occasion, Dean of the college Dr. A.K. Pandey informed the growers about the different varieties of the fruits and vegetables which are performing well at the College and can be opted by the growers.

### Farewell programme to Prof. S.N. Puri, Former Vice Chancellor, CAU, Imphal, Manipur

While reminiscing the significant contribution of veteran academician, planners and policy maker Prof. S.N. Puri, Former Vice Chancellor, Imphal, Manipur, the whole College family organized a farewell programme on 20<sup>th</sup> March, 2015. On this occasion Dean, Dr. A.K. Pandey remembered the significant contribution of Prof. S.N. Puri in enriching the Agriculture Education in the country in general & in NEH region in particular. Dr. Pandey said that, Hon'ble Vice Chancellor's visionary approach significantly played the role in creating several PG programmes as well Ph.D programme in horticulture disciplines of the College.

He said that, Dr. S.N. Puri was very much behind the development of agriculture status of the state and took keen interest to propose as well as establish new Agriculture College at Pasighat. While addressing the gathering, Professor S. N. Puri expressed his satisfaction in serving this part of the region. He said that Central Agricultural University has emerged as a life line of agriculture education in this part of the region and it has benefitted students in the remotest part of the country. He appealed to all of the staff and students to build and enrich the institution as per people's expectation. Whole College of Horticulture & Forestry family wished him a very peaceful and healthy life.

### Extension Activities

- An eight day training programme on "Organic Farming, Soil Testing and Soil & Water Conservation held on 23<sup>rd</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 for Sustainable Agriculture in North East India" organized by the Natural Resource Management, CHF, Pasighat. 25 members participated in the training comprising of officers from the line departments of the Govt of Arunachal Pradesh including the SMSs of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras.



- One day training programme was conducted on "Mushroom Cultivation" it was sponsored by Directorate of Mushroom Research, ICAR, Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India. The training was organized by the Department of Plant Protection at College Campus on 15<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2015.

- A four day training Programme on "IDM on Citrus" was organized by the Department of Plant Protection on 19.02.2015, 11.03.2015, 12.03.2015 & 30.03.2015 conducted at Ayeng, Mebo, Yagrung/Tekang & Balek. 149 progressive farmers participated in the training.



- "Field day on cultivation of oil palm in Arunachal Pradesh" was organized on 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2015, it was organised by the Department of Fruit Science, CHF, Pasighat. 30 farmers from Papum Pare District attended the training.

- A three days capacity building training programme on "Spawn Production and Oyster Mushroom Cultivation" Sponsored by Directorate of Extension Education and Zonal Project Director, ICAR, RC, Umiam, Barapani was organized by the Department of Plant protection from 24<sup>th</sup> -26<sup>th</sup> March, 2015.



- An eight days training programme on "IPM for sustainable Agriculture of Arunachal Pradesh" was organized by the Department of Plant Protection from 12<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> March, 2015.

- Conducted training on "Field Day on Cultivation of Oil Palm in Arunachal Pradesh" on 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 was organised by the Department of Fruit Science, CHF, Pasighat. 26 farmers from Lohit District attended the training.

- Conducted training on "Methods in Microbial Biotechnology" held on 14<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2015 by the

Institutional Biotech Hub, Department Of Basic Science & Humanities, CHF, Pasighat & sponsored by the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt. of India. 55 members attend the training.



- Conducted training programme on “Water Management in Citrus” at the college campus on 16.03.2015, organized by the Department of Natural Resource Management, CHF, Pasighat. 45 farmers participated in the training.
- A three days Training on “Mushroom Cultivation” conducted at Mirku, Mebo & Ayeng villages by the department of plant protection on 15.01.2015, 13.03.2015 & 14.03.2015 respectively.

- Conducted training programme on “Introduction, Repair and Maintenance of Power Tiller, Centrifugal Pump and Plant Protection Equipments” was organized by the department of Natural Resource Management, CHF, Pasighat held on 13.03.2015 at Ayeng village of East Siang district. 40 farmers participated in the training.



- Conducted training on “Capacity Building of Extension Functionaries on Scope for Cultivation of Oil Palm in North East Region under AICRP on Palm” from 03.03.2015 to 04.03.2015. It was organized by the department of Fruit Science, CHF, Pasighat and sponsored by Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research. 22 farmers from East Siang District attended the training.



- Conducted training on “Advances in Production Technology of Fruit Crops” w.e.f. March 28-30, 2015, organized by the Department of Fruit Science, CHF, Pasighat. 27 farmers attended the training.

- Conducted training on “Advances in Production Technology of Low Chilling Temperate Fruit Crops held on March 12-14, 2015, sponsored by AINP on outreach of Technologies for Temperate Fruit Crop & organized by the Department of Fruit Science, CHF, Pasighat. 36 farmers attended the training.

- One day training programme on “Advances Production Technology of Ginger and Turmeric”, sponsored by Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development Board, Calicut, Kerala under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticultural Crops was organized on 30<sup>th</sup> March, 2015. The programme was organized by the Department of Vegetable Science, CHF, Pasighat. A total of 75 ginger and turmeric growers of the district participated in the training programme.

- Vocational Training (Three Months Certificate Course) on Landscape Gardening for school dropouts has been initiated at college farm w.e.f. 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2015. Total ten trainees are participating in this course. This training will finish on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2015.



## News

- **Green house production of gynoecious cucumber**  
Department of Vegetable science has standardized the production technology of gynoecious cucumber variety ‘Multistar’ grown in greenhouse produces fruit without pollination. Fruits develop without pollination by bees or any other assistance. One or more flowers are produced at the base of every leaf; thus, yield potential is high (70 fruit/plant). Greenhouse cucumber grows rapidly under optimum environmental conditions, and fruit production begins 30 to 35 days after seed sowing/transplanting. For good fruit production, a temperature range of 23-25<sup>o</sup> C during the day is desirable. Night temperature not lower than 18<sup>o</sup> C will allow a rapid growth rate and earliest fruit production.

Soils for greenhouse cucumbers should be well drained, at least 60-75cm deep, low in salts, and free of soil-borne diseases. Rows are often spaced 0.60 – 0.75 m apart, with plants 50 cm apart in the row. Nylon twine is used as the support strings.



Support strings are attached a week or so after transplanting, when vertical growth begins. As the plant grows, the main stem is loosely wound around the string for support. Fruits should not be allowed to develop on the lower part of the main stem to encourage the rapid vegetative development. More than one fruit may begin to develop at each node. Greenhouse cucumbers grow quickly and should never be allowed to suffer from lack of water or nutrients. Fertilizer management practices will, therefore, have to be planned to assure that plant requirements are satisfied to achieve good yields of high-quality fruit. Any micronutrient deficiencies, indicated by soil or plant analysis, should be corrected by incorporating minor element materials into the soil before transplanting. Minor element deficiencies discovered during crop growth must be treated with foliar sprays. During crop growth, the most important element needed is nitrogen. It should be supplied in the irrigation water at each irrigation, from soluble fertilizer materials, such as potassium nitrate (13 percent N), calcium nitrate (16 percent N), or ammonium nitrate (33 percent N). The most efficient method of supplying water and nitrogen to soil beds is through drip irrigation system. Harvest fruit after it has reached a uniform diameter throughout its length, but before any yellowing appears at the blossom end. Fruit generally grows to market maturity 12 to 15 days after the flower opens. Fruit should not be left on the plant after it has reached marketable size to avoid retarding development of younger fruit. Harvest frequency should be every 2 to 3 days. As soon as possible after harvest, fruit should be placed under conditions that will prolong its storage life. Packaging of fruits in shrink-wrap film before packing in cartons prevents moisture loss and maintains fruit quality. The best storage temperature is 12<sup>0</sup>C with a relative humidity of 80 – 90%.

- **Green house production technology of King chilli- Standardized**

Technology of King chilli production in greenhouse has been standardized by CHF. King chill is one of the important chilli extensively cultivated in North Eastern region of India. It is one of the hottest chillies in the world and occupies an important place in diet and used as spice, condiments, sauces and pickles.



One or more flowers are produced at the base of leaf; thus, yield potential is high (200 fruit/plant). Greenhouse King chilli grows rapidly under optimum environmental conditions, and fruit production begins 50-60 days after transplanting. For good fruit production, a temperature range of 25-28<sup>0</sup> C during the day is desirable. Soils at greenhouse should be well drained, at least 60-75cm deep, low in salts, and free of soil-borne diseases. Transplanting makes more efficient use of greenhouse space, because early and vigorous growth of plants (> 2 m). Rows are often spaced 0.6 – 0.75 m apart, with plants 60 cm apart in the row. Nylon twine is used as the support strings. Support strings are attached a week or so after transplanting, when vertical growth begins. As the plant grows, the main stem is loosely wound around the string for support. Fruits should not be allowed to develop on the lower part of the main stem to encourage the rapid vegetative development. Disbudding is to be done to encourage the branches. King chilli grow quickly and should never be allowed to suffer from lack of water or nutrients. Fertilizer management practices will, therefore, have to be planned to ensure that plant requirements are satisfied to achieve good yields of high-quality fruit. Any micronutrient deficiencies, indicated by soil or plant analysis, should be corrected. It should be supplied through the irrigation water at each irrigation, from soluble fertilizer such as potassium nitrate (13 percent N), calcium nitrate (16 percent N), or ammonium nitrate (33 percent N). Harvest fruits when it has reached a uniform diameter throughout its length and may be harvested in green stage or as per choice in red ripe stage (50-65 days after flowering). Fruit should not be left on the plant after it has reached marketable size to avoid retarding development of younger fruit.

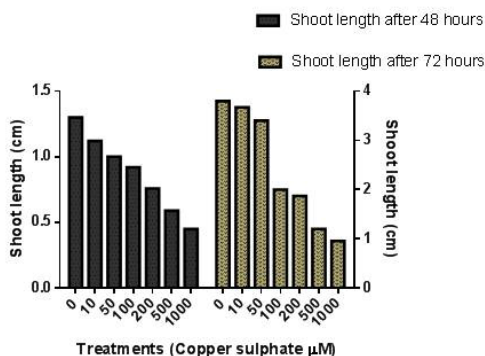
As soon as possible after harvest, fruit should be placed under conditions that will prolong its storage life. Packaging of fruits in shrink-wrap film before packing in cartons prevents moisture loss and maintains fruit quality. The best storage temperature is 10°C, 3% O<sub>2</sub>, 5% CO<sub>2</sub> with a relative humidity of 80-90%.

- Heavy dose of copper may cause inhibitory effect on growth and development of French bean**

An attempt was made to study the effect of copper on s

Concentration of Copper sulphate	% germination after 24 hours
0 $\mu$ M (Control)	97
10 $\mu$ M	96
50 $\mu$ M	97
100 $\mu$ M	98
200 $\mu$ M	98
500 $\mu$ M	90
1000 $\mu$ M	87

ation, protein content and peroxidase activity in *Phaseolus vulgaris* at Department of Basic Science & Humanities, College of Horticulture & Forestry, Pasighat. The study revealed that increasing concentration of copper does not show significant effect on seed germination upto 200  $\mu$ M concentration but decrease in germination percentage was seen in 500  $\mu$ M and 1000  $\mu$ M concentration of copper as compared to the control. A significant gradual decrease in shoot length with increasing concentration of copper was observed after 48 and 72 hrs. A 65% decrease in shoot length was observed after 48 hrs at 1000  $\mu$ M concentration of copper, whereas after 72 hours the decrease was 75%. Study on root and shoot protein



exhibited an increase in total protein content of roots and shoots with increase in copper concentration, however the increase was more in shoots. The increase

in root and shoot protein might be due to denovo protein synthesis as well as increase in defense related proteins.

Study on peroxidase activity in *Phaseolus vulgaris* with increase in copper concentration showed an increase in peroxidase activity in shoots. It was interesting to note that the peroxidase activity in roots showed an increase upto 50 $\mu$ M concentration and then a gradual decrease in activity was observed.

Increase in peroxidase activity in shoots can be attributed to enhanced production of hydrogen peroxide during stress condition which in turn activates the primary defense mechanism of the plant. Peroxidase activity in roots showed the largest increase (about 116.1%) at the copper concentration of 50  $\mu$ M but further increase in copper concentration results in decline of peroxidase activity. In conclusion the peroxidase activity is more pronounced in shoot as compared to roots which might be due to enhanced hydrogen peroxide production in shoots and more cellular damage in roots.

- Management of Citrus Trunk Borer**

Citrus is the major fruit crop in Arunachal Pradesh and many orchards are maintained organically but these orchards are heavily infested by citrus trunk borer, *Pseudonemophus versteegi*. This pest is also one of the major factors of citrus declining in the region and destroys almost all the orchards in many cases by boring into the stem. Department of Plant Protection, CHF has taken lead to manage citrus trunk borer through



**Citrus trunk borer**

Entomopathogenic Nematode (EPN). Past two years results of experiments shows that there is potential of EPN for the management of citrus trunk borer. Different techniques of application of EPN were applied in the field and the results were appreciable and give 60 to 80 percent control.

- Biological Pest Suppression**

An effective and sustainable management of lepidopteran pests can be achieved by the use of natural



parasitoids. Keeping the view of organic Horticulture in the state, the department of Plant Protection, CHF has taken first initiative in mass production of *Trichogramma* sp.

The *Trichogramma* is egg parasitoid and parasitizes the pest in egg stage only. The college is maintaining three species of *Trichogramma* for mass production viz. *T. chilonis*, *T. pretiosum* and *T. brasiliensis*. Results of repeated experiments show that this parasitoid has excellent capacity of parasitization in lepidopteran eggs so there is very meager chance of any further damage by the larva.

- **Low cost water harvesting technology developed for the stony and gravelly soil of Arunachal Pradesh**

Porous, gravelly and sandy soil is characterized by low water-holding capacity and excessive drainage of rain and irrigation water below the root zone, leading to poor water and fertilizer use efficiency by the crops. The soil of Arunachal Pradesh is highly porous, gravelly and sandy in nature. The soils have very less clay content (<20%), and are unable to hold water. This causes the water scarcity in winter and summer seasons

causing low productivity of the horticultural crops. The crops are subjected to acute water stress during five months from November to



March. Pisciculture in these soils is difficult as storage of water is not possible in such soils. The high rainfall (average annual rainfall of 4200mm) of the state can be managed well through harvesting of rain water by polyethylene lined water harvesting pond. Location specific design of the rainwater harvesting system plays an important role in managing such problem. An experience on the rain water management technology implemented at the College of Horticulture and forestry, Pasighat, East Siang, Arunachal Pradesh is shared. The construction of RCC made water harvesting pond is costly and needs skill in its design and its construction takes a long time. Utilization of unused naturally depressed areas can be converted into

low cost polythene lined water harvesting ponds. The hydrologic, hydraulic and structural design of the water harvesting pond is made first. Then based on the design the construction of the pond is completed within a month. The excavated gravelly/ stony soil is kept as an embankment surrounding the pond. A trench of at least 1' x 1' is made surrounding the upper surface of the pond. The surface of the pond is then laid by 10-15 cm soil cushioning with subsequent laying of 250 GSM finish size silpaulin films. It is found that the pond can be made full of water by *in-situ* rainwater harvesting as the a.a.r is 4200mm. The construction work should be completed before the onset of monsoon (prior to March – April). The harvested water can be used for life saving irrigation as well as pisciculture activities successfully. Microirrigation system can be effectively used for life saving irrigation. It is found that the horticultural crops can be irrigated very well during the months of water scarcity. It is observed that Oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) variety Tenera has shown good growth in the porous and gravelly soils due to the fact that the crop are well irrigated and fertigated. The micro-jet irrigation is successfully provided to the oil palm crop by utilizing the harvested water from the water harvesting pond. The six year old irrigated oil palm crop has productivity of 10 t/ha in comparison to the non-irrigated plant productivity of 2t/ha. The litchi (*Litchi chinensis*) crop is irrigated by the trickle irrigation system using the harvested water from the WHP. The yield obtained from four years litchi plant was 12 kgs/ha. Similarly mean yield of fishes from the silpaulin lined pond is 15.1 q/ha by practicing composite fish farming system. Average total cost of production per ha is found to be Rs. 1,30,000/- and benefit-cost ratio is 1.91. Fish species Silver carp, Catla and Grass carp shows better growth in the polythene lined pond in comparison to Common carp, Rohu and Mrigala. The average life of the silpaulin lined pond is about five years and the cost per litre of storage of the water is less than 50 paise.

#### HRD, Seminar and Conference attended.

- Dr. A.K. Pandey, Dean, College of Horticulture & Forestry, attended the International Conference in Technological Interventions in Agricultural Sciences for Enhanced Productivity, Nutritional Quality and Value Addition (TIAS-2014) and chaired the session. Conference was organized at Dimapur, Nagaland w.e.f. 19-20 February, 2015.



- Dr. A.K. Pandey, Dean, College of Horticulture & Forestry, attended Review meeting on the progress of various agri-allied schemes under Central Govt at CM's conference hall, Itanagar, Govt. of A.P. on 09<sup>th</sup> February, 2015.
- Dr. Arunkumar Phurailatpam, Assistant Professor, Department of Floriculture, M&AP participated in National Workshop on "Sustainable Development of Medicinal Plants Sector in NE India held on 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup>, February, 2015. Organized by Forest Department, Government of Manipur in collaboration with the National Medicinal Plants Board, Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India.
- Dr. Saroj Kumar Pattnaik, Asstt. Prof., Department of NRM presented International Conference on 'Natural Resource Management for Food Security and Rural Livelihoods' held on 10<sup>th</sup> -13<sup>th</sup>, February, 2015. Organized by Soil Conservation Society of India, New Delhi in collaboration with Indian Association of Soil & Water Conservation, Dehradun & Sponsored by ICAR, New Delhi at NASC Complex, New Delhi, India

#### Awards and Honours

- Dr. A.K. Pandey, Dean, College of Horticulture & Forestry was conferred Outstanding Achievement in Horticulture Awards - 2014 by the Hi-Tech Horticultural Society on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2015.
- Prof. B N Hazarika, Head, Dept. of fruit science has been selected as Vice-President of the International Societies of minor fruits, medicinal and aromatic plants.
- Prof. B N Hazarika was awarded the first prize in oral presentation in the National Seminar on Sustainable Horticulture *vis-a-vis* Changing Environment, 26-28 Feb., 2015 at SASRD, Medziphema, Nagaland University
- Dr. Arunkumar Phurailatpam, Assistant Professor, Floriculture, Medicinal and Aromatic Plants elected Executive Members (East Zone), Medicinal & Aromatic Plant Association of India, DMAPR, ICAR, Anand, Gujarat.
- Dr. R C Shakywar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Plant Protection awarded Young Scientist Award 2015 of Bioed Research Society, Allahabad Uttar Pradesh at the 17<sup>th</sup> Indian Agricultural Scientist & Farmer Congress (IASFC) held at Allahabad on February, 2015.

#### Staff pursuing higher studies

- Mr. Anil Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Forest Product Utilization joined Institute of Wood Science & Technology (IWST), Bangalore, - 560003, Karnataka for Ph.D. programme.

#### Inter-Collegiate Transfer and Promotion.

- Dr. K.M. Singh, Associate Professor, College of Horticulture & Forestry, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh has been transferred to College of Postgraduate Studies, Department of Plant Protection, Barapani, Meghalaya on 21<sup>st</sup> January, 2015.
- Mr. Ganeshwar Sharma, Farm Assistant, College of Horticulture & Forestry, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh has been transferred to College of Postgraduate Studies, Barapani, Meghalaya on 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2015.

#### Distinguished Visitors

Sl.No.	Name	Date of visit
1.	Professor M. Premjit Singh, Vice Chancellor, CAU, Imphal, Manipur	20 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015
2.	Professor S. N. Puri, Former Vice Chancellor, CAU, Imphal, Manipur	19 <sup>th</sup> & 20 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015
3.	Shri. Giridhar Malaviya, Former Justice, Hon'ble High Court Allahabad	19 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015
4.	Prof. G. N. Pandey, Vice Chancellor, AUS, Namsai	19 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015
5.	Shri Ninong Ering, Hon'ble Member of Parliament	14 <sup>th</sup> February, 2015
6.	Dr. K. Nirmal Babu, Coordinator AICRP on Spices, Indian Institute of Spice Research	25 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015
7.	Dr. H.P. Maheshwarapa, AICRP on Palm, Central Plantation Crop Research Institute, Kerala	25 <sup>th</sup> March, 2015

#### Editor:

Dr. A. K. Pandey, Dean, CHF, Pasighat

#### Executive Editors:

Ms. Eloni Vida

Dr. Arunkumar Phurailatpam

#### Type set:

Mr. Ripon Dam

Mr. Jayanta Kakoti