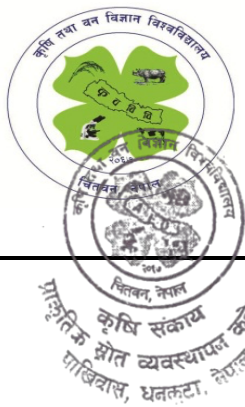


कृषि तथा वन विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय
कृषि संकाय
प्राकृतिक स्रोत व्यवस्थापन कलेज
पाख्रीबास, धनकुटा, नेपाल




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प.सं./Ref. no.
च.नं.

मिति २०८० /१० /१९

सूचना

कृषि तथा वन विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, प्राकृतिक स्रोत व्यवस्थापन कलेज पाख्रीबास धनकुटाले Abstract Book प्रकाशन गर्न गइरहेको हुँदा इच्छुक प्राध्यापक र विद्यार्थीहरूले अनुसन्धानको सार (Abstract) कलेजको ईमेल ठेगाना pakhribas@afu.edu.np मा मिति २०८०/११/०४ गते भित्र पठाउनुहुन यो सूचना प्रकाशित गरिएको छ । Abstract लेखनको ढाँचा यसै सूचना साथ संलग्न गरिएको छ ।



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निराजन भण्डारी

प्रिन्सिपल

2010
Chitwan, Nepal

Guidelines for Abstract preparation

Title: The title should be concise, clear, unique and informative and should reflect the content of the paper. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible. If common name of any species or genotypes are available, mention only common name and not scientific name in the title. Title should be bold and written using times new roman font in 12 font size.

Author names and affiliations: Present the authors' name/s and affiliation, addresses where the actual work was done below the title. Indicate all affiliations with a lower-case superscript letter immediately after the author's name and in front of the appropriate address. Provide the full address of each affiliation and e-mail address of the corresponding author. Clearly indicate the corresponding author using symbol (*). Authors are principal researcher, major advisor, site supervisor and member advisor (if any). Use times new roman 11 font size for author names and affiliations.

Abstract: The abstract should be a concise (usually not exceeding 250 words) and contain a brief account of the introductory words, rationale, objectives, materials and methods, important results, and main conclusions. The name of any plant or animal appearing for the first time in the abstract should be given its scientific name in the brackets. Do not cite references, figures, tables, probability levels etc. Abstract should be written using times new roman font in 12 font size.

Keywords: A list of 3 to 5 words for additional index words follows the abstract, separated by commas. It includes species (common and scientific name), chemicals, and physiological and pathological terms. Keywords should be written below the abstract in alphabetical order starting with capital letter. Use times new roman 12 font size for keywords.

SAMPLE OF ABSTRACT

Effect of Rooting Hormones and Media on Vegetative Propagation of *Bougainvillea*

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ABSTRACT

The propagation success of *bougainvillea* through hardwood stem cutting varied with rooting hormones and rooting media. This experiment was carried out to study the effect of rooting hormone and rooting media on hardwood cuttings of *Bougainvillea glabra* cv. Double Red during April-July, 2021. The treatments were combination of rooting hormones [Indole-3-Butyric Acid (500 mg L⁻¹), Indole-3-Butyric Acid (1000 mg L⁻¹), Naphthalene Acetic Acid

(1500 mg L⁻¹), Naphthalene Acetic Acid (3000 mg L⁻¹), Rootex C] and different rooting media (soil and farmyard manure, sand and farmyard manure, sand and cocopeat) in 1:1 ratio. Cuttings without rooting hormones served as control. We observed earliest sprouting (10.33 days) of cuttings treated with IBA (500 mg L⁻¹) and planted in sand and cocopeat. The highest sprouting percent (100%) and length of longest sprout (49 cm) were recorded when cuttings were treated with Rootex C and planted in sand and cocopeat. The highest shoot fresh weight (10.04 gm), shoot dry weight (2.09 gm), length of root (13.75 cm), number of roots (34.17), root fresh weight (2.33 gm) and root dry weight (0.24 gm) was observed in cuttings treated with IBA (1000 mg L⁻¹) and planted in sand and cocopeat. The effect of rooting hormone and rooting media on the diameter of sprouts, rooting percentage, and transplanting success percentage was non-significant. Considering economically important parameters (sprouting percentage and length of longest sprout), this study revealed that sand and cocopeat with Rootex C was the best combination for the propagation of bougainvillea.

Keywords: Cocopeat, Hardwood cuttings, Media, Rooting, Sprouting

Essential Oils Amended Coatings in Citrus Postharvest Management

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ABSTRACT

Synthetic fungicides have been used as a major tool for reducing postharvest decay and improving the shelf life of citrus fruits. The growing concerns about consumers health, environmental pollution and high handling cost of chemical fungicides have forced to move the modern citrus industry into safer alternatives. The edible coatings enriched with essential oils have been developed as an alternative and eco-friendly approach to control post-harvest decay and maintain the quality and shelf life of citrus fruits. This paper intended to review the efficacy of essential oils amended coating on citrus fruits with respect to disease control (blue mold and green mold), physical quality attributes [physiological weight loss, firmness, total soluble solid (TSS), titratable acidity (TA) and vitamin C] and physiological processes (respiration rate and ethylene production) and tried to correlate their applicability in the Nepalese context. The integration of antifungal edible coatings along with the existing management practices (sanitation, physical methods and cold storage) could provide effective results in postharvest quality and disease management of citrus. The applicability and efficacy of essential oils amended coatings should be tested on a commercial scale to variable environmental conditions of Nepal.

Keywords: Citrus, Essential oils, Postharvest, Quality attributes, Shelf life