



## THE PROBLEM OF KHEJRI (*PROSOPIS CINERARIA* (L) DRUCE) MORTALITY IN NORTH-WESTERN RAJASTHAN

### DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES OF KHEJRI MORTALITY



1. *Prosopis cineraria* (L) Druce, commonly known as Khejri, is a tree of arid region.

2. The Khejri mortality problem is intensifying day by day. The causes of Khejri mortality encompasses the combined

influence of abiotic as well as biotic factors according to the Scientist of Arid Forest Research Institute. 3. The abiotic factors such as ; depletion of water table, change in land use pattern, erratic rainfall, extensive lopping etc. breaks the immunity of trees.

4. Among biotic factors the most important is a root rot fungus (*Ganoderma lucidum*) and a root borer (*Acanthophorous serraticornis*).

### PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT



The package of practices developed against Khejari mortality during the last 10 years are:

- Lopping interval of one year with recommendation of alternate year lopping.
- Two third lopping per tree
- Severely infected tree should be uprooted and exploit from vicinity to check the further spread of infection.
- The soil treatment around root system using 20 liter solution of insecticide-fungicide containing Bavistin (0.1%) + Chloropyriphos (0.1%) + Powermin @2ml/ltr. The treatment should be repeated twice a year and at least 5-6 treatment should be given to effectively manage the mortality.

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