No.	Records	Request
1	463	FLOWERS
2	3900	PY=2004
3	30	#1 and (PY=2004)
4	150	ONION
5	3900	PY=2004
* 6	15	#4 and (PY=2004)

Record 1 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09
TI: Factors influencing the population of the onion thrips on onion.
AU: Hudak,-K.; Penzes,-B.
SO: Acta-Phytopathologica-et-Entomologica-Hungarica-<Hungary>. (< 2004>). v. 39<1-3> p. 193-197.
ENDE: *allium-cepa; *thrips-tabaci; *varieties-; *disease-resistance; * population-dynamics
ENC: alliaceae-; allium-; biological-properties; insecta-; resistance-to-injurious-factors; taxa-; thripidae-; thrips-genus; thysanoptera-
AB: The onion thrips (Thrips tabaci Lindeman) has been known for a long time as a pest of onion. The damage hinders the development of the onion, causing the plant to end its development earlier than usual, so there may be a decrease in crop yield, too. Control of the onion crop against the onion thrips is the basis of its protection.

Record 2 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09
TI: Porosity rate of some kernel crops.
AU: Kocabiyik,-H.; Aktas,-T.; Kayisoglu,-B.
AD: Canakkale Onsekiz Mart Univ., Canakkale (Turkey). Dept. of Agricultural Machinery
SO: Journal-of-Agronomy (Pakistan). (Apr-Jun 2004). v. 3(2) p. 76-80.
ENDE: *wheats-; *rapeseed-; *onions-; *maize-; *soybeans-; *helianthus-annuus; *seed-; *porosity-; *moisture-content
ENC: asteraceae-; cereals-; chemicophysical-properties; helianthus-; oilseeds-; plant-products; propagation-materials; vegetables-
AB: In this study, determination of porosity for some kernel crops was aimed. In addition, relationships were investigated between porosity values and some physical properties of these kernel crops. For this aim; wheat, canola, onion seed, corn, soybean and sunflower seeds were used as vegetal material. After determination of physical properties of kernel crops, a tube system was used which was designed for porosity measurements and operates according to ideal gas law. This measurement system can be filled easily with kernel crops. Pressure of 1.3 kp cm-2 was applied to kernel crops. In tests porosity values were measured at different moisture contents related with their physical properties. In the results, relationships between porosity values, moisture contents and physical properties were found. The effect of moisture content on porosity was significant at 99% confidence level for every seed bulk.

Record 3 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09
TI: Intensity of attacks of thrips, purple blotch and gray mold on onion cultivars.
AU: Leite,-G.L.D.; Santos,-M.C.-dos; Rocha,-S.L.; Costa,-C.A.-da; Almeida,-C.I.M.-e

SO: Horticultura-Brasileira (Brazil). (Jan-Mar 2004). v. 22(1) p. 151-153. CENAGRI, CP 02432, 70.849-970 Brasilia, DF - Brasil.
ENDE: *allium-cepa; *varieties-; *thrips-tabaci; *alternaria-porri; *botrytis-squamosa; *harvesting-
ENC: alliaceae-; allium-; alternaria-; deuteromycotina-; fungi-; insecta-; taxa-; thripidae-; thrips-genus; thysanoptera-

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Record 4 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09
TI: Influence of genotype and maturity stage at harvest on fresh weight, quality and cure of onion.
AU: Soares,-V.L.F.; Finger,-F.L.; Mosquim,-P.R.
SO: Horticultura-Brasileira (Brazil). (Jan-Mar 2004). v. 22(1) p. 18-21. CENAGRI, CP 02432, 70.849-970 Brasilia, DF - Brasil.
ENDE: *allium-cepa; *harvesting-; *genotypes-; *maturation-; *bulbs-; *quality-; *dry-matter-content; *statistical-methods
ENC: alliaceae-; allium-; biological-development; methods-; plant-anatomy; plant-vegetative-organs; proximate-composition; storage-organs

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Record 5 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09
TI: Growth and yielding behaviour of onion in response to essential nutrients.
AU: Arian,-A.L.; Khushk,-A.M.; Baloch,-A.F.; Ahmed,-N.
AD: Sindh Agriculture Univ., Tandojam (Pakistan)
SO: Pakistan-Journal-of-Agricultural-Research (Pakistan). (Jan-Mar 2004). v. 18(1) p. 51-54.
ENDE: *allium-cepa; *nitrogen-fertilizers; *phosphate-fertilizers; *potash-fertilizers; *application-rates; *growth-; *height-; *crop-yield; *yield-components
ENC: alliaceae-; allium-; biological-development; dimensions-; fertilizers-; yields-
AB: A field trial was conducted for consecutive two years to determine the growth and yielding behaviour of onion in response to essential nutrients (NPK) during 1986-87 and 1987-88 at Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam. The results described that onion response for plant height bulb diameter, single bulb weight and total marketable bulb yield, to different NPK doses was remarkably significant during both the years. However, NPK dose 90-60-80 kg recorded significantly maximum marketable bulb yield as compared to rest treatments. Onion planted on ridges proved to be better yielding compared to flat planting. It is advisable that for harvesting good marketable bulb yield in onion (Phulkara), the crop should be planted on ridges and fertilized with 90-60- 80 kg/ha NPR fertilizers.

Record 6 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09
TI: Comparative economics, monetary and yield advantages from NPK fertilization to onion.
AU: Khokhar,-K.M.; Khokhar,-M.A.; Mahmood,-T.; Hussain,-S.I.; Ullah,-H.; Laghari,-M.H.
AD: National Agricultural Research Centre, Islamabad (Pakistan). Vegetable Crops Research Programme
SO: Pakistan-Journal-of-Agricultural-Research (Pakistan). (Jan-Mar 2004). v. 18(1) p. 46-50.
ENDE: *allium-cepa; *nitrogen-fertilizers; *urea-; *phosphate-fertilizers; *superphosphate-; *potash-fertilizers; *potassium-sulphate; *application-rates; *crop-yield; *yield-increases; *

cost-benefit-analysis; *pakistan-
ENC: alliaceae-; allium-; amides-; asia-; asia-and-the-pacific; economic-analysis; fertilizers-; inorganic-acid-salts; phosphate-fertilizers; salts-; south-asia; sulphates-; yields-
AB: An onion variety Swat-1 was raised with different combinations of N (50 to 125 kg/ha) and K2O (25 to 75 kg/ha) with constant rate of P2O5, (75 kg/ha). The bulb yield increased to the maximum of 20.0 and 34.3 t/ha during 2000-01 and 2001-02, respectively with NPK at the rate of 100-75-50 kg/ha giving 87 and 94% increase over control. Further increase in nitrogen and potash levels did not significantly increase bulb yield. Maximum cost benefit ratio (1: 7.07 and 1: 7.98) was observed with NPK application at the rate of 100-75-50 kg/ha during 2000-01 and 2001-02, respectively. The corresponding per hectare yield and net return were also maximum of 20.0 and 34.3 tones and Rs. 42609 and Rs. 48112, respectively.

Record 7 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09
TI: Studies on the mechanism for vitrification of in vitro cultured Chinese onion.
AU: Xie-Zhixin; Zhang-Yux
AD: Shandong Agricultural University, Tai' an (China), Department of Agronomy
SO: Molecular-Plant-Breeding (China). Fenzi Zhiwu Yuzhong (China). (Feb 2004). v. 2(1) p. 71-75. 2 tables,4 ill., 9 ref.
ENDE: *chinese-onion; *test-tube-plantlets; *vitrification-; * mechanism-
ENC: plant-diseases

Record 8 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09
TI: Studies on the mechanism for vitrification of in vitro cultured Chinese onion.
AU: Xie-Zhixin; Zhang-Yux
AD: Shandong Agricultural University, Tai' an (China), Department of Agronomy
SO: Molecular-Plant-Breeding (China). Fenzi Zhiwu Yuzhong (China). (Feb 2004). v. 2(1) p. 71-75. 2 tables,4 ill., 9 ref.
ENDE: *chinese-onion; *test-tube-plantlets; *vitrification-; * mechanism-
ENC: plant-diseases

Record 9 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09
TI: Uienrassenkeuze in 2004 : rassenonderzoek biologische zaaiuien.
AU: Lammerts-van-Bueren,-E.; Broek,-R.-van-den
SO: 2004.
ENDE: *allium-cepa; *onions-; *organic-agriculture; *organic-culture; * variety-trials; *varieties-; *varieties-; *crop-quality; *use-value; *quality-; *storage-quality; *keeping-quality; *crop-yield
ENC: alliaceae-; allium-; alternative-agriculture; experimentation-; farming-systems; performance-testing; plant-products; quality-; taxa-; technical-properties; testing-; value-systems; vegetables-; yields-
AB: Gegevens over het aanbod van biologisch uitgangsmateriaal voor ui in 2004, en de resultaten van het rassenonderzoek biologische zaaiuien teelt 2001 en 2002 en bewaring 2002 en 2003. Voor belangrijke gewas- en bewaareigenschappen lijkt de

rasvolgordeniet te veranderen wanneer uien gangbaar of biologisch geteeld zijn. Daardoor kunnnen de resultaten van gangbaar rassenonderzoek ook benut worden voor biologisch rassenonderzoek.

Record 10 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09

TI: Community IPM [integrated pest management] for rice-vegetable systems.

SO: Philippine-Rice-R-&-D-Highlights-2003 (Philippines). (Apr 2004). p. 39. Received May 2004.

ENDE: *oryza-sativa; *allium-cepa; *capsicum-annuum; *momordica-charantia; *integrated-pest-management; *bactrocera-; *species-; *diaphania-indica; *physical-control; *dry-season; *wet-season; *geographical-information-systems; *philippines-

ENC: alliaceae-; allium-; asia-; asia-and-the-pacific; capsicum-; control-methods; cucurbitaceae-; diaphania-; diptera-; information-systems; insecta-; integrated-control; lepidoptera-; momordica-; oryza-; poaceae-; pyralidae-; seasons-; solanaceae-; south-east-asia; taxa-; tephritidae-

AB: A GIS [geographic information system] map of the crop cover of San Francisco, Sto. Domingo, Nueva Ecija [Philippines] was generated. DS [dry season] crops were onion, chili, and bitter gourd, while WS [wet season] rice averaged 4.5 to 5.0 t/ha. Pest populations were very low, hence, farmers did not apply pesticide on rice. Most farmers planted bitter gourd in April, June, July, August and December, but based on quantity, quality, and market price, July and August plantings had the highest income of P300,000/ha. The two most damaging insect species to bitter gourd fruits were fruit fly (Bactrocera cucurbitae) and ` bitin' (Diaphania indica). To protect the fruits, net bagging that yields 89% marketable fruits was introduced.

Record 11 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09

TI: [Pests and diseases of onions].

AU: Gailite,-M.;

AD: The Latvian Agricultural Advisory and Training Centre, Ozolnieki, Jelgava reg. (Latvia)

SO: Agro-Tops (Latvia). (2004). (no.7) p. 27-29.

ENDE: *onions-; *allium-cepa; *pests-of-plants; *delia-antiqua; *liriomyza-; *acrolepiopsis-assectella; *nematoda-; *ditylenchus-dipsaci; *plant-diseases; *peronospora-destructor; *botrytis-allii; *pest-control; *disease-control; *latvia-

ENC: acrolepiopsis-; agromyzidae-; alliaceae-; allium-; anguinidae-; anthomyiidae-; aschelminthes-; baltic-states; botrytis-; delia-; deuteromycotina-; diptera-; ditylenchus-; europe-; fungi-; insecta-; lepidoptera-; mastigomycotina-; nematoda-; peronospora-; peronosporales-; pests-; plant-products; vegetables-; yponomeutidae-

AB: Onion fly (Delia antiqua), Liriomyza cepae, leek moth (Acrolepiopsis assectella), onion thrips (Thrips tabaci), stem and bulb nematode (Ditylenchus dipsaci) as well as diseases such as downy mildew (Peronospora destructor) and onion neck rot (Botrytis allii) are featured in this article.

Record 12 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09

TI: [Incidence of use of maize (Zea mays L) as barrier crop to the onion Thrips populations, Thrips tabaci Lindem. (Thysanoptera;

Thripidae) on onion crop in Banao, Sancti Spiritus, Cuba].
AU: Fuentes-Chaviano,-P.; Ayala-Sifontes,-J.L.;
SO: Cuadernos-de-Fitopatologia (Espana). (Ene-Mar 2004). (no.79) p. 23-25.
ENDE: *allium-cepa; *pests-of-plants; *thrips-tabaci; *biological-control; *host-plants; *zea-mays; *natural-enemies; *pest-control; *cuba-
ENC: alliaceae-; allium-; america-; caribbean-; control-methods; hosts-; insecta-; pests-; poaceae-; thripidae-; thrips-genus; thysanoptera-; zea-

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Record 13 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09
TI: Village-level integration of RBFS [rice based farming systems] technologies.
SO: Philippine-Rice-R-&-D-Highlights-2003 (Philippines). (Apr 2004). p. 42. Received May 2004.
ENDE: *oryza-sativa; *vegetable-crops; *fruit-trees; *useful-animals; *tilapia-; *farming-systems; *integrated-pest-management; *technology-; *technology-transfer; *wet-season; *dry-season; *philippines-
ENC: asia-; asia-and-the-pacific; control-methods; crops-; fishes-; freshwater-fishes; fruit-crops; integrated-control; oryza-; poaceae-; seasons-; south-east-asia
AB: The PhilRice [Philippine Rice Research Inst.] model farms consists of two one-hectare farms which have crop, animal, aquaculture, and fruit tree components, with 0.50 ha planted to WS [wet season] rice. Raised beds grew high-value vegetables off-season. Tomato, stringbeans, eggplant, corn, pechay and mustard were continously raised. In the backyard garden, lettuce was planted. Income from DS [dry season] vegetables in 0.50 ha was P32,000, peaking in March to May. The farmer-managed farm had rice and vegetables, fruit trees, cattle, pigs, goats, chickens, ducks, and tilapia. The net income derived from 0.50 ha rice production, vegetables in 400 sq m, and mango production (10 trees) during the DS is P17,918.50. Other components are not yet generating income as these are newly established. In Nueva Ecija [Philippines], 17 farmer-cooperators who are IPM [integrated pest management] adopters and 16 non-IPM adopters were monitored. Tested were rice hull burning and stale seedbed techniques followed by one herbicide and one handweeding; no insecticide application during the first 20 DAT [days after transplanting]; insecticides application based on damage levels; and use of NPV for insect pest management. A modified farmer field school was conducted where farmers met once a week for 16 weeks to learn and understand the alternative IPM strategies introduced. In San Jose City, IPM farmers increased onion yield by 6.62%. In Bongabon, yield of IPM farmers was higher by 29.78% than non-IPM farmers. The IPM interventions reduced cost, giving farmers an income advantage of 31.32% (San Jose) and 49.44%. With farmer's involvement in adapting and developing IPM strategies, the time to adopt such technologies is shortened. These encouraging results may pave the way for a faster dissemination of IPM technologies to other onion areas. In Aklan [Philippines], the use of recommended varieties increased yield by 15 to 50%, and of fertilizer rates by 1.09 t/ha. Mungbean, hybrid watermelon, and squash were adopted in some farmers' field. Contour hedgerows like kakawati and inarched rambutan

were planted along alleys to improve components. The small farm reservoirs were seeded with tilapia. Swine was dispersed to cooperative members and feeding trials using commercial feeds and indigenous feedstuff were undertaken. Three pairs of upgraded chicken (Kabir) were likewise dispersed. A 0.30 ha Palayamanan model farm showcased optimum land utilization and integrating RBFS for resource poor farmers. Its major components were pigs, chickens, ducks, cattle, carabao, string beans, cucurbits, winged beans, kangkong, okra, and gabi. Watermelon and cucumber were planted in a bigger area to maximize income while rice was planted in 0.25 ha.

Record 14 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09

TI: Water and nutrient management for rice and rice-based crops grown in Ilocos [Philippines].

SO: Philippine-Rice-R-&-D-Highlights-2003 (Philippines). (Apr 2004). p. 40. Received May 2004.

ENDE: *oryza-sativa; *allium-sativum; *allium-cepa; *zea-mays; *crop-yield; *irrigation-; *water-use; *efficiency-

ENC: alliaceae-; allium-; oryza-; poaceae-; resource-management; yields-; zea-

AB: Irrigating garlic, onion, and corn every 7 days yielded highest at 4541.67, 6194.45 and 4314.17 kg/ha, respectively. Irrigating onion and corn every 14 days earned the highest net income; every 7 days for garlic. Water use efficiency expressed in yield per unit volume of water for garlic, onion and corn were 1.24, 1.59, and 1.18 kg/cu m, respectively.

Record 15 of 15 - AGRIS 2003/10-2004/09

TI: Nutrient management with emphasis on the use of organic fertilizers.

SO: Philippine-Rice-R-&-D-Highlights-2003 (Philippines). (Apr 2004). p. 40. Received May 2004.

ENDE: *irrigated-rice; *brassica-oleracea-capitata; *vigna-radiata-radiata; *allium-cepa; *farmyard-manure; *npk-fertilizers; *fertilizer-application; *application-rates; *crop-yield; *dry-season; *lowland-; *philippines-

ENC: agricultural-wastes; alliaceae-; allium-; asia-; asia-and-the-pacific; brassica-; brassica-oleracea; brassicaceae-; compound-fertilizers; fertilizers-; leguminosae-; oryza-; papilionoideae-; physiographic-features; poaceae-; seasons-; south-east-asia; vigna-; vigna-radiata; wastes-; wetland-rice; yields-

AB: In the DS [dry season] processed chicken manure (PCM) was tested on several crops. In upland cabbage, bigger and heavier heads were produced with combined organic and inorganic fertilizers, giving higher yield (116, 612 kg/ha) and net income (P188,856/ha) . The same was true in onion and mungbean. For rainfed lowland rice, 92-35-35 kg NPK/ha + 5-10 bags of organic fertilizer produced taller and more number of tillers than those unfertilized and with organic fertilizer alone. In Bacnotan, La Union [Philippines], 10 bags of PCM + 55-40-0 kg NPK/ha yielded 8.03 t/ha. For irrigated lowland rice, 10 bags PCM + 92-35-35 kg NPK/ha had comparable yield with that applied with inorganic fertilizers alone.