LIST OF PLATES

Plate I  Population behaviour of *Meloidogyne tritici,* *oryzae* under five rice-based cropping systems  68,72

A.  Rice-Wheat
B.  Rice-Wheat-Greengram
C.  Rice-Berseem
D.  Rice-Potato-Greengram
E.  Rice-Mustard-Greengram

Plate II  Bioassay to detect the root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne tritici,* *oryzae* infecting five rice-based cropping systems  78

A.  Rice field infested with *Meloidogyne tritici,* *oryzae*
B.  Bioassay in controlled environment

Plate III  Tillage and water management on the population behaviour of root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne tritici,* *oryzae* in rice  85

Plate IV  Management of root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne tritici,* *oryzae* in nursery-beds and performance of the rice crop by nematicide application in the main field  90,94

A.  Nematicide application in the nursery-beds
B.  Effect of phorate on the growth of rice seedlings infested with *Meloidogyne tritici,* *oryzae* in the main field
C.  Effect of carbofuran on the growth of rice seedlings infested with *Meloidogyne tritici,* *oryzae* in the main field

Plate V  Management of root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne tritici,* *oryzae* wheat-rice cropping systems by soil solarization and nematicides  101,106

A.  Solarization of nursery-beds
B.  Effect of solarization and carbofuran on the growth of rice seedlings
C. Effect of solarization and phorate on the growth of rice seedlings

Plate VI  **Effect of cyanobacteria, *Aulosira fertilissima* on hatching of the root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne triticoryzae* and *M. incognita***  

A. Microscopic view of cyanobacteria, *Aulosira fertilissima*

Plate VII  **Histopathology of wheat root infected with root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne triticoryzae***  

A-D. Non-infected and infected roots of wheat
A. Transverse section of non-infected wheat root
B. Nematode with its lips in the pericycle region
C. Transverse section of infected root showing deranged cortical region, vacuolated giant cells
D. Transverse section of infected root showing nematode in the stelar region and disorganised and divided stele

Plate VIII  **Additional study on an indigenous non-toxic herbal-origin stain for differentiating live and dead nematodes***  

A. Live active unstained nematode
B. Dead nematode stained with saffron
C. Dead nematode took brighter yellow orange colour as the duration increased
D. Egg shells not so deeply stained as compared to egg contents and second stage juvenile (*J₂*)