Citruses are distributed throughout the world. Different species of citrus are cultivated in every states and union territories of India. However Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab and Assam are the leading citrus growing states. Citruses are subjected to suffering from different kinds of biotic and abiotic stresses on which citrus canker \[Xanthomonas axonopodis\ \text{pv. citri}\] (Hasse) Vauterin et al.] is one of the most serious threats having international importance. Among the commercial cultivars, acid lime \[Citrus aurantiifolia\ (Christm.) Swingle\] is the most susceptible one, and it is difficult to locate canker free orchard in any condition. Up to 50-60% yield reduction has been recorded from different parts of the world. The disease is spread mechanically by a Lepidopteran insect, citrus leaf minor \([Phyllocnistis citrella]\) Stainton) that has been reported to exacerbate citrus canker in different parts of the world including India.

It was raveled from the survey that the disease is prevalent with a low to moderate incidence in different parts of Purulia, Bankura and Birbhum district under Red and Lateritic Agro-climatic Zone of West Bengal. Yellowish to rusty, rough, raised cracky appearance recorded on the both surface of leaves, fruits, twigs and stems of acid lime and lemon whereas slightly rough and faint yellowish appearance was common on sweet lime and pummelo. Occasionally yellowish halo was prominent encircling the cankerous lesion. Except pummel, the disease was also observed in mid-veins, petioles, stalk-end of fruit of acid lime, lemon and sweet lime. The disease causes extensive damage to citrus and severity of canker infection varied with the species and varieties of citrus on the prevailing climatic conditions. Citrus leaf miner can transmit the disease mechanically, and a positive correlation with the disease incidence was recorded. All the weather parameter \textit{viz.} maximum and minimum temperature, relative humidity, rainfall and sunshine hours also showed a positive correlation with PDI. On isolation, the gram negative, rod shaped bacterium produced yellowish,
Abstract
circular and smooth colonies on PDA and NA medium. In vitro sensitivity of different antibiotics through Agar cup method (diffusion method) revealed streptocycline is the best antibiotic followed by chloramphenicol and tetracycline. Single application of an antagonistic strain of *Bacillus subtilis* (S-12) during July i.e. the pre-peak season of the disease on acid lime found satisfactory to decline of the disease. Exploitation of phyllosphere microflora can be an effective tool for the management of bacterial canker of citruses under field condition. The farmers fetch low market price for the disease infected fruits and even 37.20% decrease of market price recorded in grade IV over grade 0. It was revealed from Benefit-Cost analysis that the per cent loss over grade 0 could be saved to the tune of 16.64% in case of properly managed orchard. Keeping quality of highly infected fruits (grade 4) was recorded very poor. Total decay of fruits under this grade observed within 8 days of storing in room temperature during August. The disease situation is increasing in trend in this zone. Awareness regarding the disease and its eco-friendly management is an important option to minimize the disease situation; otherwise nutritional gardening programme will be hampered rigorously. The information will also be helpful for researchers and scientist for further study.