National Conference
on
ETHNIC VEGETABLES
(Hybrid Mode)
11th – 12th May, 2023

Organized by
Dr. YSRHU–COLLEGE OF HORTICULTURE, ANANTHARAJUPETA
Annamayya Dist., Andhra Pradesh, India – 516 105
these crops have comparative advantages over staples or major crops. Opportunities for these species may generate additional income for those poor farmers in less favoured environments where their ability to stand against adverse climatic conditions may prove a boon for food sustainability. Growing market habitats rich in biodiversity and consequently narrowed down the versatility of food baskets. Agriculture would fail to keep pace with the increase in the demand for food by the growing population in many developing countries. This 'food gap' would be doubled, making some of the world's poorest people even more vulnerable to hunger and possible famine. In the context of the increase in the demand for food by the growing population in many developing countries, bringing underutilized crops out of the shadows into the mainstream reduces the risks. These crops usually thrive in infertile or difficult terrains that are not well suited to commercial agriculture. The poor/rural are often the main inhabitants of such areas and underutilized crops give them alternative sources of income.

Ethnic vegetable crops have immense potential to contribute to location-specific food production, as they are well adapted to existing and adverse environmental conditions and generally are free from pests and pathogens. Furthermore, they have been a traditional part of cropping systems, especially in home gardens. Underutilized legumes may be a cheap, alternate source of protein and can alleviate protein malnutrition among preschool children in rural areas. Some of the ethnic/underexploited vegetables like *Parkia roxburghii*, *Mucuna pruriens*, leafy vegetables viz., spinach, chenopods, and leaves of drumstick etc., are rich sources of vitamins, minerals, dietary fibre, bioactive compounds, folic acid and carotenoids whose health-protecting properties are well understood.

The possible reasons for the low utilization of underutilized vegetables inspite of their recognized importance are lack of input supply and a non-viable indigenous market compared to the major vegetables. Despite production and marketing-related barriers, underutilized vegetables have a very bright scope to find a place in food and nutritional security. Conservation and utilization of ethnic vegetables will bring immense prosperity both at local and global geographic locations.

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Dr. YSR Horticultural University (Dr. YSRHU), 2nd of its kind in the country was established by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 26th June, 2007. This University is functioning with a mandate to develop human resources through Education, Research and Extension in Horticulture and allied sectors through 43 institutions i.e., Constituent Colleges of Horticulture (4), Constituent Horticulture Polytechnics (4), Horticultural Research Stations (20), Krishi Vigyan Kendras (4), Affiliated Horticulture Colleges (4) and Affiliated Horticulture Polytechnics (7).

Dr. YSRHU is offering B.Sc. (Hons.) in Horticulture, M.Sc. (Horticulture) and Ph.D. in Horticulture with specialization in Fruit Science, Vegetable Science, Floriculture and Landscape Architecture, Plantation, Spices, Medicinal and Aromatic crops, Post-harvest technology, Plant Pathology and Entomology besides two years of Diploma in Horticulture.

The University has awarded horticultural degrees so far to 3234 students (3190 in B.Sc. (Hons.) Horticulture, 586 in M.Sc. (Horticulture) and 86 in Ph.D.). University after its formation has released 37 improved varieties of various horticultural crops of which 18 have been approved by the Central Variety Release Committee (CVRC). Dr. YSRHU is concentrating on the transfer of technologies to farmers, rural youth and women for the development of Horticulture, Agriculture and allied sectors in Andhra Pradesh. ICAR-NAEAB granted accreditation to Dr. YSR Horticultural University, Andhra Pradesh with Grade ‘A’. For more details please visit: https://drysrhu.ap.gov.in.

**ABOUT THE COLLEGE**

Dr.YSRHU-College of Horticulture, Anantharajupeta was established in 2007 with an obvious and clear objective to enlighten and enable students in the field of Horticulture. The Institute is dedicated to nurturing and preparing students for future in different areas of Horticulture and its allied sectors. Students are being placed in various national universities and research laboratories for their internships. The Institute offers courses of B.Sc. (Hons.) Horticulture, M.Sc. (Horticulture) and Ph.D. in Horticulture. The place is blessed with a tropical climate with an array of horticultural crops. Hence, it has been popularly called as “Mecca of Horticulture” or “Southern California” of this region.

Placing too much reliance on just a handful of crops is risky. Crops fail, wars and strife wreak havoc on harvests and commodity prices oscillate. Climate change threatens to destabilize production and as the global population shoots up, the Green Revolution is reaching its limits in generating the ever-increasing amounts of food needed. Bringing underutilized crops out of the shadows into the mainstream reduces the risks. These crops usually thrive in infertile or difficult terrains that are not well suited to commercial agriculture. The poor/rural are often the main inhabitants of such areas and underutilized crops give them alternative sources of income.

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The Indian sub-continent is well known centre of origin for a large number of agri-horticultural crops. North Western and Eastern Himalayan regions are rich in diversity of leek, shallot, other alliums, asparagus, spinach, chenopods, amaranths, chilli, beans, horse radish, colocasia, parsley, chow-chow and *Cyclanthera pedata*. The North-Eastern region including Assam is quite rich in underutilized Solanaceous vegetables, leafy vegetables, legume vegetables like the winged bean, jack bean, sword bean and cucurbits like chow-chow and mitha karela.

Ever growing population and increasing demand for food, particularly during the 20th century, led to the destruction of habitats rich in biodiversity and consequently narrowed down the versatility of food baskets. Agriculture would fail to keep pace with the increase in the demand for food by the growing population in many developing countries. This ‘food gap’ would be doubled, making some of the world’s poorest people even more vulnerable to hunger and possible famine. In the context of these vulnerable conditions if tapped properly the under-exploited vegetables embedded with rich nutrient potentials with their ability to stand against adverse climatic conditions may prove a boon for food sustainability. Growing market opportunities for these species may generate additional income for those poor farmers in less favoured environments where these crops have comparative advantages over staples or major crops.
CONFERENCE THEMES

Theme 1: Conservation, Genetic Diversity and Crop Improvement in Ethnic Vegetables
Theme 2: Ethnic Vegetables as Nutraceuticals
Theme 3: Ethnic Vegetables for Climate Resilience, Innovations in Production, Value Addition
Theme 4: Pest and Disease Management
Theme 5: Recent Advances in Horticultural Crops

WHO CAN PARTICIPATE

This national conference would be of great opportunity for Scientists, Faculty members, Research Scholars, Students, Academicians, Farmers and Entrepreneurs working in different areas of horticultural crops. All these representatives can participate in the conference by contributing research papers.

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS & FULL PAPER

The delegates can participate in the national conference by contributing an Abstract of the paper related to the themes for oral and poster presentations. The abstract should be typed (1.5 line spaced) in English not exceeding 300 words including a concise title, authors (presenter name underlined), address and E-mail ID.

The poster should be of standard size (2 x 3 feet) and should include the title of the research paper, author’s address, E-mail of presenting author, introduction, material and methods, salient results and conclusion. The full length papers will be published in reputed NAAS rated journal within six months. The abstract and full length papers should be sent to the E-mail ID: icethnicveg@gmail.com.

AWARDS

The best oral and poster presentations will be awarded with merit certificate in each theme. The papers will be evaluated based on clear objectives and findings. The recipients will be awarded with a certificate.

REGISTRATION & PAYMENT

Registration is open for scientists, faculty members, research scholars, students, academicians, entrepreneurs, etc., The details of the registration fee is given here under:

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<th>Category</th>
<th>Registration Fee</th>
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<tr>
<td>Scientists / Faculty / Extension Professionals (National Delegates)</td>
<td>3000/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>PG Students / Research Scholars / Research Fellows / Teaching Associates</td>
<td>1500/-</td>
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<td>Cooperatives / NGO’s / Farmers, Retired Research / Extension Professionals</td>
<td>2000/-</td>
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<td>Accompanying person</td>
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*Spot registrations are allowed. However, their abstracts will not be published

Click here to register: https://forms.gle/GYsr4EabrsHNbeCK7

Payment details

Account name: Organizing Secretary NCEV DR YSRHU COH ARPETA
Account No.: 109912010001216
Bank: Union Bank of India
Branch: Railway Kodur
IFSC code: UBIN0810991

Only registered delegates are permitted to attend and participate in the conference. The participant should be ready with the payment details such as DD/ Cheque Number or if electronic transfer, online transaction number etc., The registration kit will be provided to offline participants only.

REGISTRATION & PAYMENT

Last date for Registration & Abstract submission: 15-04-2023
Last date for poster Submission: 25-04-2023
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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