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DISEASES OF BLACK PEPPER—A BIBLIOGRAPHY

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India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brazil and Sri Lanka are the major pepper producing countries of the world. In 1947, India produced about 30,000 tonnes of black pepper, which amounted to nearly 80% of the world production of 38,000 tonnes. In 1976-77, the production was 31,580 tonnes of black pepper from about 1.14 lakhs ha. During this 30-year period the world production of pepper went up from 38,000 tonnes to 1,40,000 tonnes. Thus, India's share in the world output of black pepper went down to nearly 24%. Losses due to the maladies affecting pepper vines play a major role in limiting black pepper production in this country. 'Quick Wilt' or foot rot caused by *Phytophthora palmivora* is the major disease which takes a heavy toll of pepper vines every year. The 'Slow Wilt' disease is another serious disease which also is responsible for the mortality of pepper vines. Fungi like *Fusarium, Diplodia* and *Rhizoctonia,* the root-knot nematode *Meloidogyne incognita* and the burrowing nematode *Radopholus similis* are important biotic factors associated with this complex malady. "Pollu" disease caused by *Colletotrichum necator,* Stump rot caused by *Rosellinia bunodes* are the other diseases of black pepper. Diseases of less serious nature such as Sclerotial wilt caused by *Sclerotium rolfsii,* damping off caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* and red rust caused by *Cephaleuros mycoides* were also reported as diseases affecting black pepper in India.

An attempt is made to collate the available literature on diseases of black pepper and present the same in the form of a bibliography. The following bibliography comprises 104 entries contributed by 120 authors. The entries are arranged in alphabetical order of the names of authors. Author and Subject Indices are also furnished.

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AUTHOR INDEX

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