

typical wilt-type lesions. This agrees with the present investigations. The susceptible and resistant sorghum varieties exhibited distinct differences in their reaction towards helminthosporiose infection caused by *E. turcicum*. The hybrids which were resistant to attack by *E. turcicum* not only suppressed the growth of the fungus but also significantly inhibited asexual spore production, thereby reducing the level of potential inoculum of the pathogen. This in turn checks the further spread of the disease.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TROPICAL MICRO-METEOROLOGY AND AIR POLLUTION

An International Conference on Tropical micro-Meteorology and Air Pollution will be held from February 15-19, 1988 in New Delhi, India. The Conference is co-sponsored by the Indian National Science Academy and Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. Many other Indian and International Societies are expected to co-sponsor the Conference.

The aim of this multi-disciplinary Symposium will be to draw the attention of scientists to these twin aspects, viz recommending preventive measures to avoid further damage and steps to ameliorate the situation in areas where evidence of damage is already apparent.

The following topics will be covered: 1. Procedures for dealing with accidental releases of substantial quantities of toxic material in densely populated

areas. 2. Modelling and monitoring pollution from combinations of small dispersed and large industrial sources in urban and rural areas. 3. The impact of possible future growth in the use of alternative energy sources on air pollution in the tropics. 4. Characteristics of the tropical boundary layer over land and ocean: (a) Boundary layer dynamics, (b) Observational studies

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For further details please write to: Prof. M. P. Singh, Head, Centre for Atmospheric Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas, New Delhi 110 016, India.