

ORIGIN, AREA, PRODUCTION, VARIETIES, PACKAGE OF PRACTICES FOR BRINJAL

BRINJAL - (Syn: Egg plant) (*Solanum melongena* L.) (2n = 24) Hindi: Banigan)

Brinjal is one of the most common tropical vegetables grown in India. It is known by different names like aubergine (French), begun (Bengali), ringna (Gujarathi), baingan (Hindi) badane (Kannada), waangum (Kashmiri), vange (Marathi), baigan (Hindi) badane (Kannada), waangum (Kashmiri), vange (Marathi), baigan (Oriya), Vashuthana (Malayalam), Kathiri (Tamil), venkaya (Telugu) and Peethabhala (Sanskrit). A large number of cultivars differing in size, shape and colour of fruits are grown in India. Immature fruits are used in curries and a variety of dishes are prepared out of brinjal. Fruits are moderate sources of vitamins and minerals like phosphorous, calcium and iron and nutritive value varies from variety to variety.

Brinjal is also valued for its medicinal properties and has got decholesterolizing property primarily due to presence of poly-unsaturated fatty acids (linoleic and lenolenic) present in flesh and seeds of fruit in higher amount (65.1%). Presence of magnesium and potassium salt in fruits also impart de-cholesterolizing action. In native medicines, role of brinjal in treatment of liver diseases, cough due to allergy, rheumatism, colilithiasis, leucorrhoea and intestinal worms has been mentioned.

Origin and distribution

Brinjal is originated in Indo- Burma region (Vavliov, 1926). Crop is distributed in south and south East Asia, southern Europe, China and Japan. India is the second largest producer of brinjal in the world next to China and produces 83.47 lakh tonnes from an area of 5.02 lakh ha. Cultivation of brinjal is maximum in Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and is also distributed in almost all states.

Taxonomy Genus *Solanum* comprises approximately 2000 species, which include both tuber bearing and non-tuber bearing forms. Important edible species under non-tuber bearing forms are *S. melongena*, *S. torvum*, *S. nigrum*, *S. macrocarpom*, *S. ferox* and *S. aethiopicum*

S. torvum – used for its small clustered fruits for curry purpose and for drying. It is grown as a wild plant in backyards and roadsides. Due to its resistance to *Fusarium* wilt and bacterial wilt, *S. torvum* can be a resistant root stock for grafting cultivated *S. melongena*

S. macrocarpom* and *S.aethiopicum – grown for edible fruits and leaves.



Solanum macrocarpum



Solanum aethiopicum

Solanum nigrum – Small clustered acidic fruits are also edible and are harvested ripening stage when it turns purple in colour. In Tamil Nadu this species is cultivated and for frying. Leaves and flowers of *S. nigrum* have more resemblance to that of chilli.



S. nigrum

Several species of Solanum are used in native medicines through out tropics. *S. melongena* var. *insanum*, *S. incanum*, *S. indicum*, *S. viarum* are a few among them.

Studies on inter-specific hybridization revealed incompatibility between cultivated *S. melongena* with other species, except with *S. incanum*. Further taxonomic studies revealed that *S. incanum* is only a variety under *S. melongena* and can be treated as *S. melongena* var. *incanum*.

Based on growth habit and fruit shape, four botanical varieties are reported under *S. melongena*.

S. melongena var. *melongena* (Syn: *S. melongena* var. *Esculenta* Nees) includes cultivars with round and egg shaped fruits

S. melongena var. *serpentinum* Desf. Includes long and slender fruited cultivars

S. melongena var. *depressum* includes early and dwarf cultivars

S. melongena var. *incanum* includes wild and prickly plants with small fruits.

Botany

Brinjal is a diploid with $2n=2x=24$. Plant is erect, semi erect or prostrate, herbaceous and branched with around 1.0m height. Stem is spiny or non spiny with or without purple pigmentation which is due to anthocyanin. Flowers are bisexual, pentamerous and are solitary or in 2-7 flowered cyme. Calyx is persistent and spiny or non spiny. Corolla is lobed with different shapes and purple, light pink or white coloured. Stamens are free and form a loose cone surroundings the style. Dehiscence is poricidal. Ovary is bilocular with many ovules. Heterostyly is very common. Fruit is a berry with wide variation in shape, colour and size. Fruit

shape may be long, oval, round, ovoid, cylindrical or elongated. Fruit colour may be nearly black, different shapes of purple, white, green or variegated.



Flower biology and pollination

Though reported as a self pollinated crop, cross pollination to varying degree has been reported in brinjal. Cross pollination is due to its heteromorphic flower structure and is mainly by honey bees and bumble bees.

Depending on length of style in relation to position of anthers, four types of flowers – heterostyly are available.

Long styled – stigma well above the anthers

Medium styled – stigma and anthers at same level

Short styled – style short

Pseudoshort styled – style rudimentary

Fruit set in long styled flowers ranges from 60 to 70% whereas in medium styled flowers it is 12.5 to 55.6%. Short styled and pseudoshort styled flowers act as male flowers and there is no fruit.

Opening of flower and dehiscence of anthers are almost simultaneous and it takes place at 6-7.30 am during summer and is delayed up to 11 am during winter. Flowering depends on climatic factors and high temperature and humidity in the morning hasten flower opening and dehiscence of anthers. In addition to climatic factors, fertility level of the soil also influences flower initiation and development.

Climate

Brinjal is warm season day neutral plant and is susceptible to severe frost. A long and warm growing season with a temperature range of 21-27°C is ideal for its production. Crop is adversely affected by chilling temperature of winter in North India. Generally late cultivars can

withstand low temperature than early ones. Plants grown luxuriantly and yield heavily during rainy season under warm humid climatic condition of Kerala.

Soil

Brinjal is a hardy crop and is cultivated under a wide range of soils. Since a long duration crop with high yield, well-drained and fertile soil is preferred for the crop. Crops grown in sandy soils yield early and those grown in clayey soils yield more. Ideal pH for cultivation of crop is 5.5-6.6

Varieties

A large number of cultivars and improved varieties differing in size, shape and colour of fruits are grown in India. Since consumer preference varies from region to region and from district to district, judicious selection of varieties plays an important role in success of brinjal cultivation. Quite a large numbers of local cultivars like Banaras Giant, Wayanad Giant, Mukthakeshi and Manjiri Gota are grown in specific areas.

Fruits of some local cultivars exhibit bitterness due to presence of glycolalkaloids like solanin. Generally glycol-alkaloid content varies from 0.37 to 4.83 mg/ 100g in most of cultivars. High glycol –alkaloids (20 mg/100g fresh weight) produces bitter taste and off flavour. Varieties also vary for content of polyphenol oxidase which imparts brown discoloration when the fruits are cut open.

Pest and disease resistant/ tolerant varieties with upright and sturdy growth habit, high yield, fruits with soft flesh, low seediness, low solanin content and attractive glossy skin are generally preferred for commercial cultivation.

The important features of improved brinjal varieties developed in India are furnished below:

Developing institution	Variety	Special features
IIHR, Bangalore	Arka Kusumakar	Small green fruits borne in clusters of 5-7
	Arka Sheel	Medium long deep shining purple fruits.
	Arka Nidhi (BWR 12)	Resistant to bacterial wilt, medium long blue black glossy fruits.
	Arka Shirish	Extra long fruits with green colour
	Arka Neelkanth	Resistant to bacterial wilt, short

		purple fruits borne in clusters of two
	Arka Keshav	Resistant to bacterial wilt, Fruits long red purple and glossy.
IARI, New Delhi	Pusa Kranti	Oblong, 15-20 cm long dark purple fruits
	Pusa Purple Cluster	10-12 cm long deep purple fruits borne in clusters tolerant to bacterial wilt
	Pusa purple long	Long purple glossy fruits
	Pusa Anupam (KT4)	Cylindrical purple fruits borne in clusters
	DBR 8	Round dark purple fruits of 295g
	Pusa purple round	Fruits round and purple
	Pusa Bairav	Resistant to phomopsis blight. Fruits long and purple
	Pusa Uttam	Early variety with oval dark purple fruits
	Pusa Utkar	Early variety with round dark purple fruits
	Pusa Bindu	Early. Small oval-round violet-purple fruits
	Pusa Ankur	Fruits oval round, dark purple and glossy
Kerala Agril. University, Thrissur	Surya (SM 6-7)	Resistant to bacterial wilt, small purple oval fruits
	Swetha (SM 6-6)	Resistant to bacterial wilt, small white elongated fruits
	Haritha	Resistant to bacterial wilt, long light green elongated fruits, Long duration
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	CO 1	Oblong, pale green fruits

	CO 2	Oblong fruits having dark purple streaks under pale back ground
	PKM 1	Small ovate fruits with green stripes, developed through mutation breedings
	PLR 1	Small to medium sized egg shaped fruits with purple colour
	MDU 1	Large, round and purple fruits
	KKM 1	Small, white coloured and egg shaped fruits borne in clusters of 2-4
Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu	Annamalai	Aphid resistant. Fruits oblong, purple, few thorns on the calyx
GBPUA&T, Pantnagar	Pant Rituraj	Large purple round fruits
	Pant Samrat	Resistant to bacterial wilt and phomopsis blight, less infestation of shoot and fruit borer and jassids. Fruits long and purple.
Haryana Agril. University, Hisar	Hisar Pragati (H 7)	Fruits dark bright purple, tolerant to little leaf round, dark and bright purple fruits oblong dark purple fruits.
	Hisar Shyamal (H8)	Round, dark and bright purple fruits.
	Hisar Jamuni	Oblong dark purple fruits
Punjab Agril. University, Ludhiana	Jamuni GOI (S 16)	Long plummy and shining purple fruits
	Punjab Barsati	Tolerant to fruit borer, fruits medium long and shining purple
	Punjab Neelam	Long purple fruits
	Punjab Sadabahar	Long black purple fruits
	PH 4	Fruits medium to long, thin and dark purple
CSAUA&T, Kanpur	T-3	Round light purple frits with white

		styler end
	KS 331	Long purple fruits of 218 g weight
	Azad Kranti	Medium thick and long purple fruits tapering to distal end
	Azad B 2(KS 224)	Solitary round purple fruits of 135 g
MPKV, Akola	Aruna	Fruits round to oval with light purple rind
DARL, Pithoragarh	ARU 1	Long light purple fruits borne single or double
	ARU 2 C	Resistant to bacterial wilt, cylindrical and violet fruits borne in clusters of 4-6
CHES, Ranchi	CHBR -1	Round dark violet fruits
JNKV, Jabalpur	JB 15	Long violet purple fruits of 270 g weight
	JB 64-1-2	Small round purple fruits of 95 g weight
OUA &T Bhubaneswar	Utkal Tarini (BB 77)	Resistant to bacterial wilt, medium sized oblong deep purple fruits
	Utkal Madhurai (BB 44)	Resistant to bacterial wilt, medium long green fruits with white striped distal end
	UTkal Jyothi (BB 13)	Tolerant to bacterial wilt, small to medium long purple fruits
	Utkal Kesari (BB 26)	Tolerant to bacterial wilt, small to medium long purple fruits Tolerant to bacterial wilt. Fruits deep purple, medium large, cylindrical with slightly thick basal portion.
RAU, Sabour	Green long	Long green fruits of 135 g
APAU, Hyderabad	Gulabi (Sel 4)	Light purple, medium long fruits

		borne in clusters of 3-5 suitable for long distance transport. Very small purple round fruits
	Shyamala Bhagyamathi	Oblong and deep purple fruits
PRVV, Akola	Aruna	Small round deep purple fruits
MPKV, Rahuri, Maharashtra	Vaishali	Fruits oblong, purple with white stripes
	Pragati	Fruits oval, purple with white stripes and spines on peduncle

Exploitation of Heterosis

Brinjal continues to be a choice of breeders for exploitation of heterosis due to hardy nature of crop, comparatively large size of flowers and large number of seeds in a single fruit enabling production of a large number of F1 seeds with a single act of pollination. Highly varied consumer acceptance from region to region also demands for development of a large number of high yielding F1 hybrids. Hand emasculation and pollination are still followed in the hybrid seed production of brinjal. Quite a large number of heterotic hybrids are developed in ICAR institutes and State Agricultural universities and details are furnished below:

Developing institution	Hybrid	Parents	Special features
IARI, New Delhi	Pusa Anmol	Pusa Purple long x Hyderpur	Produce 80% more than Pusa Purple Long, yield 62t/ha
	Pusa Hybrid 5	-	Long glossy dark purple fruits. Yield 51.6t/ha
	Pusa Hybrid 6	-	Early. Round glossy purple fruits. Yield 45.0t/ha
	Pusa hybrid 9	-	Early dark purple round fruits. Yield 56.0t/ha
IIHR, Bangalore	Arka Navneeth	IIHR 221 x	Large dark purple round to slightly

		Supreme	oval fruits. Yield 65-75 t/ha
	Arka Anand	IIHR -3 x SM 6-6	Resistant to bacterial wilt, fruits green long & medium sized (50-55g). yield 65t/ha
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	COBH 1	Cross between EP 45 x CO 2	Fruits are purple in colour. High yield 56.40 t/ha
Haryana Agrl. University, Hisar	Hisar Shyamal (H8)	Aushey x BR 112	Resistant to bacterial wilt, tolerant to little leaf, rufts round bright purple
Kerala Agrl. University, Thrissur	Neelima	Surya x SM 116	Resistant to bacterial wilt, protracted fruiting. Round to oval purple fruits. Yield 62 t/ha
GAU, Anad	ABH 1	M2 x M 35	Early variety with purple oval fruits, yield 37.0t/ha
CSAUA&T, Kanpur	Azad Kranti	Pusa purple Loong x BGL	Long dark purple fruits
GBPUA &T, Pantnagar	Pant Brinjal Hybrid 1	PB 121 x PB225	To learnt to bacterial wilt. Fruit long and borne in clusters

In addition, a large number of F1 hybrids are marketed by private seed companies. Supriya, Suphal (IAHS), Kalpatharu, Ravaiya (Mahyco), Kanhaiya, Novkiran, Pragati (Sungro Seeds), Apsara, Nisha (Namdhari) etc are a few commercial hybrids popular among farmers.

Season

In hills, brinjal is sown during March and transplanted during April. In plains there are three seasons for growing brinjal.

Autumn-winter crop

Crop is sown in June and transplanted in July Spring -summer crop: Crop is sown in early November and transplanted in January-February. Due to low temperature, seedlings take

6 to 8 weeks for attaining normal size for transplanting and nursery beds are to be protected from frost.

Rainy season crop

Seeds are sown in March-April and transplanted during April-May. Being a low priced vegetable, rainy season crop is the most economical in many parts.

Sowing

Seeds are sown in nursery bed and transplanted to main field after four weeks during summer and after 7 to 8 weeks during winter, when it is 8 - 10 cm tall. Depending on growth of varieties and seasons of cultivation, 300 to 3:500 g seeds are required for one hectare. Since brinjal seedlings grow fast, sufficient care must be taken to sow seeds as thin or loose as possible. Hardened seedlings withstand transplanting shock better and establish well in main field.

Main field preparation and transplanting

Proper drainage is essential for growth of brinjal. Soil should be prepared to a fine tilth by 4 to 6 ploughings. FYM should be incorporated in soil at the time of final ploughing. Seedlings are transplanted in levelled land in plots of convenient size for irrigation. It may be grown on raised beds/ ridges during rainy season. In undulating land, in order to avoid soil erosion, small pits are dug at the point of planting and seedlings are planted.

Spacing depends on variety, season and fertility of soil. For long duration spreading varieties, a spacing of 75-90cm x 60-75 cm and for bushy and non-spreading varieties a distance of 45-60cm on either side are given. For early and less spreading varieties, paired row planting is advantages due to, easiness in harvesting and other cultural operations.

Manures and fertilizers

Brinjal is a long duration crop with high yield potential. Flower and fruit production will be adversely affected when crop is grown under low fertility conditions. Depending on availability, 25 tonnes of FYM/ha may be incorporated in soil at the time of final ploughing. Application of wet cow dung as a band, 10 -12 cm away from the plant, followed by earthing up at fortnightly interval during rainy season is a common practice for high productivity in Kerala.

Fertilizer requirement of crop varies with variety, season and type of soil. Fertilizer requirement for targeted production in Co-2 under Tamil Nadu condition is estimated and 7.6 kg N, 1.4 kg P and 17.3 kg K/ha are required to produce one tonnes of fruits. Fertilizer studies at various centres of AICRP (Vegetables) indicated varying results. Under Bangalore condition, 150 kg N and 100 Kg P₂O₅ were optimum while at Hisar it was 100 kg N and 60 kg P₂O₅ ha. For a balanced nutrition, 30 to 60 kg ~O is included in fertilizer package of brinjal in most of the

states. 1/3 N, full P and full K should be applied as basal dose and remaining N in 2 split doses, 1/3 at 25 days after planting and remaining 1/3 N 45 days after.

Application of fertilizers in Tamil Nadu : Apply FYM 25 t/ha. N 50 kg, P 50 kg and K 30 kg/ha as basal dose, N 50 kg/ha 30 days after transplanting during earthing up. Apply 2 kg of Azospirillum and Phosphobacteria in the mainfield at planting. Spray 2 ppm (1 ml in 500 lit.) Triaccontanol plus Sodium borate or Borax 35 mg/lit. of water 15 days after transplanting and at the time of full bloom to increase the yield.

Irrigation

Though brinjal cannot tolerate water logging, timely irrigation is essential especially for fruit set and development. In plains, irrigation is required at every third or 4th day during summer while in winter it should be at 10-15 days interval. During winter, care should be taken to keep soil moist to avoid crop loss due to frost injury. Being a row planted crop, drip irrigation is advantageous and water used in drip irrigation is only 24.47 cm compared to 69.18 cm under furrow method.

Brinjal is mainly grown as a rainfed crop in high rainfall states like Kerala by transplanting seedlings just before onset of South West monsoon. Here also transplanted seedlings should be given one or two life irrigations for initial establishment.

Intercultivation

It is essential to keep the field free of weeds especially at initial stages of crop growth and is usually done by 2-3 light hoeing or earthing up. This facilitates better aeration to root system and gives support to plants. Application of fluchloralin @ 1.5 kg a.i./ha as a pre-emergent weedicide, applied one week after transplanting seedlings, followed by one hand weeding at 30 days after planting controls a broad spectrum of weeds. Use of black polythene mulches is also efficient for suppression of weeds and for better growth of plants.

Application of growth regulators

Whole plant spray of 2-4, D (2 ppm) at an interval of one week from 60 -70 days after planting from commencement of flowering increase fruit set, early yield and total yield in brinjal. Spray Mixtalool (long chain C24-C34 aliphatic alcohol) at 4 ppm, 4-6 weeks after transplanting, is also effective and gave additional yield of 7.1% in F1 hybrid Arka Navneet.

Harvesting

Brinjal fruits are harvested at immature stage after attaining full size, but before losing its glossy appearance. Dullness of fruit indicates over maturity. Usually fruits are harvested along with its stalk with a slight twist by hand. In some varieties, a sharp knife is also used for harvesting fruits along with fleshy calyx and a portion of fruit stalk. The harvested fruits are

graded and packed in baskets or in loose gunny bags. Care should be taken to remove the fruits affected by Phomopsis blight.

Yield

Early short duration varieties: 20-30 t/ha

Long duration varieties: 35-40 t/ha

FI hybrids: 55-80 t/ha

Storage

Fruits can be stored for 7-10 days in a fairly good condition at 7.2-10°C with 85-90% RH. Keeping quality of fruits varies with variety. It is better to store at 20°C than at 6°C and in perforated polythene bags than under open condition.

Seed production

Though brinjal is considered a self pollinated crop, varying amount of cross pollination takes place because of heterostyly. Cross pollination is mainly through honey bees and bumble bees. To encourage pollination, it is advisable to plant *Mimosa pudica* in the vicinity of brinjal plot. Isolation distance recommended for brinjal is 200 m for foundation seed and 100 m for certified seed.

To maintain genetic purity, rouging should be conducted at pre flowering, flowering and initial fruiting stages. Leaving initial one or two harvests for vegetable purpose is advisable for detection and removal of off types and to avoid chances of contamination from off types.

Fruits are harvested at full ripe stage and crushed with help of a wooden hammer or stone. Crushed fruits are soaked overnight in buckets for softening. This results in easy separation of seeds from pulp when pulp is stirred next day morning. Seeds are then washed with running water and dried under open sun light for half to one hour and later under partial shade till 8% moisture is reached. Depending on variety used and agronomic packages followed, yield varies from 100-350 kg/ha.

Pests

Pests Fruit and shoot borer, jassids ,epilachna beetle and mites are the major pests.

Fruit and shoot borer (*Leucinodes orbonalis*)



The larvae bore into tender parts causing drooping of young shoots and rotting of fruits. Affected plant parts should be removed along with larvae and destroyed by crushing or by immersing in insecticide solution.

Jassids (*Empoasca* spp.)



Adults and nymphs suck sap by feeding from under surface of leaf resulting in typical yellowing and drying up of leaves. Varieties . Punjab Barsati and Pusa Kranti have tolerance to jassid attack.

Epilachna beetle

Yellow coloured nymphs seen on under surface leaves feed on foliage resulting in skeletonization of leaves. Since nymph are seen in large numbers on a single leaf plucking infested leaves along with nymph is an effective way control of pest.

Five sprays of cipermethrin @ 30 g a.i./ha or ethofenprox @ 75 g a.i/ at 15 days interval starting from 30 DAT is effective for control of jassi and fruit and shoot borer. Four sprays of carbaryl (800 g a.i/ha) at days interval starting from 30 DAT is also equally effective for control-pest.

Mites

Red spider mites and other mites seen on under surface of leaf suck sap and cause characteristic yellowing. Spray of neem oil garlic solution in initial stage of attack is effective for control of mites. Under severe infestation spray Kelthane (0.03%) or metasystox (0.03%).

Diseases

Diseases Bacterial wilt Fusarian wilt, phomopsis blight, little leaf, mosaic and damping off are the major diseases.

Bacterial wilt (*Ralstonia solanacearum*)

Disease results in sudden wilting and drying up of plants. Plants are more affected during flowering and early fruiting stages. Grow resistant varieties like Swetha, Haritha, Arka Nidhi, Arka Neelkant, Pant Samrat, Utkal Tarini, Utkal Madhuri and F1 hybrid Neelima in wilt prone areas.

Fungal wilt

Fungi like *Fusarium* and *Verticillium* cause wilting of plants. Lower leaves turn yellow and progress slowly leading to browning and complete death of plants. *Pythium* and *Phytophthora* also cause collar rot and wilting of plants. Crop rotation burning with dry leaves prior to planting and drenching the soil with copper oxychloride are effective for control of wilt.

Phomopsis blight

This is a major disease particularly when crop is raised for seed production. Soft and water soaked brown lesions of fruits which turn black and mummified in appearance are the common symptoms. Leaves and stem may also develop dark brown spots. Seed treatment with Bavistin (1 g a.i./kg) and seedling dip in Bavistin (0.05%) for 30 minutes before transplanting, followed by two sprays of Bavistin are recommended for control of disease.

Little leaf:



Diseased plants produce small sized leaves and result in bushy and stunted growth and will not produce fruits.

Mosaic

Uproot and destroy mosaic and little leaf affected plants as soon as symptoms are noticed. Avoiding ratooning and raising seedlings in seed beds treated with Phorate (1.25 kg a.i./ha), treating seedlings with systemic insecticides for eight hours followed by application of Phorate (1.25 kg a.i./ha) at 21 DAT control both little leaf and mosaic.

Damping off

This is a major nursery disease. Affected seedlings topple over and die in patches. For reducing disease incidence sow seeds as loose/ thin as possible on raised beds. Adequate drainage are drenching nursery bed with Bavistin (0.1 %) control disease effectively.

1. Origin of brinjal
 - a. India
 - b. China
 - c. Sri Lanka
 - d. America
2. Fruit set is high in
 - a. Long style
 - b. Medium style
 - c. Short style
 - d. Pseudoshort style
3. Cross pollination is due to -----
4. Annamalai brinjal is resistant to
 - a. Aphid
 - b. Jassid
 - c. Fruit borer
 - d. Bacterial wilt
5. *Solanum* species used for fruit and leaves -----

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