

PARUL UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

B.Sc.(Hons.) Agriculture, Summer 2017 - 18 Examination

Semester: 4

Date: 30/05/2018

Subject Code: 20107251

Time: 10:30 am to 1:00 pm

Subject Name: Diseases of Field Crops and their management

Total Marks: 60

Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as Directed.**A. Fill in the blanks. (Each of 1.00 marks)****(10)**

1. Bordeaux mixture = copper sulphate + quick lime is _____ agent.
2. Hyperplasia its means _____.
3. The primary infection is by means of _____ and chlamydospores in the soil.
4. _____ is the alternative host plant for black stem rust of wheat.
5. Gemini virus is transmitted by _____.
6. Disease usually appears on lower leaves in October & November in _____.
7. Hypertrophy its means _____.
8. _____ creates necrosis along with veins.
9. _____ shows powdery sporing pustules on the leaves or stems, usually yellow, orange and brown in colour.
10. Death of areas of plant tissue is called _____

B. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 1.00 mark)**(10)**

1. Which of the disease is common in Ground nut ?

a) Red rot	c) Wheat rust
b) Tikka disease	d) Blast of rice
2. Powdery mildew are controlled by sprayer of

a) Copper fungicide	c) Sulphur fungicide
b) Mercury fungicide	d) Miscellaneous fungicide.
3. Rust belong to the sub division of

a) Zygomycotina	c) Basidiomycotina
b) Ascomycotina	d) Deuteromycotina
4. The carrying agents are called

a) Vectors	c) Symptoms
b) Pathogens	d) Reservoirs
5. Leaf curl of tobacco is caused

a) Nicotina virus - 1	c) MLO'S
b) Nicotina virus - 10	d) Viriod
6. Bacilli are

a) Spiral shaped	c) Rod shaped
b) Spherical shaped	d) Non of the above.
7. Death tissue in virus infected plant is described as

a) Malting	c) Necrosis
b) Mosaic	d) Curling
8. Hetrocious nature of rust means

a) A fungus requires one host species to complete life cycle.	c) Both a & b
b) A fungus requires two host species to complete life cycle.	d) Non of the above

9. Rapid death of cell followed by infection by a pathogen is known as -
- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| a) Death of cell | c) Necrosis |
| b) Rot | d) Blight |
10. Once pathogen has established in an area, steps taken to remove or destroy is known as
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) Exclusion | c) Protection |
| b) Eradication | d) Management. |

Q.2 Do as Directed.

A. Define the following. (Any five)

(05)

1. Parasite
2. Smut
3. Rust
4. Wilt
5. Incubation period
6. Symptoms
7. Inoculum

B. Answer the following. (Any five)

(05)

1. Write down the casual organism of Rust of bajra.
2. What is the specific symptom of downy mildew of bajra.
3. Role of ergotoxin/ergotin.
4. Write down about Bengal famine.
5. Which disease creates Kresek'?
6. Write down casual organism of Long smut of sorghum,
7. Write down the chemotherapy for Grassy shoot of sugarcane.

Q.3 Write short notes. (Any five)

(15)

1. Differentiate between Wilt & Root Rot of cotton
2. Differentiate between Powdery mildew and Downy mildew
3. Differentiate between Smut and Rust
4. Tundu Disease of Wheat (C.O, symptoms, management)
5. Charcoal Rot of maize (C.O, symptoms, management)
6. Leaf Blotch of turmeric (C.O, symptoms, management)

Q.4 Attempt any Three Long Questions (C.O, symptoms, F.C, management)

(15)

1. Explain any five disease of Ground nut.
2. Explain any five disease of Tobacco.
3. Explain any five disease of Sugarcane.
4. Explain any five disease of Rice.