

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY of AGRICULTURE

B.Sc. (Hons.) Agriculture, Winter 2019-20 Examination

Semester: 1**Subject Code: 20107301****Subject Name: Disease of Horticultural Crops and their Management****Date: 25/11/2019****Time: 10:30am to 1:00pm****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. In the field "v" shaped chlorotic to yellow lesions develop from leaf margin in _____ disease of cabbage.
2. Disease occurs at very irregular intervals and locations and in relatively fewer instances is called _____.
3. _____ colour conidia resembling ash on a cigar end of banana.
4. Where the host is infected with a pathogen but does not show any symptoms is called _____.
5. Inhibition or destruction of one microorganism by metabolic products of another microorganism is called _____.
6. Dodder is a _____ Parasite.
7. Downey mildew of onion is caused by _____.
8. Potato leaf roll virus transmitted by _____.
9. _____ disease of cucurbit has two casual organisms.
10. Early blight of potato is caused by _____.

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

1. Application of lime in soil reduces the _____ disease by increasing the pH of soil.
a) Wart of potato
b) Common scab of potato
c) Club root of cabbage
d) Black leg of cabbage
2. Papaya leaf curl virus transmitted by _____.
a) Aphid
b) Jassid
c) White fly
d) Mite
3. Little leaf of brinjal is caused by
a) Virus
b) Bacteria
c) Phytoplasma
d) Fungi
4. Which disease of grapes caused heavy losses to wine industry in France due to its epidemics in 1875:
a) Powdery mildew
b) Downey mildew
c) Anthracnose
d) None of the above
5. Potato leaf roll virus transmitted by _____.
a) Aphid
b) Jassid
c) White fly
d) Mite
6. Late blight of potato is associated with:
a) Bangal famine
b) Irish famine
c) France famine
d) None of the above
7. Stem parasite of mango is :
a) Striga
b) Loranthus
c) Dodder
d) Orobanche
8. Root knot disease of okra can effectively be managed by:
a) Carbendazim
b) Carbofuran
c) Mancozeb
d) Thirum
9. *Alternaria porri* is causing disease in onion:
a) Downey mildew
b) Dampin off
c) Purple blotch
d) Smudge

10. Local and systemic infection found in _____disease.

- a) Anthracnose of chilli
- b) Club root of cabbage
- c) White rust of crucifers
- d) Late blight of potato

Q.2 Do as Directed.

A. Define the following. (Any five)

(05)

1. Hyperplasia
2. Disease Severity
3. Disinfestant
4. Quarantine
5. Disease Incidence
6. Resistant
7. Primary infection

B. Answer the following. (Any Five)

(05)

1. Enlist major diseases of Citrus.
2. Enlist major diseases of Coconut
3. Enlist major diseases of Mango.
4. Enlist major diseases of Banana
5. Enlist major diseases of Papaya
6. Enlist major diseases of Apple.
7. Enlist major diseases of onion.

Q.3 Write short notes. (Any five)

(15)

Explain following disease (C.O, Symptoms and Management).

1. Damping of brinjal
2. Anthracnose of chilli
3. Black leg of cabbage
4. Potato scab
5. Potato wart
6. Club root of cabbage

Q.4 Attempt any Three/Long Questions/Example

(15)

1. Write down C.O, Symptoms, Life cycle, F.C and Management of white rust of crucifers.
2. Write down C.O, Symptoms, F.C, management and Prediction model of late blight of potato.
3. Write down C.O, Symptoms, Life cycle, F.C and Management of bean rust.
4. Write down C.O, Symptoms, Vector name F.C, and Management of Citrus canker.