00268

CERTIFICATE IN SERICULTURE

Term-End Examination

June, 2010

BLP-004 : CROP PROTECTION

Time : 2 hours *Maximum Marks : 50*

Note : *This paper has **three** questions. Answer **any two** questions. Marks for each question are indicated against it.*

1. (a) *Answer **any five** question in 5-7 sentences each :* **5x3=15**

(i) Why fungicides have two names and explain their utility ?

(ii) What are the meanings of the words caution, warning, danger and danger-poison ?

(iii) Describe the preventive measures to be followed against dermestid beetle.

(iv) How to manage Grasserie disease in mulberry silkworm ?

(v) Why the silkworm rearing house is disinfected ?

(vi) How do you identify the root knot and root rot diseases in mulberry.

(b) *Choose the correct answer :* **10x1=10**

(i) The occurrence of dermestid beetle is observed :

(A) Through out the year
(B) Only during summer
(C) Only during winter
(D) Only during rainy season

(ii) Parasitoid *Tefrastichus howardic* is recommended for control of :

(A) White fly
(B) Leaf roller
(C) Jassid
(D) Thrips

(iii) 'Hopper burn' is due to the attack of :

(A) Jassid
(B) Thrips
(C) White fly
(D) Mealy bug

(iv) Collar rot in mulberry during nursery is caused by a :

(A) Fungus
(B) Bacferium
(C) Virus
(D) Nematode

(v) Nursery guard is prepared from :

(A) *Fusarium solani*
(B) *Trichoderma harzianum*
(C) *Trichoderma pseudokoningii*
(D) *Botryodiplodia theobromae*

(vi) The quantity of spray solution required for one acre garden to control foliar diseases is :

(A) 180 litres
(B) 100 litres
(C) 500 litres
(D) 1000 litres

(vii) Leaf blister in oak tasar host plants is caused by :

(A) *Botrayodiplodia theobromae*
(B) *Taphrina cacrulescurse*
(C) *Fusarium solani*
(D) *Alternaria alternate*

(viii) White powdery patches appearing on the lower surface of leaves is a symptom of :

(A) Leaf rust disease
(B) Bacterial leaf blight disease
(C) Fungal leaf blight disease
(D) Powdery mildew disease

(ix) Cutting rot in mulberry in caused by :

(A) *Phoma sorghina*
(B) *Botryodiplodia theobromae*
(C) *Fusarium solani*
(D) *Corcospora moricola*

(x) Muscardine in Eri silkworm is caused by :

(A) *Botrytis bassiana*
(B) *Bacillus thuringiensis var. sotto*
(C) *Beauveria bassiana*
(D) *Nosema bombycis*

2. (a) *Answer in **one** sentence :* **15x1=15**

(i) What causes the muscardine disease in muga silkworm ?

(ii) What is the common name of Dithane M-45 ?

(iii) Name important diseases of mulberry silkworm.

(iv) Give the scientific name of thrips attacking mulberry.

(v) Write the chemical control measure of leaf spot disease of mulberry.

(vi) Name the causal agent of root knot disease of mulberry.

(vii) Name the causal organism of stem Borer of som and soalu plants.

(viii) How can you identify the eri silkworm infected with grasserie ?

(ix) Name three important predators of Tasar silkworms.

(x) What is the important sysmptom of muscardine disease in mulberry silkworm ?

(xi) Write the scientific name of mealy bug attacking mulberry plants.

(xii) What are the pests of Eri silkworm ?

(xiii) Name the bed disinfectants used to prevent the muscardine disease of mulberry silkworm.

(xiv) What is the name of the biocontrol agent recommended for mealy bug control in mulberry ?

(xv) What is a Systematic fungicide ?

(b) *Match the following :* **10x1=10**

(i)	Reduvid bug	(A)	Disinfectant
(ii)	*Telrastichus howardii*	(B)	Pest of Eri silkworm
(iii)	Fungal leaf blight of mulberry	(C)	*Neothacris a c u t i c e p s nilgiriensis*
(iv)	Wingless grass hopper	(D)	Predator of Tasar silkworm
(v)	Black Scar on mulberry silkworm	(E)	*Botryodoplodia theobromae*
(vi)	DDVP	(F)	Biological control
(vii)	Karathane	(G)	Insecticide
(viii)	Bleaching powder	(H)	Fungicide
(ix)	Stem canker	(I)	*Fusarium pallidoroseum*
(x)	Cockroach	(J)	Symptoms of uzifly attack

3. (a) *Write short notes on **any five** of the following in 2-3 sentences :* **5x2=10**

(i) Raksha

(ii) Red rush of Muga host plant

(iii) Pebrine disease of Mulberry silkworm

(iv) Preying Mantis attacking Tasar silkworms

(v) Stem borer of mulberry

(vi) Virosis of Tasar silkworm

(vii) Semi-looper pest of Eri silkworm

(b) *Fill in the blanks :* **10x1=10**

(i) The safe period after spraying Bavistin against mulberry leaf spot is _____ days.

(ii) The disease spreading internally throughout the plant system is called _____ .

(iii) The leaf rust disease in mulberry in caused by _____ .

(iv) Seedling blight in Eri silkworm host plants in caused by _____ .

(v) Flacherie of muga silkworm is caused by _____ .

(vi) *Levillula taurica* causes _____ disease in Eri host plants.

(vii) The scientific name of mealy bug of mulberry is _____ .

(viii) Grasserie disease of Eri silkworm is caused by _____ .

(ix) The scientific name of uzifly of tasar silkworm is _____ .

(x) The scientific name of uzifly of mulberry silkworm is _____ .

(c) *Tick the correct answer :* **5x1=5**

(i) Antagonistic microbes are used for :

(A) Chemical control of pests

(B) Biological control of diseases

(C) Physical control of pests

(ii) Root knot disease in mulberry is a :

(A) Seed borne disease

(B) Soil borne disease

(C) Air borne disease

(iii) The target area of attack by mulberry white fly is :

(A) Lower surface of leaf

(B) Upper surface of leaf

(C) Both the surfaces of leaf

(iv) The causal agent of powdery mildew in castor plants is :

(A) *Botryodiplodia theobromae*

(B) *Laveillula taurica*

(C) *Phyllactinia corylea*

(v) Blue triangular mark on the pesticide pack indicates the presence of :

(A) High amount of poison

(B) Negligible amount of poison

(C) Moderate amount of poison
