No. of Printed Pages : 6 **BLP-004**

CERTIFICATE IN SERICULTURE (CIS)

00928

Term-End Examination

June, 2011

BLP-004 : CROP PROTECTION

Time : 2 hours *Maximum Marks : 50*

Note : *Answer **any five** questions. Question - **1** is **Compulsory.***

1. Answer in one sentence (ANY TEN) **10x1=10**

(a) What is the causal organism of leaf spot disease in mulberry ?

(b) What is solarization ?

(c) What is an emulsion ?

(d) Which insect causes appearance of white streaks/blotches on mulberry leaf ?

(e) What are predisposing factors ?

(f) Which is the most commonly used bed disinfectant ?

(g) What is the extent of cocoon yield reduction due to uzi attack ?

(h) What is trans - ovarial transmission of disease ?

(i) What causes seedling blight in castor ?

(j) How reduvid bug attacks tasar silkworms ?

(k) What is Pebrine disease in silkworms ?

(l) Name a common used disinfectant.

2. Tick (✓) the correct answer : **10x1=10**

(a) Brown discolouration of track and rotting of cuttings are the symptoms of :

(i) collar rot
(ii) Die - Dack
(iii) Stem canker
(iv) Name of the above

(b) Carbendazim is the chemical name of :

(i) Furadon (ii) Bavistin
(iii) Karathane (iv) Kavach

(c) DDVP at 0.2% is the chemical control method against :

(i) Thrips
(ii) Wingless grasshopper
(iii) Mealy bug
(iv) None of the above

(d) Surface disinfection of silkworm eggs is done with :

(i) 2% bleaching powder solution
(ii) 2% chlorine dioxide
(iii) 2% formalin
(iv) 2% slaked lime solution

(e) Beauveria bassiana causes :

(i) White muscardine
(ii) Green muscardine
(iii) Brown muscardine
(iv) Red muscardine

(f) For room disinfection, bleaching powder solution is sprayed at :

(i) 5% (ii) 2%
(iii) 3% (iv) 6%

(g) Exposure of pierced/stifled cocoons to sunlight is a control measure against :
   (i) Dermestid beetle
   (ii) Uzi fly
   (iii) White fly
   (iv) May - June beetle

(h) Sal, Asan and Arjun are the food plants of :
   (i) Eri silkworm
   (ii) Muga silkworm
   (iii) Tasar silkworm
   (iv) None of the above

(i) Powdery mildew in tropical tasar silkworm host plants can be controlled by spraying fungicide twice at - days interval.
   (i) 5 (ii) 10
   (iii) 15 (iv) 30

(j) Stink bug sucks the body fluid (haemolymph) of :
   (i) Tropical tasar silkworm
   (ii) Oak tasar silkworm
   (iii) Muga silkworm
   (iv) Eri silkworm

3. Answer ***any four*** questions in 5 - 6 sentences :
   (a) Foliar diseases of mulberry and their causal agents. **4x2½=10**
   (b) Signal words on fungicide packet.
   (c) Symptoms of grasserie in mulberry silkworm.
   (d) Integrated Pest Management against mulberry uzi fly.
   (e) Symptoms of bacteriosis in tasar and oak tasar silkworms

4. Match the following : **10x1=10**

A	B
(a) Stem canker	(i) Bacterial flacherie
(b) Brownish irregular spots on leaf surface	(ii) Pebrine
(c) Hopper burn	(iii) Males of uzi fly
(d) Bio - formulation	(iv) Conidium
(e) *Nosema bombycis*	(v) Leaf spot
(f) *Staphy lococcus*	(vi) Pests of muga silkworm
(g) External genitalia	(vii) Disease of cuttings
(h) Fungus	(viii) Raksha
(i) Deltamethrin	(ix) Jassid
(j) Ants	(x) Control of Dermestid beetle

5. Write short notes on *any five* in 2 - 3 sentences : **5x2=10**

(a) Dusters

(b) Symptoms of root knot

(c) Chemical control of May - June beetle

(d) Factors responsible for grasserie

(e) Chemical control of dermestid beetle

(f) Fungicide toxicity

(g) Tasar uzi fly

6. Fill in the blanks : **10x1=10**

(a) _____ is used for injecting fumigant into the soil.

(b) Powdery mildew is prevalent during _____ and _____ seasons.

(c) Resham Jyothi is a _____ disinfectant.

(d) Retarded growth is one of the symptoms of _____ disease in silkworm.

(e) Uzi fly attack causes _____ scar on silkworm larva.

(f) The expansion of EC is _____ _____.

(g) _____ sp. is an endo - parasite of muga silkworm.

(h) Chain - type excreta in oak tasar silkworms is found in _____.

(i) Local name of pebrine disease of muga silkworm is _____.

(j) Bleaching powder solution kills eggs on tasar silkworm body.

7. (a) Underline the correct answer : **5x1=5**

(i) Fungal leaf blight is controlled by spraying Dithane M - 45 at :

(A) 0.2%

(B) 0.02%

(C) 0.5%

(ii) Sprinkler irrigation is used for control of :

(A) Mealy bug

(B) Thrips

(C) Jassid

(iii) *Serratia* bacteria cause :

(A) Flacherie

(B) Pebrine

(C) Grasserie

(iv) Collection and destruction of uzi - infested silkworm larvae is a :

(A) Cultural/mechanical control

(B) Quarantine control

(C) Physical control

(v) *Xanthopimpla pedator* is the scienctific name of :

(A) Ichneumon fly

(B) Bracon fly

(C) Uzi fly

(b) Answer in one sentence : **5x1=5**

(i) Maggot

(ii) Pathogen

(iii) Weed

(iv) Mould

(v) Disease