# **GIET UNIVERSITY, GUNUPUR – 765022**

B. Sc (AG) (Third Semester – Regular) Examinations, December – 2020 ENT-212 – PESTS OF CROPS AND STORED GRAINS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

Time: 2 hrs

## The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

## PART - A

O.1. Fill in the blanks with suitable Scientific name

Disfigured rice leaves with whitish blotches on the margins is due to a.

AR- 19

- \_ larva folds the terminal leaflets and feeds on the chlorophyll causing blisterb. The like mines in ground nut
- c. Nymphs and adults of \_\_\_\_\_\_ sucks the sap from cotton bolls, which turn dark brown and fail to burst.
- \_\_\_\_\_ leads to marginal chlorosis, bronzing/ browning, puckering and drying d. Feeding by \_\_\_\_ of brinjal leaves.
- \_ adults girdle the grapevines so that the regions beyond the cut gets dried up to e. enable the grubs bore and tunnel the dry wood.
- f. Exudation of a thick brownish viscous fluid and extrusion of chewed up discarded fibres from holes in coconut trunk is due to \_\_\_\_\_\_ attack.
- causes bronzed, dried and crumpled leaves in coffee. g.
- h. Pepper berries affected by \_\_\_\_\_\_ appear larger with maggots inside and galls on the tender stalks.
- White streaks appear on the infested leaves of rose due to \_\_\_\_\_\_ infestation, leading to i. brown patches and withering and dropping.
- Round exit holes in pulses seed are due to \_\_\_\_\_. i.

## **Q. 2.** Define (or) Explain the following in one or two sentences.

a. Explain the symptom of damage caused by Rice gallmidge

- b. Distinguish between the damage caused by Spotted bollworm and pink bollworm in cotton
- c. Distinguish between the damage caused by Sphenoptera perotetti and Holotrichia spp. in Groundnut
- d. Distinguish between the damage caused by Conogethes punctiferalis and Lampides elpis in cardamom
- e. Distinguish between the adults of Cigarette beetle and drug store beetle

Reg. No



 $(10 \times 0.5 = 5 \text{ Marks})$ 

Maximum: 50 Marks

(5 x 1 = 5 Marks)

## Q3. Match the following

| Column – A   |                                |        | Column – B                                  |  |
|--------------|--------------------------------|--------|---|--|
| (a)          | Tetraneura nigriabdominalis    | (i)    | Adults live for about 5 months              |  |
| <b>(b)</b>   | Aleurodicus dispersus          | (ii)   | Larva grows for about 10 months             |  |
| (c)          | Deudorix (Virachola) isocrates | (iii)  | Two spots on the vertex                     |  |
| ( <b>d</b> ) | Hypothenemus hampei            | (iv)   | Subterranean pest                           |  |
| (e)          | Idioscopus clypealis           | (v)    | Pupation inside the galleries               |  |
| ( <b>f</b> ) | Chloridolum alcamene           | (vi)   | Pupation in soil                            |  |
| (g)          | Pentlonia nigronervosa         | (vii)  | Cigar-shaped eggs                           |  |
| ( <b>h</b> ) | Atherigona soccata             | (viii) | Litchi and Anar                             |  |
| (i)          | Rhynchophorus ferrugineus      | (ix)   | Bunchy top of banana                        |  |
| (j)          | Spodoptera frugiperda          | (x)    | Eggs in a characteristic spiralling pattern |  |

## Q4. Write True or False against each statement

## (10 x 0.5 = 5 Marks)

- a. Flooding to submerge the infested rice nursery/field for 1-2 days helps to reduce thrips populations.
- b. Fish meal trap is used to attract sorghum grain midge
- c. Intercropping with cumbu at the ratio of 1: 4 repels the ground nut leaf miner adult moth.
- d. Oryctes baculovirus is used to manage Coconut red palm weevil
- e. Cotton varieties like LPS 141 and Supriya are capable of tolerating the whitefly infestation.
- f. The larval parasitoid Sturmiopsis inferens is used to manage sugar cane top borer.
- g. Set up sex pheromone traps @ 5/acre is used to monitor Brinjal shoot and fruit borer
- h. Cotesia plutellae is the dominant larval parasitoid of diamond back moth.
- i. Shade from intercrop agathi, Sesbaniagrandiflora regulate the thrips population in chilli.
- j. The variety 'Mysore' is highly susceptible while 'Malabar' is least susceptible to cardamom thrips

## PART - B

## Attempt <u>ANY FIVE</u> questions. All question carries equal marks Give the Scientific name and taxonomic position of the pest in all the answers

(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)

- 5. Explain the damages caused by hopper pests on rice and their role as vector of rice diseases
- 6. Give a detailed account of borers pests of tomato fruits
- 7. Write about integrated management of cotton bollworms
- 8. Narrate the biology, host plants, nature of damage and management of fruit fly
- 9. Write the biology, damage symptoms and management of banana pseudostem borer and rhizome borer
- 10. Give a detailed account on pepper pollu beetle and cardamom capsule borer

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