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**GIET UNIVERSITY, GUNUPUR – 765022**  
**B. Sc (AG) (Fifth Semester) Examinations, December – 2020**  
**EC-351 – BIO-PESTICIDES AND BIOFERTILIZERS**

Time: 2 hrs

Maximum: 50 Marks

**The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks**

**Q. 1. Fill in the blanks with suitable word / figure [0.5 x 10= 5 Marks]**

- Neoplectana* pathogen belongs to the group.....
- Nematode affect the insect is.....
- The toxin produced by *Aspergillus* fungi is.....
- B. thuringiensis* was first isolated in 1902 from diseased larvae of .....
- Bacillus thuringienis* var *krustaki* effective against the insect order.....
- Microbes used for phosphate solubilization is.....
- The symbiotic association between plant roots and fungi is.....
- ..... is a phosphate solubilizing bacteria.
- Nitrosomonous bacteria convert ammonia to.....
- Green muscardine is caused by.....

**Q. 2. Define or explain the following in one or two sentences (any five) [1.0 x 5 = 5 Marks]**

- Pathogenecity
- Bio-pesticide
- Antibiosis
- Azospirillum*
- BGA
- Virulance

**Q. 3. Choose the most appropriate answers from the following [0.5 x 10 = 5 Marks]**

- Wipfelkrankheit disease is caused by  
 (i). BT (ii). NPV (iii). Nematode (iv). fungi
- Verticilliumlecani* is  
 (i). White halo (ii). White muscardine (iii). Green muscardine (iv). None
- Pyrethrum is obtained from  
 (i). Chrysanthemum (ii). Solanum (iii). Carnatium (iv). Marigold
- Endotoxin Bt against Diptera  
 (i). BtKurstaki (ii). BtAizawai (iii). *Btisraliensis* (iv). *Bttenebrionis*
- One L.E for *H. armigera* is  
 (i).  $1 \times 10^7$  PIB (ii).  $3 \times 10^8$  PIB (iii).  $1 \times 10^9$  PIB (iv).  $6 \times 10^9$  PIB
- Recommended dose of NPV/ha is  
 (i). 100-200 LE (ii). 250-500 LE (iii). 500-600 LE (iv). 50- 100 LE

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- g. Soil microbial population can be highest with the use of  
(i). FYM      (ii). Compost      (iii). NPK      (iv). Biofertilizer
- h. Example of VAM fungi  
(i). Glomus      (ii). Sclerotia      (iii). Trichoderma      (iv). None
- j. Dinitrifying bacteria is  
(i). Bacillus      (ii). Pseudomonas      (iii). Azotobacter      (iv). Both a and b
- k. BGA can accumulate ..... kg N/ha/year  
(i). 10-15      (ii). 25-30      (iii). 20-30      (iv). 15-20

**Q. 4. Write True or False against each statement****(0.5 x 10 = 5 Marks)**

- a) Green commandos is *Steinernema*.
- b) Host crop of BGA is wheat and rice.
- c) *Chrysanthemum cinerarifolium* is a source of azadirachtin.
- d) Cyanobacteria can fix nitrogen and they are free living.
- e) NPV is used for control of tomato fruit borer is 250 LE/ha.
- f) *Aspergillus* is a phosphate solublizing fungi.
- g) Insecticide used for mosquito killing is allethrin.
- h) Milky disease in white grub is caused by *Neoapectanacarpocapsae*.
- i) In neem, the insecticidal property is chiefly in the bioactive principle called citronella.
- j) The dose of B.t product is 0.5-1.0Kg/ha.
- k) Mycorrhizae population found in plant leaf.

**Attempt ANY FIVE questions. All question carries equal marks****(6 x 5= 30 Marks)**

- 5. Write in brief the methods of application of *Trichoderma* and its field application with suitable examples.
- 6. What is nitrogen fixation? Describe how the plants can fix the atmospheric nitrogen.
- 7. Write down the mode of action of *Bacillus thuringiensis* on insects and symptoms of infection.
- 8. Discuss present status of microbial insecticides in IPM and why it is not popular with farmers.
- 9. Write the role of neem pesticide in pest management. Write the merits and demerits of botanicals in insect pest management.
- 10. Discuss the methods of application of biofertilizers in field. Write the merits and demerits of bio-fertilizers over chemical fertilizers.

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