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GIET UNIVERSITY, GUNUPUR – 765022
B. Sc (AG) (Fifth Semester – Regular) Examinations, December – 2020
EN - 352 – PESTS OF CROPS AND STORED GRAINS AND THEIR
MANAGEMENT (2+1)

Time: 2 hrs

Maximum: 50 Marks

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

PART – A

Q.1. Fill in the blanks with suitable word / figure.

(10 x 0.5 = 5 Marks)

- Corky scab formation on guava fruits and widespread drying of shoots, inflorescence and flowers is due to -----
- Scientific name of capitulum borer of sunflower is -----
- Swabbing the trunk and padding in mango are the techniques recommended for -----
- Hopper burn in circular patches in rice is due to -----
- Low cost fish meal trap is recommended for ----- of sorghum
- Fruit borer, *Deudorix isocrates* belongs to the family -----
- Spraying of spiromesifen or Fenpyroximate is recommended for -----
- Scarified pods of ground nut is due to -----
- is a parasitoid recommended for Papaya mealy bug
- Russetting of leaves and shark skinned fruits in citrus are due to -----

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

(5 x 1 = 5 Marks)

- Typical symptoms caused by cotton pink boll worm
- Describe the adult features of fruit sucking moth
- Enumerate ear head feeders of sorghum with scientific names – Any two
- Write any two vectors in vegetables along with the disease transmitted
- Differentiate the symptoms of banana pseudo stem borer and corm weevil

Q3. Match the following

(10 x 0.5 = 5 Marks)

Column – A		Column – B	
(a)	<i>Carpomyia vesuviana</i>	(i)	Ash weevil
(b)	little leaf of brinjal	(ii)	Gall midge
(c)	<i>Meridarches scyroides</i>	(iii)	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>
(d)	Greening disease	(iv)	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>
(e)	Silver shoot	(v)	Tephritidae
(f)	Puparium resembles flaxseed	(vi)	Pink borer
(g)	Yellow mosaic virus	(vii)	Carposinidae
(h)	Bead like eggs	(viii)	Brown leaf hopper
(i)	Notching	(ix)	Hessian fly
(j)	Larval host of fruit sucking moth	(x)	Psyllid

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Q4. Write True or False against each statement**(10 x 0.5 = 5 Marks)**

- a. Release the egg parasitoid, *Trichogramma japonicum* twice in rice field is to take care of rice case worm
- b. The family of white flies is Coccidae
- c. Pupa of red palm weevil is a fibrous cocoon and the adult is a reddish brown weevil which has six dark spots on thorax
- d. Cork screw symptom ofumbu earhead is due to *Atherigona orientalis*
- e. Seed treatment with imidacloprid 70 WS at 7 g/kg protect the crop upto 8 weeks is the recommendation for cotton sap feeders
- f. *Helicoverpa armigera* larva is polyphagous in nature, shows colour variation from greenish to brown and has dark brown grey lines on the body with lateral white lines
- g. Pin head size holes on pods of pulses is due to Plume moth
- h. The site of pupation of fruit flies is stem
- i. Ash weevil grubs feed on roots and adults feed on leaves and cause notching symptom
- j. *Liriomyza trifoli* is an introduced pest of tomato

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

5. Brief the biology and elaborate the management practices for groundnut red hairy caterpillar
6. Write any two primary and secondary feeders of storage with scientific names. Elaborate measures to be followed to reduce the infestation
7. Brief the symptoms, biology and the management practices for fruit flies
8. Enumerate pod borers of pulses with scientific names and the symptoms. Elaborate IPM practices for gram pod borer
9. Write the systematic position of mite complex infesting tea and how will you identify those species. Also write new formulations recommended for the management of mites
10. Elaborate the symptoms, biology and management of DBM

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