objectives

ENTO-243

Pest of Horticultural Crops and their Management

1. ----------is a monophagous pest on mango is **Stone weevil** and **Mango hopper**
2. ---------- feeds on mango inflorescence during flowering season -**Mango hopper**
3. Mango fruit become marble sized due to attack of ---------- **Mango Stone/Nut weevil**

OR

4. 'T' shaped marking on marble sized mango fruits **Mango Stone/Nut weevil**
5. The insect pest of mango which has quarantine importance is **mango stone weevil**
6. ---------- is the scientific name of mango mealy bug -***Drosicha mangifera***
7. Citrus can be covered with perforated polythene bag to control the incidence of ------- **Fruit sucking moth**
8. Larvae feed their own exuviae after each molting in the case of ------ **Citrus butterfly.**
9. The pest of citrus where the early instars larva resembles bird droppings is **Citrus butterfly**.
10. The greening virus in citrus is transmitted by **Citrus psylla (*Diaphorina citri*)**
11. Scientific name of citrus leaf mite is---------- ***Eutetranechus orientalis***
12. Scientific name of citrus leaf roller is---------- ***Psorostichya zizyphi***
13. Male annihilation technique is used to control …… **Fruit fly**
14. The chemical used in male annihilation technique/fruit fly trap is **Methyl eugenol**
15. Breeding weed host of fruit sucking moth- ***Tinospora cordifolia*** **(Gulvel)**
16. Site of oviposition for mealy bug is **In soil**
17. Severe infestation results in mango fruit drop and liquid oozes out upon pressing ***Bactrocera dorsalis***
18. ------- causes irritation during harvest and is a nuisance in mango orchards. **Red tree ant.**
19. Citrus butterfly belongs to family **Papilionidae**
20. Glistering zigzag tunnels on citrus leaves. – **Citrus leaf miner, *Phyllocnistis citrella***
21. Citrus leaf miner belongs to family **Gracillariidae**
22. Presence of blisters and scales / rusty corky growth on guava fruits is a typical symptom of ---------- **Tea mosquito bug**
23. Rotting and dropping of guava fruits are due to ……. ***Bactrocera diversus***
24. Scientific name of guava fruit borer is a…… ***Virachola isocrates***
25. Covering of guava fruit with polythene bag is especially for management of ***Virachola isocrates***

26. Infested pomegranate fruits ultimately fall off and give an offensive smell ***Virachola Isocrates.***
27. Scientific name of pomegranate aphids is ---------- ***Aphis punicae***
28. Anar butterfly belongs to family a. ***Lycaenidae***
29. Scientific name of chickoo moth is ---------- ***Nephopteryx eugraphella***
30. Chickoo moth also feeds on ---------- **Cured tobacco**
31. Scientific name of sapota bud worm is ---------- ***Anarsia ephippias***
32. Prominent horn is present in which sex of adult rhinoceros beetle. **Male**.
33. ---------- Fungus used to control rhinoceros beetle - ***Metarhizium anisopliae.***
34. Central spindle appears cut or toppled in coconut is a symptom of ---------- **Rhinoceros beetle** (***Oryctes rhinoceros***).

OR

Series of holes in fronds of coconut. – **Rhinoceros beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros***

OR

Geometrical cutting of coconut fronds – Rhinoceros beetle.

35. Conspicuous long snout with tuft of hairs in males is seen in **Red palm weevil.**
36. Gummosis (oozing of brown liquid) and crown toppling in coconut is due to **Red palm weevil.**
37. ------ is an aggregation pheromone used for control of red palm weevil. **Ferrolure**.
38. ----------is the scientific name of coconut black headed caterpillar. ***Opisinia arenosella***.
39. Alternate host of *Oryctes rhinoceros* is … (**Pineapple, Sugarcane and Arecanut)**.
40. Dried up patches on leaflets of the lower leaves of coconut is symptom of **Black headed caterpillar.**
41. Root feeding technique is followed to control following pest **Black headed caterpillar**.
42. Scientific name of slug caterpillar is ***Parasa lepida.***
43. Brown color patches, longitudinal fissures and splits on outer surface of the coconut husk is due to **Eriophyid mite**.
44. Scientific name of eriophyid mite is ***Aceria guerreronis***.
45. *Opisina arenosella* belongs to …….. family. **Cryptophasidae.**
46. …….. is a predator of Rhinoceros beetle. ***Platymeris laevicollis***.
47. Female of rhinoceros beetle lays eggs in **manure pits or decaying vegetable matter** to a depth of **5-15 cm.**
48. ……stage of rhinoceros beetle does the damage to coconut fronds. (**Adult**).
49. Holes on the trunk with brownish ooze are a symptom caused by **Red palm weevil.**

50. …… damage is more pronounced in the coastal region. (**Black headed caterpillar**).
51. Bore holes, tunnels in the pseudostem, wilting of banana plant is due to ***Odoiporus longicollis***.
52. *Cosmopolites sordidus* belongs to family **Curculionidae**
53. Scientific name of Banana aphid is ***Pentalonia nigronervosa***.
54. Bunchy top disease of banana is transmitted by ***Pentalonia nigronervosa***.
55. Tea mosquito bug belongs to family a. **Miridae.**
56. **……..** weevils can be trapped by placing chopped pseudostems. **Rhizome weevil**.
57. Host plant of Tea mosquito bug is **Guava, Sweet potato, Tea.**
58. Brown patch on guava fruit. **Guava tea mosquito bug or Kajji bug (*Helopeltis antonii*)**
59. Corky scab formation in banana is due to **Thrips.**
60. Weakening and death of the smaller plants; galls on the roots; white woolly patches on apple trunk is a typical symptom of **Apple wooly aphid**.
61. Predator used for controlling cotton cushion scale ***Rodalia cardinalis***.
62. Scientific name of stem girdler is ***Sthenias grisator***.
63. Silvery white patches on leaves with black excreta, yellowing and withering in grapevine are due to attack of **Thrips.**
64. Scientific name of ber fruit borer is ***Meridarches scyrodes.***
65. Skeletonization of brinjal leaves is caused by **Hadda beetle**.
66. Attacked brinjal fruits with boreholes plugged with excreta are indication of presence of **Shoot and fruit borer.**
67. Continuous planting of brinjal and ratooning is favorable for multiplication of **Shoot and fruit borer**.
68. Little leaf of brinjal is transmitted by **Leaf hopper.**
69. Give the name of an introduced pest in tomato **Serpentine leafminer.**
70. Tomato leaf curl is transmitted by **Whitefly.**
71. First instar larvae of …… mine epidermal surface of leaves producing typical white patches on cabbage. **Diamond back moth**.
72. What is the ETL for diamond back moth **2 larvae / plants**.
73. Name the two larval parasitoids of diamond back moth ***Cotesia plutella and Diadegma semiclausum.***
74. ….. adult has a fringe of long hairs on hind wing. **Diamond back moth**
75. Mustard crop can be used as trap crop in cabbage field to attract **Diamond back moth.**

76. *Plutella xylostella* belongs to the family **Plutellidae.**
77. …. tunnels into foliage stem and tubers which lead to loss of leaf tissue, death of growing points and weakening or breaking of stems **Potato tuber moth.**
78. Which pest of potato infest crop at both field and storage. **Potato tuber moth.**
79. Dusting of sulphur is recommended against **Mite**
80. Cabbage butterfly is **Oligophagous pest.**
81. … is of vector papaya mosaic virus disease. (**Aphid, *Aphis gossypii***)
82. Name the chronic poison used as rodenticide. **Hydroxy coumarins (Warfarin, Fumarin, Tomarin)**
83. Give two examples of acaricides. - **Sulphur 80 WP & Dicofol 18.5 EC.**
84. Name the entomophagous fungi used against sucking pests **Metarhizium anisopliae.**
85. The examples of quarantine pests are **Mango stone weevil, San jose scale & Japanese beetle**.
86. Pink colour encrustation on apple fruits is due to **San jose scale**.
87. Galls on roots are indication damage by **apple wooly aphid**.
88. Irregular holes on the cucurbit leaves – **Red pumpkin beetle.**
89. In Rose, leaves with silvery yellow patches and black spots of excreta is due to attack of **Thrips, *Rhipiphorothrips cruentatus***
90. Study of nematode is called **Nematology.**
91. Study of animal parasitic nematode is called **Helminthology**.
92. How many life stages are present in nematode life cycle 6(six).
93. Rhizome rot of Banana is caused by which nematode ***Radopholus similis.***
94. Grape Vine fan leaf virus cause due to ***xiphinema index.***
95. The three regions of nematode spicules are **Capitulum, Corpus and lamina**.
96. Father of nematology is **N A Cobb.**
97. Nematode malt **4 times.**
98. Give the exact site of oviposition of following insect-pests.
    1. Banana root stock weevil - **In decaying leaf sheath or rhizome**
    2. Black headed caterpillar - **On tip of older leaves**
    3. Rhinoceros beetle - **In decaying organic matter or in manure pits**
    4. Potato tuber moth - **Near the eye of exposed tubers or sometimes on underside of leaves**
    5. Black headed caterpillar. - **On tip of older leaves**
    6. Red pumpkin - **in the soil**
    7. Potato cutworm - **in soil or under surface of leaves.**
    8. Flea beetle - **in the bark or soil**

9. Stem girdler **- under the bark**

10. Mango hoppers **- into flower buds and the inflorescence stalk.**

11. Brinjal shoot and fruit borer – **on leaves, flower buds and on young fruits**.

12. Anar butterfly – **on flower buds, calyx of developing fruits**.

13. Fruit flies – **On flowers, tender fruits**.

14. Citrus blackfly – **spiral pattern on the underside of leaves**.

15. Fruit sucking moth – **On weed (Vasanvel and Gulvel)**.

99. Give the site of pupation of the following pests.

1. Lemon butterfly **- On plant**

2. Brinjal shoot and fruit borer – **On plant**

3. Sweet potato weevil **- In the larval burrows in vines**

4. Chiku moth **- Inside fold of webbed leaves**

5. Fruit fly **- In soil**

6. Mango stone weevil **- Inside the stone/nut**

7. Fruit sucking moth **- In soil**

8. Red pumpkin **- in the soil**

9. Grapevine flea beetle is **in Soil.**

10. Ash weevil **- in Soil.**

11. Anar butterfly – **Inside the fruit or on fruit stalk**

100. Give damaging stages of following

1. Fig jassids – **Nymph and adult**

2. Fruit sucking moth **- Adult**

3. Tea mosquito bug **- Nymph and adult**

4. Whitefly **- Nymph and adult**

5. Rhizome fly **- Maggot**

6. Banana root stock weevil – **Grub**

7. Lemon butterfly – **Larva**

8. Cucurbit fruit fly – **Maggot**

101. Give the name of vector of following diseases.

1. Katte disease of cardamom – **Aphid, Pentalonia nigronervosa**

2. Chilli leaf curl **- Whitefly**

3. Banana bunchy top **- Banana Aphid*, Pentalonia nigronervosa***

4. Citrus greening – **Citrus psylla, *Diaphorina citri***

5. Okra yellow vein mosaic – **Whitefly, *Bemisia tabaci***

6. Tomato spotted wilt virus – **Thrips, *Frankliniella occidentalis***

7. Citrus tristeza virus – **Aphid, *Toxoptera aurantii***

8. Papaya mosaic - **Aphid,** ***Aphis gossypii***

9. Papaya leaf curl - **Whitefly,** ***Bemisia tabaci***

10. Little leaf of brinjal – **Leaf hopper,** ***Cestius phycitis***