PATH-232

COLLECTED FROM PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION PAPER BY, MISS. RAKSHA ANIL HINGNAKAR.

Section A

- Define IPM. Describe basic principles and advantages of IPM.
- Define plant diseases. Write in detail about economic importance of plant diseases.
- 3) What is Pest Risk Analysis? Describe different stages of pest risk analysis.
- 4) What is diagnosis? Describe different steps involved in plant disease diagnosis.
- Define plant disease resistance. Comment on different types of disease resistance.
- 6) What is integrated plant disease management? Describe IPDM strategy adopted for rice crop.
- 7) Define plant quarantine. Describe different types of plant quarantine with suitable examples.
- 8) What is survey and surveillance? Mention the objectives of surveillance and describe different types of survey.
- 9) Comment on safety issues or guidelines in Pesticide uses.
- 10) Write short notes on the following:
- a) Biological control of plant disease.
- b) Tools of IPM.
- c) Conventional pesticides for plant disease management.

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- d) Plant disease forecasting.
- e) Measurement of losses due to plant disease.
- f) Survey and surveillance.
- 11) What do you mean by integrated pest management? Describe the basic principles and advantages of IPM.
- 12) Explain the economic importance of plant disease with suitable example.
- 13) What do you mean by PRA? Describe in brief about the stages of Pest Risk Analysis.
- 14) Define Diagnosis and Detection. Enlist the different methods of diagnosis of plant diseases. Write in short about Koch's postulates.
- 15) Explain in short cultural methods of plant diseases management with suitable example.
- 16) Describe in brief Biological methods of plant diseases management with suitable example.
- 17) What are the requirements for implementation of IPM? Discuss the IPDM model of sugarcane crop with their diseases.
- 18) Enlist and explain the safety issues of the use of pesticides.
- 19) Explain in short.
- a) Plant quarantine.
- b) Conventional pesticides for plant management.
- c) Tools of IPM.
- 20) Enlist general principals of plant disease management and describe eradication and exclusion method.

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- 21) Define Fungicide. Enlist various methods of application of fungicides and describe foliar application method.
- 22) What do you mean by epidemic diseases?

Section B

Que.1) Define the following terms:

Infection
Epidemic disease.

2) Plant disease. 8) Inoculum

3) Symptoms. 9) Resistance

4) Pathogenesis. 10) Fungistat

5) Biotroph 11) Antibiotic

6) Hypersensitivity

Que. 2)State true or false:

- In India, Plant Quarantine rules and regulations were issued under destructive insect act in 1914.
- Hot water treatment is used for management of powdery mildew disease.
- 3) Hand lens is used for the diagnosis of plant diseases.
- 4) The term integrated pest management given by Council of environmental quality.
- 5) Oospore is not a resting spore of downy mildew fungus *Plasmopara parasitica.*
- An organism surviving on dead organic matter is termed as biotroph.

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Que.3) Fill in the blanks: 1) NPP stands for_____. The plant disease responsible for Irish famine was_____ 3) The scientific or experimental evidence of disease is called___. 4) The commercial fungal bio control agent used in plant disease management is______. 5) Most commercially exploited fungal bio control agent is _____. 6) Bacteria are _____invaders. (Passive/Active) Que. 4) Match the following pairs: 1) ISPM a) Bacterial bio control agent 2) Pseudomonas fluorescens b) Death of tissue 3) Necrosis c) Rachel Carson 4) Silent spring d) International standards of Phytosanitary measure.

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