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ROII NO.						

Total No. of Pages : 02

Total No. of Questions : 09

B.Sc.(Agriculture) (2014 & Onwards) (Sem.-3) PRINCIPLE OF PLANT PATHOLOGY Subject Code : BSAG-306 Paper ID : [72556]

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

- 1. SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of TEN questions carrying TWO marks each.
- SECTION-B contains FIVE questions carrying FIVE marks each and students 2. have to attempt any FOUR questions.
- 3. SECTION-C contains THREE questions carrying TEN marks each and students have to attempt any TWO questions.

SECTION-A

Q1. Differentiate the following with suitable examples :

- a) Enzymes and Toxins.
- Ranker.com b) Fastidious bacteria and Spiroplasma.
- c) Root rot and wilt.
- d) Canker and Scab.
- e) Rhizopus and Mucor.
- f) Epidemiology and Forecasting.
- g) Protozoa and Algae.
- h) Compound interest and simple interest disease.
- i) Rhizosphere and Phyllosphere.
- j) Resident and Introduced antagonist.

SECTION-B

- Q2. What do you mean by the term 'epidemiology'? Explain its role in disease triangle.
- Q3. How plant parasitic nematodes. Bacteria and viruses enter their hosts?
- Q4. Define Phytoalexins and explain their role in defence mechanisms in plants.



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- O5. Write short note on :
 - a) Biological control of soil borne plant diseases
 - b) Life cycle and diagnostic features of *Phytophthora infestans* or *Puccinia striiformis*
- Q6. Write a note on sexual and asexual reproduction of plant pathogenic fungi.

SECTION-C

- Q7. a) Explain the significance of perpetuation of pathogens to outbreak of an epiphytotics. How pathogens perpetuate in :
 - Loose smut of wheat i)
 - ii) Blast of rice
 - iii) Yellow rust of wheat
 - iv) Chili leaf curl

 - v) Early blight of tomatovi) Root knot nematodeb) How infection occurs in Powdery mildew of peas. Explain the process with the help of suitable sketch/diagram.

Q8. Differentiate between :

- a) Uromyces and Ustilago
- b) Ervsiphe and Bremia
- c) Podosphaera and Phyllactina
- d) Trichoderma and Fusarium
- e) Stemphylium and Alternaria
- Q9. a) Discuss different methods of management of diseases due to nematodes.
 - b) Explain physical and chemical methods of plant disease control with suitable examples.