



- (ix) Choose which of the following is an effective cultural management practice for controlling citrus canker and gummosis.
- a) Overhead irrigation  
b) Regular pruning of infected branches  
c) Excessive fertilizer application  
d) Planting susceptible citrus varieties
- (x) Employ the recommended management strategy for controlling Apple scab.
- a) Regular applications of bactericides  
b) Removal of infected plant parts and debris  
c) Introducing predatory insects  
d) Soil solarization
- (xi) Employ a recommended approach to control fire blight in apple trees.
- a) Use of growth regulators  
b) Mulching around the base of trees  
c) Pruning infected branches during dormant state  
d) Application of herbicides
- (xii) Cite the primary means of dispersal for downy mildew in grapevines.
- a) Airborne spores  
b) Soil contamination  
c) Water splash  
d) Insect vectors
- (xiii) Cite the primary means of dispersal for the pathogen causing Peach Leaf Curl.
- a) Airborne spores  
b) Ingestion by insects  
c) Soil contamination  
d) Direct contact with infected plants
- (xiv) Choose the correct option: Which environmental condition is most conducive for the development and spread of Peach Leaf Curl?
- a) Dry and hot weather  
b) Cool and wet weather  
c) Extreme humidity  
d) Acidic soil conditions
- (xv) Employ suitable management method is most effective for controlling Peach Leaf Curl disease.
- a) Pruning infected branches during the dormant season  
b) Applying fungicides during the dormant season  
c) Improving air circulation around the trees  
d) Using biological control agents
- (xvi) Cite the primary causal agent of downy mildew in cucurbits.
- a) *Botrytis cinerea*  
b) *Phytophthora infestans*  
c) *Pseudoperonospora cubensis*  
d) *Alternaria alternata*
- (xvii) Choose the correct option: How does *Stemphylium* blight primarily spread in onion and garlic?
- a) Soil contamination  
b) Seed transmission  
c) Airborne conidia  
d) Insect vectors
- (xviii) Choose how does the powdery mildew pathogen primarily spreads among Rose plants.
- a) Through root systems  
b) Contact between infected and healthy leaves  
c) Insect bites  
d) Soil contamination
- (xix) Choose the primary etiological agent responsible for leaf spot disease in turmeric.
- a) *Fusarium oxysporum*  
b) *Xanthomonas campestris*  
c) *Colletotrichum capsici*  
d) *Pseudomonas syringae*
- (xx) Report the correct answer: What is the primary pathogen causing leaf curl in chillies?
- a) Tomato yellow leaf curl virus (TYLCV)  
b) Cucumber mosaic virus (CMV)  
c) Tomato big bud virus  
d) Tobacco mosaic virus

### Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

2.5 x  
10=25

2. Infer management of malformation in mango effectively. (2.5)
3. What are the symptoms of Brown rust in wheat? (2.5)
4. What pathogens are responsible for causing wilt in cotton plants? Describe the symptoms of wilt in Cotton plants. (2.5)

5. Interpret what causes alternaria blight in wheat? (2.5)
6. Discuss how does red rot affect sugarcane and how is it dispersed? (2.5)
7. Explain how does the means of dispersal of pathogens causing Gram diseases aid in their diagnosis? (2.5)
8. Write few effective management methods for controlling downy mildew in pea crops?How can farmers combat powdery mildew in pea plants? (2.5)
9. Anticipate some cultural and biocontrol practices that can aid in disease management for Rust of pea or dieback of rose. (2.5)
10. Develop some effective management methods for controlling different Gram diseases. (2.5)
11. Infer how can gummosis in citrus trees be effectively controlled. (2.5)

**OR**

Prepare suitable management method can effectively control black scurf disease in potatoes. (2.5)

### **Group-C**

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 1=5

12. Write down notes on management practices adopted for Grassy shoot of Sugarcane and Sclerotinia stem rot of Mustard. (5)

**OR**

Develop the etiology and suitable management strategies for Powdery mildew of Grapevine. (5)

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