MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES EXAMINATION BOARD, PUNE
SEMESTER END THEORY EXAMINATION
B.Sc.(Hons.) Horticulture

[Fifth Deans' Committee Recommended Syllabus]

Semester	: VI	Term	: Second	Academic Year	: 2024-25
Course No.	: H/PATH 363	Title	: Diseases of Vegetables, Ornamentals and Spice Crops		
Credits	: 3(2+1)				
Day & Date	: Wednesday, 23.04.2025	Time	: 14:00 to 17:00 hrs.	Total Marks	: 80

Note :
1. Solve ANY EIGHT questions from SECTION 'A'.
2. All questions from SECTION 'B' are compulsory.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Draw neat diagram wherever necessary.

SECTION 'A'

Q.1 Enlist the important diseases of okra *(bhendi)* along with their causal organisms. Describe powdery mildew disease of okra with respect to following points:

a) Symptoms b) Etiology c) Integrated Disease Management

Q.2 Write etiology and perpetuation of following diseases of tomato:

a) Early blight b) Fusarium wilt

Q.3 Enlist the important diseases of potato along with their causal organisms. Explain late blight disease of potato with respect to following points:

a) Symptoms b) Perpetuation and spread c) Integrated Disease Management

Q.4 a) Explain the factors responsible for post-harvest diseases of vegetables and suggest the management practices.

b) Write the symptoms of powdery mildew disease of rose and explain the etiology of pathogen.

Q.5 Enlist the important diseases of pepper along with their causal organisms. Write in detail *Phytophthora* foot rot of pepper with respect to symptoms, etiology and control measures.

Q.6 Write the symptoms of the following diseases (Any Four):

a) Rust of jasmine

b) Powdery mildew of gerbera

c) Onion smudge

d) White rust of raddish

e) Chilli leaf curl

Q.7 a) Describe the symptoms and control measures of anthracnose of beans.

b) Describe the symptoms and control measures of dieback of cinnamon.

Q.8 Enlist the important diseases of cabbage along with their causal organisms. Explain club root of cabbage with respect to symptoms, perpetuation and control measures.

(P.T.O.)

Q.9 a) Describe the symptoms and Integrated Disease Management of little leaf of brinjal.

b) Describe the symptoms and Integrated Disease Management of *Taphrina* leaf spot of turmeric.

Q.10 Suggest Integrated Disease Management practices for the following diseases (Any Four):

a) Pea necrosis virus

b) Bacterial blight of beans

c) Powdery mildew of marigold

d) Nutmeg wilt

e) Beet yellows

SECTION 'B'

Q.11 State True or False:

1) Oomycetes fungus produces uniflagellate motile zoospore in sporangium.

2) Generally, coloured varieties of onion are resistant to smudge disease.

3) Cleistothecium is completely closed type of ascocarp.

4) Bordeaux mixture (0.5 to 0.6 %) is the best selective fungicide for the management of powdery mildew disease.

5) Yellow vein mosaic of okra is transmitted by aphids.

6) Powdery mildew of coriander is caused by *Erysiphe polygoni.*

7) Jasmine rust is incited by *Uromyces hobsoni.*

8) Sulphur is generally not recommended for the management of downy mildew in cucurbits.

Q.12 Fill in the blanks:

1) Downy mildew in onion is caused by _____.

2) The fungus, *Alternaria solani* produces a toxin, called _____.

3) *Phomopsis vexan* causes _____ disease in brinjal.

4) Rugose mosaic of potato is caused by _____ organism.

5) _____ is a form of conidia, where both longitudinal as well as transverse septa are observed.

6) _____ disease of chilli is also known as ripe fruit rot disease.

7) Powdery mildew in gerbera is caused by _____.

8) _____ is an important and commonly used fungal bioagent for disease management.

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