

Lecture 27

Question paper on onion, garlic and turmeric

1.	Pseudostem with bore holes plugged with excreta, dead heart, panicles and spikes dry-up above the point of infestation in ginger and turmeric ----- Shoot borer <i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i>	
2.	Rhizomes and roots tunnelled extensively by the maggots resulting in rotting of rhizome due to	
	a. Rhizome maggot	b. Shoot borer
	c. Rhizome scale	d. Thrips
3.	<i>Formosina flavipes</i> belongs to the family Chloropidae -Say True or False	
4.	Ginger plants become withered in the field and rhizomes rot in storage due to scale - Say true or False	
5.	Scientific name of turmeric rhizome scale is ----- <i>Aspidiotus hartii</i>	
6.	Turmeric leaves become rolled up, turn pale and gradually dry-up due to----- Thrips <i>Panchaetothrips indicus</i>	
7.	Turmeric rhizome scale belongs to family	
	a. Coccidae	b. Pseudococidae
	c. Diaspididae	d. Tingidae
8.	Well rotten sheep manure / poultry manure can be applied for the management of _____ Rhizome scale	
9.	Garlic is relatively more tolerant than onion to <i>Thrips tabaci</i> – Say true or false	
10.	Rolling of turmeric and ginger leaves is caused by _____ Turmeric skipper <i>Udaspes folus</i>	
11.	Discolouration of onion leaves with pale tips and drying form tip downwards is due to onion thrips/onion maggot	
12.	Psyllid <i>Diaphorina citri</i> is common to citrus and curry leaves Say true/ false	
13.	Indigo caterpillar is <i>Spodoptera litura</i> / <i>Spodopera exigua</i>	