2 SEM TDC BOT M 1

2018

(May)

BOTANY

(Major)

Course: 201

(Plant Pathology and Bryophytes)

Full Marks: 48
Pass Marks: 19/14

Time: 2 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

- 1. (a) Answer the following as directed: $1\times4=4$
 - (i) Which among the following is called 'peat moss'?
 - 1. Polytrichum
 - 2. Sphagnum
 - 3. Anthoceros
 - 4. Riccia

(Choose the correct option)

| | • | |
|------------|--|---|
| | (ii) Epiphragm is present in | |
| | 1. Anthoceros | |
| | 2. Sphagnum | |
| | 3. Funaria | |
| | 4. Polytrichum | |
| | (Choose the correct option) | |
| | (iii) Plants can be made disease resistant by treatment with | |
| | 1. fungicides | |
| | 2. heat treatment of seeds | |
| | 3. breeding with wild relatives | |
| | 4. cultural practices | |
| | (Choose the correct option) | |
| | (iv) Red rot of sugarcane is caused by | |
| | the causal organism | |
| | (Fill in the blank) | |
| (b) | Write notes on the following: $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 10$ | |
| | (i) Pathogen and pathogenesis | |
| | (ii) Aflatoxin | |
| | (iii) Elaters and pseudoelaters | |
| | (iv) Protonema and gametophore | |
| | | |
| Writ | short accounts on either [(a) and (b)] or | |
| [(C) 8 | ad (d) of the following: $5\times 2=10$ | |
| (a) | Various physical methods of plant Lisease management | |
| (b) | Distribution of bryophytes in India | |
| 572 | (Continued) | , |
| • | (30.000.000.) | |

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- (c) Role of enzymes in host parasite interactions in plants
- (d) Ecological importances of bryophytes
- 3. Mention the symptoms, name of the causal organism, disease cycle and control measures of the following diseases (any two):
 (1+1+2+2)×2=12
 - (a) Red rot of sugarcane
 - (b) Citrus canker
 - (c) Late blight of potato
 - (d) Loose smut of wheat
- 4. With suitable sketches, compare the thallus structures of *Riccia*, *Marchantia* and *Anthoceros*. Which one is the most primitive in your opinion and why? 9+3=12

Or

Write spore dispersal mechanisms of bryophytes which you have studied. Also mention the economic importance of Sphagnum. 9+3=12

