

2006

2004 54

KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY  
B.Sc. (Ag) 2004 Admission IV Semester Final Examination,  
December 2006

Agro 2205  
Field crops II (2+1)

Max. Marks: 60  
Time: 2 ½ hours

**PART I**

Answer all the Questions all carry equal marks

20x0.5 =10

1. An important product of commercial importance obtained from tobacco used as Insecticide is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Indian system of medicine uses over 1000 medicinal plants collected wild (T/F)
3. The green manure crop of *Sesbania rostrata* has
  - a). Root nodules alone
  - b). Stem nodule alone
  - c). Stem and root nodule
  - d). None of the above
4. The flower stalk developed in sugar beet is known as \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mostly \_\_\_\_\_ is used as live standards for training the betel vine
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the total root parasite of tobacco
7. For all the type of tobacco topping is done at a uniform height (T/F)
8. The Soybean is used both as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
9. In cotton spraying of \_\_\_\_\_ is to avoid boll shedding
10. Agaves are example of \_\_\_\_\_ Fibre
11. Production of pops in ground nut is due to the deficiency of
  - a). Nitrogen
  - b). Potassium
  - c). Sulphur
  - d). Boron
11. *Corchorus olitorius* is called as \_\_\_\_\_ jute.
12. Kenticky wonder and Contender are some of the varieties of pole type \_\_\_\_\_ bean
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is used for both fibre and green manure.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is the short duration variety of Indian mustard.
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ types of ground nut are perennial in nature.
17. The process by which the stem fibre extracted from jute is known as \_\_\_\_\_
18. White gold is the synonym for \_\_\_\_\_ crop.
19. The N and P fertilizer combination for pulses is
  - a). High dose of N &P
  - b). High dose of N and low dose of P
  - c). Low dose of N and High dose of P
  - d). No N and P
20. The flowering in sugarcane is known as \_\_\_\_\_

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## PART II

Answer all the questions

14x 1 = 14

1. What is known as sett in sugarcane
2. Why Ammonium sulphate and single super phosphate fertilizers are preferred for Ground nut crop to supply N and P?
3. What are all the constraints for commercial cultivation of medicinal plants in India?
4. What is meant by yellow revolution?
5. Define catch crop.
6. Why the top portion of the betel vines is used for propagation?
7. Differentiate between lint and linter.
8. Why hand weeding and hoeing is discouraged in ground nut after 45 days
9. What is known as *Adsali* and *Eksali* planting in sugar cane?
10. Differentiate between topping and de-suckering.
11. What is meant by poling in agaves?
12. Differentiate between the two types of grams.
13. Why the sesamum is called as queen of oil seed?
14. What is know as lowering of vines in betel vine and its purpose.

## PART III

Answer eight of the following

8x2 = 16

1. Name some important hybrids of sunflower and the practices to improve the seed setting.
2. Write short notes on the nursery technology for tobacco.
3. Importance of gypsum in groundnut and its application.
4. The pulses can be as catch, cover and as well as a green manure crop justify
5. Narrate the importance of green manure crops.
6. What are all causes for boll shedding in cotton?
7. Give an account on the by products of sugar industry.
8. Give the reasons for early poling in agaves and its roll in propagation
9. Narrate the package practices for betel vine
10. Short notes on the acid delinting process in cotton and its uses

**PART IV**

**Answer any five of the following**

**5x4 = 20**

1. What are all the different curing processes in tobacco and explain detail about the flue curing process.
2. Enumerate in details about the production technology for the rape seed and mustard crop.
3. A brief account on the cultivation technology of jute crop
4. Narrate the production technology for the irrigated groundnut crop.
5. Give a detail account on the agronomic practices for the sugarbeet production in India
6. Explain in detail about cultivation practices of soybean.