

KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY
B.Sc.(Hons.) Agriculture – 2008 Admission - IInd Semester
Supplementary Examination – March 2010

Cat. No. : Agro 1204

Max. marks: 80

Title : **Weed Management (1+1)**

Time : 3 hours

I. Fill up the blanks/ match the following/ State true or false: 20 x 0.5 = 10

1. Weeds compete with crops for _____
2. Based on life span weeds are classified as _____ weeds.
3. Exotic weeds were introduced from other countries with some reasons (True / False)
4. A total stem parasite is _____
5. _____ (wind / water) is the principal factor in the dissemination of weed seeds.
6. Weeds mature later than crop plants (True / False).
7. In weedy fields, soil moisture may be exhausted by the time the crop reaches the fruiting stage (True / False).
8. Heavy infestation by _____ (annual / perennial) weeds could make the land unsuitable or less suitable for cultivation resulting in loss in its monetary value.
9. Many weeds have great therapeutic properties and used as medicine for example _____ to control Jauntice.
10. Critical period of weed competition to sugarcane is _____ (30 / 90)days from sowing.
11. Soil applied herbicides act through root and other underground parts of weeds (True / False).
12. A contact herbicide kills those plant parts with which it comes in direct contact.
Eg. _____
13. The soil microorganisms have the capacity to detoxify and inactivate the herbicides present in the soil (True / False).
14. An example for biological weed control is _____.
15. A mixture offers the possibility of reducing the dose of each of the herbicide necessary for weed control leading to low residue (True / False).
16. Paraquat spray can be inactivated by spraying 1% ferric chloride (True / False).
17. Adjuvants aid the herbicide availability at the action site in plants (True / False).
18. With the addition of surfactant, the water drop flattens down to wet the leaf surface and let the herbicide act properly (True / False).
19. A common solvent used in herbicide application _____
20. Herbicide spray drifts may pose serious hazards to non-target plants. Eg., 2,4-D on _____

II. Write answers in a word or sentence

10x1=10

1. Define **perennial** weeds
2. What is **parasitic** weeds
3. List the common agents for weed seed dispersal
4. What is **allelopathy**
5. Give an example for **Ready mix herbicide**
6. Define **safeners** with an example
7. Name the **activator** used for glyphosate to control problematic weeds.
8. Name a herbicide to control weeds in cowpea
9. Name a herbicide recommended for tea.
10. Give an example for allelopathic effect of weeds on weeds

III. Write short notes / answers on ANY TEN

10 x 2 = 20

1. Describe the characteristics of weeds
2. Distinguish grasses from sedges
3. Write about allelopathic effect of weeds on crops with example
4. Describe briefly on preventive weed control measures
5. Can you see any demerits on mechanical weed control? If so, specify.
6. State the merits of cultural weed control.
7. List out the herbicide formulations with examples
8. What are the times for application of herbicides?
9. What are the roles for adjuvants in herbicide usage?
10. List the weed management practices to banana
11. What is non-selective herbicide?
12. Write about compatibility of herbicides with other agro-chemicals.

IV. Write short essays on ANY FOUR

4 x 5=20

1. Describe the factors affecting the competitive ability of the crops against weeds.
2. Explain critical periods crop-weed competition with appropriate examples
3. Distinguish weed eradication from weed control.
4. Write about the factors influencing the choice of herbicides
5. Elucidate the weed management practices to irrigated lowland rice.
6. Write on the shift of weed flora in a cropping system with examples

V. Write essays on ANY TWO

2 x 10 =20

1. Explain in detail on harmful and beneficial effect of weeds
2. State the importance of Integrated Weed Management with appropriate examples
3. Write about the **aquatic weeds** on irrigated agriculture with some control measures to overcome the problems.
