

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
B.Sc. DEGREE PROGRAMME - BOTANY - LEVEL 05 - 2006
BTU 3102/BTE 5102 – PLANT PATHOLOGY I
ASSESSMENT TEST III (NO BOOK TEST)
DURATION : ONE (01) HOUR



DATE : 16th August 2006

TIME: 3.30 p.m. – 4.30 p.m.

Registration No.

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

01. a) What are club roots?

.....
.....
.....
.....

b) Name the causative organism of the club root disease on crucifers.

.....

c) Briefly describe how this pathogen survives unfavourable conditions.

.....

d) What control measures are taken to prevent the germination of these structures?

.....
.....

(12 marks)

02. a) Describe the characteristic symptoms of anthracnoses on fruit.

.....
.....
.....
.....

b) Name the two (02) genera which commonly cause anthracnoses.

i.

ii.

c) Draw and label the typical asexual reproductive structure formed by these pathogens.

(14 marks)

03. a) What are rust fungi?

.....
.....
.....
.....

b) Name the different types of spores produced by rust fungi.

c) Giving the causative organism, name one (01) common, economically important rust disease in Sri Lanka.

.....

d) Draw and label its spore type which mainly assists in disease spread.

(24 marks)



04. a) What are soft rots?

.....
.....
.....
.....

b) How do soft rot pathogens usually gain entry into the host tissues?

.....

c) Name one (01) fungal pathogen and one (01) bacterial pathogen which causes post-harvest soft rot on root vegetables.

Fungal rot -

Bacterial rot -

d) What are the three (03) main factors which affect post-harvest disease development?

i.

.....

ii.

.....

iii.

.....

.....

(20 marks)

05. a) What are downy mildews?

.....

.....

.....

.....

- b) Giving the causative organism, name one (01) economically important downy mildew disease.

.....

- c) Using a labelled diagram illustrate how this pathogen colonizes within the mesophyll cells of the host.

(15 marks)

06. a) Name one (01) organism which causes damping off of seedlings.

.....

b) Describe its mode of host attack.

.....

.....

.....

.....

c) Give three (03) good seed-bed management practices used in disease control.

i.

.....

ii.

.....

iii.

.....

(15 marks)

-Copyrights reserved-