

B.Sc. in Agriculture-III

AGO 702 (Weed Management)

Date of Examination:

Time:

TRIMESTER-2 FINAL EXAM-2013

DURATION 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. You are allowed 10 minutes extra reading time in which you are NOT permitted to write.
2. Attach all the sheets used as your answer paper in their correct sequence and secure with a string.
3. Use both sides of the answer sheet and write your candidate number on each sheet.
4. Write clearly the number(s) of the question(s) attempted on the top of each sheet.

SECTION	PARTICULARS	TOTAL MARKS	THE ALLOCATIONS
A	Part 1: Multiple Choices Part 2: Fill in the Blanks Part 3: True and False Part 4: Matching	35	30 minutes
B	Short answers	35	60 minutes
C	Long answers	30	90 minutes
	Total	100	

SECTION -A

There are four parts in this section. All the questions are compulsory. In your answer booklet write the question number followed by the answer.

Part 1: Multiple Choices. Pick the correct answer.

(1.5×10=15 Marks)

(1) Cyperaceae and typhaceae family weeds are known as _____

- a. Broad leaf weeds
- b. Sedges
- c. Narrow leaf weeds
- d. None of these

(2) Weed that exhibits all the three kinds of dormancy is _____

- a. *Chenopodium album*
- b. *Phalaris minor*
- c. *Avena fatua*
- d. None of these

(3) A state in which a viable seed fails to germinate even under favorable conditions for plant growth is _____

- a. Dormancy
- b. Passive state
- c. Stationary state
- d. None of these

(4) *Echinochloa colonum* weed mimics with _____ crop.

- a. Rice
- b. Wheat
- c. Maize
- d. None of these

(5) Continuous herbicide usage to destroy the normal races of a weed spp. result in development of new ecotypes which may sometimes prove tolerant to herbicides used called _____

- a. New weeds
- b. Chemo types
- c. Resistant weeds
- d. None of these

(6) Due to continuous application a minor weed become a major weed. This is called as _____,

- a. Weed shift
- b. Weed introduction
- c. Weed change
- d. None of these

(7) _____ weed is used for reclamation of alkali soils.

- a. *Argemone mexicana*
- b. *Avena fatua*
- c. *Chenopodium album*
- d. None of these

(10) In general for producing equal amount of dry matter weeds transpire more water than field crops. (True/False)

Part 4: Match the following.

(1×5=5 Marks)

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 1. Noxious weed | A | placement of weed seeds deeper than 5 cm |
| 2. Acidophiles | B | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> |
| 3. Basophiles | C | Devine |
| 4. Enforced dormancy | D | <i>Agropyron repens</i> |
| 5. Bio-herbicide | E | <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> |

SECTION- B (Short Answers)

(7×5= 35 Marks)

Answer all the questions. Each question carries 5 marks.

1. Discuss integrated weed management in brief.
2. Define critical period of crop-weed competition with example.
3. Discuss teletoxy in brief.
4. Enlist advantages and disadvantages of physical methods of weed control.
5. What do you mean by Soil Solarization? Discuss its importance in weed management.
6. What is the importance of stale seed bed in weed management?
7. Classify herbicides on the basis of selectivity.

SECTION-C (Long answers)

(3×10=30 Marks)

Answer only **three** from the following questions. **Each question carries 10 marks.**

1. Define crop-weed competition. Discuss principles of crop weed competition in detail.
2. Enlist different cultural practices / crop husbandry practices used in weed management. Explain any four of them in detail.
3. What is chemical weed management of weeds? Enlist its advantages and disadvantages.
4. Discuss biological weed management in detail.
5. Persistence of weeds results from their multi facet mechanisms. Discuss in detail.

THE END