2 SEM TDC BOT M 1

2019

(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: 1×4=4
 - (i) Central and sterile column in moss capsule is
 - 1. annulus
 - 2. apophysis
 - 3. columella
 - 4. peristome

(Choose the correct option)

- (ii) In which of the following, sporangium is having nurse cells?
 - 1. Anthoceros
 - 2. Riccia
 - 3. Marchantia
 - 4. Sphagnum

(Choose the correct option)

- (iii) The important active ingredients of ergot causing ergotism are constituted by
 - 1. alkaloids
 - 2. nucleic acids
 - 3. phenols
 - 4. antibiotics

(Choose the correct option)

(iv) The plant diseases which spread widely but occur periodically are called _____.

(Fill in the blank)

(b) Write short notes on the following:

21/2×4=10

- (i) Endemic and epidemic diseases
- (ii) Hypoplastic and hyperplastic symptoms

- (iii) Peristome teeth and its function
- (iv) Sporophyte of Riccia
- 2. Answer either [(a) and (b) or [(c) and (d) of the following: $5\times 2=10$
 - (a) Describe briefly about different methods of post-harvest plant disease management.
 - (b) Give a brief account on the ecological and economic importances of Bryophyta.
 - (c) Describe various methods by which pathogens are disseminated.
 - (d) "Sporophyte of Anthoceros is regarded as highly evolved." Justify the statement.
- 3. Mention the symptoms, name of causal organism, disease cycle and control measures of the following diseases (any two):
 (1+1+2+2)×2=
 - $(1+1+2+2)\times 2=12$
 - (a) Grey blight of tea
 - (b) Rust of wheat
 - (c) Mosaic disease of tobacco
 - (d) Ergot of rye

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4. Give a comparative account of the capsular structures of Marchantia, Anthoceros and Polytrichum. Comment on their mode of spore dispersal.
7½+4½=12

Or

Describe with sketches the life history of *Polytrichum* spore dispersal mechanism and indicate its evolutionary importance.

2+6+2+2=12
