Lecture 27
Question paper on onion, garlic and turmeric

1. Pseudostem with bore holes plugged with excreta, dead heart, panicles and spikes dry-up above the point of infestation in ginger and turmeric --------------- **Shoot borer**
   *Conogethes punctiferalis*

2. Rhizomes and roots tunnelled extensively by the maggots resulting in rotting of rhizome due to
   - a. Rhizome maggot
   - b. Shoot borer
   - c. Rhizome scale
   - d. Thrips

3. *Formosina flavipes* belongs to the family Chloropidae - Say **True** or False

4. Ginger plants become withered in the field and rhizomes rot in storage due to scale - Say **true** or False

5. Scientific name of turmeric rhizome scale is --------------- **Aspidiotus hartii**

6. Turmeric leaves become rolled up, turn pale and gradually dry-up due to-----------
   **Thrips** *Panchaetothrips indicus*

7. Turmeric rhizome scale belongs to family
   - a. Coccidae
   - b. Pseudococcidae
   - c. Diaspididae
   - d. Tingidae

8. Well rotten sheep manure / poultry manure can be applied for the management of __________ Rhizome scale

9. Garlic is relatively more tolerant than onion to *Thrips tabaci* – Say **true** or false

10. Rolling of turmeric and ginger leaves is caused by _________ Turmeric skipper
    *Udaspes folus*

11. Discolouration of onion leaves with pale tips and drying form tip downwards is due to **onion thrips/onion maggot**

12. Psyllid *Diaphorina citri* is common to citrus and curry leaves Say **true**/ false

13. Indigo caterpillar is *Spodoptera litura*/*Spodopera exigua*