New Technology for Commercial Vegetable and Fruit Production (VII)

Tuesday, February 26, 2019

County: __________________________ City: __________________________ Zip code: __________

Pre-test

Name: ____________________________ (Use the same name or symbol for pre- and post tests)

1. Production of which fruit crops may be affected by pruning?
   a. Guava
   b. Banana
   c. Carambola
   d. Longan
   e. Papaya
   f. All the above

2. Which fruit crop reacted to KClO₃ by flowering?
   a. Guava
   b. Carambola
   c. Longan

3. What is the plant cuticle?
   a. A protective structure on fleshy plant parts
   b. Composed of lignin and suberin
   c. Contains waxes and cutin
   d. All the above
   e. a and c

4. Penetration through the cuticle occurs mostly through:
   a. Cracks
   b. Through the fibrillar matrix
   c. Through stomates
   d. Through lenticels
   e. a and b

5. What are the 4Rs of nutrient stewardship?
   a. Right source, right rate, right time, right place
   b. There are 5 “Rs”
   c. Rate, robust, recycle, regulation
   d. Right field, right rate, right time, right thing to do
   e. None of the above

6. What first thing farmers feel getting the 4Rs right means for their farm?
   a. Buying less fertilizer
   b. Higher costs
   c. Avoiding regulations
   d. Improved soil health and crop performance
   e. Not using fertilizer
7. Some characteristics of plant-parasitic nematodes are:
   a. All have a stylet
   b. All are worm-shaped during one or more developmental stage(s)
   c. They are segmented similar to tape worm
   d. All the above
   e. a and b above

8. The following tactics are some of the methods applied to manage plant-parasitic nematodes for improved crop production:
   a. Application of fumigant and non-fumigant nematicides
   b. Plant-host resistance
   c. Well-planned crop rotation system
   d. None of the above
   e. a, b, and c above

9. Plant-parasitic nematodes are known to each have a direct life cycle
   a. True
   b. False

10. Florida lettuce production is ranked:
    a. First
    b. Second
    c. Third
    d. Fourth
    e. Fifth

9. *Bremia lactucae*, the causal agent of Lettuce Downy Mildew is a(n):
    a. Fungi
    b. Bacterium
    c. Oomycete
    d. Any of the above

10. What is the major difference between traditional mutagenesis and Genome-editing?
    a. The former results in random mutations but the latter comes out precise ones.
    b. The former usually does not generate desirable mutations but the latter does.
    c. Technically, the former is simple, but the latter is complicated.
    d. The former does not require genomic sequence information, but the latter does.
    e. All the above

11. What changes made by genome-editing are not regulated by the USDA?
    a. Single base pair nucleotide deletion
    b. Single base pair nucleotide substitutions
    c. Insertion of genes from compatible plant relatives
    d. All the above
    e. None of the above