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In-Service Training (IST#: 30614)/CEU Roundup (FDACS Program # 14836)

## NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

Wednesday, February 27, 2013

Polycom from 2156 Fifield Hall to 24 host sites statewide

Street:\_\_\_\_\_City:\_\_\_\_\_Zip code:\_\_\_\_\_

**Post test**

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

1. An acropetal fungicide will move:
  - A. In the xylem up the plant
  - B. In the phloem to the roots
  - C. Across the leaf
  - D. Only on the surface of the leaf
2. When spraying a contact fungicide (i.e. Bravo) it is important to remember:
  - A. To have good spray coverage
  - B. The fungicide will not move within the plant
  - C. They are only meant to be preventative
  - D. All are correct
3. Which of the following is a factor causing a non-infectious disease?
  - A. Bacteria
  - B. Fungi
  - C. High Temperature
  - D. Viruses
  - E. Fungi
4. Which of the following are components consisting of disease triangle?
  - A. Pathogen
  - B. Sunshine
  - C. Host
  - D. Environment
  - E. Rain
5. Why is the lignocellulosic biomass considered as one of potential resource for biofuel and green chemicals production?
  - A. Abundant
  - B. Inexpensive
  - C. Environmental friendly
  - D. Reduce greenhouse gas emission
  - E. All of the above
6. Why do we use lignocellulosic biomass residue as sandy soil amendment?
  - A. Increase water retention
  - B. Increase fertilizer retention
  - C. Biodegradable
  - D. Cost effective
  - E. All of the above

7. Which of the following statements is **not** true regarding petiole  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$  monitoring?
- A. field environmental factors other than soil N availability can affect petiole  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$  concentration
  - B. petiole  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$  monitoring is particularly useful in identifying fields in which soil N supply is high, and in which N fertilization can be reduced
  - C. whole leaf total N is a better measure of overall crop N status than is petiole  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$
  - D. using petiole  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$  monitoring to guide in-season N fertilization is more likely to lead to unnecessary fertilizer application than to lead to under-fertilization
8. Regarding nitrogen balance in vegetable production, what is the most likely fate of fertilizer nitrogen applied to a field but not removed from the field in harvested products?
- A. be denitrified shortly after field application
  - B. remain in the soil long-term tied up in soil organic matter
  - C. remain in the soil long-term immobilized by soil microbes
  - D. leach from the crop root zone
9. When should growers be considering off target herbicide movement?
- A. Preparing to spray
  - B. Setting up the sprayer
  - C. During the spray
  - D. After spraying
  - E. All of the above
10. What spray particle size can drift further than 30 ft. in 3 mph wind?
- A. Medium
  - B. Fine
  - C. Very fine
  - D. Fine and very fine
  - E. All of the above
11. What fruiting vegetables are grafted in production?
- A. Tomato and eggplant
  - B. Pepper and watermelon
  - C. Cucumber and melon
  - D. All of A and B
  - E. All of A, B and C
12. What are the major benefits of vegetable grafting?
- A. Controlling soil-borne diseases
  - B. Tolerance to environmental stresses
  - C. Enhanced nutrient and water uptake
  - D. Improved plant growth and yield
  - E. All of the above
13. What are the major challenges of vegetable grafting?
- A. Cost of grafted transplants
  - B. Availability of disease-resistant rootstocks
  - C. Rootstock-scion incompatibility
  - D. Adverse impacts of rootstocks on fruit quality
  - E. All of the above
  - F. None of the above