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:_____

Pretest

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 lignocellusic 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 NO_3-N monitoring?
   A. field environmental factors other than soil N availability can affect petiole NO_3-N concentration
   B. petiole NO_3-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 NO_3-N
   D. using petiole NO_3-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 it 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