

NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE PRODUCTION (II)

Wednesday, February 26, 2014

Polycom from 3108 Fifield Hall to 15 host sites statewide

Street:_____City:_____Zip code:_____

Pretest

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

1. Which of the following is NOT a pre-harvest factor that can influence fruit or vegetable quality and/or shelf life?
 - A. Irrigation Practices
 - B. Climate/Weather
 - C. Genetics/cultivar
 - D. Fertility practices
 - E. All the above can influence fruit or vegetable quality and/or shelf life
2. Which of the following is NOT used to reduce postharvest decay of fresh fruits and vegetables?
 - A. Practice good sanitation in the field and packinghouse
 - B. Fully ripen applicable produce before shipping
 - C. Use of fungicides labeled for the product
 - D. Maintain produce at their lowest "safe" temperature
 - E. All of the above are used to reduce postharvest decay
3. What important properties can organic matter or biochar improve in soil?
 - A. Cation exchange capacity
 - B. Anion exchange capacity
 - C. All of the above
 - D. None of the above
4. What pH can biochar have?
 - A. Always a pH above 8
 - B. It is usually very acidic
 - C. Biochars have neutral pH
 - D. Biochars can have a range of pH values from 3 to 12
5. All nematodes may be harmful to plants and animals.
 - A. True
 - B. False
6. The difference between a soil fumigant nematicide and a multi-purpose soil fumigant is the number of pest and pathogens that maybe managed following their application.
 - A. True
 - B. false

7. All soil fumigants must have a polyethylene film laid that covers the soil following their application.
A. True
B. False
8. Plant-parasitic nematodes are certainly to be considered among the most easy to manage of all soilborne pathogens that may be found in Florida's sandy soils.
A. True
B. False
9. Plant disease is influenced by water stress, too much water or too little water
A. True
B. False
10. Which of the following is a source of real-time weather data that can be used to improve irrigation scheduling?
A. Florida Automated Weather Network or FAWN
B. Florida Data for Weather or FDW
C. UF weather database for all
11. Weather data are used to generate reference evapotranspiration data for irrigation scheduling. What mechanism is used to relate reference evapotranspiration to a particular plant?
A. A fraction based on plant size
B. A crop coefficient
C. You do not have to relate reference evapotranspiration to a plant as it is the same for all plants
12. Which of the following methods is the most environmentally-friendly to control plant diseases?
A. Spraying copper
B. Introducing plant resistance genes
C. Spraying bacteriophages
D. Changing pH in Soil
13. According to the gene-for-gene theory, plant disease resistance is controlled by:
A. Plant disease resistance genes
B. Pathogen genes
C. A plant resistance gene and the corresponding pathogen avirulence gene
D. None of the above
14. Compared with introgression lines, why transgenic plants expressing a resistance gene often display greater levels of resistance?
A. Transgenes are often expressed by stronger promoters.
B. Transgenes often exist as multiple copies in the genome.
C. Transgenes are more stable.
D. None of the above
15. What type of molecules has been known to function as plant resistance proteins?
A. Phosphatases
B. DNA polymerases
C. Kinases
D. proteases