

New Technology for Commercial Vegetable and Fruit Production (VII)

Tuesday, February 26, 2019

County: _____ City: _____ Zip code: _____

Post-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 KClO_3 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