



MIDDLE EXAM FOR ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020
S-1 PROGRAM

Exams : Forest Protection SVK232 Name :
Day/Date : Wednesday, March 11, 2020 NIM. :
Time : 13.00-15.00 WIB No. Roll call :
Room : RK Tanjung 1, RK Tanjung 2, prog. Study : S1
RK. X202, RK. X301, RK. X302, RK. X303 and RK. X304

Attention !

Read the du'a before the exam! Write your name, NIM, and absent number! Please fill in the answers on the question paper directly and please return the questions! Answers are neatly written, legible and clear! Before writing the answer, first read all the questions carefully!

FOREST DISEASE SECTION

A. Circle the correct answer! (VALUE 40)

1. Plant (tree) diseases that are infectious, or biotic (parasitic) are: **(LO-7)**
 - A. Diseases caused by fungi
 - B. Diseases caused by parasitic higher plants
 - C. Diseases caused by nematodes
 - D. All answers are correct

2. Abiotic disease (physiopath), is a disease caused by: **(LO-6)**
 - A. Nutrient deficiency
 - B. Incorrect technical culture
 - C. Lack or excess of light
 - D. All answers are correct

3. Deviations/changes in plant/tree tissues/organs that can be seen/detected due to the cause of the disease are called: **(LO-5)**
 - A. *Sign* (sign)
 - B. shape change
 - C. *Symptoms* (symptom)
 - D. Host reaction

4. The correct signs of the disease are indicated by the state of the plant as follows: **(LO-5)**
 - A. Changes in shape in plants
 - B. Hollow plant leaves
 - C. Loss or loss of chlorophyll
 - D. Presence of mycelia on plant roots

5. Symptoms of the disease that appear not at the infected site, such as wilting symptoms caused by rotting of the roots are called: **(LO-5)**
 - A. Primary symptoms
 - B. Local symptoms
 - C. Systemic symptoms
 - D. Histological symptoms

6. Symptoms of the disease characterized by degeneration of protoplasts, followed by the death of cells, tissues, organs and whole plants are called: **(LO-5)**
 - A. Symptoms of hypoplasia
 - C. Necrotic symptoms

16. The process of entry of pathogens into host cells is called: **(LO-7)**
 A. infection B. penetration C. Inoculation D. Invasion
17. There are 4 (four) philosophies/principles of plant disease control. The principle of control with the aim of preventing the entry of pathogens is called: **(LO-8)**
 A. Immunization C. mechanic
 B. Eradication D. Exclusion
18. Destroying diseased plants (eradication), is an example of a disease control technique by: **(LO-8)**
 A. Biology C. Biological
 B. Physical-mechanics D. Exclusion
19. The unwise use of insecticides can lead to many negative things, among which are: **(LO-8)**
 A. Environmental pollution C. The outbreak of disease
 B. Extinction of non-target organisms D. All answers are correct
20. The following is an example of a correct silvicultural disease control technique: **(LO-8)**
 A. Selection of seeds C. Set the spacing
 B. Crop rotation D. All answers are correct

C. Answer the questions below briefly and clearly! **(VALUE 60)**

1. Forest diseases will arise if there is a mutually supportive (compatible) relationship ("Disease triangle") between: **(LO-5)**
 a.
 b.
 c.
2. A plant is said to be sick if it fulfills four important requirements, state them: **(LO-5)**
 a.
 b.
 c.
 d.
3. State how the pathogen survives in the absence of a host plant in the field: **(LO-6 and LO-7)**
 a.
 b.
 c.
 d.

4. State the considerations that must be considered in plant disease control: **(LO-8)**

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.