



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, RK. X202,RK. X301, RK. X302, RK. X303 and RK. X304	prog. Study	: S1

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)

- Plant (tree) diseases that are infectious, or biotic (parasitic) are: **(LO-7)**
 - Diseases caused by fungi
 - Diseases caused by parasitic higher plants
 - Diseases caused by nematodes
 - All answers are correct
- Abiotic disease (physiopath), is a disease caused by: **(LO-6)**
 - Nutrient deficiency
 - Incorrect technical culture
 - Lack or excess of light
 - All answers are correct
- Deviations/changes in plant/tree tissues/organs that can be seen/detected due to the cause of the disease are called: **(LO-5)**
 - Sign* (sign)
 - shape change
 - Symptoms* (symptom)
 - Host reaction
- The correct signs of the disease are indicated by the state of the plant as follows: **(LO-5)**
 - Changes in shape in plants
 - Hollow plant leaves
 - Loss or loss of chlorophyll
 - Presence of mycelia on plant roots
- 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)**
 - Primary symptoms
 - Local symptoms
 - Systemic symptoms
 - Histological symptoms
- Symptoms of the disease characterized by degeneration of protoplasts, followed by the death of cells, tissues, organs and whole plants are called: **(LO-5)**
 - Symptoms of hypoplasia
 - Necrotic symptoms

- B. Histological symptoms
- D. Morphological symptoms
7. Dwarf and etiolated plants are examples of this type of disease symptom: **(LO-5)**
- A. Hypoplasia
B. Necrotic
C. histopathology
D. Hyperplastic
8. In general, the part of the pathogen that can initiate infection is called: **(LO-5)**
- A. Inoculum
B. Spore
C. Isolate
D. mycelium
9. The ability of a pathogen to cause disease is called: **(LO-5)**
- A. Virulence
B. Pathogenesis
C. Pathogenicity
D. Aggressiveness
10. A body that is basically a saprophyte, if necessary can live as a parasite, is called: **(LO-5)**
- A. Facultative saprophyte
B. Facultative parasites
C. obligate parasite
D. Non-obligate saprophyte
11. Pathogens that can sometimes live saprophytically are: **(LO-5)**
- A. obligate parasite
B. saprophyte facultative
C. Facultative parasite
D. Obligate saprophyte
12. The process by which a pathogen establishes a feeding relationship with its host is called: **(LO-7)**
- A. Infection
B. Penetration
C. Reproduction
D. Dissemination
13. The correct sequence of stages in a disease cycle is: **(LO-7)**
- A. Inoculation–penetration–infection–reproduction–colonization (invasion)–dissemination
B. Inoculation–penetration–infection– colonization (invasion) – dissemination–reproduction
C. Inoculation–penetration–infection–reproduction–dissemination–colonization (invasion)
D. Inoculation–penetration–infection–colonization (invasion)–reproduction–dissemination
14. The event that a pathogen makes contact with a susceptible plant cell or tissue is called: **(LO-7)**
- A. Infection B. Penetration C. Inoculation D. Invasion
15. The time span between the first contact of the pathogen on the surface of a susceptible host, obtaining food from the plant and the appearance of the first symptoms of the disease is called: **(LO-7)**
- A. Generation time
B. period of infection
C. Incubation period
D. Inoculation period

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.