(Ag) Seat No! —— SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

M. Sc. -Integrated Biotechnology – Ninth Semester Examination Monday, 17th October 2016 Time: 10:00 am to 01:00 pm

PS09CIGIB1: Bio-fertilizers & Bio-pesticides

		Total Marks – 70
.1		Mark the right answer of following questions.
	1.	protein acts as a uridylyltransferase during regulation of N ₂ -fixation process.
		a. gln D b. ntr B c. gln B d. P II protein
	2.	is considered as the basic physiological unit of Anabaena-Azolla symbiosis.
		a. Dorsal lobe b. Heterocyst c. Sporocarps d. Trichome e. None of these
	3.	From the following, which one in NOT correct about Host-Parasite interaction of B. popilliae.
		a. B. popilliae cause disease of beetle larvae c. Main sporulation is completed by 21-30 days
		b. Vegetative cell proliferate within 3-5 d. Physiological starvation causes death of
		days insect
	4.	carbon source does not support growth of Gluconobacter diazotophicus.
		a. Succinate b. Dicarboxylic acid c. Glucose d. Fructose e. a & b f. c & d
	5.	can fix N ₂ under free living as well as symbiosis with plants.
		a. Azotobacter b. Anabaena c. Clostridium d. Frankia e. Acetobacter f. Gluconobacter
	6.	Suspo-emulsion is a mixture of
		a. Emulsion-Suspension c. Emulsion-Concentrate
		b. Suspension-Concentrate d. Emulsion-capsule
	7.	What is the main limitation of wettable powder formulation?
		a. Eye irritation b. Inhalation problem c. Lung infection d. All of these
	8.	From the following which is NOT a limitation of entomopathogenic fungi.
		a. A potential risk to immuno-suppressive c. High degree of host specificity for pest
		people control
		b. 2-3 weeks are required to kill insect d. Mass production is expensive and short shelf life
	Ans	swer the following questions. (ANY SEVEN OUT OF NINE) [14]
	1.	Mention the types of natural communities of N ₂ fixing cyanobacteria.
	2.	How cyanobacteria increase soil fertility?
	3.	Write taxonomic classification and cyst formation of <i>Azotobacter</i> .
	4.	What are the limitations of microbial pesticides?
	5.	Discuss advantages and limitations of entomopathogenic fungi (Myco-biocontrol agents)
	6.	Explain the structure of nitrogenase complex in detail.
	7.	Differentiate nuclear-polyhedral and cytoplasmic viruses.
	8.	What is IPM? What are the objectives of IPM?
	9.	Describe various groups of biofertilizers with appropriate examples

(P.T. 0.)



Q.3	A.	Write short notes on: 1. Taxonomical classification, physiology and applications of <i>Azolla-Anabaena</i> .	[06]
		2. Discuss key enzymes and physiology of Acetobacter diazotrophicus	
	В.	Enlist PGPR activities. Discuss any five PGPR activities of bio-fertilizers in detail.	06]
		OR	
	В.	What is hapanoids? Discuss taxonomic classification, physiology and <i>Actinorhizal-Frankia</i> symbiosis in detail.	[06]
Q.4	A.	Describe characteristics features of heterocyst and N-assimilation in <i>cyanobacteria</i> . Differentiate vegetative cell and heterocyst activities.	06]
	В.	What are the general mechanisms of phosphate solubilization? Outline inorganic and organic soil phosphorus mineralization mechanisms of PSM.	[06]
	_	OR	
	В.	Explain the role of various proteins involved in nitrogen fixation regulation system. Compare the activities of each protein of diazotroph under N ₂ limiting & excess condition.	06]
Q.5	A.	Describe mode of action of <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> , <i>Beauveria bassiana & Pseudomonas</i> as bio-control agents.	[06]
	В.	Discuss in detail about occurrence and mode of action for milky disease by <i>Bacillus popilliae</i> .	06]
	_	OR	
	В.	Write short notes on: 1. Nematodes as bio-control agents 2. Baculovirus pesticide	[06]
Q.6	A.	What are the three major classes of bio-pesticides? Write a detailed not on dry formulations of bio-pesticides.	06]
	В.	Describe harmful impacts of chemical pesticides. Discuss in detail about compatibility of microbial and chemical insecticides for crop improvement. OR	[00]
	В.	Which carrier materials are used in formulation of bio-pesticides? Give a detailed note on liquid formulations of bio-pesticides.	06]