

M.Sc.(Ag.) Examination, 2019
Semester-II
Agronomy
Course : AGR-507
(Agronomy of Major Cereals)

Time : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 50

Questions are of value as indicated in the margin.

Answer **any five** questions

1. Explain in brief the improved method of raising rice seedlings in wet bed nursery for Aman rice cultivation. Write down the improved package of practice of Aman rice cultivation with reference to seed rate, spacing and number of seedlings per hill, fertilizer application and weed control. 5+(2+2+1)=10
2. Describe various physico-chemical changes that occur after puddling in rice field. How can the efficiency of nitrogenous fertilizers be increased in rice cultivation? 5+5=10
3. Classify wheat on the basis of chromosome numbers, growth habit and use. Write down wheat production technology with reference to sowing parameters, fertilizer management, weed management and water management. 2+(2+2+2+2)=10
4. State the sowing parameters, nutrient management, water management, weed control and harvesting of *rabi* maize. 3+2+2+2+1=10
5. Classify barley. Explain briefly sowing parameters, fertilizer management, weed management and water management of barley. 2+(2+2+2+2)=10
6. Write down short notes on the following (**any five**) : 5×2=10
 - a) Growth stages of wheat b) Cooking quality of rice c) Types of maize
 - d) Growth stages of maize e) Pearling index f) Wheat growing zones of India
 - g) Growth stages of rice h) Harvesting of baby corn
7. Explain the following (**any five**) : 5×2=10
 - a) Photosensitive rice varieties can only be grown once in a year.
 - b) Wheat yield under West Bengal condition is less than National average.
 - c) Potassic fertilizers are splitted in sandy soil for rice.
 - d) Earthing up should be done before tasseling stage of maize.
 - e) Barley is a drought tolerant crop.
 - f) Yield of *boro* rice is higher than *kharif* rice.
 - g) Zero tillage wheat is gaining popularity in West Bengal.
 - h) Baby corn cultivation serves dual purpose.
8. Distinguish between the following (**any five**) : 5×2=10
 - a) Rainfed wheat and irrigated wheat

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- b) Direct seeded Aus rice and transplanted Aus rice.
 - c) Baby corn and grain corn.
 - d) HYVs of rice and local improved varieties of rice.
 - e) Tasseling stage and cob stage
 - f) Late sown wheat and normal sown wheat.
 - g) Hulling and Milling of rice.
 - h) Head rice and broken rice.
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