

March 2009 Master Gardener On-line Quiz
Common Diseases in the Home Garden



Objectives:

- increase attendance** at monthly Master Gardener Meetings
- improve reporting** of volunteer hours
- provide Continuing Education** for Master Gardeners ... we raised the quiz CE to 1/2 hour
- learn about** common diseases in the home garden
- utilize** your MU Guides

Instructions:

- read [Common Diseases in the Home Garden \(MU Guide G 6203\)](#)
- print the quiz on pages 2-4 of this attachment and answer the questions
- answer keys will be at the March meeting ... your answer sheets will be collected and not returned
- 70% or better correctly answered questions earn 1/2 hours of CE but you must be in attendance
- fill out a timesheet and hand in at meeting ... use the education column on your time sheet, code 14 or go to <http://momgreports.rjjacob.com/> to report your CE credit.

March 2009 Master Gardener On-line Quiz
Common Diseases in the Home Garden

Name: _____

Read MU Horticulture Guide [Common Diseases in the Home Garden \(MU Guide G6203\)](#)

True or False

- ___ 1. If asparagus has a brilliant coral top it is suffering from *Crown Rot*.
- ___ 2. Prevention is the best approach to managing plant diseases in the home garden.
- ___ 3. Plants from the same family often are susceptible to the same diseases.
- ___ 4. Beets and chives will often suffer from the same diseases because they are in the same family.
- ___ 5. Weeds can harbor disease organisms.
- ___ 6. In the lettuce family there is a fungal disease called *Black Leg*.
- ___ 7. In the corn family there is a fungal disease called *Common Smut*.
- ___ 8. If your onions develop *Downy Mildew* you need to avoid using contaminated manure.
- ___ 9. If your potatoes have leaves mottled with light- and dark-green areas they are suffering from a bacterium called *Scab*.
- ___ 10. If your corn develops *Common Smut* you need to avoid using smut-contaminated manure
- ___ 11. Maintaining a proper balance of calcium in the soil can help with *Blossom-End Rot* in peppers.
- ___ 12. Maintaining an adequate calcium level by liming if soil tests indicate low calcium can help with *Blossom-End Rot* in tomatoes.
- ___ 13. To destroy *White Rust* on spinach you should spray with chlorothalonil/maneb/mancozeb fungicides.
- ___ 14. *Anthracoese* (fungus) infections begin on ripe tomatoes just as it's time to harvest.

Matching: Use each answer as often as needed

- A. Bean family
- B. Cabbage family
- C. Cucumber family
- D. Pepper
- E. Potato
- F. Tomato

_____ 15. ... the chemical *maneb* can help control *Anthrachnose* fungus and *Cercospora Leaf Spot* fungus in this plant.

_____ 16. ... includes dry, lima, snap, and peas.

_____ 17. ... need to be planted in warm soil.

_____ 18. ... includes cucumber, gourds, melons, pumpkin, squash.

_____ 19. ... suffer from *Bacterial Spot* which can be treated with *copper hydroxide*.

_____ 20. ... includes broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collard, kale, kohlrabi, mustard greens, radish, rutabaga, and turnip.

_____ 21. ... to control fungal *Fusarium Wilt* use a 3-year rotation.

_____ 22. ... suffer from *Gummy Stem Blight* (fungus) — plants wilt and when stems are cut, bacterial ooze strings between the cut stems.

_____ 23. ... need to use a 4-year rotation between similar crops to control fungal *Black Leg* and bacterium *Black Rot*.

_____ 24. ... to control fungal *Anthrachnose* and bacterium *Common Blight* it is important to avoid working when the plants are wet.

_____ 25. ... suffers from *Rust* (fungus).

_____ 26. ... by controlling the striped beetles and removing the affected plants you can help deter *Bacterial Wilt* which is transmitted by the striped beetles.

_____ 27. ... to avoid *Bacterial Spot* and *Early Blight* you should sterilize your stakes.

_____ 28. ... suffers from *Early Blight* (fungus) which can be avoided by limiting overhead watering.

_____ 29. ... suffers from *Bacterial Spot* which can be avoided by limiting overhead irrigation.

_____ 30. ... to avoid *Tobacco Mosaic* and *Tobacco Streak* viruses you should avoid tobacco while working with young plants.

True or False ...

- ___ 33. *Rust* (fungus) — elongated orange-red, reddish-brown or black pustules on leaves and stems.
- ___ 34. *Rust* (fungus) can overwinter on leaves and stems.
- ___ 35. Seed decay and damping off is a bacterium problem.
- ___ 36. To control *Stewart's Wilt* you should control flea beetles.
- ___ 37. Stunted plants with yellow and green mottling of distorted leaves is a sign of viruses such as *cucumber mosaic*, *watermelon mosaic*, and *squash mosaic* and can be controlled by controlling cucumber beetles and aphids and weeds.
- ___ 38. You should allow the tops to dry before harvesting lettuce.
- ___ 39. You should allow the tops to dry before harvesting onions, garlic, and/or leeks.
- ___ 40. Using healthy seed tubers will help prevent *Late Blight*, *Rhizoctonia*, *Scab*, *Wilts*, and *Viruses* in potatoes.
- ___ 41. You should destroy weeds that harbor *Rust*.
- ___ 42. When starting a home garden your first line of defense against diseases is lots and lots of chemicals.

30 or more correct answers is passing

... record 1/2 hour and use code 14 in the education column of your time sheet
or go to <http://momgreports.rjjacob.com/> to report your CE credit.

... don't forget to hand in this answer
sheet and your time sheet (if not going on-line) ... please put your name on both.

Extra Credit ... counts as one correct answer ... does
not count against you.



_____ This is a picture of which of
the following diseases in tomatoes.

- A. Anthracnose
- B. Bacterial Spot
- C. Blossom-End Rot
- D. Early Blight
- E. Root-Knot Nematodes