

JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SCIENCES

THIRD YEAR SECOND SEMESTER UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF AGRIBUSINESS MANAGEMENT

2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR SPECIAL/RESIT

COURSE CODE: APT 3321

COURSE TITLE: Perennial Crops

EXAM VENUE: STREAM: BSc. Agribusiness Management

DATE: EXAM SESSION:

TIME: 2 HOURS

Instructions:

- 1. Answer ALL questions in section A and ANY other 2 Questions in section B.
- 2. Candidates are advised not to write on question paper.
- 3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room.

SECTION A [30 MARKS]

Answer ALL questions from this Section

1. Answer TRUE or FALSE

[10

MARKS]

- (a) Perennial-integrated agriculture offers year-round soil protection; and lack of soil disturbance
- (b) Shallow rooting system of perennials leads to less organic material and reduced soil quality
- (c) Perennials have reduced nutrient availability, and less-efficiency due to their shallow roots
- (d) Perennial-integrated agriculture is characterized by increased water infiltration, and more effective water cycle in soil
- (e) There is greater potential for carbon loss through tillage and erosion in perennial-integrated agriculture
- (f) The disadvantages of perennial-integrated agriculture include increased labour and increased productive inputs
- (g) Perennial-integrated agriculture offers flexibility to adopt novel farming systems which can increase diversity, reduce risk, and redirect labor to livelihoods
- (h) Biennial plants perform their entire life cycle from seed to flower within a single growing season
- (i) Perennials require increased fertilizer and energy inputs and so more financial investment
- (j) Domestication of perennials did not lead to severe genetic bottleneck
- 2. What is perennial agriculture? Give FOUR reasons why perennial agriculture is important

[5 MARKS]

3. Name TWO crops for each of the following types if perennial crops

[5

MARKS]

(a) Fruits:

(b) Forages:		
(c) Vegetables:		
(d) Herbs:		
(e) Oilseeds:		
Describe FIVE cultural and agronomic met	hods for control of parasitic ne	matodes in tea
plantation		[5
MARKS]		
List FIVE fungal diseases of alfalfa and the	ir causative agents	[5
MARKS]		
SECTION B (40 MARKS)		
Answer ANY TWO questions in this section		
7a. Describe FIVE climatic requirements of cashew nut [10]		
ARKS]		
7b. Describe FIVE main objectives of pineapple breeding [10]		
MARKS]		
8. Describe the TEN steps from harvest to packaging of processed tea leaves in Kenya for export		
		[20 MARKS]
	ian coffee and Robusta coffee	[20
ARKS]		
To Arabian coffee	Robusta coffee	
	Robusta coffee	
	(c) Vegetables: (d) Herbs: (e) Oilseeds: Describe FIVE cultural and agronomic metaplantation MARKS] List FIVE fungal diseases of alfalfa and the MARKS] SECTION B Answer ANY TWO quantum Describe FIVE climatic requirements of cash ARKS] Describe FIVE main objectives of pineapple ARKS] Describe the TEN steps from harvest to pare export	(c) Vegetables: (d) Herbs: (e) Oilseeds: Describe FIVE cultural and agronomic methods for control of parasitic ne plantation MARKS] List FIVE fungal diseases of alfalfa and their causative agents MARKS] SECTION B (40 MARKS) Answer ANY TWO questions in this section Describe FIVE climatic requirements of cashew nut ARKS] Describe FIVE main objectives of pineapple breeding ARKS] Describe the TEN steps from harvest to packaging of processed tea leaves export

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