

RST Quiz 20

Seventh Quarter

Name Rustin

1) Define the following:

a) Regular Tolerances

b) Special Tolerances

2) Describe the two ways in which a submitted sample may be divided into a working sample:

a)

b)

3) What are the components of a purity separations?

a)

b)

c)

d)

4) What is a seed unit?

5) Name several seed units:

6) True or False

- a) A seed is a mature fertilized ovule
- b) Seedlings with negative geotropism are normal if all the essential structures are present.
- c) Lettuce seedlings are considered normal if less than half of the original cotyledon tissue remaining attached
- d) Seeds in the Mustard Family are epigeal dicots.
- e) In general, seedling development for pumpkins or squash are best when the substra is kept on the dry side.
- f) Hypocotyl collar rot in garden beans is caused by a fungus.
- g) Freshly harvested peanuts may exhibit varying degree of dormancy which should be broken prior to a germination test.
- h) In chickpea, lentil, vetch or other large seed Fabaceae, manganese deficiency at the time of seed development may cause a condition known as "marsh spot" which is characterized by a brown indentation on the inner surface of the cotyledons.
- i) Asparagus is an example of a hypogeal monocot.
- j) Onion, leeks and chives are examples of a hypogeal moncot
- k) A leek seedling is considered abnormal if it does not have a "knee"
- k) Cotton seedlings with yellowish areas on the roots or hypocotyls are considered abnormal even if the cotyledons are free from infection.

w/jcf/rst20