

Agriculture (Second paper)

Chapter - 1

Section - 1

Pisciculture

MCQ:

1. Fish included in which phylum? Chordata
2. Shrimp and crab both are included in which phylum? Arthropoda
3. Oyster and snail both are included in which phylum? Mollusca
4. Blue whale and dolphin both are included in which phylum? Mamalia
5. What is pisciculture? Fish culture
6. How many methods are there for fish culture? 2 (natural and artificial)
7. What is the scientific name of Rajputi fish?
Puntius gonionotus
8. What is the scientific name of nilotica fish? Oreochromis niloticus
9. Where is the origin of Rajputi & nilotica fish? Thailand
10. In which year we brought Rajputi? 1977
11. In which year we brought nilotica? 1970
12. Rajputi fish looks like which local fish? Local swarputi fish
13. What is the colour of Rajputi fish? Bright silvery
14. What should be the size of the pond for both Rajputi and nilotica? 1-3 bigha
15. Which pond is suitable for culturing Rajputi and Nilotica fish? Permanent and seasonal pond both
16. Water remains for how many months in seasonal pond? 5- 6 months or 3- 8 months
17. What should be the depth of the pond water for Rajputi and nilotica culture? 3-5 feet
18. Which fishes are called Predator fish? Boal, Shol, Chitol, Gojar, Air, Taki
19. How many methods are there for removing Predator fish? 3 methods
20. How much Rotenon powder should be applied for removing Predator fish? 20 - 25 gm per decimal
21. Toxic effects of Rotenon remains in water for how many days? 7 days
22. How many methods are there for removing weeds from the pond? 3 methods
23. Which chemical is used for removing weed? Copper sulphate
24. Why lime is applied in pond? For maintaining pH value, for increasing alkalinity, for removing turbidity, for increasing fertility
25. Normally how much lime is applied in pond? 1 - 2 kg per decimal
26. After how many days of lime application, fertilizer should be given? 4 - 5 days
27. Why fertilizer is applied in pond? For producing natural food (Plankton)
28. What is the colour of the pond water when it has sufficient natural food? Light green or brownish green
29. What should be the size of the fish fry during releasing? 2-3 inch or 8-10 gm
30. Natural food is produced after how many days of fertilizer application? 7-8 days
31. How many fries of Rajputi can be released in one decimal size of the pond during single culture & mixed culture? 70 - 75 & 10-15
32. How many fries of nilotica can be released in one decimal size of the pond during single & mixed culture? 30 to 35 & 10 -15
33. Which one is an example of phytoplankton? Nostoc, Diatom, Volvox, Fucus, Algae, Anabaena
34. Which one is an example of zooplankton? Moyna, Dafnia, Bosmina, Protozoa, Rotifer, Cyclopes

35. How many methods are there for identifying natural food in pond? 3 methods (taking water in glass, dipping our hands in water, dipping secchi disk & observing water color
36. What percentage of supplementary feed should be given? 5-6 % of fish body weight
37. Mustard oil cake should be dipped in water for how many hours? 12 hours
38. What is the cause of gasping of fish? Shortage of oxygen
39. How many methods are there for increasing oxygen in water? Three methods
40. For removing excess algae which chemical is used? Copper sulphate
41. After how many months we collect fish from the pond? 3-4 months
42. How many times we can culture rajputi & nilotica in a same pond per year? 2 -3 times
43. How much production do we get from 1 decimal size of the pond? 7- 8 kg
44. What should be the weight of fish during harvesting time? 100 - 200 gm
45. Which organism is responsible for ulcer disease of Rajputi? Fungus
46. Which organism is responsible for Tail & Fin rot disease of Rajputi? Bacteria
47. Which organism is responsible for debreaking of scale disease? Bacteria
48. At which age nilotical fish becomes suitable for breeding? 3 months
49. Where mother fish hatches its egg? Inside the mouth
50. What is the best time for releasing fish fry in pond? Early in the morning or afternoon in cool environment
51. What is the causal organism of blood clot diseases of Nilotica? Streptococcus bacteria
52. What is the causal organism of trichidiniasis disease of Nilotica? Trichodina parasite
53. What is the causal organism of Gill rot disease of nilotica? Fungus
54. What is the causal organism of Dropsy disease of Nilotica? Bacteria
55. What is the causal organism of Chilodonelissis disease of Nilotica? Chilodonela parasite
56. What percentage of protein comes from fish sector in Bangladesh?
60 % or 60 - 63 %
57. Everyday how much protein is required for an adult person? 45.3 gm
58. What is the function of fatty acid? Reduces cholesterol in blood and also reduces heart attack
59. From which fish we get vitamin A? Small fish like mola, dhela, Kachki
60. Due to short is the which vitamin night blindness disease occurs? Vitamin A
61. Which fish is the main source of iodine? Sea fish
62. Which disease occurs due to shortage of iodine? Goiter
63. What percentage of export income comes from fish and fish products? 10%
64. What percentage of people are engaged in fish sector? 12%
65. What are the bi products of fish? Bones, blood, scale, entrails
66. Fish bi products are used for which purpose? For poultry feed
67. What is Argulas? One kind of parasite
68. How do you prevent fish disease? By reducing application of organic fertilizer, by applying lime, by dipping fish fries in salt solution before releasing, by drying the net before dragging
69. Which medicine is used for controlling ulcer disease of Rajputi? Terramycin or chloro mycetin
70. Two third portion of container of fish fries should be dipped under water before releasing for how much time? 10 - 15 minutes

