



2nd SEM 2006/2007

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UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FINAL EXAMINATION

**PROGRAMME : BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRONOMY
YEAR III & BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN
HORTICULTURE YEAR III**

COURSE CODE : HORT 308 ✓

TITLE OF PAPER : TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL FRUIT CROPS

TIME ALLOWED : TWO [2] HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER ANY FOUR (4) QUESTIONS

**DO NOT OPEN UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE
INVIGILATOR**

QUESTION 1

Fruit crops may be classified in several ways. With the aid of diagrams discuss the following:

- a) Drupe (5 marks)
- b) Pome (5 marks)
- c) Multiple fruit (7 marks)
- d) Parthenocarpic fruit (8 marks)

[25 marks]

QUESTION 2

One of the most effective ways of influencing fruit crop productivity is through proper appropriate pruning and training techniques. Write notes on the following:

- a) central leader training of citrus spp (10 marks)
- b) trellising of passionfruit (15 marks)

[25 marks]

QUESTION 3

Flowering is an important concept in pomology. Using relevant examples, discuss the following in relation to the flowering of specific tropical fruits:

- a) Hermaphrodite (6 marks)
- b) Pistillate (5 marks)
- c) Monoecious (7 marks)
- d) Dioecious (7 marks)

[25 marks]

QUESTION 4

The mulberry (*Morus spp.*) is considered a wild underutilised fruit crop that has tremendous economic potential in Swaziland. How would you help a group of small scale farmers who may desire to produce this fruit crop in a larger scale in your country?

[25 marks]

QUESTION 5

A farmer complains that the yield in his orchard fluctuates from a high in one season to a low or close to nothing in another season. With the knowledge that flowering is the foundation process in determining fruit crop productivity, discuss how the 'formation of panicles' as well as their 'abscission and regeneration' may affect mango productivity.

[25 marks]