

Alabama Supervisory Landscape Professional (SLP) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What is the function of magnesium in plants?
 - A. Root growth
 - B. Protein synthesis
 - C. Cell growth
 - D. Chlorophyll production

2. What is the process by which water moves into roots, through the trunk, and out of the leaf stomates as vapor?
 - A. Transpiration
 - B. Photosynthesis
 - C. Evaporation
 - D. Condensation

3. What is an effective way to remove stubborn weeds without chemicals?
 - A. Using mulch to cover the area
 - B. Boiling water or vinegar application
 - C. Watering frequently
 - D. Planting flowers around the weeds

4. Which cutting technique is particularly important for preventing tearing of the bark during pruning?
 - A. Back cut
 - B. Through cut
 - C. 3 cut method
 - D. Angle cut

5. In what type of environment do succulents thrive?
 - A. Wet and humid
 - B. Temperate climates with cold winters
 - C. Arid or semi-arid conditions with well-draining soil
 - D. Coastal areas with high salt content

6. What is the primary goal of landscape management?
- A. To increase the variety of plants
 - B. To maintain and enhance the aesthetics, functionality, and health of the landscape
 - C. To create a habitat for wildlife
 - D. To reduce maintenance costs
7. Which of the following is NOT a factor indicating soil texture?
- A. Proportion of sand
 - B. Amount of clay
 - C. Water drainage rate
 - D. Measurement of minerals
8. How can you identify the suitable planting depth for trees?
- A. By measuring the trunk diameter
 - B. By examining the root flare and avoiding covering it with soil
 - C. By digging the hole much deeper than average
 - D. By relying solely on seedling size
9. What are the characteristics of shade-tolerant plants?
- A. They thrive in bright, sunny environments
 - B. They thrive in low-light environments and often have larger leaves
 - C. They require excessive watering
 - D. They grow only in dry conditions
10. What role do native plants play in landscaping?
- A. They require more maintenance
 - B. They support local wildlife and ecological balance
 - C. They are less aesthetically pleasing
 - D. They attract more pests

Answers

SAMPLE

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. B
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the function of magnesium in plants?

- A. Root growth
- B. Protein synthesis
- C. Cell growth
- D. Chlorophyll production

Magnesium plays a crucial role in the process of photosynthesis, primarily by being a central component of chlorophyll, the green pigment found in plants that captures light energy. Chlorophyll is essential for converting sunlight into chemical energy during photosynthesis, allowing plants to produce food from carbon dioxide and water. This process not only sustains the plant itself but also forms the basis of the food chain for other organisms in the ecosystem. Without adequate magnesium, plants can experience chlorosis (yellowing of leaves), poor growth, and reduced photosynthetic efficiency, highlighting how vital magnesium is for healthy plant development through chlorophyll production. While magnesium is involved in various other functions in plants, such as playing a role in enzyme activation (which relates to protein synthesis) and contributing indirectly to overall cell growth due to its importance in metabolic processes, its most critical and direct function is its role in chlorophyll production, making that the correct choice in this context.

2. What is the process by which water moves into roots, through the trunk, and out of the leaf stomates as vapor?

- A. Transpiration
- B. Photosynthesis
- C. Evaporation
- D. Condensation

The process described in the question is known as transpiration. This is the movement of water from the soil into the roots of a plant, through the vascular system (specifically the xylem) in the trunk or stem, and ultimately out through the stomata in the leaves as water vapor. Transpiration serves several critical functions in plants, including nutrient transport, temperature regulation, and maintaining turgor pressure within cells. During transpiration, when water evaporates from the leaf's surface, it creates a negative pressure that helps pull more water upward from the roots through the xylem, ensuring a continuous movement of water and nutrients throughout the plant. This process is vital for maintaining plant health and promoting photosynthesis, as it aids in the delivery of essential minerals dissolved in the water. In contrast, the other options refer to different processes: photosynthesis is the process by which plants convert light energy into chemical energy; evaporation is the transformation of water from liquid to gas, but it doesn't encompass the entire journey of water through the plant; and condensation is the process of water vapor transitioning back into liquid form, typically observed in atmospheric conditions rather than within the plant itself.

3. What is an effective way to remove stubborn weeds without chemicals?

A. Using mulch to cover the area

B. Boiling water or vinegar application

C. Watering frequently

D. Planting flowers around the weeds

Using boiling water or vinegar application is an effective method for removing stubborn weeds without the use of chemicals. Both boiling water and vinegar have properties that can damage the tissues of plants. When boiling water is poured directly onto the plants, the sudden exposure to high temperatures results in cell damage, effectively wilting and killing the weed. Similarly, vinegar contains acetic acid, which can dry out the leaves of the weed when applied directly, making it a natural herbicide. This method is particularly beneficial for those looking to maintain an organic garden or landscape, as it avoids introducing synthetic chemicals into the environment. Boiling water is also a readily available resource in most households, making it a convenient option. Vinegar, especially solutions with a higher concentration of acetic acid, can be particularly effective for tougher weeds. In contrast, while mulching is a good preventative measure for suppressing future weed growth, it may not be as effective for existing stubborn weeds. Watering frequently does not help remove weeds and could potentially encourage their growth by providing the moisture they need. Planting flowers around the weeds might provide some aesthetic value, but it won't remove or control the well-established weeds.

4. Which cutting technique is particularly important for preventing tearing of the bark during pruning?

A. Back cut

B. Through cut

C. 3 cut method

D. Angle cut

The three-cut method is particularly important for preventing tearing of the bark during pruning because it effectively supports the weight of the branch as it falls. This technique involves making one undercut on the branch to create a notch, followed by a cut from the top that severs the branch completely. By first making the undercut, the weight of the branch is no longer supported by the bark, which helps to prevent the bark from tearing as the branch falls. Completing the cut with a clean angle at the top ensures a smooth finish, allowing for better healing of the tree and minimizing injury. Using this method not only maintains the integrity of the bark but also reduces the likelihood of creating entry points for disease and pests, contributing to the overall health of the tree.

5. In what type of environment do succulents thrive?

- A. Wet and humid
- B. Temperate climates with cold winters
- C. Arid or semi-arid conditions with well-draining soil
- D. Coastal areas with high salt content

Succulents are specialized plants that have adapted to survive in arid or semi-arid environments. Their distinctive feature is the ability to store water in their leaves, stems, or roots, which allows them to endure prolonged periods of drought. The well-draining soil is crucial for succulents because it prevents water from accumulating around their roots, which can lead to rot and other moisture-related issues. In their natural habitats, succulents are found thriving under conditions where rainfall is sporadic and soil drainage is adequate, making arid and semi-arid environments the ideal conditions for their growth and survival.

6. What is the primary goal of landscape management?

- A. To increase the variety of plants
- B. To maintain and enhance the aesthetics, functionality, and health of the landscape
- C. To create a habitat for wildlife
- D. To reduce maintenance costs

The primary goal of landscape management is to maintain and enhance the aesthetics, functionality, and health of the landscape. This involves a holistic approach that ensures the landscape not only looks appealing but also serves its intended purpose effectively and remains healthy over time. Aesthetically, it plays a crucial role in enhancing the beauty of an area, which can positively impact the environment and improve the quality of life for its inhabitants. Functionality includes ensuring that the landscape meets practical needs, such as providing usable outdoor spaces, managing stormwater, and supporting environmental processes. Health pertains to maintaining plant health, soil quality, and ecosystem balance, which is essential for the sustainability of the landscape. While increasing plant variety, creating wildlife habitats, and reducing maintenance costs are all important considerations within landscape management, they serve more as subsidiary goals or elements that contribute to the overall aim of enhancing the landscape's aesthetics, functionality, and health. These aspects can help achieve a well-managed landscape but do not encompass the primary goal itself.

7. Which of the following is NOT a factor indicating soil texture?

- A. Proportion of sand
- B. Amount of clay
- C. Water drainage rate
- D. Measurement of minerals

Soil texture refers to the relative proportions of different particle sizes present in the soil, specifically sand, silt, and clay. These elements directly impact soil characteristics such as aeration, drainage, and nutrient retention. The measurement of minerals is not a direct indicator of soil texture, as it focuses more on the chemical composition and nutrient content of the soil rather than its physical structure. The other factors, like the proportion of sand and the amount of clay, clearly define the grain size distribution which is central to understanding soil texture. Additionally, the water drainage rate can also be influenced by soil texture, as different textures drain water at different rates. Therefore, the identification of minerals does not pertain to the categorization of soil texture in the same way that the other factors do.

8. How can you identify the suitable planting depth for trees?

- A. By measuring the trunk diameter
- B. By examining the root flare and avoiding covering it with soil
- C. By digging the hole much deeper than average
- D. By relying solely on seedling size

Identifying the suitable planting depth for trees is essential for ensuring their health and growth. The correct approach involves examining the root flare, which is the area where the trunk widens at the base to transition into the roots. This root flare should be visible above the soil line when the tree is planted. Covering the root flare with soil can lead to several complications, including poor oxygen exchange, increased risk of rot, and overall stress on the tree, which impedes proper growth and health. When the planting depth is adjusted based on the observation of the root flare, it ensures that the tree is established in a way that allows its growth system to function effectively, leading to better stability and nutrient uptake. Thus, recognizing the importance of not covering the root flare is vital in achieving successful tree planting practices. The other options do not accurately align with best practices for determining proper planting depth. Measuring trunk diameter can provide useful information about overall tree size but does not directly inform about planting depth related to root health. Digging a hole much deeper than average can lead to improper moisture levels and creates an unstable environment for the roots. Solely relying on seedling size neglects the crucial aspect of root development, which is critical for determining how deep the tree should

9. What are the characteristics of shade-tolerant plants?

- A. They thrive in bright, sunny environments
- B. They thrive in low-light environments and often have larger leaves**
- C. They require excessive watering
- D. They grow only in dry conditions

Shade-tolerant plants are specifically adapted to grow and thrive in environments with low light levels, such as under the canopy of taller trees. These plants often possess larger leaves, which enables them to maximize their ability to capture the limited sunlight available in shady conditions. The larger surface area of the leaves increases photosynthetic capacity, allowing these plants to effectively produce the energy they need for growth despite the lower light availability. Additionally, shade-tolerant plants typically have adaptations that allow them to manage their water usage efficiently, as the conditions in shaded areas can also lead to higher humidity and different moisture dynamics compared to open, sunny areas. This adaptability highlights their specialized role in ecosystems where competition with sun-loving species occurs. In contrast, the other options describe traits that are not characteristic of shade-tolerant plants. For instance, the notion of thriving in bright, sunny environments directly contradicts the definition of shade tolerance. Similarly, a requirement for excessive watering is not commonly associated with shade-tolerant species, as many of them have evolved to thrive in conditions where water is more consistently available without the need for excess. Finally, growing only in dry conditions is outside the typical habitat of shade-tolerant plants, which generally prefer environments that are moist and have consistent

10. What role do native plants play in landscaping?

- A. They require more maintenance
- B. They support local wildlife and ecological balance**
- C. They are less aesthetically pleasing
- D. They attract more pests

Native plants play a significant role in landscaping by supporting local wildlife and contributing to ecological balance. These plants are naturally adapted to the local climate, soil, and ecosystem, which allows them to thrive with minimal intervention. As a result, they provide essential habitat and food sources for various local species, including birds, insects, and other wildlife, fostering biodiversity. Using native plants helps to create a more sustainable landscape, as they typically require less water, fertilizer, and pesticides compared to non-native species, which can be more demanding and may not be as well-suited to the local environment. By promoting the health of the surrounding ecosystem, native plants can lead to better soil stability, improved water retention, and a balance of pest populations, ultimately benefiting both the landscape and its inhabitants.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://alabamaslp.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE