

Certified Arborist Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

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- 1. How many pounds of Potassium are in a 50-pound bag of 20-10-5 fertilizer?**
 - A. 2
 - B. 10
 - C. 5
 - D. 2.5
- 2. Each job should begin with this process:**
 - A. Chain tensioning
 - B. Tool inspection
 - C. Job briefing
 - D. Weather check
- 3. Which of the listed pests is not commonly associated with tree damage?**
 - A. BBB
 - B. HLB
 - C. Leafhopper
 - D. Adelgid
- 4. What do terms like upright, pyramidal, and weeping describe in plants?**
 - A. Growth habits
 - B. Bark texture, flowers, fruit, smell, color
 - C. Upright, pyramidal, and weeping
 - D. Overall physical health
- 5. Which aspect should one consider for growth habits like upright, pyramidal, and weeping?**
 - A. Growth habits
 - B. Bark texture, flowers, fruit, smell, color
 - C. Upright, pyramidal, and weeping
 - D. Overall physical health

6. Which insects are known to bore into the wood of trees?

- A. Adelgid**
- B. ALB**
- C. Spider Mite**
- D. White Pine Weevil**

7. The term "shall" denotes what?

- A. False**
- B. True**
- C. OHSA regulates industrial safety and health issues in the United States**
- D. Mandatory**

8. Which type of rope is a rope inside of a rope?

- A. Scabbard**
- B. Drop cut**
- C. Double-braid**
- D. Rigging**

9. What is a common issue associated with deep root fertilization?

- A. Dissolved in water**
- B. Injected below the absorbing roots**
- C. Wilting, marginal burning, dieback**
- D. Fertilizer salts causing symptoms**

10. What is the term for yellowing between the leaf veins in plants?

- A. Decay**
- B. Erosion**
- C. Chlorosis**
- D. Browning**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many pounds of Potassium are in a 50-pound bag of 20-10-5 fertilizer?

- A. 2**
- B. 10**
- C. 5**
- D. 2.5**

The correct answer is based on the percentages indicated in the fertilizer's formulation. The fertilizer labeled as 20-10-5 signifies the ratio of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, respectively. In this case, the third number, 5, represents the percentage of potassium in the fertilizer. To determine the amount of potassium in a 50-pound bag, you would calculate 5% of 50 pounds. This is done by multiplying 50 by 0.05 (which is the decimal equivalent of 5%). Doing the math: $50 \text{ pounds} \times 0.05 = 2.5 \text{ pounds}$ of potassium. This calculation shows that in a 50-pound bag of 20-10-5 fertilizer, there are 2.5 pounds of potassium, thus confirming that this is the correct answer.

2. Each job should begin with this process:

- A. Chain tensioning**
- B. Tool inspection**
- C. Job briefing**
- D. Weather check**

The process of starting each job with a job briefing is essential for ensuring safety, clarity, and efficiency among team members. A job briefing involves discussing the tasks to be performed, identifying potential hazards, clarifying roles and responsibilities, and ensuring that everyone is on the same page about the objectives of the day's work. This communication is critical in arboriculture, where the risks associated with tree work can be significant. Implementing a job briefing helps to foster a culture of safety and preparedness, ensuring that workers are aware of specific challenges they might face during the job, as well as any changes or unexpected conditions that could arise. This foundational step allows for proactive risk management, ultimately contributing to the well-being of all personnel involved in the operation. While tool inspection, chain tensioning, and weather checks are also important aspects of job preparation, they are typically conducted after the job briefing has set the stage for a successful and safe workday. The briefing ensures that these practical tasks are approached with a clear understanding of the overall work strategy, making it the first and most critical step in the process.

3. Which of the listed pests is not commonly associated with tree damage?

- A. BBB**
- B. HLB**
- C. Leafhopper**
- D. Adelgid**

The leafhopper is typically not associated with significant tree damage in the same way that the other pests listed tend to be. While leafhoppers do feed on plant sap, they primarily affect herbaceous plants, shrubs, and agricultural crops rather than trees. Their impact is generally minor compared to the other pests mentioned. In contrast, the other pests, such as the particular bacteria, insects, or diseases referred to by their abbreviations (like HLB and Adelgid), are known to cause considerable harm to trees. For example, HLB is associated with citrus trees, leading to severe yield reduction and tree decline, while adelgids are notorious for causing significant damage to various tree species, especially conifers. Therefore, the leafhopper stands out as a pest that is less likely to cause major damage to trees compared to the others.

4. What do terms like upright, pyramidal, and weeping describe in plants?

- A. Growth habits**
- B. Bark texture, flowers, fruit, smell, color**
- C. Upright, pyramidal, and weeping**
- D. Overall physical health**

The terms upright, pyramidal, and weeping are used to describe the growth habits of plants. These descriptions refer to the overall form and architecture of the plant as it grows. For example, an upright growth habit indicates that the plant tends to grow vertically, which is common in many trees and shrubs. A pyramidal growth habit refers to a shape that is broad at the base and tapers to a point, resembling a pyramid, often seen in coniferous trees. Weeping describes a style where the branches droop downward, creating a cascading appearance, commonly observed in certain tree species like the weeping willow. Recognizing these terms as growth habits helps arborists and horticulturists make informed decisions about which plants to choose for specific landscapes based on their intended aesthetic and functional purposes. They are not indicative of bark texture, flowers, or overall physical health, which pertain to different aspects of plant characteristics.

5. Which aspect should one consider for growth habits like upright, pyramidal, and weeping?

- A. Growth habits**
- B. Bark texture, flowers, fruit, smell, color**
- C. Upright, pyramidal, and weeping**
- D. Overall physical health**

The emphasis on upright, pyramidal, and weeping as a choice highlights specific growth habits that define how a tree or plant will develop and present itself in the landscape. These terms categorize the overall shape and structure of the plant, which are critical elements for landscape planning, tree management, and even aesthetic considerations. When assessing trees or shrubs for landscaping or ecological purposes, understanding their growth habits is crucial as it informs decisions about spacing, compatibility with surrounding plants, and maintenance needs. For instance, upright growth habits may fit well in narrow spaces or urban environments, while weeping forms can provide unique visual interest and ground cover. Other options mention aspects like general growth habits, physical health, or even visual and sensory attributes such as bark texture, flowers, or color, but these do not directly pinpoint the specific ornamental and architectural forms that define how vegetation integrates into a landscape setting. Thus, focusing on upright, pyramidal, and weeping provides a precise understanding necessary for effective tree selection and care in arboriculture.

6. Which insects are known to bore into the wood of trees?

- A. Adelgid**
- B. ALB**
- C. Spider Mite**
- D. White Pine Weevil**

The Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB) is a notorious pest that specifically targets hardwood trees by boring into their wood. These insects are known for their destructive feeding habits, where the larvae excavate tunnels within the tree's vascular tissue after hatching from eggs laid on or near the tree. This behavior disrupts the tree's ability to transport water and nutrients, ultimately harming the tree's health and structural integrity. In contrast, other options like the adelgid and spider mite do not bore into wood; instead, adelgids are primarily pests of foliage that feed on the sap of trees, and spider mites also target leaves by sucking out cell contents. The white pine weevil affects the tree's terminal growth, but its impact doesn't involve boring but rather girdling stems. Therefore, the clear identification of ALB as a wood-boring insect is grounded in its biological behavior and the type of damage it causes to its host trees.

7. The term "shall" denotes what?

- A. False**
- B. True**
- C. OHSA regulates industrial safety and health issues in the United States**
- D. Mandatory**

The term "shall" is used in legal and regulatory language to indicate something that is mandatory or obligatory. When a document states that something "shall" be done, it signifies that there is a requirement to carry out that action, leaving no room for discretion. This is different from terms like "should" or "may," which imply recommendations or permissions rather than requirements. In the context of regulations, such as those from OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration), the use of "shall" clearly establishes that compliance is not optional; entities must adhere to those requirements to ensure safety and health standards are met. Understanding this terminology is crucial for interpreting legal texts or compliance documents effectively.

8. Which type of rope is a rope inside of a rope?

- A. Scabbard**
- B. Drop cut**
- C. Double-braid**
- D. Rigging**

A double-braid rope is a rope that consists of two ropes, an inner core and an outer cover, intertwined together. The inner rope is responsible for providing the strength while the outer cover protects against wear and tear. This unique construction makes it ideal for scenarios that require both strength and durability. Therefore, a double-braid rope is a rope inside of a rope, making it the correct answer. Options A (scabbard), B (drop cut), and D (rigging) do not accurately describe this type of rope and are not the correct answer.

9. What is a common issue associated with deep root fertilization?

- A. Dissolved in water**
- B. Injected below the absorbing roots**
- C. Wilting, marginal burning, dieback**
- D. Fertilizer salts causing symptoms**

Deep root fertilization is a technique used to provide nutrients to trees by injecting fertilizers into the soil at depths below the surface. One common issue associated with this method is the potential for wilting, marginal burning, and dieback of the tree's leaves. These symptoms arise when excess nitrogen or other fertilizer salts accumulate in the tree's root zone. Over-fertilization may lead to a sudden influx of nutrients, particularly nitrogen, which can overwhelm the tree and result in damage to the roots or foliage. When fertilizer salts are too concentrated, they can draw moisture out of the surrounding soil and plant tissues, leading to wilting. Marginal burning is a sign of leaf scorch, where leaf edges turn brown and dry due to stress from either excess salts or water loss. This can compromise the tree's health if left unaddressed. Understanding these potential symptoms is crucial for arborists and those involved in tree care. Being aware of the risks associated with deep root fertilization helps in implementing best practices to avoid nutrient overload and to successfully support the tree's growth without causing harm.

10. What is the term for yellowing between the leaf veins in plants?

- A. Decay**
- B. Erosion**
- C. Chlorosis**
- D. Browning**

The term for yellowing between the leaf veins in plants is chlorosis. This condition occurs when chlorophyll, the green pigment crucial for photosynthesis, breaks down or fails to be produced in sufficient quantities. Chlorosis typically manifests as a yellowing of the leaf tissue, particularly noticeable between the veins, while the veins themselves may remain green. Chlorosis can result from various factors, including nutrient deficiencies (such as nitrogen or iron), poor drainage, compacted soil, or root damage, which can impede the plant's ability to uptake essential nutrients. Recognizing chlorosis is important for diagnosing the health of a plant and determining appropriate corrective measures, such as fertilization or improving soil conditions. Understanding this condition allows arborists and horticulturists to take action to restore plant health. The other terms listed do not specifically refer to this leaf condition: decay usually relates to the decomposition of organic material, erosion refers to the removal of soil or rock by wind or water, and browning typically describes dead or dying leaf tissue that has turned brown, rather than the yellowing characteristic of chlorosis.

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://certifiedarborist.examzify.com>

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

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