

ISA URBAN FOREST PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://isaurbanforest.examzify.com>



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	15

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. Basal Area is a measurement of?

- A. A measurement of the vertical height of a trunk.
- B. A method to estimate leaf chlorophyll content.
- C. A measurement of the diameter at soil level.
- D. A measurement of the cross-sectional area of a tree trunk in square feet at breast height.

2. Which is a component of risk management?

- A. Identify/Assess/Prioritize
- B. Finance the cost of risk management
- C. Enable the organization to coordinate risk management efforts
- D. Select and implement control measures

3. Which is NOT an environmental constraint?

- A. Edaphic soil
- B. Climatic frost
- C. Biologic insects
- D. Aesthetic value

4. Which bid type is identified as preferred in the RFP bidding framework?

- A. Time and materials (preferred).
- B. Lump sum.
- C. Unit.
- D. Cost-plus.

5. Which of the following is a fungal disease affecting oaks?

- A. Dutch Elm Disease.
- B. Chestnut Blight.
- C. Fire Blight.
- D. Oak Wilt.

- 6. Which ANSI standard specifically addresses safety in arboricultural operations?**
- A. ANSI A300
 - B. ANSI Z60.1
 - C. ANSI Z133.1 safety
 - D. ISO 14001
- 7. Which item is a cultural constraint within site factors?**
- A. Surface cover
 - B. Utilities
 - C. Insects
 - D. Pollution
- 8. Which of the following is an inorganic gas category example?**
- A. Hydrocarbons
 - B. Aldehydes
 - C. Mercaptans
 - D. Oxides
- 9. Which of the following is a direct way trees influence urban climates?**
- A. Increasing humidity only
 - B. Reducing urban heat island effects through shading and evapotranspiration
 - C. Increasing wind speed
 - D. Increasing urban heat island
- 10. Which landscape movement is specifically associated with the development of urban parks?**
- A. Romantic Landscape Movement
 - B. City Beautiful Movement
 - C. City Parks Movement
 - D. Garden City Movement

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Basal Area is a measurement of?

- A. A measurement of the vertical height of a trunk.
- B. A method to estimate leaf chlorophyll content.
- C. A measurement of the diameter at soil level.
- D. A measurement of the cross-sectional area of a tree trunk in square feet at breast height.**

Basal area is the cross-sectional area of a tree trunk at breast height, typically 4.5 feet above the ground. This measurement captures how much trunk real estate a tree occupies in a stand and is used to assess stand density and competition. It's calculated from the diameter at breast height (DBH) using the circle area concept: $BA = \pi \cdot (DBH/2)^2$, with units commonly in square feet (DBH in inches) or square meters (DBH in meters). The key idea is that it measures the trunk's cross-sectional area at the standard height, not the tree's height, leaf properties, or diameter at the soil line.

2. Which is a component of risk management?

- A. Identify/Assess/Prioritize**
- B. Finance the cost of risk management
- C. Enable the organization to coordinate risk management efforts
- D. Select and implement control measures

Risk management starts with identifying potential risks, evaluating how likely they are and how severe their impacts would be, and ranking them to decide which require attention first. This Identify/Assess/Prioritize step sets the focus and priorities for all subsequent actions, ensuring resources go to the most significant risks. Without it, efforts could be misdirected or important risks missed. The other activities—financing the cost of risk management, enabling the organization to coordinate risk management efforts, and selecting and implementing control measures—are important parts of the overall program, but they occur after risks have been identified and prioritized, as part of budgeting, governance, and risk treatment. So this component best captures the starting point of an effective risk management process.

3. Which is NOT an environmental constraint?

- A. Edaphic soil
- B. Climatic frost
- C. Biologic insects
- D. Aesthetic value**

Environmental constraints are factors in the environment that limit a tree's growth, health, or survival. Edaphic soil reflects soil properties like texture, drainage, nutrient availability, and pH, which shape root growth and nutrient uptake, making it a real constraint. Climatic frost represents temperature-related stress that can damage tissues, slow growth, or cause mortality, so it also acts as a constraint. Biologic insects are biotic stressors that can defoliate, infect, or weaken trees, directly constraining health and vigor. Aesthetic value, on the other hand, is a human perception or preference. It doesn't physically limit a tree's growth or survival; it may influence how people choose to plant, retain, or remove trees, but it isn't a direct environmental constraint on the tree itself. So the factor that is not an environmental constraint is aesthetic value.

4. Which bid type is identified as preferred in the RFP bidding framework?

A. Time and materials (preferred).

B. Lump sum.

C. Unit.

D. Cost-plus.

In an RFP bidding framework, time and materials is identified as the preferred approach when the scope is uncertain or likely to change. This arrangement ties payment to actual labor hours and materials, allowing the proposer to adapt to site conditions, regulatory needs, or unforeseen complexities without renegotiating a fixed price. It also lets evaluators compare proposals on the practicality of rates and expected material costs, rather than betting on a potentially inaccurate lump sum. Fixed-price options, like lump sum, can trap parties when scope shifts occur, while unit or cost-plus modes either rely on well-defined quantities or invite less predictable costs. The flexibility of time and materials supports progression and collaboration as the project evolves.

5. Which of the following is a fungal disease affecting oaks?

A. Dutch Elm Disease.

B. Chestnut Blight.

C. Fire Blight.

D. Oak Wilt.

*Oak wilt is a fungal vascular wilt that specifically affects oaks, caused by *Ceratocystis fagacearum*. It interferes with the tree's water transport system, so leaves wilt, scorch, and die starting at the tips or margins, with red oaks often showing rapid decline and white oaks sometimes surviving longer but still ultimately affected. The fungus spreads mainly through beetle vectors that fly to fresh wounds and through root grafts between neighboring trees, making infected areas difficult to contain once established. This combination of being caused by a fungus and targeting oaks is what sets oak wilt apart from the other diseases listed. Dutch Elm Disease attacks elms, Chestnut Blight attacks chestnut, and Fire Blight is caused by a bacterium that affects apples and pears, not oaks.*

6. Which ANSI standard specifically addresses safety in arboricultural operations?

A. ANSI A300

B. ANSI Z60.1

C. ANSI Z133.1 safety

D. ISO 14001

Safety in arboriculture is governed by a standard that lays out the exact protective measures, procedures, and requirements for tree-care work. ANSI Z133.1 Safety Requirements for Arboricultural Operations does just that—it specifies what PPE to wear, how to handle tools like chainsaws safely, how to perform rigging and climbing with proper fall protection, and how to manage hazards unique to working around trees. It also covers training, equipment maintenance, and emergency procedures, all tailored to the risks found in arboricultural jobs. The other standards don't provide this focused safety framework for tree work. One is about how tree care work is performed in general, including methods and practices rather than safety rules. The remaining option is not about arboriculture safety at all. So the standard that specifically addresses safety in arboricultural operations is ANSI Z133.1.

7. Which item is a cultural constraint within site factors?

- A. Surface cover
- B. Utilities**
- C. Insects
- D. Pollution

Cultural constraints are human-made features that limit planting and management, such as infrastructure and rights-of-way. Utilities fit this category because buried and overhead lines, meters, and other utility infrastructure are planned and managed by people, creating required clearances and restricted rooting areas. This directly affects where you can plant, what species you can use, and how you design installations to avoid utility conflicts. Surface cover is a natural site condition that affects moisture and root interaction, insects are biotic pests, and pollution is an environmental factor; none of these arise from human infrastructure in the same way utilities do.

8. Which of the following is an inorganic gas category example?

- A. Hydrocarbons
- B. Aldehydes
- C. Mercaptans
- D. Oxides**

Oxides are inorganic because they are simple compounds formed when oxygen bonds with another element, and they do not rely on a carbon-hydrogen framework. Many oxides exist as gases at room temperature or ambient conditions, such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and sulfur dioxide, which is why they're considered a typical inorganic gas category. In contrast, hydrocarbons, aldehydes, and mercaptans are all organic compounds. Hydrocarbons consist of carbon and hydrogen; aldehydes contain a carbonyl group with hydrogen on the carbon and carbon chains; mercaptans are organic sulfur compounds with SH groups. So they don't represent the inorganic gas category.

9. Which of the following is a direct way trees influence urban climates?

- A. Increasing humidity only
- B. Reducing urban heat island effects through shading and evapotranspiration**
- C. Increasing wind speed
- D. Increasing urban heat island

Trees cool urban climates directly through shading and evapotranspiration. Shading blocks solar radiation from buildings and pavement, lowering temperatures of surfaces and nearby air. Evapotranspiration releases water vapor from leaves, which takes heat with it as it changes from liquid to vapor, providing a cooling effect to the surrounding atmosphere. Together, these processes lessen the urban heat island effect, where cities run hotter than surrounding areas. Humidity rise is a byproduct rather than the main cooling mechanism, and trees don't typically increase wind speed—they can even reduce wind in some street canyons. So the direct influence is cooling via shade and evapotranspiration, which helps reduce urban heat.

10. Which landscape movement is specifically associated with the development of urban parks?

- A. Romantic Landscape Movement
- B. City Beautiful Movement
- C. City Parks Movement**
- D. Garden City Movement

The growing need to create public green spaces inside dense cities is the main idea here. The City Parks Movement focused specifically on establishing municipal parks within urban areas to provide recreation, health benefits, and social uplift for city residents. It pushed for accessible, connected park spaces as essential infrastructure of urban life, influencing the widespread creation of urban parks. The other movements touch on related ideas but not this specific focus. The Romantic Landscape Movement centers on rural, picturesque design in private estates rather than public urban parks. The City Beautiful Movement aims to elevate the whole urban appearance through monumental architecture and grand design, not solely the establishment of parks. The Garden City Movement envisions self-contained towns that combine housing, industry, and green space, but its emphasis is on the town as a whole rather than developing urban parks inside existing cities. So the movement most closely tied to developing urban parks is the City Parks Movement.

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://isaurbanforest.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE