

KANSAS TURF PEST CONTROL 3B PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. The first step in the control of plant pathogens is:**
 - A. Accurate diagnosis of the problem
 - B. Immediate application of fungicide
 - C. Pruning infected tissue
 - D. Fertilization

- 2. Which pest feeds by removing plant fluids from leaves?**
 - A. Whiteflies
 - B. Thrips
 - C. Cyclamen Mites
 - D. Symphylids

- 3. Devrinol (napropamide) is labeled for use on which grasses?**
 - A. For use on tall fescue and bermudagrass only.
 - B. For use on bentgrass greens only.
 - C. For use on all grasses.
 - D. For use on warm-season grasses only.

- 4. How do aphids damage trees?**
 - A. By removing plant fluids
 - B. By chewing leaves
 - C. By attacking roots
 - D. By producing toxins

- 5. Brown Patch is most commonly associated with tall fescue in Kansas.**
 - A. Brown Patch
 - B. Dollar Spot
 - C. Pythium Foliar Blight
 - D. Fairy Ring

- 6. What should be applied to sod webworms for control?**
 - A. A detergent or pyrethroid insecticide mixture
 - B. A fungicide
 - C. A fertilizer-only treatment
 - D. A systemic nematicide

7. Crabgrass seed head is described as which of the following?

- A. A single spike-like seed head.
- B. Divided into several finger-like segments.
- C. A round umbrel seed structure.
- D. Seed heads are absent.

8. In compacted turf areas, what is a common consequence?

- A. Thick, healthy turf
- B. Thin turf or bare spots
- C. Improved water infiltration
- D. Lower soil salinity

9. Which statement about hose-end sprayers is true?

- A. They use water pressure to distribute material
- B. They are powered by electricity
- C. They require a sealed tank
- D. They are a type of fogger

10. Management of brown patch includes which practice?

- A. Not fertilizing when brown patch is active, avoid seeding rates greater than recommended rates , do not irrigate in late afternoon or evening
- B. Increasing nitrogen fertilization during active infection
- C. Watering in the late afternoon to cool the lawn
- D. Oversod beyond recommended rates

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The first step in the control of plant pathogens is:

- A. Accurate diagnosis of the problem
- B. Immediate application of fungicide
- C. Pruning infected tissue
- D. Fertilization

Getting an accurate diagnosis sets the stage for effective control because you're identifying the exact cause of the problem before taking action. Turf diseases and other stresses can look similar, and nutrient or environmental issues can masquerade as pathogens, so guessing often leads you astray. When you know what you're dealing with, you can choose the appropriate cultural changes and the right treatment at the right time, avoiding wasted products and unnecessary stress on the turf. Directly applying a fungicide without confirmation wastes resources and can promote resistance or miss the real issue. Locally removing infected tissue can help in some cases, but it doesn't stop the pathogen from spreading or address issues already present elsewhere. Fertilization impacts plant vigor but doesn't control a pathogen itself. The key is identifying the problem accurately so every subsequent step actually targets the true cause.

2. Which pest feeds by removing plant fluids from leaves?

- A. Whiteflies
- B. Thrips
- C. Cyclamen Mites
- D. Symphylids

Pests that remove plant fluids from leaves do so by piercing the leaf with specialized mouthparts and sucking out sap. Whiteflies are classic sap-suckers on the undersides of leaves, feeding on phloem sap and often causing yellowing, leaf curling, and sticky honeydew that attracts sooty mold. This feeding pattern—drawing out plant fluids from the leaf tissue—fits whiteflies best. Thrips also damage leaves but mainly by rasping the surface and sucking out cell contents, which creates silvery streaks rather than a broad sap-drain effect. Cyclamen mites feed on leaf tissue and cause bronzing or russetting rather than substantial sap removal. Symphylids are soil-dwelling and primarily feed on roots, not leaves. So the pest that fits the description most directly is whiteflies.

3. Devrinol (napropamide) is labeled for use on which grasses?

- A. For use on tall fescue and bermudagrass only.
- B. For use on bentgrass greens only.
- C. For use on all grasses.
- D. For use on warm-season grasses only.

Napropamide's use is governed strictly by its label, which specifies exactly which grasses it can be safely used on. The label for Devrinol lists tall fescue and bermudagrass as the grasses it is registered for, meaning those are the only turf types on which it's approved when following label directions. Bentgrass greens aren't listed on the label, so using it there would be off-label and could harm the grass. It isn't labeled for all grasses, and the inclusion of tall fescue (cool-season) alongside bermudagrass (warm-season) shows it's not restricted to just warm-season grasses. So the correct understanding is that napropamide is labeled for use on tall fescue and bermudagrass only. Always check the label for the exact registered grasses, rates, and timing.

4. How do aphids damage trees?

A. By removing plant fluids

B. By chewing leaves

C. By attacking roots

D. By producing toxins

Aphids damage trees primarily by sucking sap from the plant's phloem. They use specialized mouthparts to pierce the plant tissue and withdraw the sugary sap, which deprives the tree of nutrients it needs to grow and stay healthy. This sap removal can slow growth, cause leaves to curl or yellow, and weaken twigs and shoots. A secondary effect is the honeydew they excrete, which coats leaves and can lead to sooty mold and attract other pests. The other options don't fit as well because chewing leaves is done by insects like caterpillars and beetles, not aphids; attacking roots is a behavior of some other pests, and while root-feeding aphids exist, the typical and most visible damage from aphids is sap-sucking on above-ground parts. Aphids don't produce toxins that poison the plant; their impact comes from feeding and the resulting nutrient loss and mold growth on honeydew.

5. Brown Patch is most commonly associated with tall fescue in Kansas.

A. Brown Patch

B. Dollar Spot

C. Pythium Foliar Blight

D. Fairy Ring

Brown Patch is a classic disease of tall fescue in Kansas because the warm, humid summers create the leaf-wetness and warm soil temperatures that *Rhizoctonia solani* requires to grow and spread. Tall fescue's dense canopy and leaf tissue stay moist after irrigation or rainfall, making it especially susceptible. The result is large, irregular patches that expand as the fungus moves through the turf, a pattern you commonly see in Kansas lawns during humid periods. Dollar Spot, while present, is more typically associated with other fine fescues and greens systems; Pythium Foliar Blight and Fairy Ring occur on various grasses but aren't as strongly tied to tall fescue in Kansas as Brown Patch.

6. What should be applied to sod webworms for control?

A. A detergent or pyrethroid insecticide mixture

B. A fungicide

C. A fertilizer-only treatment

D. A systemic nematicide

Sod webworms are caterpillars feeding on turf, so controlling them requires an insecticidal approach that targets leaf-chewing larvae. A detergent spray acts as a contact killer: when sprayed across the turf, it disrupts the caterpillars' protective coating and causes them to die on contact, especially effective on exposed larvae. A labeled pyrethroid insecticide provides rapid knockdown by disrupting nerve function in the insects, offering effective suppression when applied as a thorough spray to the damaged area. Both options focus on eliminating the pests you're seeing, rather than trying to treat the lawn with fungi, nutrients, or nematodes. Fungicides won't affect insects, fertilizer-only treatments won't control the larvae, and systemic nematicides target nematodes, not caterpillars. That's why a detergent solution or a pyrethroid insecticide spray is the appropriate choice for sod webworm control.

7. Crabgrass seed head is described as which of the following?

- A. A single spike-like seed head.
- B. Divided into several finger-like segments.**
- C. A round umbrel seed structure.
- D. Seed heads are absent.

Crabgrass seed heads have a digitate appearance, meaning they spread out from a single point into several slender spikes, like fingers on a hand. This finger-like arrangement is a key identifying feature of crabgrass (Digitaria species) and is what the best description captures. The seed head isn't a single spike, nor is it a round umbrella-like structure, and crabgrass does produce seeds, so saying seed heads are absent isn't accurate. In practice, you'll see multiple slender racemes radiating from one node, typically 3 to 7 or more "fingers," which is why the description of being divided into several finger-like segments fits crabgrass best.

8. In compacted turf areas, what is a common consequence?

- A. Thick, healthy turf
- B. Thin turf or bare spots**
- C. Improved water infiltration
- D. Lower soil salinity

When soil becomes compacted, pore space is squeezed and air and water move more slowly through the root zone. That makes it hard for roots to grow deeply and access water and nutrients, especially in areas that get a lot of foot traffic. The turf then becomes stressed, leading to thinning and often bare spots where wear is greatest. So the common consequence in compacted turf is thin turf or bare spots. The other descriptions don't fit this scenario: compacted soil doesn't create thick, healthy turf; it actually tightens the soil and reduces water infiltration rather than improving it; and soil salinity isn't a direct outcome of compaction.

9. Which statement about hose-end sprayers is true?

- A. They use water pressure to distribute material**
- B. They are powered by electricity
- C. They require a sealed tank
- D. They are a type of fogger

Hose-end sprayers rely on the pressure of the incoming water to mix and distribute the product. When water from the hose flows through the unit, a venturi-like effect creates suction that pulls concentrate from the attached bottle into the water stream, and the resulting mixture is sprayed out through the nozzle. Because everything is driven by water pressure, there's no separate electrical power source involved. The device doesn't hold a pressurized, sealed tank of spray, and it doesn't produce a fog; it delivers a spray through the nozzle. So the true statement is that they use water pressure to distribute material.

10. Management of brown patch includes which practice?

- A. Not fertilizing when brown patch is active, avoid seeding rates greater than recommended rates , do not irrigate in late afternoon or evening
- B. Increasing nitrogen fertilization during active infection
- C. Watering in the late afternoon to cool the lawn
- D. Oversod beyond recommended rates

Brown patch is most effectively managed by reducing the conditions the fungus thrives on: wet leaves, lush growth, and dense turf. When the disease is active, avoiding practices that promote rapid, tender growth helps slow its spread and lessen injury to the lawn. Not fertilizing during active infection directly limits the development of a lush, susceptible canopy, which the pathogen prefers. Keeping seeding or overseeding within the recommended rates avoids creating excess turf density that can trap moisture and reduce air flow, both of which favor brown patch. And avoiding irrigation in the late afternoon or evening ensures the leaf surfaces have a chance to dry before night, reducing the extended leaf wetness period that allows the fungus to infect tissue. Increasing nitrogen during infection or oversodding beyond recommended rates would promote the conditions the disease likes, worsening problems. Watering later in the day also promotes leaf wetness and is counterproductive.

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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://ksturfpestcontrol3b.examzify.com>

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

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