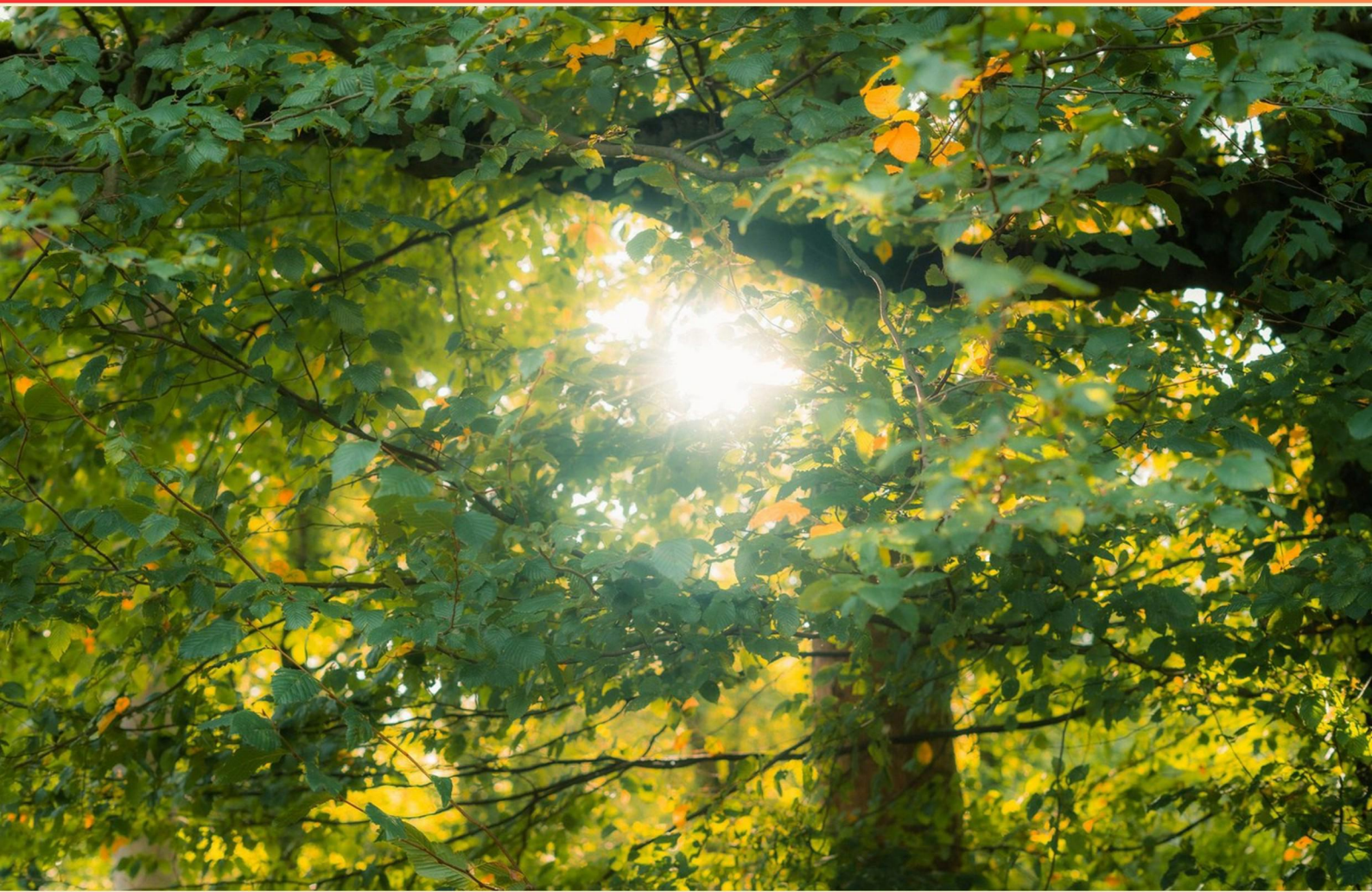


MARYLAND TREE EXPERT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://marylandtreeexpert.examzify.com>



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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. Which term denotes the horizontal movement of substances within the xylem via ray cells?**
 - A. Radial transport
 - B. Transpiration
 - C. Guttation
 - D. Evaporation
- 2. In a through brace installation, what is used at both ends to secure the brace?**
 - A. Washers and nuts
 - B. Nails
 - C. Glue
 - D. Tape
- 3. Which statement best defines a tree expert?**
 - A. A tree expert is someone who represents to the public that they are skilled in the science of tree care and engages in tree care treatment or removal for compensation
 - B. A person who trims trees only for family friends
 - C. A licensed professional who plants trees only
 - D. A park ranger who manages woodland areas
- 4. In the photosynthesis equation, how many carbon dioxide molecules are used?**
 - A. One
 - B. Six
 - C. Twelve
 - D. Three
- 5. When moving firewood, which precaution is recommended?**
 - A. Do not transport wood anywhere
 - B. Transport wood only with heat treatment
 - C. Transport wood only from certified suppliers
 - D. Transport wood only when permitted

- 6. When pruning cuts are made, which feature must be preserved?**
- A. Branch collar
 - B. Main trunk removed
 - C. Cambium completely removed
 - D. Leaves removed
- 7. Which pigment produces yellows, oranges, and reds during fall season?**
- A. Anthocyanins
 - B. Chlorophyll
 - C. Carotenoids
 - D. Lignin
- 8. What is photosynthate?**
- A. Energy stored as starch in twigs, trunk, and roots for later use
 - B. Energy stored as lipids in seeds
 - C. Energy stored as ATP in mitochondria
 - D. Energy stored as glucose in sap
- 9. Under Maryland self-help, what is permissible for a landowner?**
- A. Cut back encroaching limbs or roots to the property line, but may not destroy or cut down the tree
 - B. Destroy the neighbor's tree
 - C. Cut down the neighbor's tree entirely
 - D. Move the tree onto one's own property
- 10. How thick should mulch be applied around a tree to benefit roots?**
- A. 1-2 inches
 - B. 2-4 inches
 - C. 4-6 inches
 - D. 6-8 inches

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term denotes the horizontal movement of substances within the xylem via ray cells?

- A. Radial transport**
- B. Transpiration
- C. Guttation
- D. Evaporation

Radial transport is the horizontal movement of water and dissolved minerals through xylem ray cells. Xylem rays are vertical files of parenchyma that run across the xylem, linking vessels and tracheids and allowing resources to move sideways as needed. This sideways flow helps distribute water and solutes across the xylem's cross-section and toward neighboring tissues, complementing the mostly vertical ascent of water from roots to leaves. Transpiration describes water loss from leaves, guttation is water exuded at leaf margins due to root pressure, and evaporation is the general process of liquid water turning to vapor. None of these describe the lateral movement within the xylem via ray cells.

2. In a through brace installation, what is used at both ends to secure the brace?

- A. Washers and nuts**
- B. Nails
- C. Glue
- D. Tape

Through bracing relies on a bolt that passes through the wood to clamp the brace tightly in place. Washers and nuts at both ends are essential because they provide the load-distributing surface and the locking force needed to keep the bolt from pulling through or backing out. Washers spread the load so the wood isn't crushed around the bolt, and nuts keep the bolt tight on both sides, maintaining the compression that holds the brace and the damaged wood together. Nails, glue, and tape aren't suitable for this structural purpose: nails don't provide the necessary shear strength or long-term security, glue isn't reliable under dynamic tree movement and moisture, and tape offers no real structural support.

3. Which statement best defines a tree expert?

- A. A tree expert is someone who represents to the public that they are skilled in the science of tree care and engages in tree care treatment or removal for compensation**
- B. A person who trims trees only for family friends
- C. A licensed professional who plants trees only
- D. A park ranger who manages woodland areas

Defining who is a tree expert centers on public representation of expertise and offering paid tree care services. The best statement says a tree expert is someone who represents to the public that they are skilled in the science of tree care and engages in tree care treatment or removal for compensation. This captures two essential elements: you must present yourself as knowledgeable in tree care, and you must perform professional services for payment, which is what makes someone a true tree expert rather than a hobbyist. The other scenarios don't fit as well because they describe situations that don't involve presenting professional expertise to the public for compensation or focus on aspects outside comprehensive tree care services. For example, trimming for friends or family may be well-meaning but isn't advertising professional credentials to the public for paid work; planting only doesn't reflect the broader scope of tree care and treatment/removal; and a park ranger's role is a different profession altogether.

4. In the photosynthesis equation, how many carbon dioxide molecules are used?

- A. One
- B. Six**
- C. Twelve
- D. Three

The number of carbon dioxide molecules used is tied to the carbon atoms in the sugar produced. In the standard balanced equation for photosynthesis, one molecule of glucose (which has six carbon atoms) is built from six carbon atoms supplied by six carbon dioxide molecules. So six CO₂ molecules are consumed for each glucose formed. The other numbers wouldn't provide the six carbon atoms needed for one glucose, which is why they don't fit the equation's stoichiometry.

5. When moving firewood, which precaution is recommended?

- A. Do not transport wood anywhere
- B. Transport wood only with heat treatment
- C. Transport wood only from certified suppliers
- D. Transport wood only when permitted**

Moving firewood is tightly controlled to prevent spreading pests and diseases to new areas. The best precaution is to transport wood only when you are permitted by local or state regulations. A permit confirms you're following quarantine rules, destination restrictions, and any required treatment, so you're not introducing pests into forests or communities. While heat treatment or buying from certified suppliers can be part of the allowable conditions under a permit, the permit itself is the authorization that makes the move legitimate and safe. If you don't need to move wood across permitted boundaries, you should avoid doing so; if a permit is required, obtain it and follow the specified conditions.

6. When pruning cuts are made, which feature must be preserved?

- A. Branch collar**
- B. Main trunk removed
- C. Cambium completely removed
- D. Leaves removed

Preserving the branch collar is essential because it contains the living tissue that forms the wound seal as the tree heals. A proper pruning cut ends just outside the branch collar, leaving that collar intact so the tree can produce callus tissue and close the wound efficiently. Cutting flush with the trunk or removing the collar disrupts this healing process and increases the risk of decay and pathogen entry. The other options involve removing parts that aren't related to how a tree naturally seals pruning wounds, or remove tissue the tree needs to heal. Keeping the branch collar intact supports faster and safer recovery after pruning.

7. Which pigment produces yellows, oranges, and reds during fall season?

- A. Anthocyanins
- B. Chlorophyll
- C. Carotenoids
- D. Lignin

Fall leaf color comes from pigments that become visible when chlorophyll breaks down with shorter days. Carotenoids are the pigments that give yellow and orange hues; they're present in the leaf but masked by green chlorophyll most of the time. As chlorophyll fades, carotenoids stand out and produce those yellow-to-orange tones. Reds in fall come from a different pigment class, anthocyanins, which some leaves make in response to sugars and light—but not every tree forms red pigments. Lignin isn't a pigment that produces bright fall colors; it contributes to browning as tissues degrade. So the color most directly responsible for the yellows and oranges seen in fall is carotenoids, with red tones arising from anthocyanins in some species.

8. What is photosynthate?

- A. Energy stored as starch in twigs, trunk, and roots for later use
- B. Energy stored as lipids in seeds
- C. Energy stored as ATP in mitochondria
- D. Energy stored as glucose in sap

Photosynthate refers to the carbohydrates produced by photosynthesis that the plant uses and moves to other parts. In trees and many plants, a portion of this assimilate is stored as starch in tissues such as twigs, the trunk, and roots so the plant can draw on energy later when photosynthesis isn't happening or when growth demands more energy than current photosynthesis provides. This storage form lets the plant accumulate energy reserves for future use. Think of the other options as describing different energy forms or processes. Lipids stored in seeds are a form of reserve, but they're not the immediate carbohydrate products of photosynthesis. ATP in mitochondria is produced by respiration, not directly stored photosynthate. Glucose in sap isn't the typical transport or storage form—sap mainly carries sugars like sucrose. The key idea is that photosynthate is carbohydrate produced by photosynthesis, and storing it as starch in storage tissues is a common way plants conserve energy for later.

9. Under Maryland self-help, what is permissible for a landowner?

- A. Cut back encroaching limbs or roots to the property line, but may not destroy or cut down the tree
- B. Destroy the neighbor's tree
- C. Cut down the neighbor's tree entirely
- D. Move the tree onto one's own property

The key idea is what a landowner may do with encroaching growth without harming the other person's tree. Under Maryland self-help, you can trim back branches or roots that cross onto your property up to the property line, but you may not destroy or cut down the tree itself. In other words, you handle the encroachment from your side without injuring or removing the tree. The other options aren't allowed because destroying the neighbor's tree, cutting it down entirely, or moving the tree onto your own property would cross legal boundaries and could expose you to liability. If there's a dispute, it's best to document the encroachment and seek agreement or, if needed, legal guidance, while sticking to pruning from your side up to the line.

10. How thick should mulch be applied around a tree to benefit roots?

- A. 1-2 inches
- B. 2-4 inches**
- C. 4-6 inches
- D. 6-8 inches

A moderate mulch layer is best for tree roots because it moderates soil temperature and moisture without choking the roots or creating ongoing damp conditions. The goal is to insulate and protect the root zone so soil stays cooler in heat and stays moist during dry spells, while still allowing air and water to reach the roots. If the mulch layer is too thick, it can reduce oxygen around the roots, promote anaerobic conditions, and invite rot and pests, especially if it sits against the trunk. If it's too thin, you won't get good weed suppression, moisture retention, or temperature buffering. Apply evenly around the root zone, extending outward toward the dripline, and keep the mulch several inches away from the trunk to prevent collar rot and pests. In practice, aim for a visible, moderate layer that provides these benefits without becoming dense or piled against the trunk.

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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://marylandtreeexpert.examzify.com>

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

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