New Hampshire Pesticide Practice Test (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

1. Which pest forms a tent-like web in trees?

A. Gypsy moth

B. Japanese beetle

C. Spider mite

D. Eastern tent caterpillar

2. Which item is NOT a factor that can affect spray drift?

A. Soil pH

B. Droplet size

C. Wind

D. Nozzle type

3. Which statement correctly describes low-volume application parameters?

A. 5-25 gpa, heights less than 6 feet, spray to wet, low densities

B. 75+ gpa, heights greater than 6 feet, heavy densities

C. 25-50 gpa, heights around 7 feet, dry spray

D. 0-4 gpa, any height, no spray to wet

4. What is the single most effective method to reduce your risk of getting a tick-borne disease?

A. Daily hand washing

B. Daily tick checks during tick season

C. Wearing insect repellent on skin only

D. Avoiding all outdoor activities

5. E in WALES stands for which material category?

A. Wettable powders/dry products

B. Emulsifiable concentrates

C. Agitate

D. Liquids

6. What is the soil weed seed bank?

A. The depth at which seeds are stored in soil

B. All weed seeds present in the field at harvest

C. The total number of seeds that can germinate in a season

D. All viable seeds (or spores) present on or in the soil

7. Which of the following is a goal of vegetation management along the ROW?

A. Blocking all visibility

B. Maintaining or improving the overall aesthetics of the site

C. Increasing pesticide exposure

D. Reductions of vegetation

8. Which insect builds a web primarily at junctions of branches?

A. Fall webworm

B. Gypsy moth

C. Webworm

D. Eastern tent caterpillar

9. Which of the following statements about hazard statements is NOT true?

A. They include general environmental statements

B. They include physical or chemical hazards

C. They include flammability statements

D. They indicate how to apply pesticides to non-target organisms

10. During mixing, what contributes most to the exposure risk?

A. Handling the concentrated form and potential splashing on clothing and skin

B. The color of the pesticide

C. The time of day

D. The ambient temperature

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which pest forms a tent-like web in trees?

A. Gypsy moth

B. Japanese beetle

C. Spider mite

D. Eastern tent caterpillar

A silk-tent shelter in the forks of a tree is a hallmark behavior of the Eastern tent caterpillar. In spring, these caterpillars hatch and cluster in the branch crotches, weaving a communal, tent-shaped web that they live in while they feed on the surrounding leaves. The nest provides protection from wind and predators and makes it easy for many caterpillars to stay together as they grow. You'll often see these tents in deciduous trees like cherry, apple, or crabapple. The other pests don't form this kind of large, tent-like structure: gypsy moths feed in groups but don't produce a single, persistent tent; Japanese beetles are adults that skeletonize leaves and don't spin a tent; spider mites create fine webs on leaves but not a visible tree-wide tent.

2. Which item is NOT a factor that can affect spray drift?

A. Soil pH

B. Droplet size

C. Wind

D. Nozzle type

Spray drift is the movement of pesticide droplets through the air away from the target during application. The main factors that influence this are how small the droplets are, the presence and strength of wind, and the design of the nozzle that determines droplet size and spray pattern. Very fine droplets are easily carried by even light air movement, stronger winds push droplets farther off target, and the nozzle type shapes the droplet size distribution and how the spray is applied, all of which directly affect drift risk. Soil pH, on the other hand, affects what happens after the spray lands—how the chemical interacts with soil, including adsorption, degradation, and movement through soil—but it does not influence how droplets travel through the air during application. Therefore soil pH is not a factor that affects spray drift.

3. Which statement correctly describes low-volume application parameters?

A. 5-25 gpa, heights less than 6 feet, spray to wet, low densities

B. 75+ gpa, heights greater than 6 feet, heavy densities

C. 25-50 gpa, heights around 7 feet, dry spray

D. 0-4 gpa, any height, no spray to wet

Low-volume application delivers a small amount of spray per acre, so the parameters are chosen to achieve enough coverage while minimizing drift and runoff. The best fit uses a low volume range (5–25 gallons per acre), keeps the nozzle height under 6 feet to improve deposition and reduce drift, and aims to wet the target so the product contacts the foliage. A light spray density supports efficient use of the limited volume without overapplying or losing effectiveness. Higher-volume or taller-height setups, like 75+ gpa with heights over 6 feet and heavy densities, are more about large-scale or high-volume applications and increase drift and runoff. Using 25–50 gpa with a dry spray doesn't provide the wet coverage that LV aims for, and 0–4 gpa with any height and "no spray to wet" would likely fail to adequately cover surfaces.

4. What is the single most effective method to reduce your risk of getting a tick-borne disease?

A. Daily hand washing

B. Daily tick checks during tick season

C. Wearing insect repellent on skin only

D. Avoiding all outdoor activities

The most effective way to reduce your risk of a tick-borne disease is to perform daily tick checks during tick season, because catching and removing a tick promptly prevents most pathogens from being transmitted. Ticks typically need to be attached for some time (often 24–48 hours) before many illnesses can spread, so regularly inspecting yourself, your clothing, and your gear—and removing any ticks you find quickly—greatly lowers your chance of infection. After outdoor activity, take a moment to check the entire body (including scalp, underarms, groin, behind knees, and around the hairline), and don't forget to check children, pets, and gear. While other measures help, they don't reduce risk as effectively on their own: hand washing doesn't affect tick bites, and relying only on skin-applied repellent can miss ticks on clothing or gear or fail to cover all exposed areas; avoiding outdoor activities removes risk but isn't practical for most people.

5. E in WALES stands for which material category?

A. Wettable powders/dry products

B. Emulsifiable concentrates

C. Agitate

D. Liquids

WALES is a memory aid used to recall common pesticide formulation types. The E stands for Emulsifiable concentrates, a liquid formulation designed to be diluted with water and form an emulsion. These formulations are typically oil-based with emulsifiers, so they mix with water to create a stable emulsion for application. They are distinct from wettable powders/dry products (W) and from plain liquids (L); Agitate is an action, not a material category. Emulsifiable concentrates best fit the category represented by the E in WALES.

6. What is the soil weed seed bank?

A. The depth at which seeds are stored in soil

B. All weed seeds present in the field at harvest

C. The total number of seeds that can germinate in a season

D. All viable seeds (or spores) present on or in the soil

A soil weed seed bank is the reservoir of viable weed seeds and propagules that are present in the soil or on the soil surface and have the potential to germinate under favorable conditions. It includes seeds buried in the soil as well as those sitting near the surface, but only seeds that are still viable contribute to the bank. Seeds can remain dormant for varying lengths of time, with persistence influenced by depth, moisture, temperature, and seed dormancy traits, meaning they can germinate in future seasons rather than all at once. This concept isn't about seeds at harvest alone or about a single season's germination; it's about all viable seeds that could sprout over time and thus drive weed pressure if not managed.

7. Which of the following is a goal of vegetation management along the ROW?

A. Blocking all visibility

B. Maintaining or improving the overall aesthetics of the site

C. Increasing pesticide exposure

D. Reductions of vegetation

The main idea here is that vegetation management along the ROW aims to keep the area well-kept and within safe limits so the line can be inspected and maintained without obstruction, while also being acceptable to the surrounding area. Maintaining or improving the overall aesthetics of the site is the best fit because it reflects an ongoing effort to present a neat, orderly ROW that reduces visual impact and supports community acceptance, without compromising safety or access. Blocking all visibility would undermine safety and monitoring, increasing pesticide exposure is unsafe and not a goal, and simply reducing vegetation ignores the balance between control and maintaining a functional, well-kept right-of-way.

8. Which insect builds a web primarily at junctions of branches?

A. Fall webworm

B. Gypsy moth

C. Webworm

D. Eastern tent caterpillar

The behavior being tested is identifying a caterpillar that builds a silk tent at the fork or crotch where branch junctions meet. The Eastern tent caterpillar does this most prominently, creating a communal tent in the crotches of deciduous trees like cherry, apple, and crabapple in spring. The tent stays as a sheltered feeding area for the group as they eat new leaves. In contrast, the other insects don't form tents in branch junctions. Fall webworms construct webs around the ends of branches or over clusters of leaves, usually in late summer, not at branch forks. Gypsy moth caterpillars don't build a communal tent or web. So the distinctive branch-junction tent is a hallmark of the Eastern tent caterpillar.

9. Which of the following statements about hazard statements is NOT true?

A. They include general environmental statements

B. They include physical or chemical hazards

C. They include flammability statements

D. They indicate how to apply pesticides to non-target organisms

Hazard statements on pesticide labels describe the risks associated with the product. They convey environmental hazards, physical or chemical hazards, and flammability information. These statements focus on what could be dangerous, not on how to use the product. Guidance about applying to non-target organisms belongs in the directions for use or precautionary information, not in hazard statements. That's why the statement claiming hazard statements indicate how to apply pesticides to non-target organisms isn't true.

10. During mixing, what contributes most to the exposure risk?

A. Handling the concentrated form and potential splashing on clothing and skin

B. The color of the pesticide

C. The time of day

D. The ambient temperature

During mixing, the exposure risk is driven by direct contact with the concentrated pesticide and the potential for splashes onto skin or clothing. Concentrates are more toxic than diluted products, so any splash or spill on hands, arms, or clothing can deliver a high dose quickly and can transfer to the face or eyes if PPE isn't used properly. This is why wearing chemical-resistant gloves, splash goggles, and protective clothing is so important and why careful handling, measuring, and avoiding spills are emphasized. The color of the pesticide, the time of day, or the ambient temperature don't directly change how much pesticide contacts you during mixing, so they don't contribute to exposure risk in the same immediate way as handling the concentrated product does.

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://nhpesticide.examzify.com

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