

NEW HAMPSHIRE PESTICIDE 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. When does a pesticide license expire if it is not renewed?**
 - A. January 1
 - B. June 1
 - C. March 1
 - D. December 1
- 2. Which statement best describes selectivity in herbicides?**
 - A. It means the herbicide kills all plants in the area.
 - B. It ensures crops are immune to all pests.
 - C. It targets only certain plant types while sparing others.
 - D. It requires sunlight to be activated.
- 3. What should you do to your washer after washing contaminated PPE?**
 - A. After washing the items, run the washer through at least one additional entire cycle without clothing
 - B. Do nothing
 - C. Let it air dry
 - D. Use a clothes dryer immediately
- 4. Using resistant or endophytic turfgrass cultivars is a cultural strategy to reduce disease and insect damage.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not recommended
 - D. Only reduces insects
- 5. Bronze birch borer larvae feed under the bark.**
 - A. Under the bark
 - B. In the canopy
 - C. In the roots
 - D. In the fruit

- 6. Which item is NOT a factor that can affect spray drift?**
- A. Soil pH
 - B. Droplet size
 - C. Wind
 - D. Nozzle type
- 7. How many ounces are in a gallon?**
- A. 96
 - B. 128
 - C. 144
 - D. 120
- 8. What is the required storage/dispensing setback from public surface water supplies?**
- A. 75 feet
 - B. 100 feet
 - C. 400 feet
 - D. 200 feet
- 9. Why is mixing time the period when the applicator is most likely to be dangerously exposed to possible pesticide poisoning?**
- A. Because you are handling the concentrated form of the pesticide and may have liquid splashes on clothing or skin
 - B. Because the mixture is always more toxic during mixing
 - C. Because the weather is typically worse during mixing
 - D. Because the spray drift is highest during mixing
- 10. What are the consequences of not properly calibrating your equipment before spraying?**
- A. You may apply too little pesticide
 - B. It has no effect
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. You may apply too much pesticide

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When does a pesticide license expire if it is not renewed?

- A. January 1
- B. June 1**
- C. March 1
- D. December 1

Licenses have a fixed renewal date, and they become inactive on that date if renewal hasn't been completed. For New Hampshire pesticide licenses, that expiration occurs on June 1 if the renewal isn't done. Once expired, you can't legally handle restricted-use pesticides until you renew and meet any renewal requirements (fees, continuing education, etc.). Plan ahead and submit renewal before June 1 to maintain an active license and continue pesticide work legally.

2. Which statement best describes selectivity in herbicides?

- A. It means the herbicide kills all plants in the area.
- B. It ensures crops are immune to all pests.
- C. It targets only certain plant types while sparing others.**
- D. It requires sunlight to be activated.

Selectivity in herbicides means the chemical can control certain plant types while leaving the crop relatively unharmed. This happens because crops and weeds differ in how they take up, metabolize, or respond to the herbicide's site of action. Some crops tolerate the chemical due to protective mechanisms or rapid detoxification, while the targeted weeds are sensitive and are killed or suppressed. For example, a herbicide that disrupts a growth pathway may kill broadleaf weeds but not grasses, allowing a cereal crop to survive. It's not about killing all plants, nor about crops being immune to all pests, and it doesn't require sunlight to activate.

3. What should you do to your washer after washing contaminated PPE?

- A. After washing the items, run the washer through at least one additional entire cycle without clothing
- B. Do nothing**
- C. Let it air dry
- D. Use a clothes dryer immediately

The main idea is that once contaminated PPE has been properly washed, there's no extra step needed for the washer itself. The wash cycle designed for the PPE is intended to remove residues, and performing an additional cycle or rapid drying doesn't provide a safety benefit and can waste resources or risk spreading any residues. So, after washing, you simply complete the normal laundry process and follow standard PPE handling practices, rather than taking extra actions with the machine.

4. Using resistant or endophytic turfgrass cultivars is a cultural strategy to reduce disease and insect damage.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Not recommended
- D. Only reduces insects

Using resistant or endophytic turfgrass cultivars is a cultural approach to reducing disease and insect damage. Resistant cultivars carry genetic traits that limit how diseases can infect and spread, which lowers disease pressure on the turf. Endophytic grasses host fungal partners that produce alkaloids or other compounds deterring or harming insect pests, leading to less feeding and damage. Because these traits work without chemical pesticides, they reduce the need for chemical controls and fit into an integrated pest management approach. It's still possible for some diseases or pests to overcome resistance or for endophyte effects to vary by species and environment, so while beneficial, they are not a guarantee against all damage. Overall, this strategy is a valid and helpful part of managing turf health.

5. Bronze birch borer larvae feed under the bark.

- A. Under the bark**
- B. In the canopy
- C. In the roots
- D. In the fruit

Bronze birch borer larvae feed under the bark, in the layer between the inner bark and the wood where the phloem and cambial tissues are located. This under-bark feeding lets them create winding galleries that disrupt nutrient and water transport, girdling the tree and weakening or killing it over time. You can recognize the problem by symptoms on the birch canopy and by D-shaped exit holes on the bark where adults emerge. They don't feed in the canopy, roots, or fruit, since the larval stage is specifically a wood-borer living just beneath the bark.

6. 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.

7. How many ounces are in a gallon?

- A. 96
- B. 128**
- C. 144
- D. 120

In the US system, a gallon is made up of smaller fluid units: it equals 4 quarts, and each quart is 32 fluid ounces. So $4 \times 32 = 128$ fluid ounces in a gallon. That's why 128 is the correct amount. The other numbers don't match the standard US conversion (for example, 96 would be 3 quarts, 144 would be 4.5 quarts). Note that an Imperial gallon (used in some other countries) would contain 160 fluid ounces, but in US practice it's 128.

8. What is the required storage/dispensing setback from public surface water supplies?

- A. 75 feet
- B. 100 feet
- C. 400 feet**
- D. 200 feet

Protecting public surface water supplies from pesticide contamination relies on keeping storage and dispensing activities well away from the water source. A larger setback reduces the chance that spills, leaks, or runoff during rain events can carry pesticides into streams, lakes, or reservoirs. The required distance is 400 feet, which provides a substantial buffer to help prevent contamination. Smaller distances like 75, 100, or 200 feet don't offer as much protection against runoff or accidental spills, especially under varying weather, terrain, and pesticide properties. Follow this 400-foot rule to help safeguard drinking water, unless local regulations allow a different approved method.

9. Why is mixing time the period when the applicator is most likely to be dangerously exposed to possible pesticide poisoning?

- A. Because you are handling the concentrated form of the pesticide and may have liquid splashes on clothing or skin**
- B. Because the mixture is always more toxic during mixing
- C. Because the weather is typically worse during mixing
- D. Because the spray drift is highest during mixing

During mixing, you're handling the concentrated pesticide product, which is far more hazardous than the diluted spray you'll apply. When concentration is high, even small splashes on skin or clothing can deliver a large dose quickly, and you can easily inhale vapors or mists if you're transferring, measuring, or opening containers. This direct contact with a potent chemical is what makes mixing time the period of greatest risk for pesticide poisoning. Think about it this way: once the material is diluted for application, the immediate danger from contact with a highly concentrated substance is reduced, though exposure can still occur. The other options don't fit as the primary risk. Weather conditions don't inherently make mixing more dangerous, and spray drift happens during the actual spraying, not during mixing. Saying the mixture is always more toxic isn't accurate—the hazard during mixing primarily comes from handling the concentrated product and potential splash or inhalation, not a blanket statement about the toxicity of the diluted mixture. Wearing proper PPE and following label directions during mixing is essential to minimize this risk.

10. What are the consequences of not properly calibrating your equipment before spraying?

- A. You may apply too little pesticide
- B. It has no effect
- C. Both A and B**
- D. You may apply too much pesticide

Calibration determines the actual spray rate you deliver, matching the label's recommended amount per area. When you skip it, you introduce uncertainty about how much pesticide is being applied, which can lead to too little for effective control or, conversely, too much, causing crop injury, environmental harm, and wasted product. The chosen option reflects that miscalibration can result in an insufficient application and a lack of expected effect in the treated area. The main point to take away is that calibrating properly is essential to ensure both effective pest control and responsible use of the product.

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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://nhpesticide.examzify.com>

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

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