

Ohio Certified Nursery Technician Practice Exam (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

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- 1. Which fertilizer type is best suited for environments requiring immediate nutrient availability?**
 - A. Slow release fertilizer**
 - B. Fast release fertilizer**
 - C. Liquid fertilizer**
 - D. Compost**

- 2. What is the importance of drainage in nursery production?**
 - A. It promotes faster germination**
 - B. It prevents root diseases by avoiding waterlogged conditions**
 - C. It enhances nutrient absorption**
 - D. It reduces evaporation rates**

- 3. What is the purpose of incorporating soil amendments into the soil?**
 - A. To increase soil temperature**
 - B. To modify organic capacity, drainage, and water holding capacity**
 - C. To reduce the soil's nutrient requirement**
 - D. To prevent erosion of the soil**

- 4. Can a plant outgrow structural problems associated with its growth?**
 - A. No, it will always remain stunted**
 - B. Yes, it can overcome minor issues**
 - C. No, it will deteriorate over time**
 - D. Yes, but only if pruned regularly**

- 5. Which of the following terms describes good soil characteristics?**
 - A. Moisture, warmth, and draftiness**
 - B. Biological, chemical, and physical**
 - C. Mineral, organic, and synthetic**
 - D. Isolation, dryness, and composition**

6. What is one of the key aspects evaluated in a nursery water analysis?

- A. The cost of water resources**
- B. Temperature variations of the water**
- C. The presence of harmful contaminants**
- D. The demand for irrigation systems**

7. When should fertilizer applications be avoided?

- A. During heavy rainfall**
- B. In low humidity**
- C. During drought periods**
- D. All of the above**

8. What is the primary function of a plant's leaves?

- A. To store water**
- B. To conduct photosynthesis and transpiration**
- C. To provide structural support**
- D. To absorb nutrients from the soil**

9. What is the term for the period during which a plant experiences dormancy?

- A. Growth phase**
- B. Dormant period**
- C. Active period**
- D. Resting phase**

10. Which practice is essential for preventing the spread of plant diseases?

- A. Fertilizing regularly**
- B. Regular sanitation and disposal of dead plant material**
- C. Watering plants less frequently**
- D. Planting diverse species together**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which fertilizer type is best suited for environments requiring immediate nutrient availability?

- A. Slow release fertilizer**
- B. Fast release fertilizer**
- C. Liquid fertilizer**
- D. Compost**

Fast release fertilizers are specifically designed to provide nutrients to plants rapidly, making them ideal for situations where immediate nutrient availability is needed. These fertilizers dissolve quickly in the soil, allowing plants to absorb the nutrients almost instantly. This characteristic is particularly beneficial for plants experiencing stress, such as those that have suffered from drought or poor soil conditions, allowing for a quick recovery. In contrast, slow release fertilizers are formulated to release nutrients gradually over an extended period. This can be beneficial for long-term feeding but does not cater to immediate nutrient demands. Liquid fertilizers, while also fast-acting, are generally more suited for foliar feeding or as a supplement rather than as a primary nutrient source for the soil. Compost, while valuable for enriching soil over time, does not release nutrients as quickly as fast release fertilizers and is more focused on improving soil structure and health rather than providing immediate nourishment.

2. What is the importance of drainage in nursery production?

- A. It promotes faster germination**
- B. It prevents root diseases by avoiding waterlogged conditions**
- C. It enhances nutrient absorption**
- D. It reduces evaporation rates**

In nursery production, proper drainage is crucial because it plays a significant role in preventing waterlogged conditions, which can lead to a variety of root diseases. When water accumulates around the roots and there is insufficient drainage, the roots cannot access the necessary oxygen, leading to stress and decay. This environment is conducive to the development of pathogens such as Pythium and Phytophthora, which are known to cause root rot and other diseases. Maintaining optimal drainage ensures that excess water is removed efficiently, thereby promoting healthy root development and overall plant vigor. This indicates a well-managed growth medium that supports not only the health of the plants but also their ability to thrive in a nursery setting. While faster germination, nutrient absorption, and evaporation rates are factors relevant to plant health, they are not as directly linked to drainage as the prevention of root diseases. Proper drainage primarily focuses on creating a healthy environment for the roots, which is foundational for the growth and success of nursery plants.

3. What is the purpose of incorporating soil amendments into the soil?

- A. To increase soil temperature
- B. To modify organic capacity, drainage, and water holding capacity**
- C. To reduce the soil's nutrient requirement
- D. To prevent erosion of the soil

Incorporating soil amendments serves the crucial purpose of modifying various physical and chemical properties of the soil, particularly organic matter content, drainage, and water-holding capacity. By adding organic amendments, such as compost or well-rotted manure, the soil structure can improve significantly. This enhancement allows for better root penetration and improves aeration, which is vital for healthy plant growth. Additionally, organic amendments increase the soil's ability to retain moisture, which is particularly beneficial in retaining water during dry spells. It also enhances nutrient availability and improves soil fertility, fostering a healthier ecosystem for plants. This combination of benefits from incorporating amendments supports robust plant development, making them essential for optimal gardening and agricultural practices. The other options do not accurately reflect the primary benefits of soil amendments. While they may have minor impacts on temperature or erosion in specific contexts, the primary role of amendments focuses on improving soil structure and fertility rather than reducing nutrient requirements or solely addressing erosion.

4. Can a plant outgrow structural problems associated with its growth?

- A. No, it will always remain stunted
- B. Yes, it can overcome minor issues**
- C. No, it will deteriorate over time
- D. Yes, but only if pruned regularly

Plants have the remarkable ability to adapt and respond to various growth conditions, including minor structural problems. When faced with issues such as slight crowding, poor soil conditions, or minor root damage, many plants can indeed overcome these challenges and continue to grow. This adaptability stems from their resilience and regenerative capabilities. If the structural problems affecting the plant are not severe, it can often redirect its energy towards healing and compensating for the minor issues, allowing for healthy development. Factors such as proper care, adequate water, and nutrients can support the plant's growth recovery. Therefore, recognizing that plants can bounce back from minor structural problems is essential for effective horticulture practices. In contrast, the other options suggest that growth issues are either permanent or dependent on specific conditions, which does not take into account the inherent resilience many plants possess.

5. Which of the following terms describes good soil characteristics?

- A. Moisture, warmth, and draftiness**
- B. Biological, chemical, and physical**
- C. Mineral, organic, and synthetic**
- D. Isolation, dryness, and composition**

The selection of biological, chemical, and physical to describe good soil characteristics is comprehensive and encompasses key aspects necessary for healthy soil. Biological characteristics refer to the living organisms present in the soil, including bacteria, fungi, and other microorganisms, which play crucial roles in nutrient cycling and organic matter decomposition. Healthy biological activity is essential for maintaining soil fertility and structure. Chemical characteristics involve the soil's mineral content and nutrient availability, including pH levels, cation exchange capacity, and the presence of essential nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. These chemical properties impact plant growth and overall soil health. Physical characteristics pertain to the soil's texture, structure, porosity, and water retention capabilities. These attributes influence how well the soil can support plant growth, how easily roots can penetrate, and how effectively it can hold and drain water. This holistic view of soil as a system, integrated with its biological, chemical, and physical facets, is essential for understanding soil health and proper management practices in horticulture and agriculture.

6. What is one of the key aspects evaluated in a nursery water analysis?

- A. The cost of water resources**
- B. Temperature variations of the water**
- C. The presence of harmful contaminants**
- D. The demand for irrigation systems**

One of the key aspects evaluated in a nursery water analysis is the presence of harmful contaminants. This is crucial because contaminants in water can significantly affect plant health and growth. For instance, high levels of salts, heavy metals, or pathogens can inhibit plant development, cause physiological disorders, or even lead to plant death. By identifying harmful substances, nursery professionals can take necessary actions to mitigate their effects, such as implementing filtration systems, adjusting nutrient inputs, or choosing more tolerant plant varieties. Understanding the quality of water used in nurseries is vital for the successful cultivation of healthy plants. Monitoring for contaminants ensures that the irrigation water supports the desired growth conditions and minimizes risks associated with waterborne diseases or toxicity.

7. When should fertilizer applications be avoided?

- A. During heavy rainfall
- B. In low humidity
- C. During drought periods
- D. All of the above**

Fertilizer applications should be avoided during heavy rainfall, low humidity, and drought periods due to several reasons related to effectiveness and environmental impact. When heavy rainfall occurs, the risk of runoff increases, leading to potential nutrient leaching into waterways rather than being absorbed by plants. This not only wastes fertilizer but also contributes to water pollution and issues such as algal blooms. In low humidity, moisture levels in the air are insufficient for the efficient uptake of nutrients by plants. If plants are not able to effectively absorb nutrients due to low humidity, applying fertilizer is counterproductive since the plants are stressed and unable to utilize the fertilizer efficiently. During drought periods, plants often experience stress and reduced growth, which means they are not in an optimal state to absorb nutrients. Applying fertilizer during such times can lead to further stress on the plants and can also result in nutrient runoff if irrigation is used later on without adequate moisture retention in the soil. Thus, avoiding fertilizer applications during these circumstances ensures that the nutrients are utilized effectively and minimizes negative environmental impacts.

8. What is the primary function of a plant's leaves?

- A. To store water
- B. To conduct photosynthesis and transpiration**
- C. To provide structural support
- D. To absorb nutrients from the soil

The primary function of a plant's leaves is to conduct photosynthesis and transpiration. During photosynthesis, leaves utilize sunlight, carbon dioxide from the air, and water absorbed by the roots to produce glucose and oxygen, which are essential for the plant's growth and energy needs. This process takes place mainly in the chloroplasts found in the leaf cells, which contain chlorophyll that captures sunlight. Transpiration is the process through which water vapor is released from the plant into the atmosphere, primarily through small openings called stomata on the underside of the leaves. This not only helps to regulate the plant's temperature but also plays a crucial role in the movement of nutrients and water from the roots to the leaves, maintaining the overall health of the plant. The other options, while they describe important functions of various plant structures, do not represent the primary role of leaves. For example, storing water is more closely associated with certain specialized structures or plants adapted to arid environments, rather than the general function of leaves. Structural support is typically provided by stems or woody structures in plants. Absorbing nutrients from the soil is a function of the plant's roots, which are specialized for uptake from the ground. Therefore, the comprehensive role of leaves in photosynthesis

9. What is the term for the period during which a plant experiences dormancy?

- A. Growth phase**
- B. Dormant period**
- C. Active period**
- D. Resting phase**

The term for the period during which a plant experiences dormancy is commonly referred to as the dormant period. This phase is crucial for many plants, particularly perennials, as it allows them to conserve energy and resources during unfavorable environmental conditions, such as extreme temperatures or lack of water. During the dormant period, metabolic activities slow down significantly, and growth ceases. This adaptation is essential for survival and ensures that the plant can resume growth when conditions become favorable again. Understanding the dormant period is key in horticulture and plant management as it affects various factors, including watering schedules, fertilization, and pruning practices, which can be adjusted to coincide with this important phase in a plant's life cycle. Other terms like "growth phase" or "active period" refer to times of active growth and development, which are diametrically opposed to the dormancy that characterizes the dormant period. "Resting phase" may not be a widely recognized term in plant science compared to "dormant period," although it can colloquially describe a similar concept; the more specific term remains the dormant period.

10. Which practice is essential for preventing the spread of plant diseases?

- A. Fertilizing regularly**
- B. Regular sanitation and disposal of dead plant material**
- C. Watering plants less frequently**
- D. Planting diverse species together**

Regular sanitation and disposal of dead plant material is crucial for preventing the spread of plant diseases. Dead plant material can harbor pathogens, such as fungi, bacteria, and viruses, which can infect healthy plants if not removed. By regularly cleaning up fallen leaves, dead branches, and any other debris, you significantly reduce the chances of these diseases lingering in the environment. Additionally, disposing of this material properly—whether through composting methods that reach adequate temperatures to kill pathogens or by removing it from the garden—helps ensure that the diseases do not have a chance to re-infect other plants. While fertilizing regularly, watering less frequently, and planting diverse species can all contribute to plant health and vigor, they do not directly address the immediate threat posed by existing infected materials. Fertilization can promote plant growth, but without controlling the sources of infection, the benefits may be lost. Similarly, while watering practices can affect plant health, they do not prevent the spread of diseases that may already be present. Planting diverse species can reduce the overall impact of certain diseases, but it does not eliminate the pathogens already in the environment. Therefore, effective sanitation practices remain the most direct method for controlling disease spread.

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://ohionurserytech.examzify.com>

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

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