

Oregon Forestry Pesticide Applicator Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Metamorphosis is defined as what in insects?**
 - A. Change in form; no metamorphosis, gradual metamorphosis, or complex metamorphosis**
 - B. Increase in size only**
 - C. Color change only**
 - D. Migration patterns**

- 2. Which formulation requires constant agitation to maintain dispersion in tank?**
 - A. Liquid suspension**
 - B. Water soluble concentrate**
 - C. Wettable powder**
 - D. Granules**

- 3. Which combination of actions is used to control deer and elk?**
 - A. Hunting only**
 - B. Fences only**
 - C. Landscape manipulation only**
 - D. Hunting, fences, and landscape manipulation**

- 4. Which formulation type is categorized as special formulations?**
 - A. Oil solubles and invert emulsions**
 - B. Water soluble concentrate**
 - C. Emulsifiable concentrate**
 - D. Wettable powder**

- 5. What is a distinctive anatomical feature of pocket gophers?**
 - A. Fur-lined cheek pouches**
 - B. Wings**
 - C. Gills**
 - D. Horns**

- 6. Hexazinone (Velpar) is typically applied as a foliar treatment in which seasons, and is best for sprouts under what height; it can leach and persist for years?**
- A. Early spring, late fall, or winter; sprouts less than 18 inches**
 - B. Summer; sprouts under 6 inches**
 - C. Spring only; sprouts over 24 inches**
 - D. Fall only; sprouts over 18 inches**
- 7. Which herbicide is broadleaf selective and can leach into groundwater readily in poor sandy soils, though it is broken down by microbial degradation, with a persistence of 20-100 days?**
- A. 2,4-D**
 - B. Bromacil**
 - C. Glyphosate**
 - D. Hexazinone**
- 8. Which pesticide may be toxic to deer?**
- A. Mexacarbate**
 - B. Carbaryl**
 - C. Sevin**
 - D. Carbofuran**
- 9. Setback distance for helicopter applications around schools and dwellings?**
- A. 100 ft**
 - B. 300 ft**
 - C. 600 ft**
 - D. 1000 ft**
- 10. In forest aerial spraying, how can spray concentration vary with slope when using helicopters?**
- A. The uphill side can be more concentrated when spraying uphill, and the downhill side when spraying downhill**
 - B. The downhill side is always more concentrated**
 - C. Concentration is uniform regardless of slope**
 - D. Spray is not affected by slope**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Metamorphosis is defined as what in insects?

- A. Change in form; no metamorphosis, gradual metamorphosis, or complex metamorphosis**
- B. Increase in size only**
- C. Color change only**
- D. Migration patterns**

Metamorphosis is about a change in form during development, not just getting bigger. In insects, it means the body undergoes a transformation between life stages. There are three patterns commonly discussed: no metamorphosis (the young look like small adults and just grow), gradual metamorphosis (nymphs resemble adults but molt to reach the final form), and complex metamorphosis (young look very different from adults and pass through a pupal stage). So the best description is a change in form that encompasses these three kinds of development. The other options describe growth in size, color changes, or movement patterns, which don't define metamorphosis.

2. Which formulation requires constant agitation to maintain dispersion in tank?

- A. Liquid suspension**
- B. Water soluble concentrate**
- C. Wettable powder**
- D. Granules**

A liquid suspension consists of fine solid particles dispersed in a liquid, and those particles tend to settle out without constant stirring. To keep the solid particles evenly distributed in the tank and ensure a uniform application, you need continuous agitation. Water soluble concentrates dissolve completely in water, so once fully mixed there aren't suspended solids to settle. Wettable powders are solid particles that must be wetted and dispersed; they can settle if agitation stops, but they aren't in a true suspended state like a liquid suspension. Granules are larger solid carriers that dissolve or disperse differently and generally don't require continuous agitation to stay dispersed in the same way.

3. Which combination of actions is used to control deer and elk?

- A. Hunting only**
- B. Fences only**
- C. Landscape manipulation only**
- D. Hunting, fences, and landscape manipulation**

Controlling deer and elk is most effective when you combine strategies that affect population, access, and habitat. Hunting reduces numbers and helps keep populations at levels that cause less damage. Fences physically block animals from entering important areas, protecting young trees, crops, or regenerated stands. Landscape manipulation changes the site so it's less attractive or easier to avoid, such as altering forage availability or reducing cover that deer and elk use for movement and protection. Using all three together creates multiple barriers that work in concert—hunting lowers the pressure, fences provide a physical shield, and habitat changes reduce ongoing attraction—making damage management more reliable. Relying on any single method often isn't enough because wildlife can adapt, fences can fail or wear out, and habitat may still draw animals from other areas.

4. Which formulation type is categorized as special formulations?

- A. Oil solubles and invert emulsions**
- B. Water soluble concentrate**
- C. Emulsifiable concentrate**
- D. Wettable powder**

The idea being tested is that special formulations are those that use non-water carriers or create oil-based emulsions, distinct from standard water-based or dry formulations. Oil-soluble formulations dissolve the active ingredient in an oil or organic solvent, forming true solutions that require careful handling of the solvent and compatibility with equipment because of flammability and exposure risks. Invert emulsions are water-in-oil systems, where water droplets are dispersed in oil, so the continuous phase is oil and the spray behavior, mixing, and residue characteristics differ from water-based products. These chemistries lead to different application requirements and safety considerations, which is why they're grouped as special formulations. Other common types, such as emulsifiable concentrates, wettable powders, or water-soluble concentrates, use water-based or dry carriers and don't fall into this special category.

5. What is a distinctive anatomical feature of pocket gophers?

A. Fur-lined cheek pouches

B. Wings

C. Gills

D. Horns

Pocket gophers are built for life underground, and a standout feature is their fur-lined cheek pouches. These pouches sit inside the mouth and open behind the incisors, allowing the animal to grab plant material while digging and carry it back to its burrow for storage. The fur lining helps keep dirt out and the pouch can expand to hold a surprising amount of food, which is essential for caching underground. Wings, gills, and horns don't describe pocket gophers. They're mammals without wings or gills, and they don't have horns.

6. Hexazinone (Velpar) is typically applied as a foliar treatment in which seasons, and is best for sprouts under what height; it can leach and persist for years?

A. Early spring, late fall, or winter; sprouts less than 18 inches

B. Summer; sprouts under 6 inches

C. Spring only; sprouts over 24 inches

D. Fall only; sprouts over 18 inches

Hexazinone is a systemic foliar herbicide used in forestry, and its effectiveness hinges on both when the target sprouts can absorb it and how the chemical behaves in the environment. When applied as a foliar spray, it is best taken up by small, actively growing sprouts, so applying during times when new growth is accessible and manageable—early spring, late fall, or winter—lets the foliage absorb the chemical efficiently. Sprouts under about 18 inches tall have the highest surface area-to-mass ratio and are most easily translocated by the plant to suppress regrowth, making this size threshold ideal for control with a foliar treatment. Keep in mind that hexazinone is relatively mobile in soil and can leach with water and persist for years, so applications must be planned with caution to protect water resources and non-target vegetation, following label requirements and site constraints.

7. Which herbicide is broadleaf selective and can leach into groundwater readily in poor sandy soils, though it is broken down by microbial degradation, with a persistence of 20-100 days?

A. 2,4-D

B. Bromacil

C. Glyphosate

D. Hexazinone

The main idea here is how a broadleaf-selective herbicide can pose groundwater leaching risk in certain soils while still being broken down by soil microbes, giving a moderate window of persistence. 2,4-D is a classic broadleaf herbicide that targets dicot weeds but largely spares grasses. In poor, sandy soils it tends to be less strongly sorbed to soil particles, so water moving through the profile can transport some of it downward and toward groundwater. At the same time, soil microbes readily degrade 2,4-D, which prevents long-term buildup and keeps its persistence in a moderate range—roughly weeks to a few months, often cited around 20-100 days depending on conditions. This combination of broadleaf selectivity, potential for groundwater movement in sandy soils, and microbial degradation aligns with the described profile for 2,4-D. Other options have different behavior: some are more persistent or more leachable, some are non-selective, or they don't fit the specific broadleaf-selective and groundwater-leaching pattern described here.

8. Which pesticide may be toxic to deer?

A. Mexacarbate

B. Carbaryl

C. Sevin

D. Carbofuran

Pesticides that disrupt nerve function by inhibiting acetylcholinesterase can be toxic to deer if they eat treated plants or drink contaminated water. Mexacarbate is a carbamate insecticide known to pose toxicity to deer through such exposure. When deer encounter residues on sprayed foliage or in water, they can show signs ranging from drooling and tremors to more severe effects, depending on how much they ingest. While other options listed are also nerve-acting carbamates and can be harmful, the material commonly notes mexacarbate as a pesticide that may be toxic to deer in forestry contexts. The practical takeaway is to limit deer exposure by following label directions, avoiding application when deer are present, and establishing appropriate buffer zones and timing.

9. Setback distance for helicopter applications around schools and dwellings?

- A. 100 ft
- B. 300 ft**
- C. 600 ft
- D. 1000 ft

The distance acts as a safety buffer to protect people from pesticide drift during aerial applications. When a helicopter disperses chemicals, rotor wash and wind can carry droplets beyond the target area, so keeping a set distance from occupied structures like schools and homes reduces the chance that spray will deposit on or near people. For this scenario, a 300-foot setback is the standard that balances reducing exposure risk with allowing effective treatment of the target area. Always check the product label and local regulations, but 300 feet is the typical requirement for protecting schools and dwellings during helicopter applications.

10. In forest aerial spraying, how can spray concentration vary with slope when using helicopters?

- A. The uphill side can be more concentrated when spraying uphill, and the downhill side when spraying downhill**
- B. The downhill side is always more concentrated
- C. Concentration is uniform regardless of slope
- D. Spray is not affected by slope

Spray distribution on slopes is affected by how the rotor downwash interacts with the terrain. On a hillside, gravity and the angled surface cause droplets to settle differently depending on the direction you're spraying. If you're spraying uphill, the downward-moving air and the slope steer droplets toward the uphill edge, so that side ends up more concentrated. If you're spraying downhill, the same forces push droplets toward the downhill edge, increasing concentration there. This creates a pattern where the uphill side is more concentrated when spraying uphill, and the downhill side is more concentrated when spraying downhill. This contrasts with ideas of uniform distribution or no slope effect, which don't account for how terrain alters droplet movement and deposition. In practice, this means planning the flight path and swath width with slope direction in mind to achieve even coverage.

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://orforestrypestapplicator.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE