

QAC Category B Landscape Maintenance 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. What does QAC in category B primarily allow individuals to do?**
 - A. Conduct research on pesticides
 - B. Use or supervise use of general or restricted use pesticides
 - C. Manufacture pesticides
 - D. Evaluate pesticide formulations
- 2. What advantage does a wick applicator provide during herbicide application?**
 - A. Higher output pressure
 - B. Minimal drift
 - C. Extended coverage area
 - D. Lower volume of herbicide used
- 3. What material is best for nozzles in terms of resisting abrasion?**
 - A. Tungsten or ceramic
 - B. Plastic
 - C. Aluminum
 - D. Stainless steel
- 4. Which route of pesticide exposure is most common among workers?**
 - A. Inhalation
 - B. Ingestion
 - C. Dermal
 - D. Injection
- 5. What is the first aid procedure for inhalation of pesticides?**
 - A. Provide oxygen and keep the person warm
 - B. Loosen clothing, restore breathing, and seek medical attention
 - C. Encourage coughing to clear the lungs
 - D. Give cooling packs for relief
- 6. Which practice aids in conserving moisture in landscaped areas?**
 - A. Regular watering
 - B. Mulching
 - C. Reducing plant density
 - D. Fertilizing

- 7. How many continuing education hours are required for QAC certification every 2 years?**
- A. 10 hours
 - B. 20 hours
 - C. 30 hours
 - D. 40 hours
- 8. What is a recommended fertilization practice for lawns in the fall?**
- A. Applying high nitrogen fertilizers only
 - B. Using a well-balanced fertilizer
 - C. Only watering before fertilization
 - D. Fertilizing every week
- 9. What does selective pruning involve in pest management?**
- A. A removing healthy parts of plants
 - B. B applying chemical treatments
 - C. C removing diseased parts of plants
 - D. D planting pest-resistant species
- 10. What is one of the main purposes of fertilizing lawns in fall?**
- A. To enhance seasonal color
 - B. To promote root growth before winter
 - C. To prepare for summer heat
 - D. To minimize weed growth

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does QAC in category B primarily allow individuals to do?

- A. Conduct research on pesticides
- B. Use or supervise use of general or restricted use pesticides**
- C. Manufacture pesticides
- D. Evaluate pesticide formulations

The QAC in category B primarily allows individuals to use or supervise the use of general or restricted use pesticides. This designation signifies that the individual has received specific training and certification to handle these substances safely and effectively. Individuals with a QAC certification are not only knowledgeable about pesticide application methods but also understand the regulations and safety practices necessary to protect human health and the environment. This involves knowing how to select appropriate pesticides, read labeling instructions, apply them correctly to achieve desired pest control outcomes, and supervise others who may be applying these chemicals. In this context, other options such as conducting research on pesticides, manufacturing pesticides, or evaluating pesticide formulations do not fall within the primary scope of the QAC category B certification. These activities usually require different qualifications or licenses, which are not covered under this specific certification category.

2. What advantage does a wick applicator provide during herbicide application?

- A. Higher output pressure
- B. Minimal drift**
- C. Extended coverage area
- D. Lower volume of herbicide used

A wick applicator is specifically designed to apply herbicides in a targeted manner, allowing for minimal drift during application. This is a significant advantage because drift can lead to unintended damage to nearby plants and contamination of surrounding areas. The design of the wick applicator ensures that the herbicide is delivered directly to the target plants—typically weeds or unwanted vegetation—while reducing the likelihood of particles being carried away by wind. This precision is especially important in sensitive environments or where there are neighboring crops or desirable plants that need to be protected from herbicide exposure. This precision and control contribute to more effective weed management and help in maintaining ecological balance, resulting in less risk of collateral damage compared to other application methods like sprays, which can create fine droplets susceptible to drift. Therefore, the ability to minimize drift while applying herbicides with a wick applicator represents a valuable benefit in landscape maintenance and agricultural settings.

3. What material is best for nozzles in terms of resisting abrasion?

A. Tungsten or ceramic

B. Plastic

C. Aluminum

D. Stainless steel

Tungsten or ceramic materials are recognized for their exceptional hardness and durability, making them ideal for applications where abrasion resistance is crucial. When nozzles are subjected to wear from various particles in fluids, the use of tungsten or ceramic significantly prolongs their lifespan. Tungsten, in particular, has outstanding resistance to wear, while ceramic is also extremely hard and maintains its integrity under harsh conditions. In contrast, materials like plastic and aluminum lack the necessary durability for high-abrasion environments. Plastic can wear down quickly when exposed to abrasive materials, and while aluminum is lightweight and resistant to corrosion, it is not as hard and can easily become damaged in similar situations. Stainless steel offers better resistance than plastic and aluminum, but it still does not match the superior properties of tungsten and ceramic when it comes to resisting abrasion. Therefore, tungsten or ceramic emerges as the most suitable choice for nozzles needing to withstand abrasive conditions.

4. Which route of pesticide exposure is most common among workers?

A. Inhalation

B. Ingestion

C. Dermal

D. Injection

Dermal exposure is the most common route of pesticide exposure among workers due to the nature of how pesticides are handled in landscape maintenance and agricultural settings. When individuals apply pesticides, they often come into contact with the chemical formulations through their skin, especially on the hands, arms, and other exposed areas. This can happen while mixing, loading, or applying pesticides without proper protective equipment or when handling plants and surfaces that have recently been treated. Additionally, dermal exposure can occur when workers do not fully adhere to safety protocols, such as wearing gloves or long sleeves, or when there are spills or splashes that lead to skin contact. Given that many pesticides are designed to penetrate plant surfaces and target pests, they can also easily be absorbed through human skin. Therefore, measures such as appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and safe handling practices are crucial to minimize this type of exposure. Inhalation, while significant, tends to be more relevant in scenarios involving aerosolized pesticides or dusts, while ingestion is much less common as it typically requires accidental consumption of contaminated materials. Injection is rare and generally not a usual route of exposure for workers using pesticides as it would imply a puncture or needlestick situation, which is not typical in landscape maintenance work.

5. What is the first aid procedure for inhalation of pesticides?

- A. Provide oxygen and keep the person warm
- B. Loosen clothing, restore breathing, and seek medical attention**
- C. Encourage coughing to clear the lungs
- D. Give cooling packs for relief

The appropriate first aid procedure for inhalation of pesticides involves several critical steps to ensure the safety and recovery of the affected individual. When someone breathes in pesticides, it is essential to act quickly and effectively. Loosening clothing can help facilitate easier breathing by reducing any tightness around the chest, which may contribute to discomfort or difficulty in breathing. Restoring normal breathing is crucial, as inhalation of harmful substances can lead to respiratory distress or failure. If the individual is struggling to breathe, this step becomes even more vital. Therefore, ensuring that they are in a position that promotes clear airflow is important. Seeking medical attention is also a key aspect of the procedure, as professional medical help may be required to address any serious reactions or lingering effects of the pesticide exposure. The other options, while they may seem reasonable in other contexts, do not address the urgency and specific needs when someone has inhaled a hazardous substance like pesticides. Providing oxygen and keeping the person warm may not deal directly with the immediate respiratory issues, encouraging coughing could exacerbate irritation in the lungs instead of aiding recovery, and applying cooling packs is irrelevant in cases of inhalation exposure. Therefore, the comprehensive approach outlined in the correct choice is the most appropriate response for someone who has inhaled

6. Which practice aids in conserving moisture in landscaped areas?

- A. Regular watering
- B. Mulching**
- C. Reducing plant density
- D. Fertilizing

Mulching is a highly effective practice for conserving moisture in landscaped areas. When organic or inorganic materials are applied as a layer on the soil surface, they create a barrier that reduces evaporation. This means that less water is lost to the atmosphere, which helps retain soil moisture for longer periods. Additionally, mulch can help regulate soil temperature, promoting a suitable environment for plant roots and reducing stress on plants during hot weather. Furthermore, as organic mulches decompose, they improve soil structure and enhance its water-holding capacity. While regular watering is essential for maintaining plant health, it doesn't necessarily conserve moisture in the same way that mulching does, since it may lead to surface evaporation if not managed properly. Reducing plant density may help in terms of competition for water but doesn't directly address moisture retention. Fertilizing can benefit soil and plant health, but it doesn't play a direct role in conserving moisture. Therefore, mulching stands out as the clear practice specifically tailored to conserve moisture in landscaped areas.

7. How many continuing education hours are required for QAC certification every 2 years?

- A. 10 hours
- B. 20 hours**
- C. 30 hours
- D. 40 hours

For QAC certification, the requirement is to complete 20 continuing education hours every two years. This requirement ensures that certified professionals remain current with the latest practices, regulations, and technologies in landscape maintenance. Staying up to date is critical in this field, as it enhances the knowledge base and skill set necessary to effectively manage and maintain landscapes, as well as to comply with state regulatory requirements. Continuing education hours can come from various sources, including workshops, conferences, and courses relevant to pesticide application, landscape management, and environmental stewardship. By fulfilling this requirement, individuals not only enhance their professional competencies but also contribute to the overall quality and safety of landscape maintenance practices. This renewal process reinforces the importance of ongoing professional development in the landscape industry.

8. What is a recommended fertilization practice for lawns in the fall?

- A. Applying high nitrogen fertilizers only
- B. Using a well-balanced fertilizer**
- C. Only watering before fertilization
- D. Fertilizing every week

Using a well-balanced fertilizer is recommended for lawns in the fall because it provides essential nutrients that support root growth and overall plant health as the grass prepares for the winter months. A well-balanced fertilizer typically contains equal parts of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, which are crucial for various plant functions. In the fall, cool-season grasses benefit from the additional phosphorus, which helps with root development and prepares the plant for the stress of winter. This balanced approach ensures that the lawn not only receives nitrogen for foliage growth but also potassium for disease resistance and phosphorus for root establishment. Other options do not support optimal fall lawn care. Applying high nitrogen fertilizers only can promote excessive leaf growth at the expense of root development, which is not ideal as the grass needs to strengthen its root system in preparation for dormancy. Only watering before fertilization neglects the need for nutrient balance and becomes less effective without good nutrient application. Fertilizing every week can lead to nutrient buildup, waste, and potential harm to the grass, as it does not allow the lawn to utilize the nutrients properly. A well-balanced approach in the fall encourages robust grass health heading into winter.

9. What does selective pruning involve in pest management?

- A. A removing healthy parts of plants
- B. B applying chemical treatments
- C. C removing diseased parts of plants**
- D. D planting pest-resistant species

Selective pruning in pest management primarily focuses on removing diseased or damaged parts of plants. This practice helps improve the overall health of the plant and can prevent the spread of pests and diseases to healthy areas. By carefully removing affected branches, leaves, or stems, gardeners can enhance air circulation, light exposure, and promote better growth, which, in turn, can lead to a stronger plant that is more resilient to pest pressures. This method is essential for maintaining plant health, as it allows for the targeted elimination of diseased tissues without harming healthy portions of the plant. Consequently, selective pruning plays a vital role in integrated pest management strategies, as it supports the physical removal of potential pest habitats and reduces the overall pest population in the garden or landscape.

10. What is one of the main purposes of fertilizing lawns in fall?

- A. To enhance seasonal color
- B. To promote root growth before winter**
- C. To prepare for summer heat
- D. To minimize weed growth

Fertilizing lawns in the fall primarily aims to promote root growth before winter. During this season, grass plants focus on developing their root systems in preparation for the cold months ahead. Applying fertilizers that are higher in potassium helps to strengthen the roots, making them more resilient against stressors such as frost and drought. This late-season fertilization supports overall lawn health by ensuring that the roots have the necessary nutrients to continue growing slower during the colder months. This sets the stage for a quicker, healthier green-up in the spring when the grass resumes active growth. Adopting this practice can often lead to a more robust lawn that can fight off diseases, pests, and other environmental challenges. Other options, while relevant to lawn care in their own way, do not specifically address the critical role of root development during the fall, which is essential for winter preparedness and subsequent spring recovery.

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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://qacatblandscapemaint.examzify.com>

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

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