

TENNESSEE ORNAMENTAL AND TURF PEST CONTROL PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 should be done with gloves after handling pesticides?**
 - A. Wash and reuse immediately
 - B. Remove and dispose of them
 - C. Keep them on until the end of the day
 - D. Store them in a safe place for next use
- 2. Who is responsible for administering the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act?**
 - A. Department of Agriculture
 - B. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - C. Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
 - D. The USDA Forest Service
- 3. Which method can help improve the effectiveness of pesticide application?**
 - A. Applying during high winds
 - B. Using the correct nozzle type
 - C. Applying in the middle of the day
 - D. Avoiding any protective gear
- 4. What is one of the primary effects of a pesticide that has high volatility?**
 - A. Absorption by plants
 - B. Persistent leaf color change
 - C. Generation of harmful vapors or gases
 - D. Increased soil pH
- 5. If a label calls for 8 pints of concentrate to be mixed with 400 gallons of water, how many gallons of water would be mixed with 6 pints of concentrate?**
 - A. 300 gallons
 - B. 250 gallons
 - C. 350 gallons
 - D. 200 gallons

- 6. How long apart should split applications of Devrinol 50-DF Ornamental be made?**
- A. 2 to 4 weeks
 - B. 8 to 10 weeks
 - C. 4 to 6 weeks
 - D. 10 to 12 weeks
- 7. When is the optimal time to apply fungicides for controlling Fusarium patch?**
- A. After heavy snow
 - B. When first observed or before heavy snow
 - C. In early spring
 - D. In late summer
- 8. Name a cultural practice that can help prevent disease in ornamental plants.**
- A. Using synthetic fertilizers
 - B. Maintaining proper plant spacing to improve air circulation
 - C. Overwatering frequently
 - D. Applying pesticides regularly
- 9. What is one direct effect of using row covers on pest management?**
- A. Increased moisture retention
 - B. Improved air circulation
 - C. Physical barriers to insect pests
 - D. Enhanced nutrient availability
- 10. Which insect is known for causing significant damage to turfgrass by feeding on its roots?**
- A. Leafhoppers
 - B. Grub worms
 - C. Ants
 - D. Spider mites

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should be done with gloves after handling pesticides?

- A. Wash and reuse immediately
- B. Remove and dispose of them**
- C. Keep them on until the end of the day
- D. Store them in a safe place for next use

After handling pesticides, it is crucial to prioritize safety by removing and disposing of gloves appropriately. Pesticides can be harmful, and even small residues can pose health risks. Disposing of gloves ensures that any contaminants do not come into contact with your skin or contaminating surfaces later on. While washing gloves for immediate reuse might seem practical, it may not effectively remove all pesticide residues, thus retaining the risk of exposure. Similarly, keeping gloves on until the end of the day exposes the handler to extended risks, particularly if they interact with clothing or other surfaces. Storing gloves for later use without proper cleaning can lead to contamination during storage and later use. Hence, the safest and best practice is to remove and dispose of the gloves to mitigate any potential exposure to hazardous chemicals.

2. Who is responsible for administering the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act?

- A. Department of Agriculture
- B. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**
- C. Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
- D. The USDA Forest Service

The correct response is the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) because this agency is tasked with regulating the registration, distribution, sale, and use of pesticides under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). This law was enacted to ensure that any pesticide used in the United States is safe for human health and the environment. The EPA evaluates products before they can be sold and imposes guidelines for how these substances can be used. This includes assessing environmental effects, toxicity levels, and any potential risks to human health. In contrast, the Department of Agriculture primarily oversees agricultural policies, while the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) focuses on public health issues, such as disease prevention and control, rather than direct pesticide regulation. The USDA Forest Service manages the nation's forests and grasslands, but does not have the authority to administer FIFRA. The EPA remains the primary regulatory body overseeing pesticide safety, making it the correct answer to the question.

3. Which method can help improve the effectiveness of pesticide application?

- A. Applying during high winds
- B. Using the correct nozzle type**
- C. Applying in the middle of the day
- D. Avoiding any protective gear

Using the correct nozzle type is a crucial factor in enhancing the effectiveness of pesticide application. Nozzles play a significant role in controlling the size and distribution of the pesticide particles as they are sprayed. Different nozzle types can create different spray patterns and droplet sizes, which can significantly influence coverage and penetration on the target pests or foliage. For instance, a nozzle designed for fine misting will produce smaller droplets that can adhere better to the surface of leaves, whereas a nozzle that produces larger droplets may lead to more runoff and less effective coverage. Selecting the right nozzle also helps minimize drift, ensuring that the pesticide remains focused on the intended area rather than being carried away by the wind. Furthermore, using the correct nozzle can improve the efficacy of the pesticide on pests, as adequate coverage is vital for maximizing contact and absorption. Therefore, understanding the appropriate nozzle type for the pesticide being used and the target area is essential for successful pest management.

4. What is one of the primary effects of a pesticide that has high volatility?

- A. Absorption by plants
- B. Persistent leaf color change
- C. Generation of harmful vapors or gases**
- D. Increased soil pH

A pesticide that has high volatility is capable of easily evaporating into the air under normal environmental conditions. This characteristic can lead to the generation of harmful vapors or gases. When volatile pesticides are applied, they can quickly transition from a liquid state to a gaseous state, increasing the risk of off-target drift, which can harm non-target plants, beneficial organisms, and even human health. The production of vapors poses significant concerns regarding air quality and safety, particularly if these substances are inhaled or come into contact with sensitive environments. Therefore, proper management and application techniques are essential when working with highly volatile pesticides to minimize these risks and protect both people and the surrounding ecosystem. In contrast, the other options do not directly relate to the primary concerns associated with high volatility. While absorption by plants and changes in leaf color can occur with certain pesticides, they are more reflective of the pesticide's formulation and mode of action rather than its volatility. Increased soil pH is typically related to soil chemistry and may arise from other factors, but it is not a direct effect of a pesticide's volatility.

5. If a label calls for 8 pints of concentrate to be mixed with 400 gallons of water, how many gallons of water would be mixed with 6 pints of concentrate?

- A. 300 gallons**
- B. 250 gallons
- C. 350 gallons
- D. 200 gallons

To determine how many gallons of water would be mixed with 6 pints of concentrate, we can use a proportional relationship based on the information given in the label. The label specifies that 8 pints of concentrate should be mixed with 400 gallons of water. First, we can calculate the ratio of concentrate to water. For every 1 pint of concentrate, there are: $400 \text{ gallons of water} / 8 \text{ pints of concentrate} = 50 \text{ gallons of water per pint of concentrate}$. Now, to find out how much water is needed for 6 pints of concentrate, we multiply: $6 \text{ pints of concentrate} \times 50 \text{ gallons of water per pint} = 300 \text{ gallons of water}$. That means when 6 pints of concentrate are used, 300 gallons of water should be mixed with it, aligning with the given proportion from the label. Thus, this confirms that the correct answer is 300 gallons. This proportional relationship is vital for making sure that the mixture is effective and safe for use.

6. How long apart should split applications of Devrinol 50-DF Ornamental be made?

- A. 2 to 4 weeks
- B. 8 to 10 weeks**
- C. 4 to 6 weeks
- D. 10 to 12 weeks

The recommended interval for split applications of Devrinol 50-DF Ornamental is typically 8 to 10 weeks. This timing is optimal for achieving effective weed control while ensuring that the herbicide remains active in the soil to prevent germination of new weeds. Applying the product at this interval allows for the necessary breakdown of the active ingredients over time, enabling the soil to retain its ability to suppress weeds effectively without the risk of excessive build-up, which could lead to diminished effectiveness or harm to desirable plants. Additionally, by spacing the applications this way, you enhance the product's overall performance and mitigate potential resistance issues in weed populations, providing better long-term management of turf and ornamental landscapes.

7. When is the optimal time to apply fungicides for controlling Fusarium patch?

- A. After heavy snow
- B. When first observed or before heavy snow**
- C. In early spring
- D. In late summer

Applying fungicides for controlling Fusarium patch at the time it is first observed or before heavy snow is considered optimal because it allows for proactive management of the disease. Fusarium patch, also known as Microdochium nivale, typically becomes active during cool, wet conditions, particularly in late fall and early spring. By treating the area as soon as the disease is detected or prior to the onset of heavy snow cover, you can help mitigate the spread of the fungus and protect the turf from significant damage. Applying fungicides too late, such as in early spring or after heavy snow, may not be effective since the damage may already be done, and the conditions for the disease may have already worsened. Similarly, applying in late summer is generally not effective because it targets a different season and wouldn't address the problem during its active growth phase. Thus, timely intervention by applying fungicide as soon as symptoms are observed or just before snow cover can greatly enhance the effectiveness of the treatment against Fusarium patch.

8. Name a cultural practice that can help prevent disease in ornamental plants.

A. Using synthetic fertilizers

B. Maintaining proper plant spacing to improve air circulation

C. Overwatering frequently

D. Applying pesticides regularly

Maintaining proper plant spacing to improve air circulation is a vital cultural practice for preventing disease in ornamental plants. When plants are spaced adequately, air circulation around them is enhanced, which helps to reduce humidity levels. High humidity can create an environment conducive to the development and spread of fungal and bacterial diseases. Improved airflow allows foliage to dry more quickly after rain or watering, further minimizing the risk of diseases like powdery mildew and leaf spots, which thrive in moist conditions. In contrast, using synthetic fertilizers can sometimes lead to excess nitrogen, resulting in lush, dense foliage that is more susceptible to diseases. Overwatering frequently contributes to waterlogged soil conditions, which can promote root rot and other fungal diseases. Regularly applying pesticides, while sometimes necessary, does not address the underlying environmental conditions that foster disease, and can also lead to pesticide resistance if not managed carefully. Therefore, proper plant spacing serves as a proactive and environmentally friendly approach to reduce disease incidence in ornamental plants.

9. What is one direct effect of using row covers on pest management?

A. Increased moisture retention

B. Improved air circulation

C. Physical barriers to insect pests

D. Enhanced nutrient availability

Using row covers in pest management serves as a physical barrier to insect pests. This method is highly effective in protecting crops from a variety of insects that can cause damage. The covers prevent pests, such as aphids, beetles, and caterpillars, from reaching the plants, which can significantly reduce the need for chemical insecticides. By creating a physical obstruction, row covers help maintain plant health and yield, making them a valuable tool in integrated pest management strategies. In addition to their pest-repellent properties, row covers can influence other factors related to plant growth and health. However, options that mention increased moisture retention, improved air circulation, or enhanced nutrient availability focus on other aspects that are not the primary function of row covers concerning pest management. These functions might occur as side effects but do not directly relate to the primary benefit of using row covers to manage and mitigate pest pressure on crops.

10. Which insect is known for causing significant damage to turfgrass by feeding on its roots?

- A. Leafhoppers
- B. Grub worms**
- C. Ants
- D. Spider mites

The choice of grub worms as the insect responsible for causing significant damage to turfgrass by feeding on its roots is accurate. Grub worms, which are the larvae of various beetles such as Japanese beetles, feed on the roots of grass, leading to wilting, thinning, and overall decline of the turfgrass. Their feeding in the root zone disrupts the plant's ability to absorb water and nutrients, which can result in dead patches in lawns and negatively affect the overall health and appearance of the turf. Understanding the life cycle of grub worms is also crucial for effective pest management. These larvae are typically more problematic in late summer to early fall when they are actively feeding, making it essential for turfgrass managers to monitor for signs of damage during this period. Proper identification and timing for control measures can significantly mitigate the impact grubs have on turfgrass health.

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://tnornamentalturfpestcontrol.examzify.com>

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

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