

Texas FFA Nursery Landscape Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. Underground stems with scale-like fleshy leaves (like leek and onion) are called?**
 - A. Roots**
 - B. Stolons**
 - C. Tubers**
 - D. Bulbs**

- 2. What is the importance of understanding plant taxonomy in landscaping?**
 - A. It helps with aesthetic choices in design**
 - B. It aids in plant identification and care**
 - C. It ensures compliance with local regulations**
 - D. It simplifies landscape maintenance tasks**

- 3. Leaves that show interveinal chlorosis probably suffer from which issue?**
 - A. Water Stress**
 - B. Chlorine damage**
 - C. Iron deficiency**
 - D. Nitrogen excess**

- 4. A color scheme in a garden that produces a carnival-like effect is referred to as being:**
 - A. Complementary**
 - B. Analogous**
 - C. Polychromatic**
 - D. Monochromatic**

- 5. Where should horticultural chemicals be stored for safety?**
 - A. The garage refrigerator**
 - B. A cool room such as the basement of a house**
 - C. A refrigerated storage cabinet**
 - D. A free-standing, locked building**

6. Which plant is classified as a vine?

- A. Ficus benjamina**
- B. Lonicera japonica**
- C. Ilex cornuta**
- D. Pinus thunbergiana**

7. When planting ground covers in compressed peat containers, what should you do?

- A. Remove the plant completely from the container**
- B. Leave the container as is**
- C. Make several cuts down the sides of the container before planting**
- D. Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the container exposed above the soil line**

8. What can happen if you plow or till a bed when it is excessively wet?

- A. Damage the structure of the soil**
- B. Stratify the soil**
- C. Kill beneficial organisms in the soil**
- D. Change the soil texture**

9. How are trees fertilized with granular fertilizer?

- A. Within the drip line**
- B. A thirty foot radius of the trunk**
- C. A four foot radius of the trunk**
- D. The drip line and at least ten feet beyond the drip line**

10. What does the presence of blue spots on a rotary mower blade after sharpening indicate?

- A. The blade was overheated during sharpening**
- B. There are dull spots remaining on the blade**
- C. The metal was distorted while sharpening**
- D. The blade was made of inferior metal**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Underground stems with scale-like fleshy leaves (like leek and onion) are called?

- A. Roots**
- B. Stolons**
- C. Tubers**
- D. Bulbs**

The correct choice is bulbs because they are specific underground structures that consist of a short stem surrounded by layers of scale-like fleshy leaves, which serve as storage for nutrients. This unique anatomy is what distinguishes bulbs from other plant structures. The fleshy leaves are designed to store energy and moisture, which helps the plant survive adverse conditions, like winter. Common examples of plants that have bulbs include onions and garlic, which are cultivated for both their culinary uses and their ability to thrive in various environments. Other choices, while related to plant structures, do not match this specific definition. Roots anchor the plant in the soil and absorb water and nutrients, but they do not possess the layered structure typical of bulbs. Stolons are horizontal stems that grow along the surface of the ground and can produce new plants, but again, they lack the fleshy storage leaves characteristic of bulbs. Tubers are swollen portions of underground stems or roots that store nutrients, but they are not organized in the layered structure that defines bulbs. Thus, bulbs are uniquely characterized by their bulbous shape and storage capacity in fleshy leaves, making this the correct answer.

2. What is the importance of understanding plant taxonomy in landscaping?

- A. It helps with aesthetic choices in design**
- B. It aids in plant identification and care**
- C. It ensures compliance with local regulations**
- D. It simplifies landscape maintenance tasks**

Understanding plant taxonomy is crucial in landscaping primarily because it aids in plant identification and care. Taxonomy provides a structured framework for categorizing plants based on their shared characteristics and relationships. This classification helps landscapers easily identify plants, understand their needs, and provide appropriate care. When you know a plant's taxonomy, you gain insights into its growth habits, environmental preferences, potential pests and diseases, and maintenance requirements. For example, knowing that a plant is a member of a specific family can indicate similar watering and sunlight needs as related species within that family. This understanding enhances the ability to select the right plants for particular environments and ensures they can thrive in a landscape setting. While considerations like aesthetics, compliance with regulations, and maintenance are important aspects, the foundation of successful landscaping lies in the knowledge of plants and their taxonomy - which directly influences identification and care practices.

3. Leaves that show interveinal chlorosis probably suffer from which issue?

- A. Water Stress**
- B. Chlorine damage**
- C. Iron deficiency**
- D. Nitrogen excess**

Interveinal chlorosis, characterized by the yellowing of leaf tissue between the leaf veins while the veins themselves remain green, is a common symptom associated with iron deficiency in plants. Iron is an essential micronutrient that plays a crucial role in chlorophyll synthesis and overall plant health. When there is insufficient iron available in the soil or when the plant is unable to uptake iron due to soil pH being too high (alkaline conditions), this deficiency manifests as interveinal chlorosis. In contrast, water stress typically causes leaves to wilt or turn brown rather than showing the specific pattern of chlorosis. Chlorine damage may lead to leaf burn or necrosis, and nitrogen excess usually results in overall leaf darkening and lush growth rather than interveinal chlorosis. Understanding these symptoms allows for proper diagnosis and treatment of the underlying nutrient issues in plants.

4. A color scheme in a garden that produces a carnival-like effect is referred to as being:

- A. Complementary**
- B. Analogous**
- C. Polychromatic**
- D. Monochromatic**

A color scheme that produces a carnival-like effect is referred to as polychromatic. This term describes the use of multiple colors that are vibrant and diverse, much like a carnival with its array of bright and contrasting colors. In gardening and landscape design, a polychromatic color scheme creates a lively and energetic atmosphere, appealing to sensory experience and providing visual excitement. In contrast, a complementary color scheme involves using colors opposite each other on the color wheel, creating contrast but typically with a more balanced and less chaotic look. An analogous scheme consists of colors that are next to each other on the color wheel, providing harmony but generally resulting in a more subdued effect. A monochromatic color scheme is built around variations of a single color, which may evoke elegance but lacks the vibrant diversity characteristic of a polychromatic scheme. Thus, polychromatic is the term that best captures the bright, festive essence typically found in a carnival setting.

5. Where should horticultural chemicals be stored for safety?

- A. The garage refrigerator
- B. A cool room such as the basement of a house
- C. A refrigerated storage cabinet
- D. A free-standing, locked building**

Storing horticultural chemicals in a free-standing, locked building is the best option for ensuring safety. This environment provides separation from living areas, reducing the chance of accidental exposure to harmful substances. A locked building ensures that these chemicals are inaccessible to children and pets, which is crucial for preventing poisoning or accidental spills. This type of storage area also allows for better control of environmental conditions, as temperature and humidity can be monitored effectively to maintain the integrity of the chemicals. Proper storage practices also often require that chemicals be secured from potential theft or misuse. Therefore, having them in a free-standing, locked building addresses both security and environmental concerns, making it the most appropriate choice. Other options, while appearing convenient, could lead to increased risks. For instance, the garage refrigerator and a cool room like a basement may not provide adequate security or separation from living spaces. A refrigerated storage cabinet might be suitable for specific chemicals that require low temperatures, but it usually lacks the necessary locking mechanism to prevent unauthorized access.

6. Which plant is classified as a vine?

- A. *Ficus benjamina*
- B. *Lonicera japonica***
- C. *Ilex cornuta*
- D. *Pinus thunbergiana*

Lonicera japonica, commonly known as Japanese honeysuckle, is classified as a vine because it exhibits the growth habit characteristic of climbing or sprawling plants. Vines are typically defined by their ability to latch onto structures or other plants for support as they grow. *Lonicera japonica* features flexible, trailing stems that can twist and climb, often covering large areas quickly. This ability to grow rapidly and attach itself to different surfaces makes it a quintessential example of a vine. In contrast, the other plants in the question are not considered vines. *Ficus benjamina*, known as the weeping fig, is a tree or shrub that typically grows upright. *Ilex cornuta*, or Chinese holly, is a shrub that maintains a more compact, bushy form. *Pinus thunbergiana*, known as Japanese black pine, is a coniferous tree that grows vertically and does not have the climbing nature associated with vines. Each of these plants is better categorized as a tree or shrub, highlighting the distinctive growth form that defines *Lonicera japonica* as a vine.

7. When planting ground covers in compressed peat containers, what should you do?

- A. Remove the plant completely from the container**
- B. Leave the container as is**
- C. Make several cuts down the sides of the container before planting**
- D. Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the container exposed above the soil line**

When planting ground covers in compressed peat containers, making several cuts down the sides of the container before planting is essential for several reasons. Peat containers can restrict root growth due to their structure, which may not break down quickly in the soil. By making cuts, you create openings that allow the plant's roots to emerge more easily into the surrounding soil, promoting healthier growth and establishment. This practice helps to ensure that the plant will not become root-bound, which can occur if the roots are forced to grow within the confines of the container for too long. This approach also enhances water absorption and nutrient uptake, as roots can access the surrounding soil more effectively. In essence, cutting the sides of the peat container facilitates a smoother transition from the container to the soil environment, ultimately supporting better plant health and development.

8. What can happen if you plow or till a bed when it is excessively wet?

- A. Damage the structure of the soil**
- B. Stratify the soil**
- C. Kill beneficial organisms in the soil**
- D. Change the soil texture**

When a bed is excessively wet, plowing or tilling can lead to significant damage to the structure of the soil. Wet soil can become compacted when disturbed, which reduces the pore spaces that are essential for air and water movement. This compaction can hinder root growth and impact the soil's ability to retain and drain moisture properly. It can also lead to the destruction of soil aggregation, which is crucial for maintaining a healthy balance of nutrients and microorganisms in the soil. While other options mention effects such as killing beneficial organisms or changing soil texture, the foremost issue with working wet soil relates to its structural integrity. Damage to soil structure can have lasting effects on soil health, affecting both plant growth and the ecosystem surrounding the soil.

9. How are trees fertilized with granular fertilizer?

- A. Within the drip line**
- B. A thirty foot radius of the trunk**
- C. A four foot radius of the trunk**
- D. The drip line and at least ten feet beyond the drip line**

Fertilizing trees with granular fertilizer within the drip line is considered the best practice, as this area corresponds to the tree's root zone where the feeder roots are most concentrated. The drip line is the outer edge of the tree's canopy where rainwater drips off the leaves, and it typically extends to where the tree's roots spread out. Applying fertilizer within this zone ensures that the nutrients are readily accessible to the roots, promoting better absorption and more effective growth. Moreover, while it is true that some practices may recommend spreading fertilizer beyond the drip line or a different radius around the trunk, these methods may not directly target the areas where the tree can most effectively utilize the nutrients. Therefore, focusing on the drip line helps increase the likelihood of fertilization being successful and beneficial for the tree's health.

10. What does the presence of blue spots on a rotary mower blade after sharpening indicate?

- A. The blade was overheated during sharpening**
- B. There are dull spots remaining on the blade**
- C. The metal was distorted while sharpening**
- D. The blade was made of inferior metal**

The presence of blue spots on a rotary mower blade after sharpening indicates that the blade was overheated during the sharpening process. When metal is subjected to excessive heat, such as from grinding or sharpening, it can undergo a change in color, often showing shades of blue or straw. This overheating can significantly affect the blade's hardness and temper, potentially leading to a reduction in its effectiveness and lifespan. It's crucial to maintain appropriate sharpening techniques to avoid such overheating, which can also lead to warping of the blade or deterioration of its cutting edge. Recognizing the signs of overheating, such as blue spots, helps in understanding the importance of temperature control during sharpening.

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://texasffa-nurserylandscape.examzify.com>

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

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