

TruGreen Ornamental & Turf Pest Control Practice Test (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. What protective clothing must applicators wear when using Devrinol 50-DF ornamental?**
 - A. Short-sleeved shirt and shorts**
 - B. Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and waterproof gloves**
 - C. Tank top and sandals**
 - D. Heavy-duty coverall with goggles**
- 2. Is it necessary to keep the name of the pesticide used in record-keeping as per TDA requirements?**
 - A. No, only the quantity used is needed**
 - B. No, names are not required**
 - C. Yes, it is required**
 - D. Yes, but only for restricted use products**
- 3. A grass herbicide did not control a plant with yellow-green triangular stems. What is the likely reason?**
 - A. The plant is resistant to the herbicide**
 - B. The application rate was too low**
 - C. The weed is yellow nutsedge, which is not a grass**
 - D. The herbicide was applied too late**
- 4. Where should a pesticide applicator keep the National Poison Control Center toll-free number?**
 - A. In the service truck**
 - B. Where pesticides are stored**
 - C. Where pesticides are mixed**
 - D. All of the above**
- 5. At what minimum age is one eligible to take a licensing exam for pest control?**
 - A. 16**
 - B. 17**
 - C. 18**
 - D. 19**

6. Which pest management strategy is most effective for sustainable turf health?

- A. Chemical control only**
- B. Neglecting cultural practices**
- C. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)**
- D. Regular use of chemical fertilizers**

7. Which plant part is most commonly affected by black knot?

- A. Roots**
- B. Leaves**
- C. Stems**
- D. Flowers**

8. Can Devrinol 50-DF be applied to frozen ground?

- A. Yes, it's safe**
- B. No, it should not be applied**
- C. Only if it is thawing**
- D. Yes, if it's in a specific concentration**

9. Which statement is not true about plant diseases caused by bacteria?

- A. Most are controllable with fungicides**
- B. Many require strict sanitation practices**
- C. Most are controlled with bactericides**
- D. Many require resistant plant varieties**

10. Which materials provide the best protection if gloves are required for a pesticide in chemical resistance category 'D'?

- A. Latex**
- B. Nitrile**
- C. Barrier laminate or butyl rubber**
- D. Polyethylene**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What protective clothing must applicators wear when using Devrinol 50-DF ornamental?

- A. Short-sleeved shirt and shorts**
- B. Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and waterproof gloves**
- C. Tank top and sandals**
- D. Heavy-duty coverall with goggles**

When using Devrinol 50-DF ornamental, it is essential for applicators to wear protective clothing that includes a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and waterproof gloves. This combination is vital for ensuring safety and minimizing exposure to the pesticide. Long sleeves and long pants provide a physical barrier against potential skin contact with the chemical, while waterproof gloves further protect the hands from absorption and irritation. Selecting appropriate clothing is not only crucial for personal safety but also adheres to the recommended guidelines for handling and applying pesticides, which prioritize reducing the risk of chemical exposure. Using inadequate or inappropriate clothing, such as shorts or open-toed sandals, would increase the likelihood of direct contact with the product, leading to health risks and potential safety violations.

2. Is it necessary to keep the name of the pesticide used in record-keeping as per TDA requirements?

- A. No, only the quantity used is needed**
- B. No, names are not required**
- C. Yes, it is required**
- D. Yes, but only for restricted use products**

Keeping a record of the pesticide used is crucial for compliance with TDA requirements. This practice ensures accountability and traceability in pesticide application, allowing for the monitoring of chemicals in use and their effects on both the environment and human health. Maintaining accurate records, including the name of the pesticide, helps in tracking applications, evaluating their effectiveness, and ensuring compliance with regulatory standards. It also aids in addressing any potential incidents related to pesticide usage, making it an essential aspect of responsible pest management.

3. A grass herbicide did not control a plant with yellow-green triangular stems. What is the likely reason?

- A. The plant is resistant to the herbicide**
- B. The application rate was too low**
- C. The weed is yellow nutsedge, which is not a grass**
- D. The herbicide was applied too late**

The presence of yellow-green triangular stems indicates that the plant in question is yellow nutsedge, which is a sedge and not a true grass. Grass herbicides are specifically designed to target and control grasses; therefore, they are ineffective against sedges and broadleaf plants. This classification is crucial because sedges, like yellow nutsedge, have different biological characteristics and growth habits compared to grasses, which require different types of herbicides for effective control. In this scenario, the herbicide in use is not formulated to impact sedge species, resulting in a lack of control over yellow nutsedge. Recognizing the biological differences between grasses and sedges is essential for selecting the appropriate herbicide for effective management.

4. Where should a pesticide applicator keep the National Poison Control Center toll-free number?

- A. In the service truck**
- B. Where pesticides are stored**
- C. Where pesticides are mixed**
- D. All of the above**

The correct choice emphasizes the importance of having immediate access to the National Poison Control Center toll-free number in multiple key locations related to pesticide application. Keeping the number in the service truck ensures that it is available in the field for quick reference in case of an emergency. Storing the number where pesticides are kept is critical for addressing any potential exposure or accidents that could occur during storage. Similarly, posting the number where pesticides are mixed is vital, as this area poses a high risk for spills or contact with chemicals. Having this information readily available in all these locations enhances safety measures and ensures a rapid response in the event of chemical exposure or emergency situations. This comprehensive approach underscores the necessity of preparedness and reinforces the safety protocols in pesticide handling and application.

5. At what minimum age is one eligible to take a licensing exam for pest control?

- A. 16**
- B. 17**
- C. 18**
- D. 19**

The minimum age of 18 to take a licensing exam for pest control is established as a standard to ensure that candidates possess the necessary maturity and responsibility required in this field. The responsibilities involved in pest control, such as handling potentially hazardous materials and making decisions that affect public health and safety, necessitate a certain level of adult judgment and understanding of regulations. Candidates must also typically have a basic understanding of the relevant laws and safety procedures, which can be better comprehended with the experiences and education that often come with being at least 18 years old. While younger individuals may understand some aspects of pest control, the maturity and decision-making skills developed through life experiences become vital in this profession.

6. Which pest management strategy is most effective for sustainable turf health?

- A. Chemical control only**
- B. Neglecting cultural practices**
- C. Integrated Pest Management (IPM)**
- D. Regular use of chemical fertilizers**

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is recognized as the most effective strategy for sustainable turf health because it encompasses a holistic approach to managing pests while minimizing the environmental impact. IPM combines various methods, including biological, cultural, physical, and chemical controls, to address pest issues effectively. This approach not only seeks to reduce pest populations to acceptable levels but also emphasizes the importance of understanding the ecosystem and the interactions between pests, plants, and their environment. By integrating preventive practices such as soil health management, proper irrigation, and the selection of pest-resistant grasses, IPM promotes a healthier turf and mitigates the conditions that may lead to pest outbreaks. This sustainability aspect is crucial as it leads to long-term solutions rather than temporary fixes, contributing to a healthier lawn and surrounding ecosystem. In contrast, relying solely on chemical control or neglecting cultural practices can lead to adverse effects such as pest resistance, environmental pollution, and diminished soil health. Regular use of chemical fertilizers may foster short-term growth but does not address the broader issues related to pest management or ecosystem balance. Therefore, IPM stands out as the most sustainable and effective strategy for maintaining turf health over time.

7. Which plant part is most commonly affected by black knot?

- A. Roots**
- B. Leaves**
- C. Stems**
- D. Flowers**

Black knot, a fungal disease caused by the pathogen *Apiosporina morbosa*, primarily targets the stems of certain plants, particularly those in the *Prunus* genus, which includes cherries and plums. The disease manifests as dark, swollen galls or 'knots' that form on the stems and branches. These galls disrupt the flow of nutrients and water, which can weaken the plant and hinder its growth. Focusing on the stems is crucial because that's where the infection primarily occurs, leading to significant structural damage and decline in the health of the affected plants. Although other plant parts like roots, leaves, and flowers can be affected by various diseases and pests, black knot specifically emphasizes the stems, making the identification and management of this disease particularly important for maintaining the health of susceptible ornamental and fruiting trees.

8. Can Devrinol 50-DF be applied to frozen ground?

- A. Yes, it's safe
- B. No, it should not be applied**
- C. Only if it is thawing
- D. Yes, if it's in a specific concentration

Devrinol 50-DF, a pre-emergent herbicide, should not be applied to frozen ground because doing so can hinder its effectiveness and environmental safety. When the ground is frozen, the herbicide may not be adequately absorbed into the soil, preventing it from forming the necessary barrier to suppress weed seed germination. Additionally, applying chemicals during freezing conditions can increase the risk of runoff when thaws occur, leading to potential harm to nearby water sources and ecosystems. Therefore, for optimal performance and safety, it is essential to apply Devrinol on thawed, actively growing soil.

9. Which statement is not true about plant diseases caused by bacteria?

- A. Most are controllable with fungicides
- B. Many require strict sanitation practices
- C. Most are controlled with bactericides**
- D. Many require resistant plant varieties

The statement that is not true about plant diseases caused by bacteria is that most are controlled with bactericides. While bactericides can be useful in managing some bacterial diseases, they are not as widely applicable or effective as fungicides are for fungal diseases. The effectiveness of bactericides varies significantly depending on the specific bacterium causing the disease, and in many situations, they may not offer a reliable solution due to resistance or difficulty in achieving sufficient penetration into the plant tissue. In contrast, the need for strict sanitation practices in managing bacterial diseases is well established, as bacteria can spread easily through contaminated tools, water, and surfaces. Additionally, the development of resistant plant varieties is a common strategy employed in plant disease management to enhance resilience against specific bacterial pathogens. Thus, while there are management strategies like sanitation and the use of resistant varieties, the reliance on bactericides is generally more limited compared to fungicides for fungal pathogens.

10. Which materials provide the best protection if gloves are required for a pesticide in chemical resistance category 'D'?

- A. Latex**
- B. Nitrile**
- C. Barrier laminate or butyl rubber**
- D. Polyethylene**

The correct answer is based on the specific characteristics of materials used for chemical resistance in handling pesticides. In chemical resistance category 'D', the materials are classified based on their ability to provide protection against various pesticides, particularly those that may be more hazardous or have a higher risk of penetration. Barrier laminate or butyl rubber is known for its superior resistance to a wide range of chemicals, including solvents and pesticides. These materials are designed to prevent the penetration of harmful substances, which makes them ideal for situations where there is potential exposure to chemicals that can be harmful to skin or health. In contrast, materials like latex, nitrile, and polyethylene have different levels of resistance. While nitrile, for example, offers good resistance to many chemicals, it may not provide the same level of protection against the specific pesticides classified in category 'D' as barrier laminate or butyl rubber does. Similarly, polyethylene provides limited chemical resistance and is typically used for general-purpose applications rather than for handling hazardous chemicals. Thus, the selection of barrier laminate or butyl rubber for chemical resistance category 'D' ensures the highest level of safety when handling potentially harmful pesticides.

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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://trugreenturfpestcont.examzify.com>

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

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