

TRUGREEN ORNAMENTAL & TURF PEST CONTROL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 characteristic describes adult beetles?**
 - A. Soft-bodied with long antennae
 - B. Having chewing mouthparts and hard, leathery wings
 - C. Small and transparent wings
 - D. Free-moving with long legs
- 2. An emulsifiable concentrate herbicide contains 20% a.i. How much of the product would be needed to create 5 gallons of spray mixture at 0.5 a.i. per gallon?**
 - A. 10 oz
 - B. 12.5 oz
 - C. 15 oz
 - D. 20 oz
- 3. What is the preferred application time for Devrinol 50-DF ornamental for certain plantings if irrigation is not available?**
 - A. Only in the summer months
 - B. From spring through fall
 - C. Fall through spring
 - D. During the winter months only
- 4. True or False: Tennessee Commercial Pesticide Applicators are required to keep records of both restricted use and general use pesticides.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Not Applicable
 - D. Only for restricted use
- 5. When should fungicides be applied to prevent stem rot?**
 - A. In late fall
 - B. In early spring
 - C. During summer
 - D. At any time

- 6. Which nonchemical method can reduce spittlebug numbers in turf?**
- A. Insecticidal soap
 - B. Dethatching
 - C. Fertilizing
 - D. Watering deeply
- 7. How many ounces of concentrate are required to make a 0.5% use dilution if 4.8 oz results in a 2.0% dilution?**
- A. 2.4 oz
 - B. 1.2 oz
 - C. 4.8 oz
 - D. 3.6 oz
- 8. What type of control measure includes practices such as crop rotation and selecting pest-resistant varieties of plants?**
- A. Mechanical control
 - B. Cultural control
 - C. Biological control
 - D. Chemical control
- 9. Which characteristic is most distinctive of goosegrass?**
- A. Curved stems with green stripes
 - B. Smooth flat stems with silver or white centers
 - C. Thick, spiky leaves
 - D. Deeply lobed leaves with hairy edges
- 10. Which term or phrase should not be used when communicating with the public about pesticide safety?**
- A. Environmentally friendly
 - B. Safe for children and pets
 - C. Fast-acting
 - D. Non-toxic

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What characteristic describes adult beetles?

- A. Soft-bodied with long antennae
- B. Having chewing mouthparts and hard, leathery wings**
- C. Small and transparent wings
- D. Free-moving with long legs

Adult beetles are characterized by having chewing mouthparts and hard, leathery wings. This anatomical structure is distinctive to beetles, which belong to the order Coleoptera. The hard wings, known as elytra, serve a protective function, shielding the delicate hind wings and abdomen. Chewing mouthparts enable beetles to feed on a variety of foods, including plant material, other insects, and decaying organic matter, making them versatile and successful in diverse habitats. Other options do not accurately reflect the common characteristics of adult beetles. For instance, soft-bodied insects with long antennae are more typical of other insect groups, such as some types of caterpillars or aphids. Small and transparent wings may describe certain other insects but not the robust wings of beetles. The characteristics of being free-moving with long legs do not specifically apply to beetles, as their body structure and movement are distinctively adapted to their lifestyle and feeding habits.

2. An emulsifiable concentrate herbicide contains 20% a.i. How much of the product would be needed to create 5 gallons of spray mixture at 0.5 a.i. per gallon?

- A. 10 oz
- B. 12.5 oz**
- C. 15 oz
- D. 20 oz

To determine how much emulsifiable concentrate herbicide is needed to create a spray mixture at a specific active ingredient (a.i.) concentration, it's essential to understand the relationship between the concentration of the formulation and the desired concentration in the mixture. In this scenario, the emulsifiable concentrate contains 20% a.i. This means that for every 100 ounces of the concentrate, 20 ounces are active ingredient. You want a spray mixture that contains 0.5 a.i. per gallon, and you are preparing 5 gallons of this mixture. First, calculate the total amount of active ingredient required for 5 gallons: - Since there are 128 ounces in a gallon, 5 gallons will equal 640 ounces of the spray mixture. - At 0.5 a.i. per gallon, you need 0.5 ounces of a.i. per gallon for all 5 gallons: $0.5 \text{ oz/gallon} \times 5 \text{ gallons} = 2.5 \text{ oz of a.i.}$ Now you need to find out how much of the herbicide concentrate you need to obtain 2.5 ounces

3. What is the preferred application time for Devrinol 50-DF ornamental for certain plantings if irrigation is not available?

- A. Only in the summer months
- B. From spring through fall
- C. Fall through spring**
- D. During the winter months only

The preferred application time for Devrinol 50-DF when irrigation is not available is during the fall through spring. This timeframe is ideal because it allows for the herbicide to be activated by rainfall or dew, which is more likely to occur during these cooler months. Applying it in the fall ensures that it can establish its presence in the soil before the growing season begins in the spring, providing effective control of weeds in ornamental plantings. Timing the application in this manner also minimizes the risk of volatile weather conditions that can occur during the hotter summer months, where high temperatures can impact the effectiveness of the product and the safety of ornamental plants. Therefore, the fall through spring window is a strategic choice to maximize the efficacy of the herbicide while protecting the plants from potential harm.

4. True or False: Tennessee Commercial Pesticide Applicators are required to keep records of both restricted use and general use pesticides.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Applicable

D. Only for restricted use

Tennessee Commercial Pesticide Applicators are indeed required to maintain records of both restricted use and general use pesticides. This requirement ensures that applicators have thorough documentation of the pesticides they handle, which is crucial for several reasons. First, it helps promote responsible pesticide management and allows regulators to monitor pesticide use to protect human health and the environment. Keeping detailed records also aids in tracking applications for accountability purposes and facilitates compliance with state and federal regulations. The comprehensive nature of this requirement underlines the importance of transparency and safety in pesticide application practices in Tennessee.

5. When should fungicides be applied to prevent stem rot?

A. In late fall

B. In early spring

C. During summer

D. At any time

Fungicides should be applied in early spring to effectively prevent stem rot. This timing is crucial because many fungal pathogens that cause stem rot become active in the spring as temperatures rise and the host plants begin to grow again. Early application allows the fungicide to create a protective barrier on the plant tissues before the fungi have a chance to infect. Applying fungicides in late fall may not be beneficial as many of the pathogens are inactive during colder months, and the treatment may degrade before the spring growth cycle. Summer applications might miss the crucial early stage of plant development when stem rot is most likely to occur. Lastly, applying fungicides at any time is not an effective strategy, as it doesn't consider the life cycle and environmental conditions that can influence disease development. Early spring application targets the period of greatest risk and maximizes the effectiveness of the treatment.

6. Which nonchemical method can reduce spittlebug numbers in turf?

A. Insecticidal soap

B. Dethatching

C. Fertilizing

D. Watering deeply

Dethatching is an effective nonchemical method to reduce spittlebug numbers in turf because it directly addresses their habitat. Spittlebugs are often found in thatchy areas, where they can thrive and reproduce. By dethatching the turf, you remove the thick layer of dead grass, organic matter, and debris that provide shelter and breeding grounds for these pests. This process not only disrupts their life cycle but also promotes a healthier lawn environment, making it less conducive to pest populations. In contrast, while insecticidal soap can kill existing spittlebugs, it is a chemical control method and not considered a nonchemical strategy. Fertilizing can promote grass growth but does not significantly affect spittlebug populations directly. Watering deeply may improve overall turf health but does not specifically target spittlebug infestation or reduce their numbers. Therefore, dethatching stands out as the method that effectively reduces spittlebug populations without the use of chemicals.

7. How many ounces of concentrate are required to make a 0.5% use dilution if 4.8 oz results in a 2.0% dilution?

- A. 2.4 oz
- B. 1.2 oz**
- C. 4.8 oz
- D. 3.6 oz

To determine how many ounces of concentrate are needed for a 0.5% use dilution, given that 4.8 ounces results in a 2.0% dilution, you can use basic dilution calculations. The principle involves setting up a relationship based on the concentration levels. If 4.8 ounces results in a 2.0% solution, you first determine how much concentrate corresponds to a 0.5% solution, which is one-fourth (0.5% is 25% of 2.0%). Therefore, to achieve a 0.5% concentration, you would use one-fourth of the amount of concentrate required for the 2.0% solution. Calculating this gives: $4.8 \text{ ounces} / 4 = 1.2 \text{ ounces}$. This means that 1.2 ounces of concentrate is needed to make a 0.5% use dilution. This method illustrates how to manipulate percentages to ascertain the required volume of a concentrate when changing dilution strengths.

8. What type of control measure includes practices such as crop rotation and selecting pest-resistant varieties of plants?

- A. Mechanical control
- B. Cultural control**
- C. Biological control
- D. Chemical control

The correct answer is cultural control, which encompasses practices aimed at managing pests through modifications in farming practices. Cultural control measures include techniques like crop rotation, which interrupts pest life cycles and reduces populations, and selecting pest-resistant plant varieties, which decreases vulnerability to insect attacks and diseases. These strategies are preventative, focusing on establishing conditions that make it difficult for pests to thrive, rather than directly targeting the pests themselves. In contrast, mechanical control involves physical methods to eliminate pests, such as traps or barriers. Biological control uses natural enemies or predators to manage pest populations, while chemical control relies on the use of pesticides to kill or repel pests. Cultural control stands out as a proactive approach that not only minimizes pest issues but also enhances overall soil and plant health.

9. Which characteristic is most distinctive of goosegrass?

- A. Curved stems with green stripes
- B. Smooth flat stems with silver or white centers**
- C. Thick, spiky leaves
- D. Deeply lobed leaves with hairy edges

The most distinctive characteristic of goosegrass is its smooth flat stems that often feature silver or white centers. This unique appearance sets goosegrass apart from other grass species. The leaves of goosegrass are generally narrow and can appear quite smooth, contributing to the overall sleek and striking look of the plant. This distinguishing feature of the stem's coloration and texture is particularly important for identification, especially in areas where different grass types may be present. Recognizing the appearance of goosegrass aids in proper lawn management and pest control practices, as it assists in determining appropriate treatment options for controlling this particular weed.

10. Which term or phrase should not be used when communicating with the public about pesticide safety?

- A. Environmentally friendly
- B. Safe for children and pets**
- C. Fast-acting
- D. Non-toxic

When communicating with the public about pesticide safety, the term "safe for children and pets" is problematic because it can create a false sense of security. Pesticides, even those labeled as "safe," can carry risks depending on various factors, including the concentration of the chemical, the method of application, and the circumstances of exposure. Terms that imply absolute safety, particularly concerning vulnerable populations such as children and pets, can be misleading. Using this language may lead consumers to underestimate the necessary precautions or proper application methods that should be adhered to when using pesticides. Effective communication about pesticide use should encourage awareness of potential risks and promote informed decision-making, rather than implying that products are risk-free.

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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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