

PRIVATE PESTICIDE APPLICATOR TEST

Name: _____

Address: _____

Multiple Choice: **Circle the letter beside the correct answer for each question (each question is worth 1.5 points).**

1. Which of the following is a common characteristic of insects:
 - a. Eight legs
 - b. One body region
 - c. Legs with no joints
 - d. Six legs
 - e. Two body regions

2. Pesticides can be grouped according to:
 - a. Their chemical nature
 - b. The pest they kill
 - c. How they work (such as sterilants or growth regulators)
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

3. Common symptoms of plant diseases include:
 - a. Change in color
 - b. Change in shape
 - c. Change in function or growth
 - d. All of the above
 - e. a and b

4. Pesticides:
 - a. Are chemicals used to destroy pests
 - b. Are chemicals used to regulate plant growth
 - c. Are chemicals used to repel pests
 - d. All of the above
 - e. a and c

5. Which statement is not true about annual weeds?
 - a. They are subdivided into summer and winter annuals
 - b. They reproduce only by seeds
 - c. They can reproduce from seeds and roots
 - d. They complete their life cycle in one year
 - e. None of the above

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6. Signal words:
 - a. Tell when it is safe to reenter a treated area.
 - b. Tell what safety precautions to take and how much pesticide to use
 - c. Appear on pesticide labels to show toxicity of the pesticide
 - d. Are ways of deciding which pesticide will be effective against which pest
 - e. Tell what crops can be treated

7. Pesticides that control fungi are called:
 - a. Bactericides
 - b. Insecticides
 - c. Herbicides
 - d. Fungicides
 - e. Nematicides

8. Before disposal, all “empty” pesticide containers (other than paper bags) should first be:
 - a. Double rinsed
 - b. Triple rinsed
 - c. Crushed
 - d. Quadruple rinsed
 - e. Single rinsed

9. Which of the following is a common symptom of pesticide poisoning?
 - a. Headache
 - b. Nausea
 - c. Giddiness
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

10. Specific directions for use on a pesticide label identifies:
 - a. The pest that can be controlled
 - b. The plant or application site(s)
 - c. When to apply the pesticide
 - d. How much to use
 - e. All of the above

11. Drift can be reduced by which of the following practices:
 - a. Using drift control agents
 - b. Using smaller orifice nozzle tips
 - c. Not spraying on windy days
 - d. All of the above
 - e. a and c

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12. Which state industry is responsible for regulating the disposal of toxic waste in Alabama?
- Alabama Department of Environmental Management
 - Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries
 - Food and Drug Administration
 - Alabama Department of Health
 - Alabama Highway Department
13. It is necessary to wear protective clothing and equipment when:
- Mixing and loading pesticides
 - Applying pesticides
 - Containing pesticide spills
 - All of the above
 - b and c
14. Factors affecting pesticide activity:
- Soil pH
 - Rain
 - Pesticide resistance
 - All of the above
 - a and c
15. Precautionary statements on the label may warn against:
- Hazards to humans
 - Hazards to environment
 - Hazards to domestic animals
 - Worker protection information
 - All of the above
16. Pesticides can reach groundwater as a result of:
- Back siphoning
 - Pesticide spills
 - Water runoff
 - All of the above
 - a and b
17. FIFRA requires that
- All pesticides be registered
 - All pesticides be used according to label directions
 - All pesticides be classified as restricted or general use
 - All of the above
 - None of the above

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18. How can pesticides enter your body and poison you?
- Mouth
 - Skin
 - Inhalation
 - All of the above
 - a and c
19. Pesticides can harm the environment when they:
- Are leached through the soil to groundwater
 - Drift out of the target area
 - Are disposed of improperly
 - All of the above
 - a and c
20. Private applicators must keep restricted use pesticides records of which of the following:
- Date of application
 - Rate of application
 - Chemical used
 - All of the above
 - b and c

True or false: Place a T in the blank beside each answer that is true, and a F in the blank beside each answer that is false (1.5 points each).

21. ____ Integrated Pest Management (IPM) advocates the use of all available and acceptable control methods for a pest as long as the methods are compatible.
22. ____ The pesticide label should be taken with the victim to the physician when seeking medical help.
23. ____ Identifying the pest and understanding its lifestyle is not important for effective pest control.
24. ____ Soil moisture and rain do not affect how long pesticides stay in soils and plants.
25. ____ A broadcast application means the pesticide has been applied only to a portion of the row.
26. ____ Control of weeds can help reduce crop diseases.
27. ____ Selective pesticides are toxic to all plants and animals.
28. ____ When spilled, the reportable quantity of a pesticide is that amount which must be reported as required by SARA Title III.

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29. Pesticide resistance in pests can be caused by using one pesticide repeatedly in the same place.
30. Some beneficial insects are important predators of harmful insects.
31. Cultural pest control methods, such as planting date, time and tillage practices, can reduce pest damage.
32. Herbicide injury to crop plants can occur if label directions are not followed.
33. It is a violation of Federal Law to use a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
34. The classification of weeds include annuals, biennials and perennials.
35. Pesticides should be stored in their original containers.
36. Most chemicals have three names: chemical name, brand name and common name.
37. Field scouting is an important part of the control of crop pests, and can be done for crop diseases, insects or weeds.
38. Minimum standards for determining competence for certification are established by the EPA.
39. The greatest chance of pesticide poisoning occurs during mixing and loading of the pesticides.
40. Applying chemicals in evening or early morning hours can avoid damage to honey bee colonies.
41. Pesticide containers that have been power rinsed or triple rinsed can be legally disposed of in a solid waste landfill.
42. Pesticide storage areas should be securely locked and posted with warning signs.
43. Using pesticides according to label directions helps prevent harm to people and the environment.
44. The texture of soil does not affect pesticide movement.
45. You as a pesticide applicator are responsible for the protection of endangered species against the hazards by pesticides.
46. You should consider the effects on beneficial insects before applying pesticides.

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47. _____ The Alabama Pesticide Law of 1971 allows the Department of Agriculture and Industries to enforce regulations on pesticides.
48. _____ It is not important to wash clothing worn during pesticide application after each use.
49. _____ It is okay to transport pesticides in the passenger areas of vehicles.
50. _____ It is okay to eat in areas where pesticides are being used.
51. _____ Alternating insecticide classes can reduce the chance of insects developing resistance.
52. _____ Insects have three body regions, the head, thorax and abdomen as their body parts.
53. _____ Mites and spiders are not classified as insects.

Short Answers: (1.5 points each).

54. Why is Atrazine on the Restricted Use Pesticide List?
55. Why is Aldicarb on the Restricted Use Pesticide List?
56. How can groundwater contamination be reduced?
57. List a telephone number of a poison control center in Alabama.
58. How often does a private applicator need to become re-certified with the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries?
59. How many years are private applicators required to keep records of restricted pesticides used?

(See next page for calibration problems)

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Calibration Problems: Each question is worth 5 total points (1 point each).

60. A grower wants to apply Treflan at the rate of 1 pint per acre using a broadcast sprayer that has nozzles spaced 18 inches apart. The grower has a 150-gallon spray tank. Using the 1/128 method:

- a. Correct the calibration distance.

_____ feet.

After setting spray pressure and gear for the desired speed, travel the distance figured in part a. Assume that it took 25 seconds to travel the distance.

- b. In a level place with the same pressure setting, how long should you collect spray from a nozzle?

_____ seconds.

The spray from the nozzle is found to be 30 fluid ounces therefore, the sprayer is applying how much per acre?

_____ gallons per acre.

Calculate the number of acres treated per tank.

_____ acres per treated tank.

Calculate the amount of Treflan to add to each tank.

_____ pint of Treflan per tank.

61. A corn producer wants to apply Atrazine 90WDG at the rate of 2.0 lbs/acre as a broadcast treatment. He has a 100-gallon spray tank. Spray tips of the same size and type are uniformly spaced about 20 inches apart on the spray boom. Using the 1/128 of acre method:

- a. What is the correct calibration distance?

_____ feet.

After setting spray pressure and gear for desired speed, travel the distance figured in part a. Assume that it took 28 seconds to travel the distance.

- b. In a level place with the same pressure setting, how long should you collect spray from a nozzle?

_____ seconds.

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- c. The spray from the nozzle is found to be 25 fluid ounces. Therefore, the sprayer is applying how much per acre?

_____ gallons per acre.

- d. How many acres can be treated by a single tank?

_____ acres per tank.

- e. How many pounds of Atrazine 90WDG must be added to make 100 gallons of spray mix?

_____ pounds of Atrazine 90WDG per tank.

62. How many pounds of active ingredient are in a 10-pound bag of 50DF formulation? (1.5 points).