

Registration form

Weed Identification and Control \$150.00
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00
Rush service does not include overnight delivery or FedEx fees.

Start and finish dates: _____

You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course

Print Name _____

I have read and understood the disclaimer notice found on page 4. Signature is required.

You can electronically sign with XXX

Signature _____

Address: _____

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____

Phone:
Home (____) _____ **Work** (____) _____

Fax (____) _____ **Email** _____

License or Operator ID # _____ **Exp. Date** _____

Please circle/check which certification you are applying the course CEU's.

Commercial Applicator____ Residential Applicator____ Industrial Applicator____

Pesticide Handler____ Agricultural Applicator____ Adviser____ Other _____

Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.

Technical Learning College
P.O. Box 420, Payson, AZ 85547-0420
Toll Free (866) 557-1746 Fax (928) 272-0747 E-Mail info@tlch2o.com

Discover card _____ CCV code _____
American Express _____
Visa or MasterCard # _____ Exp. Date _____

If you've paid on the Internet, write your Customer # _____

We will stop mailing the certificate of completion we need your e-mail address. We will e-mail the certificate to you, if no e-mail address; we will mail it to you.

DISCLAIMER NOTICE

I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that this CEU course is either approved or accepted in my State for CEU credit. I understand State laws and rules change on a frequent basis and I believe this course is currently accepted in my State for CEU or contact hour credit, if it is not, I will not hold Technical Learning College responsible. I also understand that this type of study program deals with dangerous conditions and that I will not hold Technical Learning College, Technical Learning Consultants, Inc. (TLC) liable for any errors or omissions or advice contained in this CEU education training course or for any violation or injury caused by this CEU education training course material. I will call or contact TLC if I need help or assistance and double-check to ensure my registration page and assignment has been received and graded.

State Approval Listing Link, check to see if your State accepts or has pre-approved this course. Not all States are listed. Not all courses are listed. If the course is not accepted for CEU credit, we will give you the course free if you ask your State to accept it for credit.

State Approval Listing URL...

<http://www.tlch2o.com/PDF/CEU%20State%20Approvals.pdf>

You can obtain a printed version of the course manual from TLC for an additional \$79.95 plus shipping charges.

AFFIDAVIT OF EXAM COMPLETION

I affirm that I personally completed the entire text of the course. I also affirm that I completed the exam without assistance from any outside source. I understand that it is my responsibility to file or maintain my certificate of completion as required by the state or by the designation organization.

Grading Information

In order to maintain the integrity of our courses we do not distribute test scores, percentages or questions missed. Our exams are based upon pass/fail criteria with the benchmark for successful completion set at 70%. Once you pass the exam, your record will reflect a successful completion and a certificate will be issued to you.

For security purposes, please fax or e-mail a copy of your driver's license and always call us to confirm we've received your assignment and to confirm your identity.

Thank you...

CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

Weed Control Training Course

NAME: _____

E-MAIL _____ PHONE _____

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.

1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.

Very Similar 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Different

4. How did you hear about this Course? _____

5. What would you do to improve the Course?

6. How about the price of the course?

Poor _____ Fair _____ Average _____ Good _____ Great _____

7. How was your customer service?

Poor _____ Fair _____ Average _____ Good _____ Great _____

8. Any other concerns or comments.

Important Information about this Course (Disclaimer Notice)

This CEU course has been prepared to educate pesticide applicators and operators in general safety awareness of dealing with the often-complex and various pesticide treatment sprays, devices, methods, and applications. This course (manual) will cover general laws, regulations, required procedures and accepted policies relating to the use of pesticides and herbicides. It should be noted, however, that the regulation of pesticides and hazardous materials is an ongoing process and subject to change over time. For this reason, a list of resources is provided to assist in obtaining the most up-to-date information on various subjects. This manual is not a guidance document for applicators or operators who are involved with pesticides. It is not designed to meet the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or your local State environmental protection agency or health department. This course manual will provide general pesticide safety awareness and should not be used as a basis for pesticide treatment method/device guidance. This document is not a detailed pesticide informational manual or a source or remedy for poison control.

Technical Learning College or Technical Learning Consultants, Inc. makes no warranty, guarantee or representation as to the absolute correctness or appropriateness of the information in this manual and assumes no responsibility in connection with the implementation of this information. It cannot be assumed that this manual contains all measures and concepts required for specific conditions or circumstances. This document should be used for educational purposes only and is not considered a legal document. Pesticides are poisonous. Always read and carefully follow all precautions and safety recommendations given on the container label. Store all chemicals in the original labeled containers in a locked cabinet or shed, away from food or feeds, and out of the reach of children, unauthorized persons, pets, and livestock.

Confine chemicals to the property or plants being treated. Avoid drift onto neighboring properties, especially gardens containing fruits and/or vegetables ready to be picked. Dispose of empty containers carefully. Follow label instructions for disposal. Never reuse containers. Make sure empty containers are not accessible to children or animals. Never dispose of containers where they may contaminate water supplies or natural waterways. Do not pour down sink or toilet. Consult your county agricultural commissioner for correct ways of disposing of excess pesticides. You should never burn pesticide containers.

Individuals who are responsible for pesticide storage, mixing and application should obtain and comply with the most recent federal, state, and local regulations relevant to these sites and are urged to consult with the EPA and other appropriate federal, state and local agencies.

USE PESTICIDES WISELY: ALWAYS READ THE ENTIRE PESTICIDE LABEL CAREFULLY, FOLLOW ALL MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND WEAR ALL RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GEAR AND CLOTHING. CONTACT YOUR STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR ANY ADDITIONAL PESTICIDE USE REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

NOTICE: MENTION OF PESTICIDE PRODUCTS IN THIS COURSE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE ENDORSEMENT OF ANY MATERIAL OR HERB OR HERBAL SUPPLEMENT. ALWAYS FOLLOW THE PRODUCT'S LABEL INSTRUCTIONS.

NOTICE

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In order to maintain the integrity of our courses we do not distribute test scores, percentages or questions missed. Our exams are based upon pass/fail criteria with the benchmark for successful completion set at 70%. Once you pass the exam, your record will reflect a successful completion and a certificate will be issued to you.

Weed Control Answer Key

Name _____

Phone# _____

Multiple Choice. Pick only one answer per question. Exactly as in text. Circle or Mark off, Underline or Bold the answer. Please circle or underline the number of the assignment version 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5

- | | | |
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| 1. A B C D E F | 38. A B C D E F | 75. A B C D E F |
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| 3. A B C D E F | 40. A B C D E F | 77. A B C D E F |
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| 5. A B C D E F | 42. A B C D E F | 79. A B C D E F |
| 6. A B C D E F | 43. A B C D E F | 80. A B C D E F |
| 7. A B C D E F | 44. A B C D E F | 81. A B C D E F |
| 8. A B C D E F | 45. A B C D E F | 82. A B C D E F |
| 9. A B C D E F | 46. A B C D E F | 83. A B C D E F |
| 10. A B C D E F | 47. A B C D E F | 84. A B C D E F |
| 11. A B C D E F | 48. A B C D E F | 85. A B C D E F |
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| 26. A B C D E F | 63. A B C D E F | 100. A B C D E F |
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| 28. A B C D E F | 65. A B C D E F | 102. A B C D E F |
| 29. A B C D E F | 66. A B C D E F | 103. A B C D E F |
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| 35. A B C D E F | 72. A B C D E F | 109. A B C D E F |
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| 254. | A B C D E F | 270. | A B C D E F | 286. | A B C D E F |
| 255. | A B C D E F | 271. | A B C D E F | 287. | A B C D E F |
| 256. | A B C D E F | 272. | A B C D E F | 288. | A B C D E F |
| 257. | A B C D E F | 273. | A B C D E F | 289. | A B C D E F |
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| 261. | A B C D E F | 277. | A B C D E F | 293. | A B C D E F |
| 262. | A B C D E F | 278. | A B C D E F | 294. | A B C D E F |
| 263. | A B C D E F | 279. | A B C D E F | 295. | A B C D E F |
| 264. | A B C D E F | 280. | A B C D E F | 296. | A B C D E F |
| 265. | A B C D E F | 281. | A B C D E F | 297. | A B C D E F |
| 266. | A B C D E F | 282. | A B C D E F | 298. | A B C D E F |
| 267. | A B C D E F | 283. | A B C D E F | 299. | A B C D E F |
| 268. | A B C D E F | 284. | A B C D E F | 300. | A B C D E F |

You are finished with your assignment. Please fax this answer key and your registration page along with the customer survey to TLC.

If you are a California DPR or Nevada student, we will require a photocopy of your driver's license.

Fax Number (928) 272-0747 Back-Up Fax (928) 468-0675

Always call us after faxing the paperwork to ensure that we've received it. Allow two weeks for processing and for the proper DPR forms to be sent back to you. If you need this course graded and your certificate sooner, add a \$50.00 rush fee. This may not include postage charges. ***Thank you for your business.***

Rush Grading Service

If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$50.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line.

You are finished with your assignment. Please fax this answer key and your registration page along with the customer survey to TLC.

Assignment Instructions

1. We will require all students to fax or e-mail a copy of their driver's license with the registration form.
2. You will need to pick one of the following five assignments to complete. This selection process is based upon your last name. If your last name begins with an A to E, you will pick assignment number 1, if your last name begins with the letter F to L, you are to complete assignment number 2 and if your last name begins with the letter M-Q, you will pick assignment number 3 and if your last name begins with the letter R-S, you will pick assignment number 4, and if your last name begins with the letter T-Z, you will pick assignment number 5.

Multiple Choice, Please select one answer and mark it on the answer key. The answer must come from the course text. (s) means answer can be plural or singular.

Assignment #1 for all pest applicators whose last name begins with A-E you will find your assignment on pages 9-41.

Assignment #2 for all pest applicators whose last name begins starting with the letter F-L, your assignment is found on pages 43-75.

Assignment #3 for all pest applicators whose last name begins starting with the letter M-Q, your assignment is found on pages 77-108.

Assignment #4 for all pest applicators whose last name begins starting with the letter R-S, your assignment is found on pages 109-142.

Assignment #5 for all pest applicators whose last name begins starting with the letter T-Z, your assignment is found on pages 143-175.

Weed Identification and Control Assignment #1 For Students Names A-E

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to have successfully passed this assignment with a score of 70 %. You may e mail the answers to TLC, info@tlch2o.com or fax the answers to TLC, (928) 272-0747. This assignment is available to you in a Word Format on TLC's Website. You can find online assistance for this course on the in the Search function on Adobe Acrobat PDF to help find the answers. Once you have paid the course fee, you will be provided complete course support from Student Services Dr. Rusty Randall or Dr. Bubba Jenkins (928) 468-0665.

Write your answers on the Answer Key found in the front of this assignment.

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Multiple Choice, Please select one answer and mark it on the answer key. The answer must come from the course text. (s) means answer can be plural or singular.

Agricultural Pesticide Section

1. Unlike other laws and regulations affecting agricultural labor, the WPS does not exempt any employment in commercial agriculture involving _____ in fields, but owners or operators and immediate family members are specifically exempt from some provisions.
A. Handling pesticides D. Farming
B. Spray or Spraying E. Hand labor
C. Exempt farming F. None of the Above
2. All agricultural employers whose workers perform _____ operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses treated with pesticides, and handle pesticides in these locations are covered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's worker protection standard.
A. Handling pesticides D. Farming
B. Spray or Spraying E. Hand labor
C. Exempt farming F. None of the Above
3. Owners, operators, and their immediate _____ must comply with some of the provisions of this standard. This supplement to "A Summary of Federal Laws and Regulations Affecting Agricultural Employers," summarizes this regulation.
A. Handling pesticides D. Farming
B. Spray or Spraying E. Hand labor
C. Exempt farming F. None of the Above
4. The WPS covers every agricultural employer, including livestock producers, who have employees that perform hand labor operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses _____.
A. Treated with Pesticides D. During Hand labor
B. After Spraying or sprayed E. During Restricted entry intervals
C. During farming F. None of the Above

5. The WPS expands coverage to include more employees and expands employers' requirements for training employees who _____, protecting employees from pesticide exposure, and providing emergency assistance to exposed employees.
- A. Handle pesticides D. During Hand labor
 B. After Spraying or sprayed E. During Restricted entry intervals
 C. During farming F. None of the Above
6. Many laws affecting agricultural employment _____ enterprises that employ small numbers of hired farmworkers, the new standard has no exemptions based on the number of employees.
- A. Pesticide D. Exempt farming
 B. Crop E. Agricultural
 C. Exemption F. None of the Above
7. Employers covered by the WPS must: Reduce overall exposure to pesticides by prohibiting handlers from exposing workers during pesticide application, excluding workers from areas being treated and areas under a(n) _____, and notifying workers about treated areas.
- A. Permit D. Restricted entry intervals
 B. Spraying E. Application
 C. Exemption F. None of the Above
8. Some activities are allowed during _____ if workers are properly trained and protected.
- A. Permit D. Restricted entry intervals
 B. Spraying E. Application
 C. Exemption F. None of the Above
9. _____ by requiring decontamination supplies be present and emergency assistance be available.
- A. Handling pesticides D. Restricting entry intervals
 B. Mitigate exposures E. Employer ensuring
 C. Exemption F. None of the Above
10. Inform workers about _____ hazards by requiring safety training (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).
- A. Pesticide D. Restricted entry intervals
 B. MSDS E. WPS
 C. EPA rules F. None of the Above
11. _____ provisions are very complicated and are likely to affect a large number of employers and their workers.
- A. Pesticide D. Restricted entry intervals
 B. MSDS E. WPS
 C. EPA rules F. None of the Above
12. States may also issue worker protection standards that are stricter than the _____.
- A. Pesticide D. Restricted entry intervals
 B. MSDS E. WPS
 C. EPA rules F. None of the Above

Background

13. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) of 1947, as amended, sets an overall risk/benefit standard for pesticide registration, requiring that all pesticides perform their intended function, when used _____, without imposing unreasonable risks of adverse effects on human health or the environment.

- A. To mitigate exposures
- B. To destroy insects
- C. To inform of basic requirements
- D. According to labeling directions
- E. Outside
- F. None of the Above

14. During the congressional discussion of FIFRA amendments in 1972, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (Committee) "found protection of man and the environment to be a broad term encompassing farmers, farmworkers, and others _____".

- A. According to labeling directions
- B. To mitigate exposures
- C. To destroy insects
- D. To inform of basic requirements
- E. Who come into Contact with pesticides
- F. None of the Above

Four Basic Requirements

15. These regulations contained _____: Workers are not to be sprayed with pesticides.

- A. Rules
- B. Primary instructions
- C. Exceptions
- D. Mitigating exposures procedures
- E. Four basic requirements
- F. None of the Above

16. There are specific _____ for 12 pesticides, interim restrictive entry levels for certain pesticides, and a general re-entry interval for all other agricultural pesticides prohibiting re-entry into treated areas until sprays have dried, dusts have settled, and vapors have dispersed.

- A. Mitigating exposures procedures
- B. Four basic requirements
- C. Exceptions
- D. Primary instructions
- E. Restricted entry intervals (REI)
- F. None of the Above

17. Protective clothing is required for any worker entering a treated area before the _____ has expired.

- A. Time
- B. Specific re-entry period
- C. Contact time period
- D. Exposure time period
- E. Drying time period
- F. None of the Above

18. "Appropriate and timely" warnings are _____. These warnings may be given orally in appropriate language, placed on the pesticide notice board, or posted in the field.

- A. Part of mitigating exposures
- B. Basic requirements
- C. Not necessary
- D. In the MSDS
- E. Required for re-entry
- F. None of the Above

19. Mitigating exposures will be accomplished by requiring decontamination supplies and _____.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. FIFRA
- C. Are found in the MSDS
- D. Water
- E. Basic requirements
- F. None of the Above

20. Workers will be informed about pesticide hazards through _____ (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).

- A. Posters and labels
- B. WPS requirements
- C. Required safety training
- D. Education
- E. Basic requirements
- F. None of the Above

Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides

Provisions of the WPS apply to:

21. Owners or managers of farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses where pesticides are used in the production of _____.

- A. Agricultural workers
- B. Crops
- C. Agricultural plants
- D. Worker or handler worksites
- E. Agricultural areas
- F. None of the Above

22. Those who hire or contract for services of agricultural workers to do tasks related to the production of _____ on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.

- A. Corn
- B. Agricultural plants
- C. Cotton
- D. Agricultural crops
- E. Agricultural trees
- F. None of the Above

General Duties of WPS

The general duties of the WPS require an agricultural employer or a pesticide handler-employer to:

23. Assure that each _____ subject to the standard receives the required protections.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employee
- C. Worker or handler
- D. Person
- E. Agricultural employer
- F. None of the Above

24. Assure that any _____ to the standard is used in a manner consistent with the labeling of the pesticide, including the requirements in the standard.

- A. Agricultural workers
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Human
- D. Agricultural plants
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

25. Provide sufficient information and directions to each person who supervises any _____ to assure that each worker or handler receives the required protection.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

26. The _____ must specify which persons are responsible for actions required to comply with the standard.

- A. Agricultural workers
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Worker or handler
- D. Agricultural plants
- E. Paper
- F. None of the Above

27. Require each person who supervises any _____ to assure compliance by the worker or handler with the provisions of this standard and to assure that the worker or handler receives the required protection (40 CFR).

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

28. The general duties also prohibit agricultural and handler employers from taking any retaliatory actions against workers attempting to comply with this standard, or from taking any action that prevents or discourages any _____ from complying or attempting to comply with the WPS.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

Labeling

29. Requires everyone _____ to obey instructions printed on the pesticide container's label.

- A. Planting crops
- B. Applying pesticides
- C. Needs
- D. Entering a Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Wearing personal protective equipment
- F. None of the Above

Summary of WPS Requirements

30. Protection during applications -- Applicators are prohibited from applying a pesticide in a way that will expose workers or other persons. _____ are excluded from areas while pesticides are being applied.

- A. Workers
- B. Agricultural pilots
- C. Animals
- D. Agricultural employees
- E. Family
- F. None of the Above

31. _____ must be specified on all agricultural plant pesticide product labels.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

32. Workers are excluded from entering a pesticide-treated area during _____, with only narrow exceptions.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

33. _____ -- Personal protective equipment must be provided and maintained for handlers and early-entry workers.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

34. _____ -- Workers must be notified about treated areas so they may avoid inadvertent exposures.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

35. _____ -- Handlers and workers must have an ample supply of water, soap, and towels for routine washing and emergency decontamination.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Decontamination supplies
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

The terms listed below are used in this course to describe herbicide applications:

36. The amount of active ingredient or acid equivalent of an herbicide applied to the area treated, that is, on a broadcast basis.

- A. Formulation
- B. Rate
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

37. Mechanical mixing of the herbicide with the soil. Chemicals may be incorporated 2 to 4 inches with a disk or rotary tiller, 1 to 2 inches with a harrow or rotary hoe, or slightly covered with planter attachments.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Soil incorporation
- F. None of the Above

38. Herbicide applied to a narrow strip centered over the crop row.

- A. Band application
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

39. Herbicide applied over entire area.

- A. Active ingredient (ai)
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

40. Herbicide applied to a band along the row that includes the base of crop plants and the weeds in the row. Spray is directed across the row from nozzles positioned near ground level on each side of the row.

- A. Active ingredient (ai)
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

41. This type of application allows use of chemicals that will injure the crop plant if more than a small part of the plant is contacted by spray. Special units that guide from the ground or mount on cultivators must be used.

- A. Active ingredient (ai)
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

42. Herbicide applied by means of nozzles mounted on extensions below the spray boom to avoid spraying upper parts of the crop plant.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

43. The chemical in a herbicide formulation primarily responsible for its phytotoxicity and which is identified as the active ingredient on the product label.

- A. Active ingredient (ai)
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

44. Expresses the rate or quantity as the herbicidally active parent acid. For example, 2,4-D acid is formulated with either sodium, an amine, or an ester to make the active ingredient salt sold as a formulated product.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Acid equivalent (ae)
- F. None of the Above

45. Herbicide applied after a crop is planted but before it or weeds emerge.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

Grass and Grasslike Plant Identification Key

46. Leaves arise from bulb ?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

47. Stems triangular.

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

48. Leaves form sheath at stem, blue-purple flowers ?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

49. Ligule absent ?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Barn yardgrass
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

50. Ligule membranous-Blade or sheath with dense hairs-First leaf wide and short, decumbent growth habit?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Large crabgrass
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

51. Leaf blades distinctly twisted, winter annual?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

52. Blade and sheath hairless or sparsely hairy- Blades wide, short- Sparse hairs near collar, decumbent growth?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

53. Prominent veins, sheath flat with whitish base?

- A. Annual bluegrass
- B. Quackgrass
- C. Johnson grass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Goosegrass
- F. None of the Above

54. Blades narrow and erect- Auricles present, smooth white rhizomes?
 A. Annual bluegrass D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 B. Quackgrass E. Goosegrass
 C. Johnson grass F. None of the Above
55. Auricles absent-Winter annual, forms clumps, blade tips prow-shaped ?
 A. Annual bluegrass D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 B. Quackgrass E. Goosegrass
 C. Johnson grass F. None of the Above
56. Perennial with rhizomes, seed oblong-shaped ?
 A. Annual bluegrass D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 B. Quackgrass E. Goosegrass
 C. Johnson grass F. None of the Above
57. Summer annual, resembles Johnson grass but has no rhizomes, large shiny black ovate seed ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
58. Ligule hairy Blade with hair- Short hair on upper surface ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
59. Long hair on upper leaf surface near base of blade ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
60. Blades and sheath covered with dense short hair, sheath hair at 90 degree angle to stem?-
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Witchgrass E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
61. Very short dense hair on blades, first leaf horizontal, blade margin often crimped, large seed - woolly cupgrass- Blade with little or no hair- Sheath margin hairy?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
62. Sheath margin usually hairless or with a few hairs-62. Perennial, rhizomes and stolons present, roots at nodes, decumbent growth habit?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
63. Sheath round, hair on underside of first leaf, later leaves smooth, prominent white midvein?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Fall panicum E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
64. Sheath flattened, usually reddish in color, large spiny seed ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Field sandbur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above

Common Broadleaf Weeds

65. Common waterhemp
A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Dipsacus fullonum*
B. *Helianthus annuus* E. *Amaranthus rudis*
C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
66. *Achillea millefolium*
A. *Senecio glabellus* D. Burcucumber
B. Bull thistle E. Common yarrow
C. Buffalobur F. None of the Above
67. Common ragweed
A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Amaranthus rudis*
B. *Helianthus annuus* E. *Senecio glabellus*
C. *Dipsacus fullonum* F. None of the Above
68. Common sunflower
A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Amaranthus rudis*
B. *Dipsacus fullonum* E. *Helianthus annuus*
C. *Helianthus annuus* F. None of the Above
69. Common teasel
A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Amaranthus rudis*
B. *Helianthus annuus* E. *Senecio glabellus*
C. *Dipsacus fullonum* F. None of the Above
70. *Sicyos angulatus*
A. Burcucumber D. Bull thistle
B. Buffalobur E. Common yarrow
C. Common burdock F. None of the Above
71. Bushy wallflower
A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Xanthium strumarium*
C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
72. Buttercups
A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Xanthium strumarium*
C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
73. Butterweed
A. *Xanthium strumarium* D. *Senecio glabellus*
B. *Ranunculus* spp. E. *Cirsium arvense*
C. *Erysimum repandum* F. None of the Above
74. Canada thistle
A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Arctium minus*
C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
75. Clammy groundcherry
A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
B. *Arctium minus* E. *Senecio vulgaris*
C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above

76. Common burdock
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Arctium minus*
 B. *Xanthium strumarium* E. *Stellaria media*
 C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
77. *Solanum rostratum*
 A. Bull thistle D. Common yarrow
 B. Buffalobur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Burcucumber F. None of the Above
78. *Cirsium vulgare*
 A. Bull thistle D. Common yarrow
 B. Buffalobur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Burcucumber F. None of the Above
79. Common chickweed
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
 B. *Arctium minus* E. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above
80. Common cocklebur
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
 B. *Arctium minus* E. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above
81. *Senecio vulgaris*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
82. *Chenopodium album*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
83. *Asclepias syriaca*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
84. *Verbascum thapsus*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
85. *Phytolacca Americana*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
86. Common purslane
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above

87. Arrowhead
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
88. Bittercress, smallflowered
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
89. Black nightshade
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
90. *Plantago* spp.
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
91. *Cardiospermum halicacabum*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
92. *Desmodium* spp.
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
93. *Convolvulus arvensis*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
94. *Convolvulus sepium*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
95. Corn gromwell
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 D. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
96. Cornflower
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
97. Carolina geranium
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above

98. Carpetweed
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
99. Chicory
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
100. Buckhorn plantain
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
101. Compass plant
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
102. Croton, tropic
 A. *Croton glandulosus* D. *Lamium purpureum*
 B. *Croton capitatus* E. *Rumex crispus*
 C. *Silphium perfoliatum* F. None of the Above
103. Croton, woolly
 A. *Croton glandulosus* D. *Lamium purpureum*
 B. *Croton capitatus* E. *Rumex crispus*
 C. *Silphium perfoliatum* F. None of the Above
104. Cut-leaf teasel (noxious)
 A. *Croton glandulosus* D. *Lamium purpureum*
 B. *Croton capitatus* E. *Rumex crispus*
 C. *Silphium perfoliatum* F. None of the Above
105. Cutleaf eveningprimrose
 A. *Lamium purpureum* D. *Rubus* spp.
 B. *Solanum sarrachoides* E. *Oenothera laciniata*
 C. *Erigeron annuus* F. None of the Above
106. Daisy fleabane
 A. *Lamium purpureum* D. *Rubus* spp.
 B. *Solanum sarrachoides* E. *Oenothera laciniata*
 C. *Erigeron annuus* F. None of the Above
107. Deadnettle, purple
 A. *Lamium purpureum* D. *Rubus* spp.
 B. *Solanum sarrachoides* E. *Oenothera laciniata*
 C. *Erigeron annuus* F. None of the Above
108. Dewberry
 A. *Lamium purpureum* D. *Rubus* spp.
 B. *Solanum sarrachoides* E. *Oenothera laciniata*
 C. *Erigeron annuus* F. None of the Above

109. *Cuscuta campestris*
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
110. *Viola rafinesquii*
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
111. *Ambrosia trifida*
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
112. *Solidago* spp.
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
113. *Smilax* spp.
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
114. *Solanum sarrachoides*
 A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
 B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
 C. Henbit F. None of the Above
115. *Apocynum cannabinum*
 A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
 B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
 C. Henbit F. None of the Above
116. *Sesbania exaltata*
 A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
 B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
 C. Henbit F. None of the Above
117. *Lamium amplexicaule*
 A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
 B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
 C. Henbit F. None of the Above
118. *Lonicera* spp.
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above
119. *Cynanchum* leave
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above

120. *Acalypha ostryaefolia*
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above
121. Wild lettuce
 A. *Barbarea vulgaris* D. *Baptisia* spp.
 B. *Brassica kaber* E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Lactuca serriola* F. None of the Above
122. Wild mustard
 A. *Barbarea vulgaris* D. *Baptisia* spp.
 B. *Brassica kaber* E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Lactuca serriola* F. None of the Above
123. *Solanum carolinense*
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above
124. *Erigeron canadensis*
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above
125. Illinois bundleflower
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Vernonia* spp. E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
126. Ironweed
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Vernonia* spp. E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
127. Japanese hedgeparsley
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Vernonia* spp. E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
128. Japanese hops
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Vernonia* spp. E. *Humulus japonicus*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
129. Japanese knotweed
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Polygonum cuspidatum* E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
130. *Helianthus tuberosus*
 A. Kudzu D. Marijuana
 B. Jerusalem artichoke E. Nodding spurge
 C. Kochia F. None of the Above

131. *Myosurus minimus*

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

132. *Rosa multiflora*

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

133. *Datura stramonium*

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

134. *Kochia scoparia*, easy one.

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

135. *Pueraria lobata*

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

136. *Cannabis sativa* Prescription of course....

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

137. *Ipomoea pandurata*

- A. Morning-glory, bigroot
- B. Jimsonweed
- C. Marijuana
- D. Kudzu
- E. Kochia
- F. None of the Above

138. Morning-glory, ivyleaf

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

139. Morning-glory, tall

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

140. Morning-glory, pitted

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

141. Cup plant

- A. *Croton glandulosus*
- B. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- C. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- D. *Croton capitatus*
- E. *Rumex crispus*
- F. None of the Above

142. Curly dock

- A. *Croton glandulosus*
- B. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- C. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- D. *Croton capitatus*
- E. *Rumex crispus*
- F. None of the Above

143. Mouse ear chickweed

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

144. *Carduus nutans*

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

145. *Euphorbia nutans*

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

146. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*

- A. Oxeye daisy
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Perilla mint
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

147. *Amaranthus palmeri*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

148. Prickly pear

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

149. Prickly sida

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

150. Prostrate knotweed

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

151. Puncturevine

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

152. *Cassia chamaecrista*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

153. *Thlaspi arvense*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

154. *Perilla frutescens*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

155. Pigweed, prostrate

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

156. Pigweed, redroot

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

157. Pigweed, tumble

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

158. Pineapple weed

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

159. Poison hemlock

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Conium maculatum*
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. *Polygonum aviculare*
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

160. Prickly lettuce

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Lactuca scariola*
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. *Polygonum aviculare*
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

161. *Ammannia coccinea*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

162. *Lythrum salicaria*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

163. *Veronica peregrina*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

164. *Eryngium yuccifolium*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

165. *Brunnichia ovata*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

166. *Silphium integrifolium*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

167. *Onopordum acanthium*

- A. Scotch thistle
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

168. *Sericea lespedeza*

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

169. Shepherd's purse

- A. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*
- B. *Polygonum coccineum*
- C. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- D. *Polygonum persicaria*
- E. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- F. None of the Above

170. Sicklepod

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

171. Smartweed, ladythumb

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

172. Smartweed, pale

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

173. Smartweed, Pennsylvania

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum pensylvanicum*
- F. None of the Above

174. Smartweed, swamp

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

175. Smooth groundcherry

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

176. Smooth sumac

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Rhus glabra*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

177. Snow-on-the-mountain

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

178. Spanish needles

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

179. Spiny amaranth

- A. *Amaranthus spinosus*
- B. *Physalis subglabrata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Sonchus asper*
- E. *Bidens bipinnata*
- F. None of the Above

180. Spiny sowthistle

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

181. Spurge, leafy

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

182. Spurge, nodding

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

183. Spurge, prostrate

- A. *Euphorbia humistrata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

184. Spurge, toothed

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

185. Spurred anoda

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

186. Tall thistle

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentata*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Cirsium altissimum*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

187. Tansy mustard

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Descurainia pinnata*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

188. *Campsis radicans*

- A. Trumpet creeper
- B. Venice mallow
- C. Virginia copperleaf
- D. Velvetleaf
- E. Unicorn-plant
- F. None of the Above

189. *Proboscidea louisianica*

- A. Trumpet creeper
- B. Venice mallow
- C. Virginia copperleaf
- D. Velvetleaf
- E. Unicorn-plant
- F. None of the Above

190. *Abutilon theophrasti*

- A. Trumpet creeper
- B. Venice mallow
- C. Virginia copperleaf
- D. Velvetleaf
- E. Unicorn-plant
- F. None of the Above

191. *Hibiscus trionum*

- A. Trumpet creeper
- B. Venice mallow
- C. Virginia copperleaf
- D. Velvetleaf
- E. Unicorn-plant
- F. None of the Above

192. *Triodanis perfoliata*

- A. Trumpet creeper
- B. Venice mallow
- C. Virginia copperleaf
- D. Venus looking glass
- E. Unicorn-plant
- F. None of the Above

193. *Verbena hastata*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia copperleaf
- E. White heath aster
- F. None of the Above

194. *Verbena stricta*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia copperleaf
- E. White heath aster
- F. None of the Above

195. *Vicia* spp.

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia copperleaf
- E. White heath aster
- F. None of the Above

196. *Acalypha virginica*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia copperleaf
- E. White heath aster
- F. None of the Above

197. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia creeper
- E. Virginia pepperweed
- F. None of the Above

198. *Lepidium virginicum*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia creeper
- E. Virginia pepperweed
- F. None of the Above

199. Water hemlock

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

200. Western salsify

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

201. White heath aster

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

202. White snakeroot

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

203. Wild buckwheat

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

204. Wild carrot

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

205. Wild indigo

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

206. Yellow rocket

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

Identify the plant life classification

Grasses

207. Annual bluegrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

208. Barnyardgrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

209. Crabgrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

210. Foxtail

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

211. Goosegrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

212. Bromegrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

213. Quackgrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

214. Tall Fescue
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above
215. Creeping bentgrass
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above
216. Bindweed
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above
217. Black medic
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above
218. Chickweed, common
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above
219. Chickweed, mouse-ear
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above
220. Chickory
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above
221. Cinquefoil
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

222. Dandelion
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

223. Dock, curly
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

224. Garlic or Onion
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

225. Ground ivy
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

226. Heal-all
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

227. Henbit
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

228. Knotweed
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

229. Mallow roundleaf
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

230. Pigweed
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above
231. Plantain, buckhorn
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above
232. Plantain, common
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above
233. Poison ivy
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above
234. Purslane
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above
235. Red sorrel
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above
236. Speedwell, creeping
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above
237. Speedwell, annual
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

238. Spurge, spotted
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

239. Sow thistle
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

240. Wild violet
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

241. White clover
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

242. Wild carrot
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

243. Wood sorrel
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

244. Yarrow
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

Official Federal Weed Classification Section

245. Azolla pinnata
- A. Aquatic weeds
 - B. Parasitic weeds
 - C. Terrestrial weeds
 - D. Two of the above classifications
 - E. None of the Above

246. *Ipomoea triloba*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

247. *Ischaemum rugosum*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

248. *Leptochloa chinensis*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

249. *Eichornia azurea*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

250. *Hydrilla verticillata*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

251. Pilot's fresh air supply--Filtered air for the pilot to breathe is necessary because it is nearly impossible for the pilot to avoid flying back through some of the _____ passes. If a filtered-air helmet is not available, the pilot should at least wear an approved respirator.

- A. ULV
B. Agricultural flying
C. Drift
D. Swath of previous flight
E. Over spray
F. None of the Above

252. Fuselage features--Enclosed fuselages should be fitted with cleanout panels for the regular removal of _____. Spray pumps, filters, and control valves should be easily accessible for maintenance and repair.

- A. The filter
B. Cleanout panels
C. Adjuvants
D. Corrosive sprays and dusts
E. Oils
F. None of the Above

253. Maintenance--The seasonal use of agricultural aircraft might suggest a pattern of inspection and repair during the_____.

- A. Time of bad weather
B. Idle, off-season periods
C. Maintenance period
D. Crop spraying season
E. Agricultural flying period
F. None of the Above

254. The critical demands of _____ call for all the regular maintenance checks at all required intervals to ensure that the aircraft is in first class order at all times.

- A. The FFA and DPR
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Rotary wing aircraft
- E. Maintenance and repair
- F. None of the Above

255. Two of the more important advantages of fixed wing aircraft are a _____ and a large payload capacity per dollar invested. Maneuverability is adequate, though not equal to the Rotary wing aircraft.

- A. High speed of application
- B. Agricultural flying
- C. Huge difference
- D. Low over head
- E. Maintenance and repair
- F. None of the Above

256. One of the limitations of _____ equipment is the necessity of a designated landing area, which may not always be in close proximity to the application area.

- A. Fixed wing
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Rotary wing
- E. Broken
- F. None of the Above

257. Rotary wing aircraft offers the advantages of extreme maneuverability and speed variation, and may be operated in almost _____. Pilots of these crafts must also be competent, alert, and have knowledge of the area and the limitations of their crafts.

- A. Weather
- B. Agricultural setting
- C. Fueling
- D. Agricultural application
- E. Any local area
- F. None of the Above

258. Rotary wing flying puts a special demand on the pilot to perform _____, hovering and loading, since this type aircraft is more expensive to operate per unit of flying time than fixed wing aircraft.

- A. Turns
- B. Agricultural crop dusting
- C. Fueling
- D. Agricultural flying
- E. Application with minimum time loss in turns
- F. None of the Above

259. _____, or additive compounds, aid in the mixing, application or effectiveness of pesticides.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

260. One class of _____, compatibility agents, allow uniform mixing of compounds that would normally separate.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

261. Other types of adjuvants include spreaders, stickers, and _____. There are nearly as many adjuvants as there are pesticides, and they provide a choice for every need.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

262. Some adjuvants are added during pesticide manufacture and are, thus, part of the _____.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

263. Other adjuvants are added just before application. To decide when to use an adjuvant, READ THE LABEL. It will state when a particular _____ is needed, whether or not one should be added or when one is already present.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvant
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

264. _____ assist application or pesticide activity without being toxic to pests. However, many of these chemicals can present hazards to the applicators.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

265. The EPA has not required manufacturers to perform the same type of research and reporting on _____ that is required for pesticide registration.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

266. Regulations are continually updated to protect the health of applicators and review and registration of _____ may be required in the future.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

267. It is a good practice to use the same care in handling _____ as is used with pesticides.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

268. Many, but not all, adjuvants function as surfactants, or _____.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

269. _____ improve the retention and absorption of herbicides. The benefit that they provide is offset, to a degree, by the increased drift hazard they cause.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

270. Reducing the _____ of the spray solution permits it to break up into finer droplets, which are more likely to drift off target.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

271. _____ agents are adjuvants that help reduce the risk of drift. Pesticide drift is off-target spray deposit and off-target damage.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

272. Spray thickeners reduce drift by increasing droplet size and by reducing bounce or runoff during application. Use of these _____ helps to comply with drift regulations, which is especially important in areas adjacent to residential areas.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

273. Lo-Drift, Nalco-Trol and Drift Proof are examples of _____ agents.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

274. _____ dissolve the waxy layer that protects the surface of leaves. This speeds up absorption with foliar treatments.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

275. Lower _____ used with these adjuvants may provide the same control as higher rates made without them; more chemical enters the plant before breaking down or washing off.

- A. Application rates
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

276. Examples of _____ include Arborchem and kerosene.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

277. Using _____ involves many responsibilities beyond the immediate needs of pest control.

- A. Pesticides
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

278. Greenhouse growers, like all _____, are expected to handle hazardous materials in a manner that reduces the exposure risk to other persons and limits contamination of the environment.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

279. Numerous _____ exist to help growers handle, store and apply pesticides properly.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

280. In addition to FIFRA, the _____ has further authority over pesticide use under the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). These federal regulations cover all materials classified as hazardous and, therefore, apply to pesticides.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. EPA
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

281. Pesticide handling and storage are also regulated by the Transportation Safety Act and the _____.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

282. Interstate transport of pesticides is regulated by the _____. Their guidelines for safe movement are common sense rules for any transport of chemicals.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

283. All pesticides should be in the original _____ approved containers and correctly labeled. All containers should be secured against movement that could result in breaking or spilling.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

284. Never _____ in a vehicle that also carries food or feed products.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Transport pesticides
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

285. Never _____ in the cab of vehicles. Paper or cardboard containers should be protected from moisture. Never leave an open-bed truck containing pesticides unattended. Following these procedures is necessary when moving concentrated chemicals and is good practice for diluted mixtures.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Transport pesticides
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

286. Persons transporting chemicals must have proper protective clothing available for the _____.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Safe handling of the containers
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

287. _____ should be in or on the vehicle for immediate access in case a spill occurs.

- A. The Handler
- B. The Worker
- C. The protective gear
- D. Proper instructions
- E. The Supervisor
- F. None of the Above

288. _____ of the person managing or cleaning up a spill is the primary concern.

- A. Sex
- B. Training
- C. Management
- D. Health
- E. Protection
- F. None of the Above

289. When a minor spill occurs, make sure _____ If pesticide has spilled on anyone, wash it off immediately, before taking any other action.

- A. Clean-up supplies are available.
- B. The MSDS is available.
- C. To hide
- D. The supervisor is present.
- E. The proper protective equipment is available, and wear it.
- F. None of the Above

290. Confine the spill with a dike of sand or soil. Use _____ to soak up the spill.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Chemical
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Drawing water
- F. None of the Above

291. Shovel all contaminated material into a leak- proof container and dispose of it in the same manner as _____.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Chemical
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Excess pesticides
- F. None of the Above

292. _____; this spreads the chemical. Always work carefully to avoid making mistakes.

- A. Do not hose down the area
- B. Do not spread the contaminated material
- C. Do not spread the absorbent materials
- D. Hose down the area
- E. Notify the EPA and DPR, wash down
- F. None of the Above

293. Streams and wetlands must be protected in the event of an accidental spill of any size. Even _____ pose a threat to natural habitats when released in large amounts. Extra precautions must be taken when drawing water from streams or ponds.

- A. Some chemical will
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Small amounts
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Diluted chemicals
- F. None of the Above

294. _____ must be used and be in good working order.

- A. Nurse tanks
- B. Antisiphoning devices
- C. Spray Nozzles
- D. Tank mixers
- E. Drawing water pump
- F. None of the Above

295. Tank mixes should be prepared at least ¼ mile from water resources. If this is not possible, make sure the ground at the mixing site does not slope toward the water, or construct an earthen dike to _____ into bodies of water or drains.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

296. Major spills of concentrates or large quantities of spray solution _____.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
- F. None of the Above

297. Provide any first aid that is needed and confine the spill, _____. Contact the local fire department using the 911 system, if available.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Then notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

298. _____ for fire departments, state and local authorities should be carried in the vehicles and by the applicators.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

299. Applicators, or their employers, are responsible for telephoning a spray incident report to the State Agency _____ and efforts to contain the spill have started.

- A. As soon as appropriately cleaned up or removed prior
- B. As soon as appropriate decontamination methods
- C. As soon as practical after emergency health care
- D. As soon as appropriately decomposed by bleach
- E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
- F. None of the Above

300. Decontamination solutions can be used for decontaminating surfaces and materials where spills of dust, granular, wettable powders, or liquid pesticides have occurred. The bulk of the spilled pesticide _____ to applying any decontaminant.

- A. Should be cleaned up or removed prior
- B. As soon as appropriate decontamination methods
- C. As soon as practical after emergency health care
- D. As soon as appropriately decomposed by bleach
- E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
- F. None of the Above

You are finished with your assignment. Please fax this answer key and your registration page along with the customer survey to TLC.

If you are a California DPR or Nevada student, we will require a photocopy of your driver's license.

Weed Identification and Control Assignment #2 For Students Names F-L

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to have successfully passed this assignment with a score of 70 %. You may e mail the answers to TLC, info@tlch2o.com or fax the answers to TLC, (928) 272-0747. This assignment is available to you in a Word Format on TLC's Website. You can find online assistance for this course on the in the Search function on Adobe Acrobat PDF to help find the answers. Once you have paid the course fee, you will be provided complete course support from Student Services Dr. Rusty Randall or Dr. Bubba Jenkins (928) 468-0665.

Write your answers on the Answer Key found in the front of this assignment.

ASSIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS

1. We will require all students to fax or e-mail a copy of their driver's license with the registration form.
2. You will need to pick one of the following five assignments to complete. This selection process is based upon your last name. If your last name begins with an A to E, you will pick assignment number 1, if your last name begins with the letter F to L, you are to complete assignment number 2 and if your last name begins with the letter M-Q, you will pick assignment number 3 and if your last name begins with the letter R-S, you will pick assignment number 4, and if your last name begins with the letter T-Z, you will pick assignment number 5.

Multiple Choice, Please select one answer and mark it on the answer key. The answer must come from the course text. (s) means answer can be plural or singular.

Agricultural Pesticide Section

1. All agricultural employers whose workers perform _____operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses treated with pesticides, and handle pesticides in these locations are covered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's worker protection standard.

- A. Handling pesticides
- B. Spray or Spraying
- C. Exempt farming
- D. Farming
- E. Hand labor
- F. None of the Above

2. Owners, operators, and their immediate _____must comply with some of the provisions of this standard. This supplement to "A Summary of Federal Laws and Regulations Affecting Agricultural Employers," summarizes this regulation.

- A. Handling pesticides
- B. Spray or Spraying
- C. Exempt farming
- D. Farming
- E. Hand labor
- F. None of the Above

3. The WPS covers every agricultural employer, including livestock producers, who have employees that perform hand labor operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses _____.

- A. Treated with Pesticides
- B. After Spraying or sprayed
- C. During farming
- D. During Hand labor
- E. During Restricted entry intervals
- F. None of the Above

4. Unlike other laws and regulations affecting agricultural labor, the WPS does not exempt any employment in commercial agriculture involving _____in fields, but owners or operators and immediate family members are specifically exempt from some provisions.

- A. Handling pesticides
- B. Spray or Spraying
- C. Exempt farming
- D. Farming
- E. Hand labor
- F. None of the Above

5. The WPS expands coverage to include more employees and expands employers' requirements for training employees who _____, protecting employees from pesticide exposure, and providing emergency assistance to exposed employees.
- A. Handle pesticides
 - B. After Spraying or sprayed
 - C. During farming
 - D. During Hand labor
 - E. During Restricted entry intervals
 - F. None of the Above
6. Many laws affecting agricultural employment _____enterprises that employ small numbers of hired farmworkers, the new standard has no exemptions based on the number of employees.
- A. Pesticide
 - B. Crop
 - C. Exemption
 - D. Exempt farming
 - E. Agricultural
 - F. None of the Above
7. Employers covered by the WPS must: Reduce overall exposure to pesticides by prohibiting handlers from exposing workers during pesticide application, excluding workers from areas being treated and areas under a(n) _____, and notifying workers about treated areas.
- A. Permit
 - B. Spraying
 - C. Exemption
 - D. Restricted entry intervals
 - E. Application
 - F. None of the Above
8. Some activities are allowed during _____if workers are properly trained and protected.
- A. Permit
 - B. Spraying
 - C. Exemption
 - D. Restricted entry intervals
 - E. Application
 - F. None of the Above
9. _____by requiring decontamination supplies be present and emergency assistance be available.
- A. Handling pesticides
 - B. Mitigate exposures
 - C. Exemption
 - D. Restricting entry intervals
 - E. Employer ensuring
 - F. None of the Above
10. Inform workers about _____ hazards by requiring safety training (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).
- A. Pesticide
 - B. MSDS
 - C. EPA rules
 - D. Restricted entry intervals
 - E. WPS
 - F. None of the Above
11. _____provisions are very complicated and are likely to affect a large number of employers and their workers.
- A. Pesticide
 - B. MSDS
 - C. EPA rules
 - D. Restricted entry intervals
 - E. WPS
 - F. None of the Above
12. States may also issue worker protection standards that are stricter than the _____.
- A. Pesticide
 - B. MSDS
 - C. EPA rules
 - D. Restricted entry intervals
 - E. WPS
 - F. None of the Above

Background

13. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) of 1947, as amended, sets an overall risk/benefit standard for pesticide registration, requiring that all pesticides perform their intended function, when used _____, without imposing unreasonable risks of adverse effects on human health or the environment.

- A. To mitigate exposures
- B. To destroy insects
- C. To inform of basic requirements
- D. According to labeling directions
- E. Outside
- F. None of the Above

14. During the congressional discussion of FIFRA amendments in 1972, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (Committee) "found protection of man and the environment to be a broad term encompassing farmers, farmworkers, and others _____".

- A. According to labeling directions
- B. To mitigate exposures
- C. To destroy insects
- D. To inform of basic requirements
- E. Who come into Contact with pesticides
- F. None of the Above

Four Basic Requirements

15. These regulations contained _____: Workers are not to be sprayed with pesticides.

- A. Rules
- B. Primary instructions
- C. Exceptions
- D. Mitigating exposures procedures
- E. Four basic requirements
- F. None of the Above

16. There are specific _____ for 12 pesticides, interim restrictive entry levels for certain pesticides, and a general re-entry interval for all other agricultural pesticides prohibiting re-entry into treated areas until sprays have dried, dusts have settled, and vapors have dispersed.

- A. Mitigating exposures procedures
- B. Four basic requirements
- C. Exceptions
- D. Primary instructions
- E. Restricted entry intervals (REI)
- F. None of the Above

17. Protective clothing is required for any worker entering a treated area before the _____ has expired.

- A. Time
- B. Specific re-entry period
- C. Contact time period
- D. Exposure time period
- E. Drying time period
- F. None of the Above

18. "Appropriate and timely" warnings are _____. These warnings may be given orally in appropriate language, placed on the pesticide notice board, or posted in the field.

- A. Part of mitigating exposures
- B. Basic requirements
- C. Not necessary
- D. In the MSDS
- E. Required for re-entry
- F. None of the Above

19. Mitigating exposures will be accomplished by requiring decontamination supplies and _____.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. FIFRA
- C. Are found in the MSDS
- D. Water
- E. Basic requirements
- F. None of the Above

20. Workers will be informed about pesticide hazards through _____ (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).

- A. Posters and labels
- B. WPS requirements
- C. Required safety training
- D. Education
- E. Basic requirements
- F. None of the Above

Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides

Provisions of the WPS apply to:

21. Owners or managers of farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses where pesticides are used in the production of _____.

- A. Agricultural workers
- B. Crops
- C. Agricultural plants
- D. Worker or handler worksites
- E. Agricultural areas
- F. None of the Above

22. Those who hire or contract for services of agricultural workers to do tasks related to the production of _____ on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.

- A. Corn
- B. Agricultural plants
- C. Cotton
- D. Agricultural crops
- E. Agricultural trees
- F. None of the Above

General Duties of WPS

The general duties of the WPS require an agricultural employer or a pesticide handler-employer to:

23. Assure that each _____ subject to the standard receives the required protections.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employee
- C. Worker or handler
- D. Person
- E. Agricultural employer
- F. None of the Above

24. Assure that any _____ to the standard is used in a manner consistent with the labeling of the pesticide, including the requirements in the standard.

- A. Agricultural workers
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Human
- D. Agricultural plants
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

25. Provide sufficient information and directions to each person who supervises any _____ to assure that each worker or handler receives the required protection.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

26. The _____ must specify which persons are responsible for actions required to comply with the standard.

- A. Agricultural workers
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Worker or handler
- D. Agricultural plants
- E. Paper
- F. None of the Above

27. Require each person who supervises any _____ to assure compliance by the worker or handler with the provisions of this standard and to assure that the worker or handler receives the required protection (40 CFR).

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

28. The general duties also prohibit agricultural and handler employers from taking any retaliatory actions against workers attempting to comply with this standard, or from taking any action that prevents or discourages any _____ from complying or attempting to comply with the WPS.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

Labeling

29. Requires everyone _____ to obey instructions printed on the pesticide container's label.

- A. Planting crops
- B. Applying pesticides
- C. Needs
- D. Entering a Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Wearing personal protective equipment
- F. None of the Above

Summary of WPS Requirements

30. Protection during applications -- Applicators are prohibited from applying a pesticide in a way that will expose workers or other persons. _____ are excluded from areas while pesticides are being applied.

- A. Workers
- B. Agricultural pilots
- C. Animals
- D. Agricultural employees
- E. Family
- F. None of the Above

31. _____ must be specified on all agricultural plant pesticide product labels.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

32. Workers are excluded from entering a pesticide-treated area during _____, with only narrow exceptions.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

33. _____ -- Personal protective equipment must be provided and maintained for handlers and early-entry workers.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

34. _____ -- Workers must be notified about treated areas so they may avoid inadvertent exposures.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

35. _____ -- Handlers and workers must have an ample supply of water, soap, and towels for routine washing and emergency decontamination.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Decontamination supplies
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

The terms listed below are used in this course to describe herbicide applications:

36. Herbicide applied to a band along the row that includes the base of crop plants and the weeds in the row. Spray is directed across the row from nozzles positioned near ground level on each side of the row.

- A. Active ingredient (ai)
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

37. This type of application allows use of chemicals that will injure the crop plant if more than a small part of the plant is contacted by spray. Special units that guide from the ground or mount on cultivators must be used.

- A. Active ingredient (ai)
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

38. Herbicide applied by means of nozzles mounted on extensions below the spray boom to avoid spraying upper parts of the crop plant.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

39. The chemical in a herbicide formulation primarily responsible for its phytotoxicity and which is identified as the active ingredient on the product label.

- A. Active ingredient (ai)
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

40. Expresses the rate or quantity as the herbicidally active parent acid. For example, 2,4-D acid is formulated with either sodium, an amine, or an ester to make the active ingredient salt sold as a formulated product.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Acid equivalent (ae)
- F. None of the Above

41. Refers to the form in which a herbicide is purchased. Common forms are liquids, granules, and wettable powders which contain added ingredients to improve storage, mixing, or application characteristics of the herbicides.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

42. Herbicide applied to the crop and weeds after they emerge.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

43. Herbicide applied after a crop is planted but before it or weeds emerge.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

44. Herbicide applied before the crop is planted.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

45. The amount of active ingredient or acid equivalent of an herbicide applied to the area treated, that is, on a broadcast basis.

- A. Formulation
- B. Rate
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

Grass and Grasslike Plant Identification Key

46. Leaves arise from bulb ?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

47. Stems triangular.

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

48. Leaves form sheath at stem, blue-purple flowers ?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

49. Ligule absent ?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Barn yardgrass
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

50. Ligule membranous-Blade or sheath with dense hairs-First leaf wide and short, decumbent growth habit?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Large crabgrass
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

51. Leaf blades distinctly twisted, winter annual?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

52. Blade and sheath hairless or sparsely hairy- Blades wide, short- Sparse hairs near collar, decumbent growth?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

53. Prominent veins, sheath flat with whitish base?

- A. Annual bluegrass
- B. Quackgrass
- C. Johnson grass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Goosegrass
- F. None of the Above

54. Blades narrow and erect- Auricles present, smooth white rhizomes?

- A. Annual bluegrass
- B. Quackgrass
- C. Johnson grass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Goosegrass
- F. None of the Above

55. Auricles absent-Winter annual, forms clumps, blade tips prow-shaped ?
 A. Annual bluegrass D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 B. Quackgrass E. Goosegrass
 C. Johnson grass F. None of the Above
56. Perennial with rhizomes, seed oblong-shaped ?
 A. Annual bluegrass D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 B. Quackgrass E. Goosegrass
 C. Johnson grass F. None of the Above
57. Summer annual, resembles Johnson grass but has no rhizomes, large shiny black ovate seed ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
58. Ligule hairy Blade with hair- Short hair on upper surface ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
59. Long hair on upper leaf surface near base of blade ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
60. Blades and sheath covered with dense short hair, sheath hair at 90 degree angle to stem?-
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Witchgrass E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
61. Very short dense hair on blades, first leaf horizontal, blade margin often crimped, large seed - woolly cupgrass- Blade with little or no hair- Sheath margin hairy?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
62. Sheath margin usually hairless or with a few hairs-62. Perennial, rhizomes and stolons present, roots at nodes, decumbent growth habit?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
63. Sheath round, hair on underside of first leaf, later leaves smooth, prominent white midvein?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Fall panicum E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
64. Sheath flattened, usually reddish in color, large spiny seed ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Field sandbur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above

Common Broadleaf Weeds

65. Common waterhemp
A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Dipsacus fullonum*
B. *Helianthus annuus* E. *Amaranthus rudis*
C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
66. *Achillea millefolium*
A. *Senecio glabellus* D. Burcucumber
B. Bull thistle E. Common yarrow
C. Buffalobur F. None of the Above
67. Common ragweed
A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Amaranthus rudis*
B. *Helianthus annuus* E. *Senecio glabellus*
C. *Dipsacus fullonum* F. None of the Above
68. Common sunflower
A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Amaranthus rudis*
B. *Dipsacus fullonum* E. *Helianthus annuus*
C. *Helianthus annuus* F. None of the Above
69. Common teasel
A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Amaranthus rudis*
B. *Helianthus annuus* E. *Senecio glabellus*
C. *Dipsacus fullonum* F. None of the Above
70. *Sicyos angulatus*
A. Burcucumber D. Bull thistle
B. Buffalobur E. Common yarrow
C. Common burdock F. None of the Above
71. Bushy wallflower
A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Xanthium strumarium*
C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
72. Buttercups
A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Xanthium strumarium*
C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
73. Butterweed
A. *Xanthium strumarium* D. *Senecio glabellus*
B. *Ranunculus* spp. E. *Cirsium arvense*
C. *Erysimum repandum* F. None of the Above
74. Canada thistle
A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Arctium minus*
C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
75. Clammy groundcherry
A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
B. *Arctium minus* E. *Senecio vulgaris*
C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above

76. Common burdock
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Arctium minus*
 B. *Xanthium strumarium* E. *Stellaria media*
 C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
77. *Solanum rostratum*
 A. Bull thistle D. Common yarrow
 B. Buffalobur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Burcucumber F. None of the Above
78. *Cirsium vulgare*
 A. Bull thistle D. Common yarrow
 B. Buffalobur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Burcucumber F. None of the Above
79. Common chickweed
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
 B. *Arctium minus* E. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above
80. Common cocklebur
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
 B. *Arctium minus* E. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above
81. *Senecio vulgaris*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
82. *Chenopodium album*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
83. *Asclepias syriaca*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
84. *Verbascum thapsus*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
85. *Phytolacca Americana*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
86. Common purslane
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above

87. Arrowhead
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
88. Bittercress, smallflowered
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
89. Black nightshade
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
90. *Plantago* spp.
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
91. *Cardiospermum halicacabum*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
92. *Desmodium* spp.
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
93. *Convolvulus arvensis*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
94. *Convolvulus sepium*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
95. Corn gromwell
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
96. Cornflower
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
97. Carolina geranium
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above

98. Carpetweed
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
99. Chicory
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
100. Buckhorn plantain
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
101. Compass plant
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 D. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
102. Croton, tropic
 A. *Croton glandulosus* D. *Lamium purpureum*
 B. *Croton capitatus* E. *Rumex crispus*
 C. *Silphium perfoliatum* F. None of the Above
103. Croton, woolly
 A. *Croton glandulosus* D. *Lamium purpureum*
 B. *Croton capitatus* E. *Rumex crispus*
 C. *Silphium perfoliatum* F. None of the Above
104. Cut-leaf teasel (noxious)
 A. *Croton glandulosus* D. *Lamium purpureum*
 B. *Croton capitatus* E. *Rumex crispus*
 C. *Silphium perfoliatum* F. None of the Above
105. Cutleaf eveningprimrose
 A. *Lamium purpureum* D. *Rubus* spp.
 B. *Solanum sarrachoides* E. *Oenothera laciniata*
 C. *Erigeron annuus* F. None of the Above
106. Daisy fleabane
 A. *Lamium purpureum* D. *Rubus* spp.
 B. *Solanum sarrachoides* E. *Oenothera laciniata*
 C. *Erigeron annuus* F. None of the Above
107. Deadnettle, purple
 A. *Lamium purpureum* D. *Rubus* spp.
 B. *Solanum sarrachoides* E. *Oenothera laciniata*
 C. *Erigeron annuus* F. None of the Above
108. Dewberry
 A. *Lamium purpureum* D. *Rubus* spp.
 B. *Solanum sarrachoides* E. *Oenothera laciniata*
 C. *Erigeron annuus* F. None of the Above

109. *Cuscuta campestris*
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
110. *Viola rafinesquii*
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
111. *Ambrosia trifida*
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
112. *Solidago* spp.
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
113. *Smilax* spp.
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
114. *Solanum sarrachoides*
 A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
 B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
 C. Henbit F. None of the Above
115. *Apocynum cannabinum*
 A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
 B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
 C. Henbit F. None of the Above
116. *Sesbania exaltata*
 A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
 B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
 C. Henbit F. None of the Above
117. *Lamium amplexicaule*
 A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
 B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
 C. Henbit F. None of the Above
118. *Lonicera* spp.
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above
119. *Cynanchum* leave
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above

120. *Acalypha ostryaefolia*
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above
121. Wild lettuce
 A. *Barbarea vulgaris* D. *Baptisia* spp.
 B. *Brassica kaber* E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Lactuca serriola* F. None of the Above
122. Wild mustard
 A. *Barbarea vulgaris* D. *Baptisia* spp.
 B. *Brassica kaber* E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Lactuca serriola* F. None of the Above
123. *Solanum carolinense*
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above
124. *Erigeron canadensis*
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above
125. Illinois bundleflower
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Vernonia* spp. E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
126. Ironweed
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Vernonia* spp. E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
127. Japanese hedgeparsley
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Vernonia* spp. E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
128. Japanese hops
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Vernonia* spp. E. *Humulus japonicus*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
129. Japanese knotweed
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Polygonum cuspidatum* E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
130. *Helianthus tuberosus*
 A. Kudzu D. Marijuana
 B. Jerusalem artichoke E. Nodding spurge
 C. Kochia F. None of the Above

131. *Myosurus minimus*

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

132. *Rosa multiflora*

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

133. *Datura stramonium*

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

134. *Kochia scoparia*, easy one.

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

135. *Pueraria lobata*

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

136. *Cannabis sativa* Prescription of course....

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

137. *Ipomoea pandurata*

- A. Morning-glory, bigroot
- B. Jimsonweed
- C. Marijuana
- D. Kudzu
- E. Kochia
- F. None of the Above

138. Morning-glory, ivyleaf

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

139. Morning-glory, tall

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

140. Morning-glory, pitted

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

141. Cup plant

- A. *Croton glandulosus*
- B. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- C. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- D. *Croton capitatus*
- E. *Rumex crispus*
- F. None of the Above

142. Curly dock

- A. *Croton glandulosus*
- B. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- C. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- D. *Croton capitatus*
- E. *Rumex crispus*
- F. None of the Above

143. Mouse ear chickweed

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

144. *Carduus nutans*

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

145. *Euphorbia nutans*

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

146. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*

- A. Oxeye daisy
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Perilla mint
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

147. *Amaranthus palmeri*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

148. Prickly pear

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

149. Prickly sida

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

150. Prostrate knotweed

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

151. Puncturevine

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

152. *Cassia chamaecrista*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

153. *Thlaspi arvense*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

154. *Perilla frutescens*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

155. Pigweed, prostrate

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

156. Pigweed, redroot

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

157. Pigweed, tumble

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

158. Pineapple weed

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

159. Poison hemlock

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Conium maculatum*
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. *Polygonum aviculare*
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

160. Prickly lettuce

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Lactuca scariola*
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. *Polygonum aviculare*
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

161. *Ammannia coccinea*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

162. *Lythrum salicaria*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

163. *Veronica peregrina*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

164. *Eryngium yuccifolium*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

165. *Brunnichia ovata*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

166. *Silphium integrifolium*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

167. *Onopordum acanthium*

- A. Scotch thistle
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

168. *Sericea lespedeza*

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

169. Shepherd's purse

- A. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*
- B. *Polygonum coccineum*
- C. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- D. *Polygonum persicaria*
- E. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- F. None of the Above

170. Sicklepod

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

171. Smartweed, ladythumb

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

172. Smartweed, pale

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

173. Smartweed, Pennsylvania

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum pensylvanicum*
- F. None of the Above

174. Smartweed, swamp

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

175. Smooth groundcherry

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

176. Smooth sumac

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Rhus glabra*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

177. Snow-on-the-mountain

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

178. Spanish needles

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

179. Spiny amaranth

- A. *Amaranthus spinosus*
- B. *Physalis subglabrata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Sonchus asper*
- E. *Bidens bipinnata*
- F. None of the Above

180. Spiny sowthistle

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

181. Spurge, leafy

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

182. Spurge, nodding

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

183. Spurge, prostrate

- A. *Euphorbia humistrata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

184. Spurge, toothed

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

185. Spurred anoda

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

186. Tall thistle
A. Anoda cristata D. Cirsium altissimum
B. Euphorbia dentate E. Euphorbia marginata
C. Euphorbia nutans F. None of the Above

187. Tansy mustard
A. Anoda cristata D. Euphorbia esula
B. Descurainia pinnata E. Euphorbia marginata
C. Euphorbia nutans F. None of the Above

188. Campsis radicans
A. Trumpet creeper D. Velvetleaf
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

189. Proboscidea louisianica
A. Trumpet creeper D. Velvetleaf
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

190. Abutilon theophrasti
A. Trumpet creeper D. Velvetleaf
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

191. Hibiscus trionum
A. Trumpet creeper D. Velvetleaf
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

192. Triodanis perfoliata
A. Trumpet creeper D. Venus looking glass
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

193. Verbena hastata
A. Vetch D. Virginia copperleaf
B. Vervain, blue E. White heath aster
C. Vervain, hoary F. None of the Above

194. Verbena stricta
A. Vetch D. Virginia copperleaf
B. Vervain, blue E. White heath aster
C. Vervain, hoary F. None of the Above

195. Vicia spp.
A. Vetch D. Virginia copperleaf
B. Vervain, blue E. White heath aster
C. Vervain, hoary F. None of the Above

196. Acalypha virginica
A. Vetch D. Virginia copperleaf
B. Vervain, blue E. White heath aster
C. Vervain, hoary F. None of the Above

197. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia creeper
- E. Virginia pepperweed
- F. None of the Above

198. *Lepidium virginicum*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia creeper
- E. Virginia pepperweed
- F. None of the Above

199. Water hemlock

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

200. Western salsify

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

201. White heath aster

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

202. White snakeroot

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

203. Wild buckwheat

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

204. Wild carrot

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

205. Wild indigo

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

206. Yellow rocket

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

Identify the plant life classification

Grasses

207. Annual bluegrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

208. Barnyardgrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

209. Crabgrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

210. Foxtail

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

211. Goosegrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

212. Bromegrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

213. Quackgrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

214. Tall Fescue
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

215. Creeping bentgrass
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

216. Bindweed
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

217. Black medic
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

218. Chickweed, common
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

219. Chickweed, mouse-ear
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

220. Chickory
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

221. Cinquefoil
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

222. Dandelion
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

223. Dock, curly
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

224. Garlic or Onion
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

225. Ground ivy
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

226. Heal-all
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

227. Henbit
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

228. Knotweed
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

229. Mallow roundleaf
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

230. Pigweed
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

231. Plantain, buckhorn
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

232. Plantain, common
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

233. Poison ivy
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

234. Purslane
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

235. Red sorrel
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

236. Speedwell, creeping
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

237. Speedwell, annual
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

238. Spurge, spotted
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

239. Sow thistle
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

240. Wild violet
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

241. White clover
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

242. Wild carrot
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

243. Wood sorrel
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

244. Yarrow
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

Official Federal Weed Classification Section

245. Borreria alata
- A. Aquatic weeds
 - B. Parasitic weeds
 - C. Terrestrial weeds
 - D. Two of the above classifications
 - E. None of the Above

246. *Carthamus oxyacantha*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

247. *Hygrophila polysperma*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

248. *Crupina vulgaris*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

249. *Digitaria scalarum*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

250. *Digitaria velutina*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

251. Pilot's fresh air supply--Filtered air for the pilot to breathe is necessary because it is nearly impossible for the pilot to avoid flying back through some of the _____ passes. If a filtered-air helmet is not available, the pilot should at least wear an approved respirator.

- A. ULV
B. Agricultural flying
C. Drift
D. Swath of previous flight
E. Over spray
F. None of the Above

252. Fuselage features--Enclosed fuselages should be fitted with cleanout panels for the regular removal of _____. Spray pumps, filters, and control valves should be easily accessible for maintenance and repair.

- A. The filter
B. Cleanout panels
C. Adjuvants
D. Corrosive sprays and dusts
E. Oils
F. None of the Above

253. Maintenance--The seasonal use of agricultural aircraft might suggest a pattern of inspection and repair during the_____.

- A. Time of bad weather
B. Idle, off-season periods
C. Maintenance period
D. Crop spraying season
E. Agricultural flying period
F. None of the Above

254. The critical demands of _____ call for all the regular maintenance checks at all required intervals to ensure that the aircraft is in first class order at all times.

- A. The FFA and DPR
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Rotary wing aircraft
- E. Maintenance and repair
- F. None of the Above

255. Two of the more important advantages of fixed wing aircraft are a _____ and a large payload capacity per dollar invested. Maneuverability is adequate, though not equal to the Rotary wing aircraft.

- A. High speed of application
- B. Agricultural flying
- C. Huge difference
- D. Low over head
- E. Maintenance and repair
- F. None of the Above

256. One of the limitations of _____ equipment is the necessity of a designated landing area, which may not always be in close proximity to the application area.

- A. Fixed wing
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Rotary wing
- E. Broken
- F. None of the Above

257. Rotary wing aircraft offers the advantages of extreme maneuverability and speed variation, and may be operated in almost _____. Pilots of these crafts must also be competent, alert, and have knowledge of the area and the limitations of their crafts.

- A. Weather
- B. Agricultural setting
- C. Fueling
- D. Agricultural application
- E. Any local area
- F. None of the Above

258. Rotary wing flying puts a special demand on the pilot to perform _____, hovering and loading, since this type aircraft is more expensive to operate per unit of flying time than fixed wing aircraft.

- A. Turns
- B. Agricultural crop dusting
- C. Fueling
- D. Agricultural flying
- E. Application with minimum time loss in turns
- F. None of the Above

259. _____, or additive compounds, aid in the mixing, application or effectiveness of pesticides.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

260. One class of _____, compatibility agents, allow uniform mixing of compounds that would normally separate.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

261. Other types of adjuvants include spreaders, stickers, and _____. There are nearly as many adjuvants as there are pesticides, and they provide a choice for every need.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

262. Some adjuvants are added during pesticide manufacture and are, thus, part of the _____.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

263. Other adjuvants are added just before application. To decide when to use an adjuvant, READ THE LABEL. It will state when a particular _____ is needed, whether or not one should be added or when one is already present.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvant
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

264. _____ assist application or pesticide activity without being toxic to pests. However, many of these chemicals can present hazards to the applicators.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

265. The EPA has not required manufacturers to perform the same type of research and reporting on _____ that is required for pesticide registration.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

266. Regulations are continually updated to protect the health of applicators and review and registration of _____ may be required in the future.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

267. It is a good practice to use the same care in handling _____ as is used with pesticides.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

268. Many, but not all, adjuvants function as surfactants, or _____.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

269. _____ improve the retention and absorption of herbicides. The benefit that they provide is offset, to a degree, by the increased drift hazard they cause.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

270. Reducing the _____ of the spray solution permits it to break up into finer droplets, which are more likely to drift off target.

- A. Spray additives D. Application rates
- B. Drift control agents E. Penetrating agents
- C. Surface tension F. None of the Above

271. _____ agents are adjuvants that help reduce the risk of drift. Pesticide drift is off-target spray deposit and off-target damage.

- A. Spray additives D. Application rates
- B. Drift control E. Penetrating agents
- C. Surface tension F. None of the Above

272. Spray thickeners reduce drift by increasing droplet size and by reducing bounce or runoff during application. Use of these _____ helps to comply with drift regulations, which is especially important in areas adjacent to residential areas.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

273. Lo-Drift, Nalco-Trol and Drift Proof are examples of _____ agents.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

274. _____ dissolve the waxy layer that protects the surface of leaves. This speeds up absorption with foliar treatments.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

275. Lower _____ used with these adjuvants may provide the same control as higher rates made without them; more chemical enters the plant before breaking down or washing off.

- A. Application rates
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

276. Examples of _____ include Arborchem and kerosene.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

277. Using _____ involves many responsibilities beyond the immediate needs of pest control.

- A. Pesticides
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

278. Greenhouse growers, like all _____, are expected to handle hazardous materials in a manner that reduces the exposure risk to other persons and limits contamination of the environment.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

279. Numerous _____ exist to help growers handle, store and apply pesticides properly.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

280. In addition to FIFRA, the _____ has further authority over pesticide use under the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). These federal regulations cover all materials classified as hazardous and, therefore, apply to pesticides.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. EPA
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

281. Pesticide handling and storage are also regulated by the Transportation Safety Act and the _____.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

282. Interstate transport of pesticides is regulated by the _____. Their guidelines for safe movement are common sense rules for any transport of chemicals.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

283. All pesticides should be in the original _____ approved containers and correctly labeled. All containers should be secured against movement that could result in breaking or spilling.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

284. Never _____ in a vehicle that also carries food or feed products.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Transport pesticides
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

285. Never _____ in the cab of vehicles. Paper or cardboard containers should be protected from moisture. Never leave an open-bed truck containing pesticides unattended. Following these procedures is necessary when moving concentrated chemicals and is good practice for diluted mixtures.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Transport pesticides
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

286. Persons transporting chemicals must have proper protective clothing available for the _____.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Safe handling of the containers
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

287. _____ should be in or on the vehicle for immediate access in case a spill occurs.

- A. The Handler
- B. The Worker
- C. The protective gear
- D. Proper instructions
- E. The Supervisor
- F. None of the Above

288. _____ of the person managing or cleaning up a spill is the primary concern.

- A. Sex
- B. Training
- C. Management
- D. Health
- E. Protection
- F. None of the Above

289. When a minor spill occurs, make sure _____ If pesticide has spilled on anyone, wash it off immediately, before taking any other action.

- A. Clean-up supplies are available.
- B. The MSDS is available.
- C. To hide
- D. The supervisor is present.
- E. The proper protective equipment is available, and wear it.
- F. None of the Above

290. Confine the spill with a dike of sand or soil. Use _____ to soak up the spill.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Chemical
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Drawing water
- F. None of the Above

291. Shovel all contaminated material into a leak- proof container and dispose of it in the same manner as _____.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Chemical
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Excess pesticides
- F. None of the Above

292. _____; this spreads the chemical. Always work carefully to avoid making mistakes.

- A. Do not hose down the area
- B. Do not spread the contaminated material
- C. Do not spread the absorbent materials
- D. Hose down the area
- E. Notify the EPA and DPR, wash down
- F. None of the Above

293. Streams and wetlands must be protected in the event of an accidental spill of any size. Even _____ pose a threat to natural habitats when released in large amounts. Extra precautions must be taken when drawing water from streams or ponds.

- A. Some chemical will
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Small amounts
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Diluted chemicals
- F. None of the Above

294. _____ must be used and be in good working order.

- A. Nurse tanks
- B. Antisiphoning devices
- C. Spray Nozzles
- D. Tank mixers
- E. Drawing water pump
- F. None of the Above

295. Tank mixes should be prepared at least ¼ mile from water resources. If this is not possible, make sure the ground at the mixing site does not slope toward the water, or construct an earthen dike to _____ into bodies of water or drains.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

296. Major spills of concentrates or large quantities of spray solution _____.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
- F. None of the Above

297. Provide any first aid that is needed and confine the spill, _____. Contact the local fire department using the 911 system, if available.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Then notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

298. _____ for fire departments, state and local authorities should be carried in the vehicles and by the applicators.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

299. Regardless of the size of the spill, keep people away from the chemicals. _____ and flag it to warn others. Do not leave the site unless responsible help, such as emergency or enforcement personnel, is there to warn others.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

300. Significant pesticide spills _____.

- A. Rope off the area and call for help
- B. Prevent pesticides from flowing as written in the WPS
- C. Must be reported to your state pesticide lead agency
- D. Are very difficult to handle
- E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
- F. None of the Above

You are finished with your assignment. Please fax this answer key and your registration page along with the customer survey to TLC.

If you are a California DPR or Nevada student, we will require a photocopy of your driver's license.

Weed Identification and Control Assignment #3 For Students Names M-Q

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to have successfully passed this assignment with a score of 70 %. You may e mail the answers to TLC, info@tlch2o.com or fax the answers to TLC, (928) 272-0747. This assignment is available to you in a Word Format on TLC's Website. You can find online assistance for this course on the in the Search function on Adobe Acrobat PDF to help find the answers. Once you have paid the course fee, you will be provided complete course support from Student Services Dr. Rusty Randall or Dr. Bubba Jenkins (928) 468-0665.

Write your answers on the Answer Key found in the front of this assignment.

If you are a California DPR or Nevada student, things have changed and we had to implement new security features to keep those agencies happy.

1. We will require all students to fax or e-mail a copy of their driver's license with the registration form.
2. You will need to pick one of the following five assignments to complete. This selection process is based upon your last name. If your last name begins with an A to E, you will pick assignment number 1, if your last name begins with the letter F to L, you are to complete assignment number 2 and if your last name begins with the letter M-Q, you will pick assignment number 3 and if your last name begins with the letter R-S, you will pick assignment number 4, and if your last name begins with the letter T-Z, you will pick assignment number 5.

Multiple Choice, Please select one answer and mark it on the answer key. The answer must come from the course text. (s) means answer can be plural or singular.

Summary of WPS Requirements

1. Protection during applications -- Applicators are prohibited from applying a pesticide in a way that will expose workers or other persons. _____ are excluded from areas while pesticides are being applied.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Workers | D. Agricultural employees |
| B. Agricultural pilots | E. Family |
| C. Animals | F. None of the Above |

2. _____ must be specified on all agricultural plant pesticide product labels.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Notification to workers | D. Restricted-entry intervals |
| B. Emergency assistance | E. Instructions for animals |
| C. Personal protective equipment | F. None of the Above |

3. Workers are excluded from entering a pesticide-treated area during _____, with only narrow exceptions.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Notification to workers | D. Restricted-entry intervals |
| B. Emergency assistance | E. Instructions for animals |
| C. Personal protective equipment | F. None of the Above |

4. _____ -- Personal protective equipment must be provided and maintained for handlers and early-entry workers.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Notification to workers | D. Restricted-entry intervals |
| B. Emergency assistance | E. Instructions for animals |
| C. Personal protective equipment | F. None of the Above |

5. _____ -- Workers must be notified about treated areas so they may avoid inadvertent exposures.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Notification to workers | D. Restricted-entry intervals |
| B. Emergency assistance | E. Instructions for animals |
| C. Personal protective equipment | F. None of the Above |

6 _____ -- Handlers and workers must have an ample supply of water, soap, and towels for routine washing and emergency decontamination.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Decontamination supplies
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

Agricultural Pesticide Section

7. All agricultural employers whose workers perform _____ operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses treated with pesticides, and handle pesticides in these locations are covered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's worker protection standard.

- A. Handling pesticides
- B. Spray or Spraying
- C. Exempt farming
- D. Farming
- E. Hand labor
- F. None of the Above

8. Owners, operators, and their immediate _____ must comply with some of the provisions of this standard. This supplement to "A Summary of Federal Laws and Regulations Affecting Agricultural Employers," summarizes this regulation.

- A. Handling pesticides
- B. Spray or Spraying
- C. Exempt farming
- D. Farming
- E. Hand labor
- F. None of the Above

9. The WPS covers every agricultural employer, including livestock producers, who have employees that perform hand labor operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses _____.

- A. Treated with Pesticides
- B. After Spraying or sprayed
- C. During farming
- D. During Hand labor
- E. During Restricted entry intervals
- F. None of the Above

10. Unlike other laws and regulations affecting agricultural labor, the WPS does not exempt any employment in commercial agriculture involving _____ in fields, but owners or operators and immediate family members are specifically exempt from some provisions.

- A. Handling pesticides
- B. Spray or Spraying
- C. Exempt farming
- D. Farming
- E. Hand labor
- F. None of the Above

11. The WPS expands coverage to include more employees and expands employers' requirements for training employees who _____, protecting employees from pesticide exposure, and providing emergency assistance to exposed employees.

- A. Handle pesticides
- B. After Spraying or sprayed
- C. During farming
- D. During Hand labor
- E. During Restricted entry intervals
- F. None of the Above

12. Many laws affecting agricultural employment _____ enterprises that employ small numbers of hired farmworkers, the new standard has no exemptions based on the number of employees.

- A. Pesticide
- B. Crop
- C. Exemption
- D. Exempt farming
- E. Agricultural
- F. None of the Above

13. Employers covered by the WPS must: Reduce overall exposure to pesticides by prohibiting handlers from exposing workers during pesticide application, excluding workers from areas being treated and areas under a(n) _____, and notifying workers about treated areas.

- A. Permit
- B. Spraying
- C. Exemption
- D. Restricted entry intervals
- E. Application
- F. None of the Above

14. Some activities are allowed during _____ if workers are properly trained and protected.
A. Permit D. Restricted entry intervals
B. Spraying E. Application
C. Exemption F. None of the Above

15. _____ by requiring decontamination supplies be present and emergency assistance be available.
A. Handling pesticides D. Restricting entry intervals
B. Mitigate exposures E. Employer ensuring
C. Exemption F. None of the Above

16. Inform workers about _____ hazards by requiring safety training (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).
A. Pesticide D. Restricted entry intervals
B. MSDS E. WPS
C. EPA rules F. None of the Above

17. _____ provisions are very complicated and are likely to affect a large number of employers and their workers.
A. Pesticide D. Restricted entry intervals
B. MSDS E. WPS
C. EPA rules F. None of the Above

18. States may also issue worker protection standards that are stricter than the _____.
A. Pesticide D. Restricted entry intervals
B. MSDS E. WPS
C. EPA rules F. None of the Above

Background

19. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) of 1947, as amended, sets an overall risk/benefit standard for pesticide registration, requiring that all pesticides perform their intended function, when used _____, without imposing unreasonable risks of adverse effects on human health or the environment.
A. To mitigate exposures
B. To destroy insects
C. To inform of basic requirements
D. According to labeling directions
E. Outside
F. None of the Above

20. During the congressional discussion of FIFRA amendments in 1972, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (Committee) "found protection of man and the environment to be a broad term encompassing farmers, farmworkers, and others _____".
A. According to labeling directions
B. To mitigate exposures
C. To destroy insects
D. To inform of basic requirements
E. Who come into Contact with pesticides
F. None of the Above

Four Basic Requirements

21. These regulations contained _____: Workers are not to be sprayed with pesticides.
A. Rules D. Mitigating exposures procedures
B. Primary instructions E. Four basic requirements
C. Exceptions F. None of the Above

22. There are specific _____ for 12 pesticides, interim restrictive entry levels for certain pesticides, and a general re-entry interval for all other agricultural pesticides prohibiting re-entry into treated areas until sprays have dried, dusts have settled, and vapors have dispersed.

- A. Mitigating exposures procedures
- B. Four basic requirements
- C. Exceptions
- D. Primary instructions
- E. Restricted entry intervals (REI)
- F. None of the Above

23. Protective clothing is required for any worker entering a treated area before the _____ has expired.

- A. Time
- B. Specific re-entry period
- C. Contact time period
- D. Exposure time period
- E. Drying time period
- F. None of the Above

24. "Appropriate and timely" warnings are _____. These warnings may be given orally in appropriate language, placed on the pesticide notice board, or posted in the field.

- A. Part of mitigating exposures
- B. Basic requirements
- C. Not necessary
- D. In the MSDS
- E. Required for re-entry
- F. None of the Above

25. Mitigating exposures will be accomplished by requiring decontamination supplies and _____.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. FIFRA
- C. Are found in the MSDS
- D. Water
- E. Basic requirements
- F. None of the Above

26. Workers will be informed about pesticide hazards through _____ (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).

- A. Posters and labels
- B. WPS requirements
- C. Required safety training
- D. Education
- E. Basic requirements
- F. None of the Above

Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides

Provisions of the WPS apply to:

27. Owners or managers of farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses where pesticides are used in the production of _____.

- A. Agricultural workers
- B. Crops
- C. Agricultural plants
- D. Worker or handler worksites
- E. Agricultural areas
- F. None of the Above

28. Those who hire or contract for services of agricultural workers to do tasks related to the production of _____ on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.

- A. Corn
- B. Agricultural plants
- C. Cotton
- D. Agricultural crops
- E. Agricultural trees
- F. None of the Above

General Duties of WPS

The general duties of the WPS require an agricultural employer or a pesticide handler-employer to:

29. Assure that each _____ subject to the standard receives the required protections.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employee
- C. Worker or handler
- D. Person
- E. Agricultural employer
- F. None of the Above

30. Assure that any _____ to the standard is used in a manner consistent with the labeling of the pesticide, including the requirements in the standard.

- A. Agricultural workers
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Human
- D. Agricultural plants
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

31. Provide sufficient information and directions to each person who supervises any _____ to assure that each worker or handler receives the required protection.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

32. The _____ must specify which persons are responsible for actions required to comply with the standard.

- A. Agricultural workers
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Worker or handler
- D. Agricultural plants
- E. Paper
- F. None of the Above

33. Require each person who supervises any _____ to assure compliance by the worker or handler with the provisions of this standard and to assure that the worker or handler receives the required protection (40 CFR).

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

34. The general duties also prohibit agricultural and handler employers from taking any retaliatory actions against workers attempting to comply with this standard, or from taking any action that prevents or discourages any _____ from complying or attempting to comply with the WPS.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

Labeling

35. Requires everyone _____ to obey instructions printed on the pesticide container's label.

- A. Planting crops
- B. Applying pesticides
- C. Needs
- D. Entering a Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Wearing personal protective equipment
- F. None of the Above

The terms listed below are used in this course to describe herbicide applications:

36. The amount of active ingredient or acid equivalent of an herbicide applied to the area treated, that is, on a broadcast basis.

- A. Formulation
- B. Rate
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

37. Mechanical mixing of the herbicide with the soil. Chemicals may be incorporated 2 to 4 inches with a disk or rotary tiller, 1 to 2 inches with a harrow or rotary hoe, or slightly covered with planter attachments.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Soil incorporation
- F. None of the Above

38. Herbicide applied to a narrow strip centered over the crop row.

- A. Band application
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

39. Herbicide applied over entire area.

- A. Active ingredient (ai)
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

40. Herbicide applied to a band along the row that includes the base of crop plants and the weeds in the row. Spray is directed across the row from nozzles positioned near ground level on each side of the row.

- A. Active ingredient (ai)
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

41. This type of application allows use of chemicals that will injure the crop plant if more than a small part of the plant is contacted by spray. Special units that guide from the ground or mount on cultivators must be used.

- A. Active ingredient (ai)
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

42. Refers to the form in which a herbicide is purchased. Common forms are liquids, granules, and wettable powders which contain added ingredients to improve storage, mixing, or application characteristics of the herbicides.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

43. Herbicide applied to the crop and weeds after they emerge.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

44. Herbicide applied after a crop is planted but before it or weeds emerge.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

45. Herbicide applied before the crop is planted.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

Grass and Grasslike Plant Identification Key

46. Leaves arise from bulb ?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

47. Stems triangular.

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

48. Leaves form sheath at stem, blue-purple flowers ?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

49. Ligule absent ?
- A. Dayflower
 - B. Yellow nutsedge
 - C. Smooth crabgrass
 - D. Barn yardgrass
 - E. Downy brome
 - F. None of the Above
50. Ligule membranous-Blade or sheath with dense hairs-First leaf wide and short, decumbent growth habit?
- A. Dayflower
 - B. Yellow nutsedge
 - C. Smooth crabgrass
 - D. Large crabgrass
 - E. Downy brome
 - F. None of the Above
51. Leaf blades distinctly twisted, winter annual?
- A. Dayflower
 - B. Yellow nutsedge
 - C. Smooth crabgrass
 - D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 - E. Downy brome
 - F. None of the Above
52. Blade and sheath hairless or sparsely hairy- Blades wide, short- Sparse hairs near collar, decumbent growth?
- A. Dayflower
 - B. Yellow nutsedge
 - C. Smooth crabgrass
 - D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 - E. Downy brome
 - F. None of the Above
53. Prominent veins, sheath flat with whitish base?
- A. Annual bluegrass
 - B. Quackgrass
 - C. Johnson grass
 - D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 - E. Goosegrass
 - F. None of the Above
54. Blades narrow and erect- Auricles present, smooth white rhizomes?
- A. Annual bluegrass
 - B. Quackgrass
 - C. Johnson grass
 - D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 - E. Goosegrass
 - F. None of the Above
55. Auricles absent-Winter annual, forms clumps, blade tips prow-shaped ?
- A. Annual bluegrass
 - B. Quackgrass
 - C. Johnson grass
 - D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 - E. Goosegrass
 - F. None of the Above
56. Perennial with rhizomes, seed oblong-shaped ?
- A. Annual bluegrass
 - B. Quackgrass
 - C. Johnson grass
 - D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 - E. Goosegrass
 - F. None of the Above
57. Summer annual, resembles Johnson grass but has no rhizomes, large shiny black ovate seed ?
- A. Bermudagrass
 - B. Shattercane
 - C. Green foxtail
 - D. Yellow foxtail
 - E. Giant foxtail
 - F. None of the Above
58. Ligule hairy Blade with hair- Short hair on upper surface ?
- A. Bermudagrass
 - B. Shattercane
 - C. Green foxtail
 - D. Yellow foxtail
 - E. Giant foxtail
 - F. None of the Above
59. Long hair on upper leaf surface near base of blade ?
- A. Bermudagrass
 - B. Shattercane
 - C. Green foxtail
 - D. Yellow foxtail
 - E. Giant foxtail
 - F. None of the Above

60. Blades and sheath covered with dense short hair, sheath hair at 90 degree angle to stem?-
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Witchgrass E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
61. Very short dense hair on blades, first leaf horizontal, blade margin often crimped, large seed - woolly cupgrass- Blade with little or no hair- Sheath margin hairy?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
62. Sheath margin usually hairless or with a few hairs-62. Perennial, rhizomes and stolons present, roots at nodes, decumbent growth habit?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
63. Sheath round, hair on underside of first leaf, later leaves smooth, prominent white midvein?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Fall panicum E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
64. Sheath flattened, usually reddish in color, large spiny seed ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Field sandbur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above

Common Broadleaf Weeds

65. Common waterhemp
 A. Ambrosia artemisiifolia D. Dipsacus fullonum
 B. Helianthus annuus E. Amaranthus rudis
 C. Senecio glabellus F. None of the Above
66. Achillea millefolium
 A. Senecio glabellus D. Burcucumber
 B. Bull thistle E. Common yarrow
 C. Buffalobur F. None of the Above
67. Common ragweed
 A. Ambrosia artemisiifolia D. Amaranthus rudis
 B. Helianthus annuus E. Senecio glabellus
 C. Dipsacus fullonum F. None of the Above
68. Common sunflower
 A. Ambrosia artemisiifolia D. Amaranthus rudis
 B. Dipsacus fullonum E. Helianthus annuus
 C. Helianthus annuus F. None of the Above
69. Common teasel
 A. Ambrosia artemisiifolia D. Amaranthus rudis
 B. Helianthus annuus E. Senecio glabellus
 C. Dipsacus fullonum F. None of the Above

70. *Sicyos angulatus*
 A. Burcucumber D. Bull thistle
 B. Buffalobur E. Common yarrow
 C. Common burdock F. None of the Above
71. Bushy wallflower
 A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
 B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Xanthium strumarium*
 C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
72. Buttercups
 A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
 B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Xanthium strumarium*
 C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
73. Butterweed
 A. *Xanthium strumarium* D. *Senecio glabellus*
 B. *Ranunculus* spp. E. *Cirsium arvense*
 C. *Erysimum repandum* F. None of the Above
74. Canada thistle
 A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
 B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Arctium minus*
 C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
75. Clammy groundcherry
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
 B. *Arctium minus* E. *Senecio vulgaris*
 C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above
76. Common burdock
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Arctium minus*
 B. *Xanthium strumarium* E. *Stellaria media*
 C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
77. *Solanum rostratum*
 A. Bull thistle D. Common yarrow
 B. Buffalobur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Burcucumber F. None of the Above
78. *Cirsium vulgare*
 A. Bull thistle D. Common yarrow
 B. Buffalobur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Burcucumber F. None of the Above
79. Common chickweed
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
 B. *Arctium minus* E. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above
80. Common cocklebur
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
 B. *Arctium minus* E. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above

81. *Senecio vulgaris*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
82. *Chenopodium album*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
83. *Asclepias syriaca*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
84. *Verbascum thapsus*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
85. *Phytolacca Americana*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
86. Common purslane
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
87. Arrowhead
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
88. Bittercress, smallflowered
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
89. Black nightshade
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
90. *Plantago* spp.
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
91. *Cardiospermum halicacabum*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above

92. *Desmodium* spp.
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
93. *Convolvulus arvensis*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
94. *Convolvulus sepium*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
95. Corn gromwell
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
96. Cornflower
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
97. Carolina geranium
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
98. Carpetweed
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
99. Chicory
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
100. Buckhorn plantain
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
101. Compass plant
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
102. Croton, tropic
 A. *Croton glandulosus* D. *Lamium purpureum*
 B. *Croton capitatus* E. *Rumex crispus*
 C. *Silphium perfoliatum* F. None of the Above

103. Croton, woolly
A. Croton glandulosus D. Lamium purpureum
B. Croton capitatus E. Rumex crispus
C. Silphium perfoliatum F. None of the Above

104. Cut-leaf teasel (noxious)
A. Croton glandulosus D. Lamium purpureum
B. Croton capitatus E. Rumex crispus
C. Silphium perfoliatum F. None of the Above

105. Cutleaf eveningprimrose
A. Lamium purpureum D. Rubus spp.
B. Solanum sarrachoides E. Oenothera laciniata
C. Erigeron annuus F. None of the Above

106. Daisy fleabane
A. Lamium purpureum D. Rubus spp.
B. Solanum sarrachoides E. Oenothera laciniata
C. Erigeron annuus F. None of the Above

107. Deadnettle, purple
A. Lamium purpureum D. Rubus spp.
B. Solanum sarrachoides E. Oenothera laciniata
C. Erigeron annuus F. None of the Above

108. Dewberry
A. Lamium purpureum D. Rubus spp.
B. Solanum sarrachoides E. Oenothera laciniata
C. Erigeron annuus F. None of the Above

109. Cuscuta campestris
A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
C. Field pansy F. None of the Above

110. Viola rafinesquii
A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
C. Field pansy F. None of the Above

111. Ambrosia trifida
A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
C. Field pansy F. None of the Above

112. Solidago spp.
A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
C. Field pansy F. None of the Above

113. Smilax spp.
A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
C. Field pansy F. None of the Above

114. *Solanum sarrachoides*

- A. Harryweed
- B. Hemp sesbania
- C. Henbit
- D. Hemp dogbane
- E. Hairy nightshade
- F. None of the Above

115. *Apocynum cannabinum*

- A. Harryweed
- B. Hemp sesbania
- C. Henbit
- D. Hemp dogbane
- E. Hairy nightshade
- F. None of the Above

116. *Sesbania exaltata*

- A. Harryweed
- B. Hemp sesbania
- C. Henbit
- D. Hemp dogbane
- E. Hairy nightshade
- F. None of the Above

117. *Lamium amplexicaule*

- A. Harryweed
- B. Hemp sesbania
- C. Henbit
- D. Hemp dogbane
- E. Hairy nightshade
- F. None of the Above

118. *Lonicera* spp.

- A. Horsenettle
- B. Hornyweed
- C. Hophornbeam copperleaf
- D. Honeysuckle
- E. Honeyvine milkweed
- F. None of the Above

119. *Cynanchum* leave

- A. Horsenettle
- B. Hornyweed
- C. Hophornbeam copperleaf
- D. Honeysuckle
- E. Honeyvine milkweed
- F. None of the Above

120. *Acalypha ostryaefolia*

- A. Horsenettle
- B. Hornyweed
- C. Hophornbeam copperleaf
- D. Honeysuckle
- E. Honeyvine milkweed
- F. None of the Above

121. Wild lettuce

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Lactuca serriola*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
- F. None of the Above

122. Wild mustard

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Lactuca serriola*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
- F. None of the Above

123. *Solanum carolinense*

- A. Horsenettle
- B. Hornyweed
- C. Hophornbeam copperleaf
- D. Honeysuckle
- E. Honeyvine milkweed
- F. None of the Above

124. *Erigeron canadensis*

- A. Horsenettle
- B. Hornyweed
- C. Hophornbeam copperleaf
- D. Honeysuckle
- E. Honeyvine milkweed
- F. None of the Above

125. Illinois bundleflower
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. <i>Torilis illinoensis</i> | D. <i>Torilis arvensis</i> |
| B. <i>Vernonia</i> spp. | E. <i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i> |
| C. <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> | F. None of the Above |
126. Ironweed
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. <i>Torilis illinoensis</i> | D. <i>Torilis arvensis</i> |
| B. <i>Vernonia</i> spp. | E. <i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i> |
| C. <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> | F. None of the Above |
127. Japanese hedgeparsley
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. <i>Torilis illinoensis</i> | D. <i>Torilis arvensis</i> |
| B. <i>Vernonia</i> spp. | E. <i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i> |
| C. <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> | F. None of the Above |
128. Japanese hops
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. <i>Torilis illinoensis</i> | D. <i>Torilis arvensis</i> |
| B. <i>Vernonia</i> spp. | E. <i>Humulus japonicus</i> |
| C. <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> | F. None of the Above |
129. Japanese knotweed
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. <i>Torilis illinoensis</i> | D. <i>Torilis arvensis</i> |
| B. <i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> | E. <i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i> |
| C. <i>Helianthus tuberosus</i> | F. None of the Above |
130. *Helianthus tuberosus*
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A. Kudzu | D. Marijuana |
| B. Jerusalem artichoke | E. Nodding spurge |
| C. Kochia | F. None of the Above |
131. *Myosurus minimus*
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Multiflora rose | D. Nodding spurge |
| B. Mouse Ear | E. Mousetail |
| C. Musk thistle | F. None of the Above |
132. *Rosa multiflora*
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Multiflora rose | D. Nodding spurge |
| B. Mouse Ear | E. Mousetail |
| C. Musk thistle | F. None of the Above |
133. *Datura stramonium*
- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| A. Kudzu | D. Jimsonweed |
| B. Kochia | E. Marijuana |
| C. Turnip | F. None of the Above |
134. *Kochia scoparia*, easy one.
- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| A. Kudzu | D. Jimsonweed |
| B. Kochia | E. Marijuana |
| C. Turnip | F. None of the Above |
135. *Pueraria lobata*
- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| A. Kudzu | D. Jimsonweed |
| B. Kochia | E. Marijuana |
| C. Turnip | F. None of the Above |

136. Cannabis sativa Prescription of course....

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

137. Ipomoea pandurata

- A. Morning-glory, bigroot
- B. Jimsonweed
- C. Marijuana
- D. Kudzu
- E. Kochia
- F. None of the Above

138. Morning-glory, ivyleaf

- A. Ipomoea lacunose
- B. Ipomoea purpurea
- C. Silphium perfoliatum
- D. Cerastium vulgatum
- E. Ipomoea hederacea
- F. None of the Above

139. Morning-glory, tall

- A. Ipomoea lacunose
- B. Ipomoea purpurea
- C. Silphium perfoliatum
- D. Cerastium vulgatum
- E. Ipomoea hederacea
- F. None of the Above

140. Morning-glory, pitted

- A. Ipomoea lacunose
- B. Ipomoea purpurea
- C. Silphium perfoliatum
- D. Cerastium vulgatum
- E. Ipomoea hederacea
- F. None of the Above

141. Cup plant

- A. Croton glandulosus
- B. Silphium perfoliatum
- C. Ipomoea purpurea
- D. Croton capitatus
- E. Rumex crispus
- F. None of the Above

142. Curly dock

- A. Croton glandulosus
- B. Silphium perfoliatum
- C. Ipomoea purpurea
- D. Croton capitatus
- E. Rumex crispus
- F. None of the Above

143. Mouse ear chickweed

- A. Ipomoea lacunose
- B. Ipomoea purpurea
- C. Silphium perfoliatum
- D. Cerastium vulgatum
- E. Ipomoea hederacea
- F. None of the Above

144. Carduus nutans

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

145. Euphorbia nutans

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

146. Chrysanthemum leucanthemum

- A. Oxeye daisy
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Perilla mint
- E. Opuntia compressa
- F. None of the Above

147. *Amaranthus palmeri*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

148. Prickly pear

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

149. Prickly sida

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

150. Prostrate knotweed

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

151. Puncturevine

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

152. *Cassia chamaecrista*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

153. *Thlaspi arvense*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

154. *Perilla frutescens*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

155. Pigweed, prostrate

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

156. Pigweed, redroot

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

157. Pigweed, tumble

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

158. Pineapple weed
A. *Tribulus terrestris* D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
B. *Amaranthus albus* E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
C. *Amaranthus retroflexus* F. None of the Above

159. Poison hemlock
A. *Tribulus terrestris* D. *Polygonum aviculare*
B. *Conium maculatum* E. *Opuntia compressa*
C. Purslane speedwell F. None of the Above

160. Prickly lettuce
A. *Tribulus terrestris* D. *Polygonum aviculare*
B. *Lactuca serriola* E. *Opuntia compressa*
C. Purslane speedwell F. None of the Above

161. *Ammannia coccinea*
A. Rosinweed D. Redvine
B. Rattleweed E. Rattlesnake master
C. Purslane speedwell F. None of the Above

162. *Lythrum salicaria*
A. Rosinweed D. Redvine
B. Rattleweed E. Rattlesnake master
C. Purslane speedwell F. None of the Above

163. *Veronica peregrina*
A. Rosinweed D. Redvine
B. Rattleweed E. Rattlesnake master
C. Purslane speedwell F. None of the Above

164. *Eryngium yuccifolium*
A. Rosinweed D. Redvine
B. Rattleweed E. Rattlesnake master
C. Purslane speedwell F. None of the Above

165. *Brunnichia ovata*
A. Rosinweed D. Redvine
B. Rattleweed E. Rattlesnake master
C. Purslane speedwell F. None of the Above

166. *Silphium integrifolium*
A. Rosinweed D. Redvine
B. Rattleweed E. Rattlesnake master
C. Purslane speedwell F. None of the Above

167. *Onopordum acanthium*
A. Scotch thistle D. Redvine
B. Rattleweed E. Rattlesnake master
C. Purslane speedwell F. None of the Above

168. *Sericea lespedeza*
A. *Polygonum persicaria* D. *Polygonum coccineum*
B. *Lespedeza cuneata* E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
C. *Euphorbia marginata* F. None of the Above

169. Shepherd's purse
 A. *Capsella bursa-pastoris* D. *Polygonum persicaria*
 B. *Polygonum coccineum* E. *Lespedeza cuneata*
 C. *Polygonum lapathifolium* F. None of the Above
170. Sicklepod
 A. *Polygonum persicaria* D. *Polygonum coccineum*
 B. *Lespedeza cuneata* E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
 C. *Euphorbia marginata* F. None of the Above
171. Smartweed, ladythumb
 A. *Polygonum persicaria* D. *Polygonum coccineum*
 B. *Lespedeza cuneata* E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
 C. *Euphorbia marginata* F. None of the Above
172. Smartweed, pale
 A. *Polygonum persicaria* D. *Polygonum coccineum*
 B. *Lespedeza cuneata* E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
 C. *Euphorbia marginata* F. None of the Above
173. Smartweed, Pennsylvania
 A. *Polygonum persicaria* D. *Polygonum coccineum*
 B. *Lespedeza cuneata* E. *Polygonum pensylvanicum*
 C. *Euphorbia marginata* F. None of the Above
174. Smartweed, swamp
 A. *Polygonum persicaria* D. *Polygonum coccineum*
 B. *Lespedeza cuneata* E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
 C. *Euphorbia marginata* F. None of the Above
175. Smooth groundcherry
 A. *Sonchus asper* D. *Physalis subglabrata*
 B. *Bidens bipinnata* E. *Euphorbia marginata*
 C. *Sonchus marginata* F. None of the Above
176. Smooth sumac
 A. *Sonchus asper* D. *Rhus glabra*
 B. *Bidens bipinnata* E. *Euphorbia marginata*
 C. *Sonchus marginata* F. None of the Above
177. Snow-on-the-mountain
 A. *Sonchus asper* D. *Physalis subglabrata*
 B. *Bidens bipinnata* E. *Euphorbia marginata*
 C. *Sonchus marginata* F. None of the Above
178. Spanish needles
 A. *Sonchus asper* D. *Physalis subglabrata*
 B. *Bidens bipinnata* E. *Euphorbia marginata*
 C. *Sonchus marginata* F. None of the Above
179. Spiny amaranth
 A. *Amaranthus spinosus* D. *Sonchus asper*
 B. *Physalis subglabrata* E. *Bidens bipinnata*
 C. *Sonchus marginata* F. None of the Above

180. Spiny sowthistle

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

181. Spurge, leafy

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

182. Spurge, nodding

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

183. Spurge, prostrate

- A. *Euphorbia humistrata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

184. Spurge, toothed

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

185. Spurred anoda

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

186. Tall thistle

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Cirsium altissimum*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

187. Tansy mustard

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Descurainia pinnata*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

188. *Campsis radicans*

- A. Trumpet creeper
- B. Venice mallow
- C. Virginia copperleaf
- D. Velvetleaf
- E. Unicorn-plant
- F. None of the Above

189. *Proboscidea louisianica*

- A. Trumpet creeper
- B. Venice mallow
- C. Virginia copperleaf
- D. Velvetleaf
- E. Unicorn-plant
- F. None of the Above

190. *Abutilon theophrasti*

- A. Trumpet creeper
- B. Venice mallow
- C. Virginia copperleaf
- D. Velvetleaf
- E. Unicorn-plant
- F. None of the Above

191. *Hibiscus trionum*

- A. Trumpet creeper
- B. Venice mallow
- C. Virginia copperleaf
- D. Velvetleaf
- E. Unicorn-plant
- F. None of the Above

192. *Triodanis perfoliata*

- A. Trumpet creeper
- B. Venice mallow
- C. Virginia copperleaf
- D. Venus looking glass
- E. Unicorn-plant
- F. None of the Above

193. *Verbena hastata*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia copperleaf
- E. White heath aster
- F. None of the Above

194. *Verbena stricta*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia copperleaf
- E. White heath aster
- F. None of the Above

195. *Vicia* spp.

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia copperleaf
- E. White heath aster
- F. None of the Above

196. *Acalypha virginica*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia copperleaf
- E. White heath aster
- F. None of the Above

197. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia creeper
- E. Virginia pepperweed
- F. None of the Above

198. *Lepidium virginicum*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia creeper
- E. Virginia pepperweed
- F. None of the Above

199. Water hemlock

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

200. Western salsify

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

201. White heath aster

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

202. White snakeroot

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

203. Wild buckwheat

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

204. Wild carrot

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

205. Wild indigo

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

206. Yellow rocket

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

Identify the plant life classification

Grasses

207. Annual bluegrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

208. Barnyardgrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

209. Crabgrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

210. Foxtail

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

211. Goosegrass
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

212. Bromegrass
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

213. Quackgrass
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

214. Tall Fescue
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

215. Creeping bentgrass
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

216. Bindweed
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

217. Black medic
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

218. Chickweed, common
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

219. Chickweed, mouse-ear
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

220. Chickory
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

221. Cinquefoil
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

222. Dandelion
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

223. Dock, curly
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

224. Garlic or Onion
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

225. Ground ivy
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

226. Heal-all
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

227. Henbit
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

228. Knotweed
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

229. Mallow roundleaf
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

230. Pigweed
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

231. Plantain, buckhorn
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

232. Plantain, common
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

233. Poison ivy
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

234. Purslane
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

235. Red sorrel
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

236. Speedwell, creeping
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

237. Speedwell, annual
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

238. Spurge, spotted
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

239. Sow thistle
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

240. Wild violet
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

241. White clover
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

242. Wild carrot
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

243. Wood sorrel
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

244. Yarrow
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

Official Federal Weed Classification Section

245. *Borreria alata*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

246. *Hygrophila polysperma*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

247. *Crupina vulgaris*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

248. *Digitaria scalarum*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

249. *Digitaria velutina*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

250. *Ipomoea aquatica*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

251. Pilot's fresh air supply--Filtered air for the pilot to breathe is necessary because it is nearly impossible for the pilot to avoid flying back through some of the _____ passes. If a filtered-air helmet is not available, the pilot should at least wear an approved respirator.

- A. ULV
- B. Agricultural flying
- C. Drift
- D. Swath of previous flight
- E. Over spray
- F. None of the Above

252. Fuselage features--Enclosed fuselages should be fitted with cleanout panels for the regular removal of _____. Spray pumps, filters, and control valves should be easily accessible for maintenance and repair.

- A. The filter
- B. Cleanout panels
- C. Adjuvants
- D. Corrosive sprays and dusts
- E. Oils
- F. None of the Above

253. Maintenance--The seasonal use of agricultural aircraft might suggest a pattern of inspection and repair during the_____.

- A. Time of bad weather
- B. Idle, off-season periods
- C. Maintenance period
- D. Crop spraying season
- E. Agricultural flying period
- F. None of the Above

254. The critical demands of _____call for all the regular maintenance checks at all required intervals to ensure that the aircraft is in first class order at all times.

- A. The FFA and DPR
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Rotary wing aircraft
- E. Maintenance and repair
- F. None of the Above

255. Two of the more important advantages of fixed wing aircraft are a _____ and a large payload capacity per dollar invested. Maneuverability is adequate, though not equal to the Rotary wing aircraft.

- A. High speed of application
- B. Agricultural flying
- C. Huge difference
- D. Low over head
- E. Maintenance and repair
- F. None of the Above

256. One of the limitations of _____equipment is the necessity of a designated landing area, which may not always be in close proximity to the application area.

- A. Fixed wing
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Rotary wing
- E. Broken
- F. None of the Above

257. Rotary wing aircraft offers the advantages of extreme maneuverability and speed variation, and may be operated in almost _____. Pilots of these crafts must also be competent, alert, and have knowledge of the area and the limitations of their crafts.

- A. Weather
- B. Agricultural setting
- C. Fueling
- D. Agricultural application
- E. Any local area
- F. None of the Above

258. Rotary wing flying puts a special demand on the pilot to perform _____, hovering and landing, since this type aircraft is more expensive to operate per unit of flying time than fixed wing aircraft.

- A. Turns
- B. Agricultural crop dusting
- C. Fueling
- D. Agricultural flying
- E. Application with minimum time loss in turns
- F. None of the Above

259. _____, or additive compounds, aid in the mixing, application or effectiveness of pesticides.
- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
 B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
 C. Synergists F. None of the Above
260. One class of _____, compatibility agents, allow uniform mixing of compounds that would normally separate.
- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
 B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
 C. Synergists F. None of the Above
261. Other types of adjuvants include spreaders, stickers, and _____. There are nearly as many adjuvants as there are pesticides, and they provide a choice for every need.
- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
 B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
 C. Synergists F. None of the Above
262. Some adjuvants are added during pesticide manufacture and are, thus, part of the _____.
- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
 B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
 C. Synergists F. None of the Above
263. Other adjuvants are added just before application. To decide when to use an adjuvant, READ THE LABEL. It will state when a particular _____ is needed, whether or not one should be added or when one is already present.
- A. Oils D. Adjuvant
 B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
 C. Synergists F. None of the Above
264. _____ assist application or pesticide activity without being toxic to pests. However, many of these chemicals can present hazards to the applicators.
- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
 B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
 C. Synergists F. None of the Above
265. The EPA has not required manufacturers to perform the same type of research and reporting on _____ that is required for pesticide registration.
- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
 B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
 C. Synergists F. None of the Above
266. Regulations are continually updated to protect the health of applicators and review and registration of _____ may be required in the future.
- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
 B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
 C. Synergists F. None of the Above
267. It is a good practice to use the same care in handling _____ as is used with pesticides.
- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
 B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
 C. Synergists F. None of the Above
268. Many, but not all, adjuvants function as surfactants, or _____.
- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
 B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
 C. Synergists F. None of the Above

269. _____ improve the retention and absorption of herbicides. The benefit that they provide is offset, to a degree, by the increased drift hazard they cause.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

270. Reducing the _____ of the spray solution permits it to break up into finer droplets, which are more likely to drift off target.

- A. Spray additives D. Application rates
- B. Drift control agents E. Penetrating agents
- C. Surface tension F. None of the Above

271. _____ agents are adjuvants that help reduce the risk of drift. Pesticide drift is off-target spray deposit and off-target damage.

- A. Spray additives D. Application rates
- B. Drift control E. Penetrating agents
- C. Surface tension F. None of the Above

272. Spray thickeners reduce drift by increasing droplet size and by reducing bounce or runoff during application. Use of these _____ helps to comply with drift regulations, which is especially important in areas adjacent to residential areas.

- A. Spray additives D. Application rates
- B. Drift control agents E. Penetrating agents
- C. Surface tension F. None of the Above

273. Lo-Drift, Nalco-Trol and Drift Proof are examples of _____ agents.

- A. Spray additives D. Application rates
- B. Drift control E. Penetrating agents
- C. Surface tension F. None of the Above

274. _____ dissolve the waxy layer that protects the surface of leaves. This speeds up absorption with foliar treatments.

- A. Spray additives D. Application rates
- B. Drift control agents E. Penetrating agents
- C. Surface tension F. None of the Above

275. Lower _____ used with these adjuvants may provide the same control as higher rates made without them; more chemical enters the plant before breaking down or washing off.

- A. Application rates D. Application rates
- B. Drift control agents E. Penetrating agents
- C. Surface tension F. None of the Above

276. Examples of _____ include Arborchem and kerosene.

- A. Spray additives D. Application rates
- B. Drift control agents E. Penetrating agents
- C. Surface tension F. None of the Above

277. Using _____ involves many responsibilities beyond the immediate needs of pest control.

- A. Pesticides D. Application rates
- B. Drift control agents E. Penetrating agents
- C. Surface tension F. None of the Above

278. Greenhouse growers, like all _____, are expected to handle hazardous materials in a manner that reduces the exposure risk to other persons and limits contamination of the environment.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

279. Numerous _____ exist to help growers handle, store and apply pesticides properly.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

280. In addition to FIFRA, the _____ has further authority over pesticide use under the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). These federal regulations cover all materials classified as hazardous and, therefore, apply to pesticides.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. EPA
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

281. Pesticide handling and storage are also regulated by the Transportation Safety Act and the _____.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

282. Interstate transport of pesticides is regulated by the _____. Their guidelines for safe movement are common sense rules for any transport of chemicals.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

283. All pesticides should be in the original _____ approved containers and correctly labeled. All containers should be secured against movement that could result in breaking or spilling.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

284. Never _____ in a vehicle that also carries food or feed products.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Transport pesticides
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

285. Never _____ in the cab of vehicles. Paper or cardboard containers should be protected from moisture. Never leave an open-bed truck containing pesticides unattended. Following these procedures is necessary when moving concentrated chemicals and is good practice for diluted mixtures.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Transport pesticides
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

286. Persons transporting chemicals must have proper protective clothing available for the _____.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Safe handling of the containers
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

287. _____ should be in or on the vehicle for immediate access in case a spill occurs.

- A. The Handler
- B. The Worker
- C. The protective gear
- D. Proper instructions
- E. The Supervisor
- F. None of the Above

288. _____ of the person managing or cleaning up a spill is the primary concern.

- A. Sex
- B. Training
- C. Management
- D. Health
- E. Protection
- F. None of the Above

289. When a minor spill occurs, make sure _____ If pesticide has spilled on anyone, wash it off immediately, before taking any other action.

- A. Clean-up supplies are available.
- B. The MSDS is available.
- C. To hide
- D. The supervisor is present.
- E. The proper protective equipment is available, and wear it.
- F. None of the Above

290. Confine the spill with a dike of sand or soil. Use _____ to soak up the spill.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Chemical
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Drawing water
- F. None of the Above

291. Shovel all contaminated material into a leak- proof container and dispose of it in the same manner as _____.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Chemical
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Excess pesticides
- F. None of the Above

292. _____; this spreads the chemical. Always work carefully to avoid making mistakes.

- A. Do not hose down the area
- B. Do not spread the contaminated material
- C. Do not spread the absorbent materials
- D. Hose down the area
- E. Notify the EPA and DPR, wash down
- F. None of the Above

293. Streams and wetlands must be protected in the event of an accidental spill of any size. Even _____ pose a threat to natural habitats when released in large amounts. Extra precautions must be taken when drawing water from streams or ponds.

- A. Some chemical will
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Small amounts
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Diluted chemicals
- F. None of the Above

294. _____ must be used and be in good working order.

- A. Nurse tanks
- B. Antisiphoning devices
- C. Spray Nozzles
- D. Tank mixers
- E. Drawing water pump
- F. None of the Above

295. Tank mixes should be prepared at least $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from water resources. If this is not possible, make sure the ground at the mixing site does not slope toward the water, or construct an earthen dike to _____ into bodies of water or drains.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

296. Major spills of concentrates or large quantities of spray solution _____.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
- F. None of the Above

297. Provide any first aid that is needed and confine the spill, _____. Contact the local fire department using the 911 system, if available.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Then notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

298. _____ for fire departments, state and local authorities should be carried in the vehicles and by the applicators.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

299. Regardless of the size of the spill, keep people away from the chemicals. _____ and flag it to warn others. Do not leave the site unless responsible help, such as emergency or enforcement personnel, is there to warn others.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

300. Significant pesticide spills _____.

- A. Rope off the area and call for help
- B. Prevent pesticides from flowing as written in the WPS
- C. Must be reported to your state pesticide lead agency
- D. Are very difficult to handle
- E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
- F. None of the Above

Weed Identification and Control Assignment #4 For Students Names R-S

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to have successfully passed this assignment with a score of 70 %. You may e mail the answers to TLC, info@tlch2o.com or fax the answers to TLC, (928) 272-0747. This assignment is available to you in a Word Format on TLC's Website. You can find online assistance for this course on the in the Search function on Adobe Acrobat PDF to help find the answers. Once you have paid the course fee, you will be provided complete course support from Student Services Dr. Rusty Randall or Dr. Bubba Jenkins (928) 468-0665.

Write your answers on the Answer Key found in the front of this assignment.

ASSIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS

1. We will require all students to fax or e-mail a copy of their driver's license with the registration form.
2. You will need to pick one of the following five assignments to complete. This selection process is based upon your last name. If your last name begins with an A to E, you will pick assignment number 1, if your last name begins with the letter F to L, you are to complete assignment number 2 and if your last name begins with the letter M-Q, you will pick assignment number 3 and if your last name begins with the letter R-S, you will pick assignment number 4, and if your last name begins with the letter T-Z, you will pick assignment number 5.

Multiple Choice, Please select one answer and mark it on the answer key. The answer must come from the course text. (s) means answer can be plural or singular.

Summary of WPS Requirements

1. Protection during applications -- Applicators are prohibited from applying a pesticide in a way that will expose workers or other persons. _____ are excluded from areas while pesticides are being applied.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Workers | D. Agricultural employees |
| B. Agricultural pilots | E. Family |
| C. Animals | F. None of the Above |

2. _____ must be specified on all agricultural plant pesticide product labels.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Notification to workers | D. Restricted-entry intervals |
| B. Emergency assistance | E. Instructions for animals |
| C. Personal protective equipment | F. None of the Above |

3. Workers are excluded from entering a pesticide-treated area during _____, with only narrow exceptions.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Notification to workers | D. Restricted-entry intervals |
| B. Emergency assistance | E. Instructions for animals |
| C. Personal protective equipment | F. None of the Above |

4. _____ -- Personal protective equipment must be provided and maintained for handlers and early-entry workers.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Notification to workers | D. Restricted-entry intervals |
| B. Emergency assistance | E. Instructions for animals |
| C. Personal protective equipment | F. None of the Above |

5. _____ -- Workers must be notified about treated areas so they may avoid inadvertent exposures.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Notification to workers | D. Restricted-entry intervals |
| B. Emergency assistance | E. Instructions for animals |
| C. Personal protective equipment | F. None of the Above |

6 _____ -- Handlers and workers must have an ample supply of water, soap, and towels for routine washing and emergency decontamination.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Decontamination supplies
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

Agricultural Pesticide Section

7. All agricultural employers whose workers perform _____ operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses treated with pesticides, and handle pesticides in these locations are covered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's worker protection standard.

- A. Handling pesticides
- B. Spray or Spraying
- C. Exempt farming
- D. Farming
- E. Hand labor
- F. None of the Above

8. Owners, operators, and their immediate _____ must comply with some of the provisions of this standard. This supplement to "A Summary of Federal Laws and Regulations Affecting Agricultural Employers," summarizes this regulation.

- A. Handling pesticides
- B. Spray or Spraying
- C. Exempt farming
- D. Farming
- E. Hand labor
- F. None of the Above

9. The WPS covers every agricultural employer, including livestock producers, who have employees that perform hand labor operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses _____.

- A. Treated with Pesticides
- B. After Spraying or sprayed
- C. During farming
- D. During Hand labor
- E. During Restricted entry intervals
- F. None of the Above

10. Unlike other laws and regulations affecting agricultural labor, the WPS does not exempt any employment in commercial agriculture involving _____ in fields, but owners or operators and immediate family members are specifically exempt from some provisions.

- A. Handling pesticides
- B. Spray or Spraying
- C. Exempt farming
- D. Farming
- E. Hand labor
- F. None of the Above

11. The WPS expands coverage to include more employees and expands employers' requirements for training employees who _____, protecting employees from pesticide exposure, and providing emergency assistance to exposed employees.

- A. Handle pesticides
- B. After Spraying or sprayed
- C. During farming
- D. During Hand labor
- E. During Restricted entry intervals
- F. None of the Above

12. Many laws affecting agricultural employment _____ enterprises that employ small numbers of hired farmworkers, the new standard has no exemptions based on the number of employees.

- A. Pesticide
- B. Crop
- C. Exemption
- D. Exempt farming
- E. Agricultural
- F. None of the Above

13. Employers covered by the WPS must: Reduce overall exposure to pesticides by prohibiting handlers from exposing workers during pesticide application, excluding workers from areas being treated and areas under a(n) _____, and notifying workers about treated areas.

- A. Permit
- B. Spraying
- C. Exemption
- D. Restricted entry intervals
- E. Application
- F. None of the Above

14. Some activities are allowed during _____ if workers are properly trained and protected.
A. Permit D. Restricted entry intervals
B. Spraying E. Application
C. Exemption F. None of the Above

15. _____ by requiring decontamination supplies be present and emergency assistance be available.
A. Handling pesticides D. Restricting entry intervals
B. Mitigate exposures E. Employer ensuring
C. Exemption F. None of the Above

16. Inform workers about _____ hazards by requiring safety training (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).
A. Pesticide D. Restricted entry intervals
B. MSDS E. WPS
C. EPA rules F. None of the Above

17. _____ provisions are very complicated and are likely to affect a large number of employers and their workers.
A. Pesticide D. Restricted entry intervals
B. MSDS E. WPS
C. EPA rules F. None of the Above

18. States may also issue worker protection standards that are stricter than the _____.
A. Pesticide D. Restricted entry intervals
B. MSDS E. WPS
C. EPA rules F. None of the Above

Background

19. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) of 1947, as amended, sets an overall risk/benefit standard for pesticide registration, requiring that all pesticides perform their intended function, when used _____, without imposing unreasonable risks of adverse effects on human health or the environment.
A. To mitigate exposures
B. To destroy insects
C. To inform of basic requirements
D. According to labeling directions
E. Outside
F. None of the Above

20. During the congressional discussion of FIFRA amendments in 1972, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (Committee) "found protection of man and the environment to be a broad term encompassing farmers, farmworkers, and others _____".
A. According to labeling directions
B. To mitigate exposures
C. To destroy insects
D. To inform of basic requirements
E. Who come into Contact with pesticides
F. None of the Above

Four Basic Requirements

21. These regulations contained _____: Workers are not to be sprayed with pesticides.
A. Rules D. Mitigating exposures procedures
B. Primary instructions E. Four basic requirements
C. Exceptions F. None of the Above

22. There are specific _____ for 12 pesticides, interim restrictive entry levels for certain pesticides, and a general re-entry interval for all other agricultural pesticides prohibiting re-entry into treated areas until sprays have dried, dusts have settled, and vapors have dispersed.
A. Mitigating exposures procedures D. Primary instructions
B. Four basic requirements E. Restricted entry intervals (REI)
C. Exceptions F. None of the Above

23. Protective clothing is required for any worker entering a treated area before the _____ has expired.
A. Time D. Exposure time period
B. Specific re-entry period E. Drying time period
C. Contact time period F. None of the Above

24. "Appropriate and timely" warnings are _____. These warnings may be given orally in appropriate language, placed on the pesticide notice board, or posted in the field.
A. Part of mitigating exposures D. In the MSDS
B. Basic requirements E. Required for re-entry
C. Not necessary F. None of the Above

25. Mitigating exposures will be accomplished by requiring decontamination supplies and _____.
A. Emergency assistance D. Water
B. FIFRA E. Basic requirements
C. Are found in the MSDS F. None of the Above

26. Workers will be informed about pesticide hazards through _____ (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).
A. Posters and labels D. Education
B. WPS requirements E. Basic requirements
C. Required safety training F. None of the Above

Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides

Provisions of the WPS apply to:

27. Owners or managers of farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses where pesticides are used in the production of _____.
A. Agricultural workers D. Worker or handler worksites
B. Crops E. Agricultural areas
C. Agricultural plants F. None of the Above

28. Those who hire or contract for services of agricultural workers to do tasks related to the production of _____ on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.
A. Corn D. Agricultural crops
B. Agricultural plants E. Agricultural trees
C. Cotton F. None of the Above

General Duties of WPS

The general duties of the WPS require an agricultural employer or a pesticide handler-employer to:

29. Assure that each _____ subject to the standard receives the required protections.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employee
- C. Worker or handler
- D. Person
- E. Agricultural employer
- F. None of the Above

30. Assure that any _____ to the standard is used in a manner consistent with the labeling of the pesticide, including the requirements in the standard.

- A. Agricultural workers
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Human
- D. Agricultural plants
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

31. Provide sufficient information and directions to each person who supervises any _____ to assure that each worker or handler receives the required protection.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

32. The _____ must specify which persons are responsible for actions required to comply with the standard.

- A. Agricultural workers
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Worker or handler
- D. Agricultural plants
- E. Paper
- F. None of the Above

33. Require each person who supervises any _____ to assure compliance by the worker or handler with the provisions of this standard and to assure that the worker or handler receives the required protection (40 CFR).

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

34. The general duties also prohibit agricultural and handler employers from taking any retaliatory actions against workers attempting to comply with this standard, or from taking any action that prevents or discourages any _____ from complying or attempting to comply with the WPS.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

Labeling

35. Requires everyone _____ to obey instructions printed on the pesticide container's label.

- A. Planting crops
- B. Applying pesticides
- C. Needs
- D. Entering a Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Wearing personal protective equipment
- F. None of the Above

The terms listed below are used in this course to describe herbicide applications:

36. The amount of active ingredient or acid equivalent of an herbicide applied to the area treated, that is, on a broadcast basis.

- A. Formulation
- B. Rate
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

37. Mechanical mixing of the herbicide with the soil. Chemicals may be incorporated 2 to 4 inches with a disk or rotary tiller, 1 to 2 inches with a harrow or rotary hoe, or slightly covered with planter attachments.
- A. Formulation
 - B. Post-emergence application
 - C. Pre-emergence application
 - D. Drop-nozzle application
 - E. Soil incorporation
 - F. None of the Above
38. Herbicide applied to a narrow strip centered over the crop row.
- A. Band application
 - B. Broadcast application
 - C. Pre-emergence application
 - D. Directed spray application
 - E. Formulation
 - F. None of the Above
39. Herbicide applied over entire area.
- A. Active ingredient (ai)
 - B. Broadcast application
 - C. Pre-emergence application
 - D. Directed spray application
 - E. Formulation
 - F. None of the Above
40. Herbicide applied to a band along the row that includes the base of crop plants and the weeds in the row. Spray is directed across the row from nozzles positioned near ground level on each side of the row.
- A. Active ingredient (ai)
 - B. Broadcast application
 - C. Pre-emergence application
 - D. Directed spray application
 - E. Formulation
 - F. None of the Above
41. This type of application allows use of chemicals that will injure the crop plant if more than a small part of the plant is contacted by spray. Special units that guide from the ground or mount on cultivators must be used.
- A. Active ingredient (ai)
 - B. Broadcast application
 - C. Pre-emergence application
 - D. Directed spray application
 - E. Formulation
 - F. None of the Above
42. Herbicide applied by means of nozzles mounted on extensions below the spray boom to avoid spraying upper parts of the crop plant.
- A. Formulation
 - B. Post-emergence application
 - C. Pre-emergence application
 - D. Drop-nozzle application
 - E. Pre-planting application
 - F. None of the Above
43. Refers to the form in which a herbicide is purchased. Common forms are liquids, granules, and wettable powders which contain added ingredients to improve storage, mixing, or application characteristics of the herbicides.
- A. Formulation
 - B. Post-emergence application
 - C. Pre-emergence application
 - D. Drop-nozzle application
 - E. Pre-planting application
 - F. None of the Above
44. Herbicide applied after a crop is planted but before it or weeds emerge.
- A. Formulation
 - B. Post-emergence application
 - C. Pre-emergence application
 - D. Drop-nozzle application
 - E. Pre-planting application
 - F. None of the Above
45. Herbicide applied before the crop is planted.
- A. Formulation
 - B. Post-emergence application
 - C. Pre-emergence application
 - D. Drop-nozzle application
 - E. Pre-planting application
 - F. None of the Above

Grass and Grasslike Plant Identification Key

46. Leaves arise from bulb ?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

47. Stems triangular.

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

48. Leaves form sheath at stem, blue-purple flowers ?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

49. Ligule absent ?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Barn yardgrass
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

50. Ligule membranous-Blade or sheath with dense hairs-First leaf wide and short, decumbent growth habit?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Large crabgrass
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

51. Leaf blades distinctly twisted, winter annual?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

52. Blade and sheath hairless or sparsely hairy- Blades wide, short- Sparse hairs near collar, decumbent growth?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

53. Prominent veins, sheath flat with whitish base?

- A. Annual bluegrass
- B. Quackgrass
- C. Johnson grass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Goosegrass
- F. None of the Above

54. Blades narrow and erect- Auricles present, smooth white rhizomes?

- A. Annual bluegrass
- B. Quackgrass
- C. Johnson grass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Goosegrass
- F. None of the Above

55. Auricles absent-Winter annual, forms clumps, blade tips prow-shaped ?

- A. Annual bluegrass
- B. Quackgrass
- C. Johnson grass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Goosegrass
- F. None of the Above

56. Perennial with rhizomes, seed oblong-shaped ?
 A. Annual bluegrass D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 B. Quackgrass E. Goosegrass
 C. Johnson grass F. None of the Above
57. Summer annual, resembles Johnson grass but has no rhizomes, large shiny black ovate seed ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
58. Ligule hairy Blade with hair- Short hair on upper surface ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
59. Long hair on upper leaf surface near base of blade ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
60. Blades and sheath covered with dense short hair, sheath hair at 90 degree angle to stem?-
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Witchgrass E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
61. Very short dense hair on blades, first leaf horizontal, blade margin often crimped, large seed - woolly cupgrass- Blade with little or no hair- Sheath margin hairy?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
62. Sheath margin usually hairless or with a few hairs-62. Perennial, rhizomes and stolons present, roots at nodes, decumbent growth habit?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
63. Sheath round, hair on underside of first leaf, later leaves smooth, prominent white midvein?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Fall panicum E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
64. Sheath flattened, usually reddish in color, large spiny seed ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Field sandbur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above

Common Broadleaf Weeds

65. Common waterhemp
 A. Ambrosia artemisiifolia D. Dipsacus fullonum
 B. Helianthus annuus E. Amaranthus rudis
 C. Senecio glabellus F. None of the Above

66. *Achillea millefolium*
 A. *Senecio glabellus* D. Burcucumber
 B. Bull thistle E. Common yarrow
 C. Buffalobur F. None of the Above
67. Common ragweed
 A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Amaranthus rudis*
 B. *Helianthus annuus* E. *Senecio glabellus*
 C. *Dipsacus fullonum* F. None of the Above
68. Common sunflower
 A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Amaranthus rudis*
 B. *Dipsacus fullonum* E. *Helianthus annuus*
 C. *Helianthus annuus* F. None of the Above
69. Common teasel
 A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Amaranthus rudis*
 B. *Helianthus annuus* E. *Senecio glabellus*
 C. *Dipsacus fullonum* F. None of the Above
70. *Sicyos angulatus*
 A. Burcucumber D. Bull thistle
 B. Buffalobur E. Common yarrow
 C. Common burdock F. None of the Above
71. Bushy wallflower
 A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
 B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Xanthium strumarium*
 C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
72. Buttercups
 A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
 B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Xanthium strumarium*
 C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
73. Butterweed
 A. *Xanthium strumarium* D. *Senecio glabellus*
 B. *Ranunculus* spp. E. *Cirsium arvense*
 C. *Erysimum repandum* F. None of the Above
74. Canada thistle
 A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
 B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Arctium minus*
 C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
75. Clammy groundcherry
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
 B. *Arctium minus* E. *Senecio vulgaris*
 C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above
76. Common burdock
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Arctium minus*
 B. *Xanthium strumarium* E. *Stellaria media*
 C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above

77. *Solanum rostratum*
 A. Bull thistle D. Common yarrow
 B. Buffalobur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Burcucumber F. None of the Above
78. *Cirsium vulgare*
 A. Bull thistle D. Common yarrow
 B. Buffalobur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Burcucumber F. None of the Above
79. Common chickweed
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
 B. *Arctium minus* E. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above
80. Common cocklebur
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
 B. *Arctium minus* E. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above
81. *Senecio vulgaris*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
82. *Chenopodium album*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
83. *Asclepias syriaca*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
84. *Verbascum thapsus*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
85. *Phytolacca Americana*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
86. Common purslane
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
87. Arrowhead
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above

88. Bittercress, smallflowered
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
89. Black nightshade
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
90. *Plantago* spp.
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
91. *Cardiospermum halicacabum*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
92. *Desmodium* spp.
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
93. *Convolvulus arvensis*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
94. *Convolvulus sepium*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
95. Corn gromwell
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 D. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
96. Cornflower
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
97. Carolina geranium
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
98. Carpetweed
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above

99. Chicory
 A. Silphium perfoliatum D. Mollugo verticillata
 B. Geranium carolinianum E. Cichorium intybus
 C. Plantago lanceolata F. None of the Above
100. Buckhorn plantain
 A. Silphium perfoliatum D. Mollugo verticillata
 B. Geranium carolinianum E. Cichorium intybus
 C. Plantago lanceolata F. None of the Above
101. Compass plant
 A. Silphium perfoliatum D. Mollugo verticillata
 B. Geranium carolinianum E. Cichorium intybus
 C. Plantago lanceolata F. None of the Above
102. Croton, tropic
 A. Croton glandulosus D. Lamium purpureum
 B. Croton capitatus E. Rumex crispus
 C. Silphium perfoliatum F. None of the Above
103. Croton, woolly
 A. Croton glandulosus D. Lamium purpureum
 B. Croton capitatus E. Rumex crispus
 C. Silphium perfoliatum F. None of the Above
104. Cut-leaf teasel (noxious)
 A. Croton glandulosus D. Lamium purpureum
 B. Croton capitatus E. Rumex crispus
 C. Silphium perfoliatum F. None of the Above
105. Cutleaf eveningprimrose
 A. Lamium purpureum D. Rubus spp.
 B. Solanum sarrachoides E. Oenothera laciniata
 C. Erigeron annuus F. None of the Above
106. Daisy fleabane
 A. Lamium purpureum D. Rubus spp.
 B. Solanum sarrachoides E. Oenothera laciniata
 C. Erigeron annuus F. None of the Above
107. Deadnettle, purple
 A. Lamium purpureum D. Rubus spp.
 B. Solanum sarrachoides E. Oenothera laciniata
 C. Erigeron annuus F. None of the Above
108. Dewberry
 A. Lamium purpureum D. Rubus spp.
 B. Solanum sarrachoides E. Oenothera laciniata
 C. Erigeron annuus F. None of the Above
109. Cuscuta campestris
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above

110. *Viola rafinesquii*

- A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
- B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
- C. Field pansy F. None of the Above

111. *Ambrosia trifida*

- A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
- B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
- C. Field pansy F. None of the Above

112. *Solidago* spp.

- A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
- B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
- C. Field pansy F. None of the Above

113. *Smilax* spp.

- A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
- B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
- C. Field pansy F. None of the Above

114. *Solanum sarrachoides*

- A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
- B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
- C. Henbit F. None of the Above

115. *Apocynum cannabinum*

- A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
- B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
- C. Henbit F. None of the Above

116. *Sesbania exaltata*

- A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
- B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
- C. Henbit F. None of the Above

117. *Lamium amplexicaule*

- A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
- B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
- C. Henbit F. None of the Above

118. *Lonicera* spp.

- A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
- B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
- C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above

119. *Cynanchum* leave

- A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
- B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
- C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above

120. *Acalypha ostryaefolia*

- A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
- B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
- C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above

121. Wild lettuce

- A. Barbarea vulgaris
- B. Brassica kaber
- C. Lactuca serriola
- D. Baptisia spp.
- E. Desmanthus illinoensis
- F. None of the Above

122. Wild mustard

- A. Barbarea vulgaris
- B. Brassica kaber
- C. Lactuca serriola
- D. Baptisia spp.
- E. Desmanthus illinoensis
- F. None of the Above

123. Solanum carolinense

- A. Horsenettle
- B. Hornyweed
- C. Hophornbeam copperleaf
- D. Honeysuckle
- E. Honeyvine milkweed
- F. None of the Above

124. Erigeron canadensis

- A. Horsenettle
- B. Hornyweed
- C. Hophornbeam copperleaf
- D. Honeysuckle
- E. Honeyvine milkweed
- F. None of the Above

125. Illinois bundleflower

- A. Torilis illinoensis
- B. Vernonia spp.
- C. Helianthus tuberosus
- D. Torilis arvensis
- E. Desmanthus illinoensis
- F. None of the Above

126. Ironweed

- A. Torilis illinoensis
- B. Vernonia spp.
- C. Helianthus tuberosus
- D. Torilis arvensis
- E. Desmanthus illinoensis
- F. None of the Above

127. Japanese hedgeparsley

- A. Torilis illinoensis
- B. Vernonia spp.
- C. Helianthus tuberosus
- D. Torilis arvensis
- E. Desmanthus illinoensis
- F. None of the Above

128. Japanese hops

- A. Torilis illinoensis
- B. Vernonia spp.
- C. Helianthus tuberosus
- D. Torilis arvensis
- E. Humulus japonicus
- F. None of the Above

129. Japanese knotweed

- A. Torilis illinoensis
- B. Polygonum cuspidatum
- C. Helianthus tuberosus
- D. Torilis arvensis
- E. Desmanthus illinoensis
- F. None of the Above

130. Helianthus tuberosus

- A. Kudzu
- B. Jerusalem artichoke
- C. Kochia
- D. Marijuana
- E. Nodding spurge
- F. None of the Above

131. Myosurus minimus

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

132. *Rosa multiflora*

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

133. *Datura stramonium*

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

134. *Kochia scoparia*, easy one.

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

135. *Pueraria lobata*

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

136. *Cannabis sativa* Prescription of course....

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

137. *Ipomoea pandurata*

- A. Morning-glory, bigroot
- B. Jimsonweed
- C. Marijuana
- D. Kudzu
- E. Kochia
- F. None of the Above

138. Morning-glory, ivyleaf

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

139. Morning-glory, tall

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

140. Morning-glory, pitted

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

141. Cup plant

- A. *Croton glandulosus*
- B. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- C. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- D. *Croton capitatus*
- E. *Rumex crispus*
- F. None of the Above

142. Curly dock

- A. *Croton glandulosus*
- B. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- C. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- D. *Croton capitatus*
- E. *Rumex crispus*
- F. None of the Above

143. Mouse ear chickweed

- A. Ipomoea lacunose
- B. Ipomoea purpurea
- C. Silphium perfoliatum
- D. Cerastium vulgatum
- E. Ipomoea hederacea
- F. None of the Above

144. Carduus nutans

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

145. Euphorbia nutans

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

146. Chrysanthemum leucanthemum

- A. Oxeye daisy
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Perilla mint
- E. Opuntia compressa
- F. None of the Above

147. Amaranthus palmeri

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. Opuntia compressa
- F. None of the Above

148. Prickly pear

- A. Tribulus terrestris
- B. Polygonum aviculare
- C. Sida spinosa
- D. Opuntia compressa
- E. Polygonum aviculare
- F. None of the Above

149. Prickly sida

- A. Tribulus terrestris
- B. Polygonum aviculare
- C. Sida spinosa
- D. Opuntia compressa
- E. Polygonum aviculare
- F. None of the Above

150. Prostrate knotweed

- A. Tribulus terrestris
- B. Polygonum aviculare
- C. Sida spinosa
- D. Opuntia compressa
- E. Polygonum aviculare
- F. None of the Above

151. Puncturevine

- A. Tribulus terrestris
- B. Polygonum aviculare
- C. Sida spinosa
- D. Opuntia compressa
- E. Polygonum aviculare
- F. None of the Above

152. Cassia chamaecrista

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. Opuntia compressa
- F. None of the Above

153. Thlaspi arvense

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. Opuntia compressa
- F. None of the Above

154. *Perilla frutescens*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

155. Pigweed, prostrate

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

156. Pigweed, redroot

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

157. Pigweed, tumble

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

158. Pineapple weed

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

159. Poison hemlock

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Conium maculatum*
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. *Polygonum aviculare*
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

160. Prickly lettuce

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Lactuca scariola*
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. *Polygonum aviculare*
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

161. *Ammannia coccinea*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

162. *Lythrum salicaria*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

163. *Veronica peregrina*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

164. *Eryngium yuccifolium*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

165. *Brunnichia ovata*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

166. *Silphium integrifolium*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

167. *Onopordum acanthium*

- A. Scotch thistle
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

168. *Sericea lespedeza*

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

169. Shepherd's purse

- A. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*
- B. *Polygonum coccineum*
- C. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- D. *Polygonum persicaria*
- E. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- F. None of the Above

170. Sicklepod

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

171. Smartweed, ladythumb

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

172. Smartweed, pale

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

173. Smartweed, Pennsylvania

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum pensylvanicum*
- F. None of the Above

174. Smartweed, swamp

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

175. Smooth groundcherry

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

176. Smooth sumac

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Rhus glabra*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

177. Snow-on-the-mountain

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

178. Spanish needles

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

179. Spiny amaranth

- A. *Amaranthus spinosus*
- B. *Physalis subglabrata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Sonchus asper*
- E. *Bidens bipinnata*
- F. None of the Above

180. Spiny sowthistle

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

181. Spurge, leafy

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

182. Spurge, nodding

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

183. Spurge, prostrate

- A. *Euphorbia humistrata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

184. Spurge, toothed

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

185. Spurred anoda

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

186. Tall thistle

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Cirsium altissimum*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

187. Tansy mustard
A. *Anoda cristata* D. *Euphorbia esula*
B. *Descurainia pinnata* E. *Euphorbia marginata*
C. *Euphorbia nutans* F. None of the Above

188. *Campsis radicans*
A. Trumpet creeper D. Velvetleaf
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

189. *Proboscidea louisianica*
A. Trumpet creeper D. Velvetleaf
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

190. *Abutilon theophrasti*
A. Trumpet creeper D. Velvetleaf
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

191. *Hibiscus trionum*
A. Trumpet creeper D. Velvetleaf
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

192. *Triodanis perfoliata*
A. Trumpet creeper D. Venus looking glass
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

193. *Verbena hastata*
A. Vetch D. Virginia copperleaf
B. Vervain, blue E. White heath aster
C. Vervain, hoary F. None of the Above

194. *Verbena stricta*
A. Vetch D. Virginia copperleaf
B. Vervain, blue E. White heath aster
C. Vervain, hoary F. None of the Above

195. *Vicia* spp.
A. Vetch D. Virginia copperleaf
B. Vervain, blue E. White heath aster
C. Vervain, hoary F. None of the Above

196. *Acalypha virginica*
A. Vetch D. Virginia copperleaf
B. Vervain, blue E. White heath aster
C. Vervain, hoary F. None of the Above

197. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
A. Vetch D. Virginia creeper
B. Vervain, blue E. Virginia pepperweed
C. Vervain, hoary F. None of the Above

198. *Lepidium virginicum*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia creeper
- E. Virginia pepperweed
- F. None of the Above

199. Water hemlock

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

200. Western salsify

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

201. White heath aster

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

202. White snakeroot

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

203. Wild buckwheat

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

204. Wild carrot

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

205. Wild indigo

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

206. Yellow rocket

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

Identify the plant life classification

Grasses

207. Annual bluegrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

208. Barnyardgrass
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

209. Crabgrass
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

210. Foxtail
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

211. Goosegrass
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

212. Bromegrass
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

213. Quackgrass
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

214. Tall Fescue
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

215. Creeping bentgrass
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

216. Bindweed
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

217. Black medic
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

218. Chickweed, common
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

219. Chickweed, mouse-ear
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

220. Chickory
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

221. Cinquefoil
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

222. Dandelion
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

223. Dock, curly
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

224. Garlic or Onion
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

225. Ground ivy
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

226. Heal-all
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

227. Henbit
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

228. Knotweed
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

229. Mallow roundleaf
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

230. Pigweed
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

231. Plantain, buckhorn
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

232. Plantain, common
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

233. Poison ivy
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

234. Purslane
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

235. Red sorrel
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

236. Speedwell, creeping
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

237. Speedwell, annual
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

238. Spurge, spotted
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

239. Sow thistle
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

240. Wild violet
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

241. White clover
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

242. Wild carrot
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

243. Wood sorrel
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

244. Yarrow
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

Official Federal Weed Classification Section

245. *Azolla pinnata*
- A. Aquatic weeds
 - B. Parasitic weeds
 - C. Terrestrial weeds
 - D. Two of the above classifications
 - E. None of the Above

246. *Ischaemum rugosum*
- A. Aquatic weeds
 - B. Parasitic weeds
 - C. Terrestrial weeds
 - D. Two of the above classifications
 - E. None of the Above

247. *Borreria alata*
- A. Aquatic weeds
 - B. Parasitic weeds
 - C. Terrestrial weeds
 - D. Two of the above classifications
 - E. None of the Above

248. *Carthamus oxyacantha*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

249. *Leptochloa chinensis*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

250. *Eichornia azurea*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

251. Pilot's fresh air supply--Filtered air for the pilot to breathe is necessary because it is nearly impossible for the pilot to avoid flying back through some of the _____ passes. If a filtered-air helmet is not available, the pilot should at least wear an approved respirator.

- A. ULV
B. Agricultural flying
C. Drift
D. Swath of previous flight
E. Over spray
F. None of the Above

252. Fuselage features--Enclosed fuselages should be fitted with cleanout panels for the regular removal of _____. Spray pumps, filters, and control valves should be easily accessible for maintenance and repair.

- A. The filter
B. Cleanout panels
C. Adjuvants
D. Corrosive sprays and dusts
E. Oils
F. None of the Above

253. Maintenance--The seasonal use of agricultural aircraft might suggest a pattern of inspection and repair during the_____.

- A. Time of bad weather
B. Idle, off-season periods
C. Maintenance period
D. Crop spraying season
E. Agricultural flying period
F. None of the Above

254. The critical demands of _____ call for all the regular maintenance checks at all required intervals to ensure that the aircraft is in first class order at all times.

- A. The FFA and DPR
B. Agricultural aircraft
C. Agricultural flying
D. Rotary wing aircraft
E. Maintenance and repair
F. None of the Above

255. Two of the more important advantages of fixed wing aircraft are a _____ and a large payload capacity per dollar invested. Maneuverability is adequate, though not equal to the Rotary wing aircraft.

- A. High speed of application
B. Agricultural flying
C. Huge difference
D. Low over head
E. Maintenance and repair
F. None of the Above

256. One of the limitations of _____ equipment is the necessity of a designated landing area, which may not always be in close proximity to the application area.

- A. Fixed wing
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Rotary wing
- E. Broken
- F. None of the Above

257. Rotary wing aircraft offers the advantages of extreme maneuverability and speed variation, and may be operated in almost _____. Pilots of these crafts must also be competent, alert, and have knowledge of the area and the limitations of their crafts.

- A. Weather
- B. Agricultural setting
- C. Fueling
- D. Agricultural application
- E. Any local area
- F. None of the Above

258. Rotary wing flying puts a special demand on the pilot to perform _____, hovering and loading, since this type aircraft is more expensive to operate per unit of flying time than fixed wing aircraft.

- A. Turns
- B. Agricultural crop dusting
- C. Fueling
- D. Agricultural flying
- E. Application with minimum time loss in turns
- F. None of the Above

259. _____, or additive compounds, aid in the mixing, application or effectiveness of pesticides.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

260. One class of _____, compatibility agents, allow uniform mixing of compounds that would normally separate.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

261. Other types of adjuvants include spreaders, stickers, and _____. There are nearly as many adjuvants as there are pesticides, and they provide a choice for every need.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

262. Some adjuvants are added during pesticide manufacture and are, thus, part of the _____.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

263. Other adjuvants are added just before application. To decide when to use an adjuvant, READ THE LABEL. It will state when a particular _____ is needed, whether or not one should be added or when one is already present.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvant
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

264. _____ assist application or pesticide activity without being toxic to pests. However, many of these chemicals can present hazards to the applicators.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

265. The EPA has not required manufacturers to perform the same type of research and reporting on _____ that is required for pesticide registration.
- A. Oils
 - B. Surfactants
 - C. Synergists
 - D. Adjuvants
 - E. Surface active agents
 - F. None of the Above
266. Regulations are continually updated to protect the health of applicators and review and registration of _____ may be required in the future.
- A. Oils
 - B. Surfactants
 - C. Synergists
 - D. Adjuvants
 - E. Surface active agents
 - F. None of the Above
267. It is a good practice to use the same care in handling _____ as is used with pesticides.
- A. Oils
 - B. Surfactants
 - C. Synergists
 - D. Adjuvants
 - E. Surface active agents
 - F. None of the Above
268. Many, but not all, adjuvants function as surfactants, or _____.
- A. Oils
 - B. Surfactants
 - C. Synergists
 - D. Adjuvants
 - E. Surface active agents
 - F. None of the Above
269. _____ improve the retention and absorption of herbicides. The benefit that they provide is offset, to a degree, by the increased drift hazard they cause.
- A. Oils
 - B. Surfactants
 - C. Synergists
 - D. Adjuvants
 - E. Surface active agents
 - F. None of the Above
270. Reducing the _____ of the spray solution permits it to break up into finer droplets, which are more likely to drift off target.
- A. Spray additives
 - B. Drift control agents
 - C. Surface tension
 - D. Application rates
 - E. Penetrating agents
 - F. None of the Above
271. _____ agents are adjuvants that help reduce the risk of drift. Pesticide drift is off-target spray deposit and off-target damage.
- A. Spray additives
 - B. Drift control
 - C. Surface tension
 - D. Application rates
 - E. Penetrating agents
 - F. None of the Above
272. Spray thickeners reduce drift by increasing droplet size and by reducing bounce or runoff during application. Use of these _____ helps to comply with drift regulations, which is especially important in areas adjacent to residential areas.
- A. Spray additives
 - B. Drift control agents
 - C. Surface tension
 - D. Application rates
 - E. Penetrating agents
 - F. None of the Above
273. Lo-Drift, Nalco-Trol and Drift Proof are examples of _____ agents.
- A. Spray additives
 - B. Drift control
 - C. Surface tension
 - D. Application rates
 - E. Penetrating agents
 - F. None of the Above

274. _____ dissolve the waxy layer that protects the surface of leaves. This speeds up absorption with foliar treatments.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

275. Lower _____ used with these adjuvants may provide the same control as higher rates made without them; more chemical enters the plant before breaking down or washing off.

- A. Application rates
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

276. Examples of _____ include Arborchem and kerosene.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

277. Using _____ involves many responsibilities beyond the immediate needs of pest control.

- A. Pesticides
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

278. Greenhouse growers, like all _____, are expected to handle hazardous materials in a manner that reduces the exposure risk to other persons and limits contamination of the environment.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

279. Numerous _____ exist to help growers handle, store and apply pesticides properly.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

280. In addition to FIFRA, the _____ has further authority over pesticide use under the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). These federal regulations cover all materials classified as hazardous and, therefore, apply to pesticides.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. EPA
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

281. Pesticide handling and storage are also regulated by the Transportation Safety Act and the _____.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

282. Interstate transport of pesticides is regulated by the _____. Their guidelines for safe movement are common sense rules for any transport of chemicals.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

283. All pesticides should be in the original _____ approved containers and correctly labeled. All containers should be secured against movement that could result in breaking or spilling.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

284. Never _____ in a vehicle that also carries food or feed products.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Transport pesticides
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

285. Never _____ in the cab of vehicles. Paper or cardboard containers should be protected from moisture. Never leave an open-bed truck containing pesticides unattended. Following these procedures is necessary when moving concentrated chemicals and is good practice for diluted mixtures.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Transport pesticides
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

286. Persons transporting chemicals must have proper protective clothing available for the _____.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Safe handling of the containers
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

287. _____ should be in or on the vehicle for immediate access in case a spill occurs.

- A. The Handler
- B. The Worker
- C. The protective gear
- D. Proper instructions
- E. The Supervisor
- F. None of the Above

288. _____ of the person managing or cleaning up a spill is the primary concern.

- A. Sex
- B. Training
- C. Management
- D. Health
- E. Protection
- F. None of the Above

289. When a minor spill occurs, make sure _____. If pesticide has spilled on anyone, wash it off immediately, before taking any other action.

- A. Clean-up supplies are available.
- B. The MSDS is available.
- C. To hide
- D. The supervisor is present.
- E. The proper protective equipment is available, and wear it.
- F. None of the Above

290. Confine the spill with a dike of sand or soil. Use _____ to soak up the spill.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Chemical
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Drawing water
- F. None of the Above

291. Shovel all contaminated material into a leak- proof container and dispose of it in the same manner as _____.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Chemical
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Excess pesticides
- F. None of the Above

292. _____; this spreads the chemical. Always work carefully to avoid making mistakes.

- A. Do not hose down the area
- B. Do not spread the contaminated material
- C. Do not spread the absorbent materials
- D. Hose down the area
- E. Notify the EPA and DPR, wash down
- F. None of the Above

293. Streams and wetlands must be protected in the event of an accidental spill of any size. Even _____pose a threat to natural habitats when released in large amounts. Extra precautions must be taken when drawing water from streams or ponds.

- A. Some chemical will
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Small amounts
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Diluted chemicals
- F. None of the Above

294. _____ must be used and be in good working order.

- A. Nurse tanks
- B. Antisiphoning devices
- C. Spray Nozzles
- D. Tank mixers
- E. Drawing water pump
- F. None of the Above

295. Tank mixes should be prepared at least ¼ mile from water resources. If this is not possible, make sure the ground at the mixing site does not slope toward the water, or construct an earthen dike to _____into bodies of water or drains.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

296. Major spills of concentrates or large quantities of spray solution _____.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
- F. None of the Above

297. Provide any first aid that is needed and confine the spill, _____. Contact the local fire department using the 911 system, if available.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Then notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

298. _____ for fire departments, state and local authorities should be carried in the vehicles and by the applicators.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

299. Applicators, or their employers, are responsible for telephoning a spray incident report to the State Agency _____and efforts to contain the spill have started.

- A. As soon as appropriately cleaned up or removed prior
- B. As soon as appropriate decontamination methods
- C. As soon as practical after emergency health care
- D. As soon as appropriately decomposed by bleach
- E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
- F. None of the Above

300. Decontamination solutions can be used for decontaminating surfaces and materials where spills of dust, granular, wettable powders, or liquid pesticides have occurred. The bulk of the spilled pesticide _____ to applying any decontaminant.

- A. Should be cleaned up or removed prior
- B. As soon as appropriate decontamination methods
- C. As soon as practical after emergency health care
- D. As soon as appropriately decomposed by bleach
- E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
- F. None of the Above

You are finished with your assignment. Please fax this answer key and your registration page along with the customer survey to TLC.

If you are a California DPR or Nevada student, we will require a photocopy of your driver's license.

Weed Identification and Control Assignment #5 For Students Names T-Z

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to have successfully passed this assignment with a score of 70 %. You may e mail the answers to TLC, info@tlch2o.com or fax the answers to TLC, (928) 272-0747. This assignment is available to you in a Word Format on TLC's Website. You can find online assistance for this course on the in the Search function on Adobe Acrobat PDF to help find the answers. Once you have paid the course fee, you will be provided complete course support from Student Services Dr. Rusty Randall or Dr. Bubba Jenkins (928) 468-0665.

Write your answers on the Answer Key found in the front of this assignment.

ASSIGNMENT INSTRUCTIONS

1. We will require all students to fax or e-mail a copy of their driver's license with the registration form.
2. You will need to pick one of the following five assignments to complete. This selection process is based upon your last name. If your last name begins with an A to E, you will pick assignment number 1, if your last name begins with the letter F to L, you are to complete assignment number 2 and if your last name begins with the letter M-Q, you will pick assignment number 3 and if your last name begins with the letter R-S, you will pick assignment number 4, and if your last name begins with the letter T-Z, you will pick assignment number 5.

Multiple Choice, Please select one answer and mark it on the answer key. The answer must come from the course text. (s) means answer can be plural or singular.

Agricultural Pesticide Section

1. Unlike other laws and regulations affecting agricultural labor, the WPS does not exempt any employment in commercial agriculture involving _____ in fields, but owners or operators and immediate family members are specifically exempt from some provisions.
A. Handling pesticides D. Farming
B. Spray or Spraying E. Hand labor
C. Exempt farming F. None of the Above
2. All agricultural employers whose workers perform _____ operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses treated with pesticides, and handle pesticides in these locations are covered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's worker protection standard.
A. Handling pesticides D. Farming
B. Spray or Spraying E. Hand labor
C. Exempt farming F. None of the Above
3. Owners, operators, and their immediate _____ must comply with some of the provisions of this standard. This supplement to "A Summary of Federal Laws and Regulations Affecting Agricultural Employers," summarizes this regulation.
A. Handling pesticides D. Farming
B. Spray or Spraying E. Hand labor
C. Exempt farming F. None of the Above
4. The WPS covers every agricultural employer, including livestock producers, who have employees that perform hand labor operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses _____.
A. Treated with Pesticides D. During Hand labor
B. After Spraying or sprayed E. During Restricted entry intervals
C. During farming F. None of the Above

5. The WPS expands coverage to include more employees and expands employers' requirements for training employees who _____, protecting employees from pesticide exposure, and providing emergency assistance to exposed employees.
- A. Handle pesticides D. During Hand labor
 B. After Spraying or sprayed E. During Restricted entry intervals
 C. During farming F. None of the Above
6. Many laws affecting agricultural employment _____ enterprises that employ small numbers of hired farmworkers, the new standard has no exemptions based on the number of employees.
- A. Pesticide D. Exempt farming
 B. Crop E. Agricultural
 C. Exemption F. None of the Above
7. Employers covered by the WPS must: Reduce overall exposure to pesticides by prohibiting handlers from exposing workers during pesticide application, excluding workers from areas being treated and areas under a(n) _____, and notifying workers about treated areas.
- A. Permit D. Restricted entry intervals
 B. Spraying E. Application
 C. Exemption F. None of the Above
8. Some activities are allowed during _____ if workers are properly trained and protected.
- A. Permit D. Restricted entry intervals
 B. Spraying E. Application
 C. Exemption F. None of the Above
9. _____ by requiring decontamination supplies be present and emergency assistance be available.
- A. Handling pesticides D. Restricting entry intervals
 B. Mitigate exposures E. Employer ensuring
 C. Exemption F. None of the Above
10. Inform workers about _____ hazards by requiring safety training (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).
- A. Pesticide D. Restricted entry intervals
 B. MSDS E. WPS
 C. EPA rules F. None of the Above
11. _____ provisions are very complicated and are likely to affect a large number of employers and their workers.
- A. Pesticide D. Restricted entry intervals
 B. MSDS E. WPS
 C. EPA rules F. None of the Above
12. States may also issue worker protection standards that are stricter than the _____.
- A. Pesticide D. Restricted entry intervals
 B. MSDS E. WPS
 C. EPA rules F. None of the Above

Background

13. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) of 1947, as amended, sets an overall risk/benefit standard for pesticide registration, requiring that all pesticides perform their intended function, when used _____, without imposing unreasonable risks of adverse effects on human health or the environment.

- A. To mitigate exposures
- B. To destroy insects
- C. To inform of basic requirements
- D. According to labeling directions
- E. Outside
- F. None of the Above

14. During the congressional discussion of FIFRA amendments in 1972, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (Committee) "found protection of man and the environment to be a broad term encompassing farmers, farmworkers, and others _____".

- A. According to labeling directions
- B. To mitigate exposures
- C. To destroy insects
- D. To inform of basic requirements
- E. Who come into Contact with pesticides
- F. None of the Above

Four Basic Requirements

15. These regulations contained _____: Workers are not to be sprayed with pesticides.

- A. Rules
- B. Primary instructions
- C. Exceptions
- D. Mitigating exposures procedures
- E. Four basic requirements
- F. None of the Above

16. There are specific _____ for 12 pesticides, interim restrictive entry levels for certain pesticides, and a general re-entry interval for all other agricultural pesticides prohibiting re-entry into treated areas until sprays have dried, dusts have settled, and vapors have dispersed.

- A. Mitigating exposures procedures
- B. Four basic requirements
- C. Exceptions
- D. Primary instructions
- E. Restricted entry intervals (REI)
- F. None of the Above

17. Protective clothing is required for any worker entering a treated area before the _____ has expired.

- A. Time
- B. Specific re-entry period
- C. Contact time period
- D. Exposure time period
- E. Drying time period
- F. None of the Above

18. "Appropriate and timely" warnings are _____. These warnings may be given orally in appropriate language, placed on the pesticide notice board, or posted in the field.

- A. Part of mitigating exposures
- B. Basic requirements
- C. Not necessary
- D. In the MSDS
- E. Required for re-entry
- F. None of the Above

19. Mitigating exposures will be accomplished by requiring decontamination supplies and _____.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. FIFRA
- C. Are found in the MSDS
- D. Water
- E. Basic requirements
- F. None of the Above

20. Workers will be informed about pesticide hazards through _____ (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).

- A. Posters and labels
- B. WPS requirements
- C. Required safety training
- D. Education
- E. Basic requirements
- F. None of the Above

Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides

Provisions of the WPS apply to:

21. Owners or managers of farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses where pesticides are used in the production of _____.

- A. Agricultural workers
- B. Crops
- C. Agricultural plants
- D. Worker or handler worksites
- E. Agricultural areas
- F. None of the Above

22. Those who hire or contract for services of agricultural workers to do tasks related to the production of _____ on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.

- A. Corn
- B. Agricultural plants
- C. Cotton
- D. Agricultural crops
- E. Agricultural trees
- F. None of the Above

General Duties of WPS

The general duties of the WPS require an agricultural employer or a pesticide handler-employer to:

23. Assure that each _____ subject to the standard receives the required protections.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employee
- C. Worker or handler
- D. Person
- E. Agricultural employer
- F. None of the Above

24. Assure that any _____ to the standard is used in a manner consistent with the labeling of the pesticide, including the requirements in the standard.

- A. Agricultural workers
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Human
- D. Agricultural plants
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

25. Provide sufficient information and directions to each person who supervises any _____ to assure that each worker or handler receives the required protection.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

26. The _____ must specify which persons are responsible for actions required to comply with the standard.

- A. Agricultural workers
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Worker or handler
- D. Agricultural plants
- E. Paper
- F. None of the Above

27. Require each person who supervises any _____ to assure compliance by the worker or handler with the provisions of this standard and to assure that the worker or handler receives the required protection (40 CFR).

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

28. The general duties also prohibit agricultural and handler employers from taking any retaliatory actions against workers attempting to comply with this standard, or from taking any action that prevents or discourages any _____ from complying or attempting to comply with the WPS.

- A. Agricultural pilot
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Person
- D. Agricultural employee
- E. Worker or handler
- F. None of the Above

Labeling

29. Requires everyone _____ to obey instructions printed on the pesticide container's label.

- A. Planting crops
- B. Applying pesticides
- C. Needs
- D. Entering a Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Wearing personal protective equipment
- F. None of the Above

Summary of WPS Requirements

30. Protection during applications -- Applicators are prohibited from applying a pesticide in a way that will expose workers or other persons. _____ are excluded from areas while pesticides are being applied.

- A. Workers
- B. Agricultural pilots
- C. Animals
- D. Agricultural employees
- E. Family
- F. None of the Above

31. _____ must be specified on all agricultural plant pesticide product labels.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

32. Workers are excluded from entering a pesticide-treated area during _____, with only narrow exceptions.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

33. _____ -- Personal protective equipment must be provided and maintained for handlers and early-entry workers.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

34. _____ -- Workers must be notified about treated areas so they may avoid inadvertent exposures.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Restricted-entry intervals
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

35. _____ -- Handlers and workers must have an ample supply of water, soap, and towels for routine washing and emergency decontamination.

- A. Notification to workers
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Personal protective equipment
- D. Decontamination supplies
- E. Instructions for animals
- F. None of the Above

The terms listed below are used in this course to describe herbicide applications:

36. The amount of active ingredient or acid equivalent of an herbicide applied to the area treated, that is, on a broadcast basis.

- A. Formulation
- B. Rate
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

37. Mechanical mixing of the herbicide with the soil. Chemicals may be incorporated 2 to 4 inches with a disk or rotary tiller, 1 to 2 inches with a harrow or rotary hoe, or slightly covered with planter attachments.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Soil incorporation
- F. None of the Above

38. Herbicide applied to a narrow strip centered over the crop row.

- A. Band application
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

39. Herbicide applied over entire area.

- A. Active ingredient (ai)
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

40. Herbicide applied to a band along the row that includes the base of crop plants and the weeds in the row. Spray is directed across the row from nozzles positioned near ground level on each side of the row.

- A. Active ingredient (ai)
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

41. This type of application allows use of chemicals that will injure the crop plant if more than a small part of the plant is contacted by spray. Special units that guide from the ground or mount on cultivators must be used.

- A. Active ingredient (ai)
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

42. Herbicide applied by means of nozzles mounted on extensions below the spray boom to avoid spraying upper parts of the crop plant.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

43. The chemical in a herbicide formulation primarily responsible for its phytotoxicity and which is identified as the active ingredient on the product label.

- A. Active ingredient (ai)
- B. Broadcast application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Directed spray application
- E. Formulation
- F. None of the Above

44. Expresses the rate or quantity as the herbicidally active parent acid. For example, 2,4-D acid is formulated with either sodium, an amine, or an ester to make the active ingredient salt sold as a formulated product.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Acid equivalent (ae)
- F. None of the Above

45. Herbicide applied after a crop is planted but before it or weeds emerge.

- A. Formulation
- B. Post-emergence application
- C. Pre-emergence application
- D. Drop-nozzle application
- E. Pre-planting application
- F. None of the Above

Grass and Grasslike Plant Identification Key

46. Leaves arise from bulb ?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

47. Stems triangular.

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

48. Leaves form sheath at stem, blue-purple flowers ?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

49. Ligule absent ?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Barn yardgrass
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

50. Ligule membranous-Blade or sheath with dense hairs-First leaf wide and short, decumbent growth habit?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Large crabgrass
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

51. Leaf blades distinctly twisted, winter annual?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

52. Blade and sheath hairless or sparsely hairy- Blades wide, short- Sparse hairs near collar, decumbent growth?

- A. Dayflower
- B. Yellow nutsedge
- C. Smooth crabgrass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Downy brome
- F. None of the Above

53. Prominent veins, sheath flat with whitish base?

- A. Annual bluegrass
- B. Quackgrass
- C. Johnson grass
- D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
- E. Goosegrass
- F. None of the Above

54. Blades narrow and erect- Auricles present, smooth white rhizomes?
 A. Annual bluegrass D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 B. Quackgrass E. Goosegrass
 C. Johnson grass F. None of the Above
55. Auricles absent-Winter annual, forms clumps, blade tips prow-shaped ?
 A. Annual bluegrass D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 B. Quackgrass E. Goosegrass
 C. Johnson grass F. None of the Above
56. Perennial with rhizomes, seed oblong-shaped ?
 A. Annual bluegrass D. Wild onion, wild garlic or Star-of-Bethlehem
 B. Quackgrass E. Goosegrass
 C. Johnson grass F. None of the Above
57. Summer annual, resembles Johnson grass but has no rhizomes, large shiny black ovate seed ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
58. Ligule hairy Blade with hair- Short hair on upper surface ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
59. Long hair on upper leaf surface near base of blade ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
60. Blades and sheath covered with dense short hair, sheath hair at 90 degree angle to stem?-
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Witchgrass E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
61. Very short dense hair on blades, first leaf horizontal, blade margin often crimped, large seed - woolly cupgrass- Blade with little or no hair- Sheath margin hairy?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
62. Sheath margin usually hairless or with a few hairs-62. Perennial, rhizomes and stolons present, roots at nodes, decumbent growth habit?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Shattercane E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
63. Sheath round, hair on underside of first leaf, later leaves smooth, prominent white midvein?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Fall panicum E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above
64. Sheath flattened, usually reddish in color, large spiny seed ?
 A. Bermudagrass D. Yellow foxtail
 B. Field sandbur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Green foxtail F. None of the Above

Common Broadleaf Weeds

65. Common waterhemp
A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Dipsacus fullonum*
B. *Helianthus annuus* E. *Amaranthus rudis*
C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
66. *Achillea millefolium*
A. *Senecio glabellus* D. Burcucumber
B. Bull thistle E. Common yarrow
C. Buffalobur F. None of the Above
67. Common ragweed
A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Amaranthus rudis*
B. *Helianthus annuus* E. *Senecio glabellus*
C. *Dipsacus fullonum* F. None of the Above
68. Common sunflower
A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Amaranthus rudis*
B. *Dipsacus fullonum* E. *Helianthus annuus*
C. *Helianthus annuus* F. None of the Above
69. Common teasel
A. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* D. *Amaranthus rudis*
B. *Helianthus annuus* E. *Senecio glabellus*
C. *Dipsacus fullonum* F. None of the Above
70. *Sicyos angulatus*
A. Burcucumber D. Bull thistle
B. Buffalobur E. Common yarrow
C. Common burdock F. None of the Above
71. Bushy wallflower
A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Xanthium strumarium*
C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
72. Buttercups
A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Xanthium strumarium*
C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
73. Butterweed
A. *Xanthium strumarium* D. *Senecio glabellus*
B. *Ranunculus* spp. E. *Cirsium arvense*
C. *Erysimum repandum* F. None of the Above
74. Canada thistle
A. *Ranunculus* spp. D. *Cirsium arvense*
B. *Erysimum repandum* E. *Arctium minus*
C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
75. Clammy groundcherry
A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
B. *Arctium minus* E. *Senecio vulgaris*
C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above

76. Common burdock
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Arctium minus*
 B. *Xanthium strumarium* E. *Stellaria media*
 C. *Senecio glabellus* F. None of the Above
77. *Solanum rostratum*
 A. Bull thistle D. Common yarrow
 B. Buffalobur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Burcucumber F. None of the Above
78. *Cirsium vulgare*
 A. Bull thistle D. Common yarrow
 B. Buffalobur E. Giant foxtail
 C. Burcucumber F. None of the Above
79. Common chickweed
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
 B. *Arctium minus* E. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above
80. Common cocklebur
 A. *Physalis heterophylla* D. *Stellaria media*
 B. *Arctium minus* E. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Xanthium strumarium* F. None of the Above
81. *Senecio vulgaris*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
82. *Chenopodium album*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
83. *Asclepias syriaca*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
84. *Verbascum thapsus*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
85. *Phytolacca Americana*
 A. Common pokeweed D. Common mullein
 B. Common lambsquarters E. Giant foxtail
 C. Common milkweed F. None of the Above
86. Common purslane
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above

87. Arrowhead
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
88. Bittercress, smallflowered
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
89. Black nightshade
 A. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Portulaca oleracea*
 B. *Sagittaria montevidensis* D. *Cardamine parviflora*
 C. *Solanum* spp. F. None of the Above
90. *Plantago* spp.
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
91. *Cardiospermum halicacabum*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
92. *Desmodium* spp.
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
93. *Convolvulus arvensis*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
94. *Convolvulus sepium*
 A. Buckhorn plantain D. Broadleaf plantains
 B. Bindweed, hedge E. Balloonvine
 C. Beggarweed F. None of the Above
95. Corn gromwell
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 D. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
96. Cornflower
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
97. Carolina geranium
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above

98. Carpetweed
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
99. Chicory
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
100. Buckhorn plantain
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
101. Compass plant
 A. *Silphium perfoliatum* D. *Mollugo verticillata*
 B. *Geranium carolinianum* E. *Cichorium intybus*
 C. *Plantago lanceolata* F. None of the Above
102. Croton, tropic
 A. *Croton glandulosus* D. *Lamium purpureum*
 B. *Croton capitatus* E. *Rumex crispus*
 C. *Silphium perfoliatum* F. None of the Above
103. Croton, woolly
 A. *Croton glandulosus* D. *Lamium purpureum*
 B. *Croton capitatus* E. *Rumex crispus*
 C. *Silphium perfoliatum* F. None of the Above
104. Cut-leaf teasel (noxious)
 A. *Croton glandulosus* D. *Lamium purpureum*
 B. *Croton capitatus* E. *Rumex crispus*
 C. *Silphium perfoliatum* F. None of the Above
105. Cutleaf eveningprimrose
 A. *Lamium purpureum* D. *Rubus* spp.
 B. *Solanum sarrachoides* E. *Oenothera laciniata*
 C. *Erigeron annuus* F. None of the Above
106. Daisy fleabane
 A. *Lamium purpureum* D. *Rubus* spp.
 B. *Solanum sarrachoides* E. *Oenothera laciniata*
 C. *Erigeron annuus* F. None of the Above
107. Deadnettle, purple
 A. *Lamium purpureum* D. *Rubus* spp.
 B. *Solanum sarrachoides* E. *Oenothera laciniata*
 C. *Erigeron annuus* F. None of the Above
108. Dewberry
 A. *Lamium purpureum* D. *Rubus* spp.
 B. *Solanum sarrachoides* E. *Oenothera laciniata*
 C. *Erigeron annuus* F. None of the Above

109. *Cuscuta campestris*
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
110. *Viola rafinesquii*
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
111. *Ambrosia trifida*
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
112. *Solidago* spp.
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
113. *Smilax* spp.
 A. Greenfren D. Giant ragweed
 B. Greenbriar E. Goldenrod
 C. Field pansy F. None of the Above
114. *Solanum sarrachoides*
 A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
 B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
 C. Henbit F. None of the Above
115. *Apocynum cannabinum*
 A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
 B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
 C. Henbit F. None of the Above
116. *Sesbania exaltata*
 A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
 B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
 C. Henbit F. None of the Above
117. *Lamium amplexicaule*
 A. Harryweed D. Hemp dogbane
 B. Hemp sesbania E. Hairy nightshade
 C. Henbit F. None of the Above
118. *Lonicera* spp.
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above
119. *Cynanchum* leave
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above

120. *Acalypha ostryaefolia*
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above
121. Wild lettuce
 A. *Barbarea vulgaris* D. *Baptisia* spp.
 B. *Brassica kaber* E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Lactuca serriola* F. None of the Above
122. Wild mustard
 A. *Barbarea vulgaris* D. *Baptisia* spp.
 B. *Brassica kaber* E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Lactuca serriola* F. None of the Above
123. *Solanum carolinense*
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above
124. *Erigeron canadensis*
 A. Horsenettle D. Honeysuckle
 B. Hornyweed E. Honeyvine milkweed
 C. Hophornbeam copperleaf F. None of the Above
125. Illinois bundleflower
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Vernonia* spp. E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
126. Ironweed
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Vernonia* spp. E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
127. Japanese hedgeparsley
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Vernonia* spp. E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
128. Japanese hops
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Vernonia* spp. E. *Humulus japonicus*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
129. Japanese knotweed
 A. *Torilis illinoensis* D. *Torilis arvensis*
 B. *Polygonum cuspidatum* E. *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 C. *Helianthus tuberosus* F. None of the Above
130. *Helianthus tuberosus*
 A. Kudzu D. Marijuana
 B. Jerusalem artichoke E. Nodding spurge
 C. Kochia F. None of the Above

131. *Myosurus minimus*

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

132. *Rosa multiflora*

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

133. *Datura stramonium*

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

134. *Kochia scoparia*, easy one.

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

135. *Pueraria lobata*

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

136. *Cannabis sativa* Prescription of course....

- A. Kudzu
- B. Kochia
- C. Turnip
- D. Jimsonweed
- E. Marijuana
- F. None of the Above

137. *Ipomoea pandurata*

- A. Morning-glory, bigroot
- B. Jimsonweed
- C. Marijuana
- D. Kudzu
- E. Kochia
- F. None of the Above

138. Morning-glory, ivyleaf

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

139. Morning-glory, tall

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

140. Morning-glory, pitted

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

141. Cup plant

- A. *Croton glandulosus*
- B. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- C. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- D. *Croton capitatus*
- E. *Rumex crispus*
- F. None of the Above

142. Curly dock

- A. *Croton glandulosus*
- B. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- C. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- D. *Croton capitatus*
- E. *Rumex crispus*
- F. None of the Above

143. Mouse ear chickweed

- A. *Ipomoea lacunose*
- B. *Ipomoea purpurea*
- C. *Silphium perfoliatum*
- D. *Cerastium vulgatum*
- E. *Ipomoea hederacea*
- F. None of the Above

144. *Carduus nutans*

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

145. *Euphorbia nutans*

- A. Multiflora rose
- B. Mouse Ear
- C. Musk thistle
- D. Nodding spurge
- E. Mousetail
- F. None of the Above

146. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*

- A. Oxeye daisy
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Perilla mint
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

147. *Amaranthus palmeri*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

148. Prickly pear

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

149. Prickly sida

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

150. Prostrate knotweed

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

151. Puncturevine

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Polygonum aviculare*
- C. *Sida spinosa*
- D. *Opuntia compressa*
- E. *Polygonum aviculare*
- F. None of the Above

152. *Cassia chamaecrista*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

153. *Thlaspi arvense*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

154. *Perilla frutescens*

- A. Perilla mint
- B. Pennycress, field
- C. Partridgepea
- D. Palmer amaranth
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

155. Pigweed, prostrate

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

156. Pigweed, redroot

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

157. Pigweed, tumble

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

158. Pineapple weed

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Amaranthus albus*
- C. *Amaranthus retroflexus*
- D. *Matricaria matricarioides*
- E. *Amaranthus blitoides*
- F. None of the Above

159. Poison hemlock

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Conium maculatum*
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. *Polygonum aviculare*
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

160. Prickly lettuce

- A. *Tribulus terrestris*
- B. *Lactuca scariola*
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. *Polygonum aviculare*
- E. *Opuntia compressa*
- F. None of the Above

161. *Ammannia coccinea*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

162. *Lythrum salicaria*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

163. *Veronica peregrina*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

164. *Eryngium yuccifolium*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

165. *Brunnichia ovata*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

166. *Silphium integrifolium*

- A. Rosinweed
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

167. *Onopordum acanthium*

- A. Scotch thistle
- B. Rattleweed
- C. Purslane speedwell
- D. Redvine
- E. Rattlesnake master
- F. None of the Above

168. *Sericea lespedeza*

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

169. Shepherd's purse

- A. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*
- B. *Polygonum coccineum*
- C. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- D. *Polygonum persicaria*
- E. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- F. None of the Above

170. Sicklepod

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

171. Smartweed, ladythumb

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

172. Smartweed, pale

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

173. Smartweed, Pennsylvania

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum pensylvanicum*
- F. None of the Above

174. Smartweed, swamp

- A. *Polygonum persicaria*
- B. *Lespedeza cuneata*
- C. *Euphorbia marginata*
- D. *Polygonum coccineum*
- E. *Polygonum lapathifolium*
- F. None of the Above

175. Smooth groundcherry

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

176. Smooth sumac

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Rhus glabra*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

177. Snow-on-the-mountain

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

178. Spanish needles

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

179. Spiny amaranth

- A. *Amaranthus spinosus*
- B. *Physalis subglabrata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Sonchus asper*
- E. *Bidens bipinnata*
- F. None of the Above

180. Spiny sowthistle

- A. *Sonchus asper*
- B. *Bidens bipinnata*
- C. *Sonchus marginata*
- D. *Physalis subglabrata*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

181. Spurge, leafy

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

182. Spurge, nodding

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

183. Spurge, prostrate

- A. *Euphorbia humistrata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

184. Spurge, toothed

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

185. Spurred anoda

- A. *Anoda cristata*
- B. *Euphorbia dentate*
- C. *Euphorbia nutans*
- D. *Euphorbia esula*
- E. *Euphorbia marginata*
- F. None of the Above

186. Tall thistle
A. Anoda cristata D. Cirsium altissimum
B. Euphorbia dentate E. Euphorbia marginata
C. Euphorbia nutans F. None of the Above

187. Tansy mustard
A. Anoda cristata D. Euphorbia esula
B. Descurainia pinnata E. Euphorbia marginata
C. Euphorbia nutans F. None of the Above

188. Campsis radicans
A. Trumpet creeper D. Velvetleaf
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

189. Proboscidea louisianica
A. Trumpet creeper D. Velvetleaf
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

190. Abutilon theophrasti
A. Trumpet creeper D. Velvetleaf
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

191. Hibiscus trionum
A. Trumpet creeper D. Velvetleaf
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

192. Triodanis perfoliata
A. Trumpet creeper D. Venus looking glass
B. Venice mallow E. Unicorn-plant
C. Virginia copperleaf F. None of the Above

193. Verbena hastata
A. Vetch D. Virginia copperleaf
B. Vervain, blue E. White heath aster
C. Vervain, hoary F. None of the Above

194. Verbena stricta
A. Vetch D. Virginia copperleaf
B. Vervain, blue E. White heath aster
C. Vervain, hoary F. None of the Above

195. Vicia spp.
A. Vetch D. Virginia copperleaf
B. Vervain, blue E. White heath aster
C. Vervain, hoary F. None of the Above

196. Acalypha virginica
A. Vetch D. Virginia copperleaf
B. Vervain, blue E. White heath aster
C. Vervain, hoary F. None of the Above

197. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia creeper
- E. Virginia pepperweed
- F. None of the Above

198. *Lepidium virginicum*

- A. Vetch
- B. Vervain, blue
- C. Vervain, hoary
- D. Virginia creeper
- E. Virginia pepperweed
- F. None of the Above

199. Water hemlock

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

200. Western salsify

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

201. White heath aster

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

202. White snakeroot

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

203. Wild buckwheat

- A. *Tragopogon dubuis*
- B. *Aster pilosus*
- C. *Eupatorium rugosum*
- D. *Polygonum convolvulus*
- E. *Cicuta maculata*
- F. None of the Above

204. Wild carrot

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

205. Wild indigo

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

206. Yellow rocket

- A. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- B. *Brassica kaber*
- C. *Daucus carota*
- D. *Baptisia* spp.
- E. *Barbarea vulgaris*
- F. None of the Above

Identify the plant life classification

Grasses

207. Annual bluegrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

208. Barnyardgrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

209. Crabgrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

210. Foxtail

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

211. Goosegrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

212. Bromegrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

213. Quackgrass

- A. Annual
- B. Perennial
- C. Biennial
- D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
- E. None of the Above

214. Tall Fescue
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

215. Creeping bentgrass
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

216. Bindweed
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

217. Black medic
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

218. Chickweed, common
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

219. Chickweed, mouse-ear
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

220. Chickory
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

221. Cinquefoil
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

222. Dandelion
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

223. Dock, curly
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

224. Garlic or Onion
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

225. Ground ivy
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

226. Heal-all
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

227. Henbit
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

228. Knotweed
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

229. Mallow roundleaf
A. Annual
B. Perennial
C. Biennial
D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
E. None of the Above

230. Pigweed
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

231. Plantain, buckhorn
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

232. Plantain, common
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

233. Poison ivy
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

234. Purslane
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

235. Red sorrel
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

236. Speedwell, creeping
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

237. Speedwell, annual
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

238. Spurge, spotted
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

239. Sow thistle
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

240. Wild violet
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

241. White clover
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

242. Wild carrot
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

243. Wood sorrel
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

244. Yarrow
- A. Annual
 - B. Perennial
 - C. Biennial
 - D. Mixed, or a combination of the above, depending on area
 - E. None of the Above

Official Federal Weed Classification Section

245. Azolla pinnata
- A. Aquatic weeds
 - B. Parasitic weeds
 - C. Terrestrial weeds
 - D. Two of the above classifications
 - E. None of the Above

246. *Ipomoea triloba*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

247. *Ischaemum rugosum*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

248. *Leptochloa chinensis*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

249. *Eichornia azurea*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

250. *Hydrilla verticillata*
A. Aquatic weeds
B. Parasitic weeds
C. Terrestrial weeds
D. Two of the above classifications
E. None of the Above

251. Pilot's fresh air supply--Filtered air for the pilot to breathe is necessary because it is nearly impossible for the pilot to avoid flying back through some of the _____ passes. If a filtered-air helmet is not available, the pilot should at least wear an approved respirator.

- A. ULV
B. Agricultural flying
C. Drift
D. Swath of previous flight
E. Over spray
F. None of the Above

252. Fuselage features--Enclosed fuselages should be fitted with cleanout panels for the regular removal of _____. Spray pumps, filters, and control valves should be easily accessible for maintenance and repair.

- A. The filter
B. Cleanout panels
C. Adjuvants
D. Corrosive sprays and dusts
E. Oils
F. None of the Above

253. Maintenance--The seasonal use of agricultural aircraft might suggest a pattern of inspection and repair during the_____.

- A. Time of bad weather
B. Idle, off-season periods
C. Maintenance period
D. Crop spraying season
E. Agricultural flying period
F. None of the Above

254. The critical demands of _____ call for all the regular maintenance checks at all required intervals to ensure that the aircraft is in first class order at all times.

- A. The FFA and DPR
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Rotary wing aircraft
- E. Maintenance and repair
- F. None of the Above

255. Two of the more important advantages of fixed wing aircraft are a _____ and a large payload capacity per dollar invested. Maneuverability is adequate, though not equal to the Rotary wing aircraft.

- A. High speed of application
- B. Agricultural flying
- C. Huge difference
- D. Low over head
- E. Maintenance and repair
- F. None of the Above

256. One of the limitations of _____ equipment is the necessity of a designated landing area, which may not always be in close proximity to the application area.

- A. Fixed wing
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Rotary wing
- E. Broken
- F. None of the Above

257. Rotary wing aircraft offers the advantages of extreme maneuverability and speed variation, and may be operated in almost _____. Pilots of these crafts must also be competent, alert, and have knowledge of the area and the limitations of their crafts.

- A. Weather
- B. Agricultural setting
- C. Fueling
- D. Agricultural application
- E. Any local area
- F. None of the Above

258. Rotary wing flying puts a special demand on the pilot to perform _____, hovering and loading, since this type aircraft is more expensive to operate per unit of flying time than fixed wing aircraft.

- A. Turns
- B. Agricultural crop dusting
- C. Fueling
- D. Agricultural flying
- E. Application with minimum time loss in turns
- F. None of the Above

259. _____, or additive compounds, aid in the mixing, application or effectiveness of pesticides.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

260. One class of _____, compatibility agents, allow uniform mixing of compounds that would normally separate.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

261. Other types of adjuvants include spreaders, stickers, and _____. There are nearly as many adjuvants as there are pesticides, and they provide a choice for every need.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

262. Some adjuvants are added during pesticide manufacture and are, thus, part of the _____.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

263. Other adjuvants are added just before application. To decide when to use an adjuvant, READ THE LABEL. It will state when a particular _____ is needed, whether or not one should be added or when one is already present.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvant
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

264. _____ assist application or pesticide activity without being toxic to pests. However, many of these chemicals can present hazards to the applicators.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

265. The EPA has not required manufacturers to perform the same type of research and reporting on _____ that is required for pesticide registration.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

266. Regulations are continually updated to protect the health of applicators and review and registration of _____ may be required in the future.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

267. It is a good practice to use the same care in handling _____ as is used with pesticides.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

268. Many, but not all, adjuvants function as surfactants, or _____.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

269. _____ improve the retention and absorption of herbicides. The benefit that they provide is offset, to a degree, by the increased drift hazard they cause.

- A. Oils D. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants E. Surface active agents
- C. Synergists F. None of the Above

270. Reducing the _____ of the spray solution permits it to break up into finer droplets, which are more likely to drift off target.

- A. Spray additives D. Application rates
- B. Drift control agents E. Penetrating agents
- C. Surface tension F. None of the Above

271. _____ agents are adjuvants that help reduce the risk of drift. Pesticide drift is off-target spray deposit and off-target damage.

- A. Spray additives D. Application rates
- B. Drift control E. Penetrating agents
- C. Surface tension F. None of the Above

272. Spray thickeners reduce drift by increasing droplet size and by reducing bounce or runoff during application. Use of these _____ helps to comply with drift regulations, which is especially important in areas adjacent to residential areas.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

273. Lo-Drift, Nalco-Trol and Drift Proof are examples of _____ agents.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

274. _____ dissolve the waxy layer that protects the surface of leaves. This speeds up absorption with foliar treatments.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

275. Lower _____ used with these adjuvants may provide the same control as higher rates made without them; more chemical enters the plant before breaking down or washing off.

- A. Application rates
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

276. Examples of _____ include Arborchem and kerosene.

- A. Spray additives
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

277. Using _____ involves many responsibilities beyond the immediate needs of pest control.

- A. Pesticides
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Surface tension
- D. Application rates
- E. Penetrating agents
- F. None of the Above

278. Greenhouse growers, like all _____, are expected to handle hazardous materials in a manner that reduces the exposure risk to other persons and limits contamination of the environment.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

279. Numerous _____ exist to help growers handle, store and apply pesticides properly.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

280. In addition to FIFRA, the _____ has further authority over pesticide use under the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). These federal regulations cover all materials classified as hazardous and, therefore, apply to pesticides.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. EPA
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

281. Pesticide handling and storage are also regulated by the Transportation Safety Act and the _____.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

282. Interstate transport of pesticides is regulated by the _____. Their guidelines for safe movement are common sense rules for any transport of chemicals.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

283. All pesticides should be in the original _____ approved containers and correctly labeled. All containers should be secured against movement that could result in breaking or spilling.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

284. Never _____ in a vehicle that also carries food or feed products.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Transport pesticides
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

285. Never _____ in the cab of vehicles. Paper or cardboard containers should be protected from moisture. Never leave an open-bed truck containing pesticides unattended. Following these procedures is necessary when moving concentrated chemicals and is good practice for diluted mixtures.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Transport pesticides
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

286. Persons transporting chemicals must have proper protective clothing available for the _____.

- A. Drink and drive
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Safe handling of the containers
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

287. _____ should be in or on the vehicle for immediate access in case a spill occurs.

- A. The Handler
- B. The Worker
- C. The protective gear
- D. Proper instructions
- E. The Supervisor
- F. None of the Above

288. _____ of the person managing or cleaning up a spill is the primary concern.

- A. Sex
- B. Training
- C. Management
- D. Health
- E. Protection
- F. None of the Above

289. When a minor spill occurs, make sure _____ If pesticide has spilled on anyone, wash it off immediately, before taking any other action.

- A. Clean-up supplies are available.
- B. The MSDS is available.
- C. To hide
- D. The supervisor is present.
- E. The proper protective equipment is available, and wear it.
- F. None of the Above

290. Confine the spill with a dike of sand or soil. Use _____ to soak up the spill.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Chemical
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Drawing water
- F. None of the Above

291. Shovel all contaminated material into a leak- proof container and dispose of it in the same manner as _____.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Chemical
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Excess pesticides
- F. None of the Above

292. _____; this spreads the chemical. Always work carefully to avoid making mistakes.

- A. Do not hose down the area
- B. Do not spread the contaminated material
- C. Do not spread the absorbent materials
- D. Hose down the area
- E. Notify the EPA and DPR, wash down
- F. None of the Above

293. Streams and wetlands must be protected in the event of an accidental spill of any size. Even _____ pose a threat to natural habitats when released in large amounts. Extra precautions must be taken when drawing water from streams or ponds.

- A. Some chemical will
- B. Absorbent materials
- C. Small amounts
- D. Contaminated materials
- E. Diluted chemicals
- F. None of the Above

294. _____ must be used and be in good working order.

- A. Nurse tanks
- B. Antisiphoning devices
- C. Spray Nozzles
- D. Tank mixers
- E. Drawing water pump
- F. None of the Above

295. Tank mixes should be prepared at least ¼ mile from water resources. If this is not possible, make sure the ground at the mixing site does not slope toward the water, or construct an earthen dike to _____ into bodies of water or drains.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

296. Major spills of concentrates or large quantities of spray solution _____.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
- F. None of the Above

297. Provide any first aid that is needed and confine the spill, _____. Contact the local fire department using the 911 system, if available.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Then notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

298. _____ for fire departments, state and local authorities should be carried in the vehicles and by the applicators.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Handle
- C. Surround
- D. Notify the proper authorities
- E. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- F. None of the Above

299. Applicators, or their employers, are responsible for telephoning a spray incident report to the State Agency _____ and efforts to contain the spill have started.

- A. As soon as appropriately cleaned up or removed prior
- B. As soon as appropriate decontamination methods
- C. As soon as practical after emergency health care
- D. As soon as appropriately decomposed by bleach
- E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
- F. None of the Above

300. Decontamination solutions can be used for decontaminating surfaces and materials where spills of dust, granular, wettable powders, or liquid pesticides have occurred. The bulk of the spilled pesticide _____ to applying any decontaminant.

- A. Should be cleaned up or removed prior
- B. As soon as appropriate decontamination methods
- C. As soon as practical after emergency health care
- D. As soon as appropriately decomposed by bleach
- E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
- F. None of the Above

You are finished with your assignment. Please fax this answer key and your registration page along with the customer survey to TLC.

If you are a California DPR or Nevada student, we will require a photocopy of your driver's license.