KANSAS TURF PEST CONTROL 3B PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What is the seed longevity of white clover in soil?

A. Seeds live for 20 years or more.

B. Seeds live for less than 1 year.

C. Seeds do not survive in soil.

D. Seeds live for 5 years.

2. Pine tip moth overwinters as a:

A. Egg

B. Larva

C. Pupa

D. Adult

3. Which herbicide is particularly effective against goosegrass?

A. Ronstar

B. Prograss

C. Surflan

D. Tupersan

4. What is another common name for Spurge, prostrate?

A. Milk spurge

B. Chickweed

C. Puncturevine

D. Ground ivy

5. Team is a herbicide for use on all Kansas species, except which grasses?

A. Bentgrass and buffalograss

B. Zoysiagrass and centipedegrass

C. Bermudagrass and kikuyugrass

D. Seashore paspalum and annual bluegrass

6. T-Zone is formulated for tougher to control weeds such as which two?

A. Spurge and white clover.

B. Creeping bentgrass and bermudagrass.

C. Goosegrass and crabgrass.

D. Annual bluegrass and tall fescue.

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7. Conks are?

A. Roots

B. Shoots

C. Fruit bodies of wood decay fungi

D. Spores

8. Dismiss is characterized by which of the following?

A. Quick initial knockdown but repeat applications needed for control.

B. Long residual control lasting months.

C. Only works on sedges.

D. Non-selective and kills all plant tissue.

9. Tupersan (siduron) can be used at time of seeding to control which weeds in the seedbed, and is not for use on which grasses?

A. Crabgrass and foxtail; warm-season grasses

B. Crabgrass and corn; cool-season grasses

C. Foxtail and barnyardgrass; warm-season grasses

D. Wild oats and foxtail; cool-season grasses

10. To manage insect pests effectively, commercial pesticide applicators should possess basic knowledge of what?

A. Insect life cycles and habits

B. Plant growth rates

C. Soil pH

D. Weather forecasts

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the seed longevity of white clover in soil?

A. Seeds live for 20 years or more.

B. Seeds live for less than 1 year.

C. Seeds do not survive in soil.

D. Seeds live for 5 years.

Seed longevity in soil is being tested here, focusing on how long white clover seeds stay viable once buried. White clover can form a very persistent seed bank, with seeds remaining viable for decades under favorable conditions. This means seeds can germinate long after the original plants are gone, often 20 years or more. That's why the statement that seeds live for 20 years or more is the best choice. Shorter time frames, like less than a year or five years, don't capture this long-term persistence, and seeds do survive in soil, so those options aren't accurate. Practically, this long seed longevity means ongoing seed production and reemergence can happen long after initial control, so effective management targets preventing seed set and monitoring over multiple years.

2. Pine tip moth overwinters as a:

A. Egg

B. Larva

C. Pupa

D. Adult

The stage that best survives winter in this insect is the pupal stage. After the larvae finish feeding on the spring-growing pine shoots, they spin a protective cocoon and enter a dormant pupal state in sheltered places like within shoot tips or under bark. This pupal form remains through the cold season and then adults emerge in spring, ready to begin a new cycle. The pupal stage is well-suited for overwintering because it is non-feeding and protected, reducing exposure to freezing temperatures and desiccation while waiting for favorable spring conditions. Eggs would have to endure winter ready to hatch, larvae would still need food and shelter during winter, and adults would need to survive as flying insects in cold conditions, which is less reliable.

3. Which herbicide is particularly effective against goosegrass?

A. Ronstar

B. Prograss

C. Surflan

D. Tupersan

Goosegrass is an annual grass that germinates in warm soil, so the best chance to stop it is to apply a preemergence herbicide that creates a protective barrier before seeds try to sprout. Ronstar contains oxadiazon, a preemergence herbicide that forms an active barrier in the soil and provides strong, reliable suppression of goosegrass when applied ahead of germination and watered in to move it into the root zone. Because goosegrass emergence windows are predictable, Ronstar's residual activity aligns well with when seedlings would otherwise establish, making it particularly effective in turf. Other options may offer some activity against certain grasses, but they're generally less consistent for goosegrass or require stricter timing and conditions, so Ronstar stands out for this specific weed. For best results, apply before germination and ensure proper irrigation to activate the barrier.

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4. What is another common name for Spurge, prostrate?

A. Milk spurge

B. Chickweed

C. Puncturevine

D. Ground ivy

Spurge plants, including the prostrate form, are known for their milky sap that oozes when stems are broken. Because of this milky latex, people often refer to these weeds with names that reflect the sap, so "milk spurge" is a common alternative name for the prostrate form. The other options describe entirely different weeds—chickweed, puncturevine, and ground ivy—each with its own distinct growth habit and characteristics, not synonyms for prostrate spurge. So the best match is milk spurge.

5. Team is a herbicide for use on all Kansas species, except which grasses?

A. Bentgrass and buffalograss

B. Zoysiagrass and centipedegrass

C. Bermudagrass and kikuyugrass

D. Seashore paspalum and annual bluegrass

Team is formulated to control a wide range of weeds across many Kansas turf species, but not all grasses will tolerate it. Bentgrass and buffalograss are the grasses that aren't tolerant to this product and are listed as exceptions on the label, so they should not be treated with Team. The other grasses commonly grown in Kansas—such as zoysiagrass, centipedegrass, bermudagrass, kikuyugrass, seashore paspalum, and annual bluegrass—have label guidance indicating they can be treated with Team, so they are not excluded. Always check the current label for exact species restrictions, rates, and timing since tolerance can vary with cultivar, environment, and growth stage.

6. T-Zone is formulated for tougher to control weeds such as which two?

A. Spurge and white clover.

B. Creeping bentgrass and bermudagrass.

C. Goosegrass and crabgrass.

D. Annual bluegrass and tall fescue.

T-Zone targets broadleaf weeds that are tougher to control in turf, so it's formulated to handle species that resist simpler herbicides. Spurge and white clover are classic examples of those difficult broadleaf weeds in lawns. They can persist despite basic treatments, making a product designed for tougher broadleaf control especially useful. The other options list grasses rather than broadleaf weeds (creeping bentgrass and bermudagrass; goosegrass and crabgrass; annual bluegrass and tall fescue), so they don't align with the weed types T-Zone is intended to combat. That's why spurge and white clover are the best pair for this product.

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7. Conks are?

A. Roots

B. Shoots

C. Fruit bodies of wood decay fungi

D. Spores

Conks are the fruiting bodies of wood-decay fungi. These shelf- or hoof-shaped growths appear on trunks, limbs, or stumps and are the visible part of the fungus that colonizes and decays wood. They function to produce and disseminate spores, which is how the fungus spreads, but the conk itself is the reproductive structure, not a root, shoot, or spores. Their presence signals internal decay and potential structural weakness in the tree, which matters in turf settings where trees are near lawns or play areas. Managing them involves assessing tree safety and, if needed, removing decayed wood or consulting an arborist for options.

8. Dismiss is characterized by which of the following?

A. Quick initial knockdown but repeat applications needed for control.

B. Long residual control lasting months.

C. Only works on sedges.

D. Non-selective and kills all plant tissue.

Dismiss acts quickly on sedges in turf, causing fast knockdown of visible growth. But it doesn't leave a long-lasting residual in the soil, so new sedge sprouts or untreated patches can regrow. To maintain season-long control, follow-up applications are usually required. It's a selective herbicide for turf and sedges, not a non-selective, all-tungi-kill product, and it's not limited to a single sedge issue—the emphasis is on rapid initial control with repeated treatments to sustain suppression.

9. Tupersan (siduron) can be used at time of seeding to control which weeds in the seedbed, and is not for use on which grasses?

A. Crabgrass and foxtail; warm-season grasses

B. Crabgrass and corn; cool-season grasses

C. Foxtail and barnyardgrass; warm-season grasses

D. Wild oats and foxtail; cool-season grasses

Tupersan (siduron) is a preemergent herbicide used at seeding to prevent the germination of certain annual grasses in a seedbed. It works by inhibiting the seeds of those grasses from sprouting, giving newly seeded turf a better chance to establish with fewer weeds. It specifically targets crabgrass and foxtail when applied at the time of seeding. It's not approved for use on warm-season grasses because the label restricts its use on those species; applying it to warm-season grasses can injure the seedlings. So the best-fit statement is that Tupersan controls crabgrass and foxtail and is not for use on warm-season grasses.

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10. To manage insect pests effectively, commercial pesticide applicators should possess basic knowledge of what?

A. Insect life cycles and habits

B. Plant growth rates

C. Soil pH

D. Weather forecasts

Understanding insect life cycles and habits is essential because it lets you time treatments to when pests are most vulnerable and know where they'll be feeding or hiding. Different life stages respond differently to pesticides, so applying when eggs or early larvae are present increases effectiveness and can reduce the number of applications. Knowing habits—whether pests live in thatch, soil, or move into turf to feed, and whether they're active at night—helps you plan proper scouting, set realistic thresholds, and choose products or rotation strategies to minimize resistance. While factors like plant growth rates, soil pH, and weather can influence turf and chemical performance, they don't replace the need to understand the pests' biology and behavior for effective control.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://ksturfpestcontrol3b.examzify.com

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

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