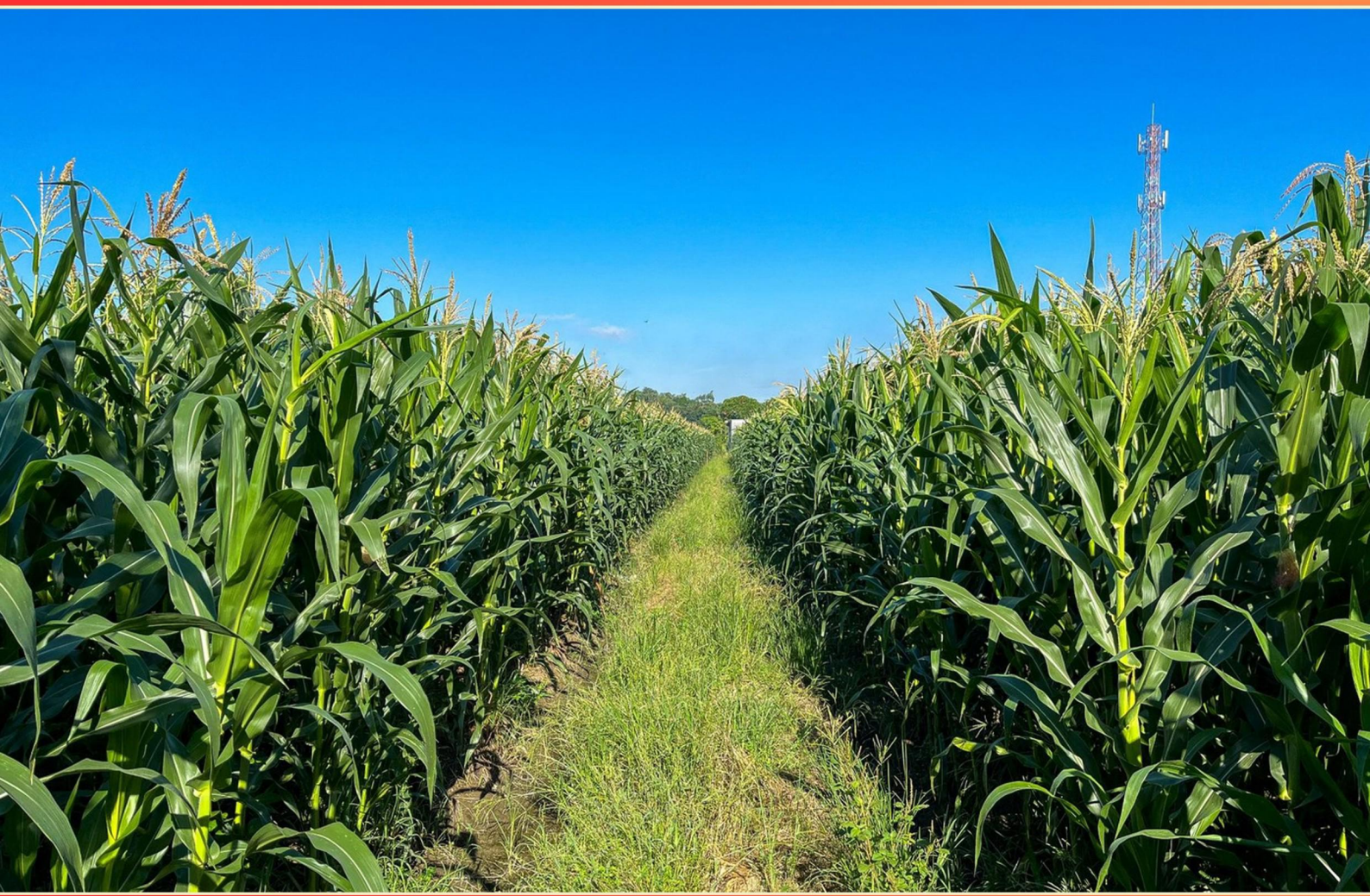
NEBRASKA CERTIFIED CROP ADVISOR PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://necertifiedcropadvisor.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. **How many pounds of 10-20-10 should be applied to an acre if the fertilizer recommendation is 60 lbs of P2O5?**

   A. 150

   B. 300

   C. 450

   D. 600

2. **Which of the following loss pathways is of most concern for loss of nitrate N?**

   A. Surface Runoff

   B. Leaching

   C. Erosion

   D. Volatilization

3. **Which component is essential to prevent reaching the economic injury level in pests?**

   A. Crop management

   B. Pest monitoring

   C. Pest control

   D. Soil management

4. **In the context of pest management, what does monitoring primarily aim to achieve?**

   A. Identification of Pesticide Use

   B. Resource Allocation

   C. Understanding Pest Levels

   D. Marketing Strategies

5. **Which of the following nutrient forms is the most immobile in soil?**

   A. Phosphate

   B. Nitrate

   C. Calcium

   D. Sulfate

SAMPLE

6. What is usually the most important factor in deciding when to plant crops?

A. Soil temperature

B. Pest activity

C. Soil moisture

D. Time of year

7. In which tillage situation is soil erosion potential highest?

A. Conservation till

B. Clean-till

C. No-till

D. Reduced till

8. Seed quality is usually highest for seed stored under which conditions?

A. High temperature and humidity

B. Moderate temperature and humidity

C. Low temperature and humidity

D. Room temperature

9. If a non-target crop has an albino appearance, it may have been sprayed with what type of pesticide?

A. Herbicide

B. Insecticide

C. Fungicide

D. Pigment inhibitor

10. What type of soil management practice can enhance soil organic matter content?

A. Frequent tillage

B. Cover cropping

C. Pesticide application

D. Monocropping

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How many pounds of 10-20-10 should be applied to an acre if the fertilizer recommendation is 60 lbs of P2O5?

A. 150

B. 300

C. 450

D. 600

To determine how many pounds of a 10-20-10 fertilizer should be applied to meet a recommendation of 60 pounds of P2O5, we first need to understand the composition of the fertilizer. The numbers in the fertilizer formulation (10-20-10) indicate the percentage of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P2O5), and potassium (K2O) respectively. In this case, 20% of the fertilizer is phosphorus (as P2O5). To find out how much fertilizer is needed to provide 60 pounds of P2O5, we can set up a calculation based on the percentage of phosphorus in the fertilizer. Since the fertilizer is 20% phosphorus, we can express this mathematically as: Total pounds of fertilizer = (Desired pounds of P2O5) / (Percentage of phosphorus in the fertilizer) Here, this would be: Total pounds of fertilizer = 60 lbs P2O5 / 0.20 (which is the decimal equivalent of 20%) When you perform this calculation: Total pounds of fertilizer = 60 / 0.20 = 300 lbs This means you need to apply 300 pounds of the 10-20-10 fertilizer to supply

2. Which of the following loss pathways is of most concern for loss of nitrate N?

A. Surface Runoff

B. Leaching

C. Erosion

D. Volatilization

The loss of nitrate nitrogen through leaching is a significant concern for several reasons. Nitrate is highly soluble in water, which makes it prone to being carried away from the root zone of crops when excess water moves through the soil profile. This process often occurs during intense rainfall events or when irrigation methods apply water faster than the soil can absorb it. Leaching can lead to decreases in soil fertility since it removes essential nutrients from the agronomic system, which can then be lost to groundwater and nearby water bodies, contributing to water quality issues such as eutrophication. This nitrogen can develop into environmental challenges, affecting aquatic ecosystems and posing health risks to humans and livestock if it contaminates drinking water supplies. In contrast, while surface runoff, erosion, and volatilization can also lead to the loss of nutrients, they do not typically account for the same volume or impact of nitrate nitrogen loss as leaching does. Surface runoff mostly involves sediment-bound nutrients, and while erosion can also remove soil and nutrients, nitrates are less frequently attached to soil particles. Volatilization pertains to the loss of nitrogen as ammonia gas, which is a different mechanism that primarily affects urea rather than nitrate. Understanding these pathways is critical for implementing effective nutrient management practices in agriculture

SAMPLE

3. Which component is essential to prevent reaching the economic injury level in pests?

A. Crop management

B. Pest monitoring

C. Pest control

D. Soil management

Preventing pests from reaching the economic injury level is primarily achieved through effective pest control methods. Pest control refers to the various strategies and actions taken to manage pest populations and reduce their impact on crops. This can involve various techniques such as chemical treatments, biological controls, cultural practices, and mechanical methods. The economic injury level is the point at which the cost of managing the pest exceeds the economic benefits derived from the crop. Therefore, implementing pest control strategies is crucial to keep pest populations below this threshold, ensuring that crop yield and quality remain economically viable. While crop management, pest monitoring, and soil management all play important roles in overall agricultural practices and can indirectly contribute to pest management strategies, it is the insect and weed control that directly impacts the pest populations and can effectively prevent them from causing economic damage.

4. In the context of pest management, what does monitoring primarily aim to achieve?

A. Identification of Pesticide Use

B. Resource Allocation

C. Understanding Pest Levels

D. Marketing Strategies

Monitoring in pest management primarily aims to achieve an understanding of pest levels in a given area or agricultural system. This involves systematically observing and collecting data on the presence, abundance, and behavior of pests over time. By doing so, farmers and pest control professionals can make informed decisions regarding the timing and necessity of pest control measures, evaluate the effectiveness of these measures, and ultimately, minimize economic losses due to pest outbreaks. Understanding pest levels helps in determining thresholds for action, which allows for the implementation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies. These strategies are designed to reduce reliance on chemical pesticides and to enhance environmental and economic sustainability in crop production. Thus, regular monitoring provides critical information that guides pest management decisions, ensuring that interventions are timely and appropriate based on the actual pest pressure present.

5. Which of the following nutrient forms is the most immobile in soil?

A. Phosphate

B. Nitrate

C. Calcium

D. Sulfate

Phosphate is considered the most immobile nutrient form in soil due to its strong tendency to bind to soil particles, particularly in the presence of aluminum and iron oxides, which are common in many soils. This binding reduces its availability to plants because it becomes less soluble and is less able to move through the soil profile. In contrast, other nutrients like nitrate and sulfate are more mobile in the soil because they are negatively charged and can readily leach with water movement. Calcium, being a cation, can move within the soil but not to the extent that phosphate does in terms of binding and becoming less available. Thus, phosphate's strong affinity for soil particles makes it the least mobile among these nutrient forms.

SAMPLE

6. What is usually the most important factor in deciding when to plant crops?

A. Soil temperature

B. Pest activity

C. Soil moisture

D. Time of year

The most important factor in deciding when to plant crops is typically soil moisture. Adequate soil moisture is crucial for seed germination and the establishment of young plants. If the soil is too dry, seeds may not germinate properly, which can lead to poor crop yields. Additionally, moisture levels impact nutrient availability and microbial activity in the soil, both of which are essential for healthy plant growth. Although soil temperature, pest activity, and the time of year are also important considerations, they often do not have as direct an impact on the success of planting as soil moisture does. For instance, even if the soil temperature is suitable and it's the correct time of year for planting, insufficient moisture can lead to crop failure. Therefore, ensuring that the soil has adequate moisture before planting is a critical step in successful crop establishment.

7. In which tillage situation is soil erosion potential highest?

A. Conservation till

B. Clean-till

C. No-till

D. Reduced till

The situation with the highest potential for soil erosion is clean-till. Clean tillage involves removing all crop residues from the soil surface before planting, leaving the soil bare. This practice leaves soil exposed to the elements, particularly wind and water, which can lead to significant erosion. Without protective residues, the soil is more susceptible to being washed away by rain or blown away by wind. In contrast, conservation till, no-till, and reduced till practices maintain some level of ground cover. These methods keep crop residues on the soil surface, which helps to shield the soil from erosion and improves its structure and fertility over time. They also promote better water retention and reduce runoff, making those methods much more effective in controlling soil erosion compared to clean-till.

8. Seed quality is usually highest for seed stored under which conditions?

A. High temperature and humidity

B. Moderate temperature and humidity

C. Low temperature and humidity

D. Room temperature

Seed quality is highest when stored under low temperature and low humidity conditions because these factors significantly slow down the metabolic processes that can lead to seed deterioration. In cooler temperatures, the respiration rate of seeds decreases, reducing the consumption of stored energy reserves and prolonging viability. Low humidity prevents the seeds from absorbing excess moisture, which can lead to mold growth, fungal infections, or germination before planting. By keeping seeds in an environment that is both cool and dry, you ensure a stable storage condition that helps maintain the genetic integrity and vigor of the seeds. This allows for a greater likelihood of successful germination and healthy plant development when the seeds are eventually planted. Proper storage conditions are essential for preserving seed longevity and performance, making the combination of low temperature and low humidity the optimal choice for seed storage.

SAMPLE

9. If a non-target crop has an albino appearance, it may have been sprayed with what type of pesticide?

A. Herbicide

B. Insecticide

C. Fungicide

D. Pigment inhibitor

When a non-target crop exhibits an albino or bleached appearance, it is often an indication that it has been affected by a pigment inhibitor. This type of pesticide works by interfering with the production of chlorophyll, which is essential for the green color in plants. When chlorophyll production is inhibited, the plant loses its green coloration and can appear white or yellowish, which is often referred to as an albino appearance. In contrast, herbicides primarily target unwanted plants, and while some may cause discoloration, they do not specifically induce the albino effect associated with pigment inhibition. Insecticides target pests and could cause damage, but they typically do not lead to a loss of chlorophyll. Similarly, fungicides are aimed at controlling fungal infections, and while they can affect plant health, they do not directly inhibit pigment production in the same way that pigment inhibitors do. Understanding this distinction highlights why recognizing the effects of different types of pesticides is crucial for effective crop management and protecting non-target species.

10. What type of soil management practice can enhance soil organic matter content?

A. Frequent tillage

B. Cover cropping

C. Pesticide application

D. Monocropping

Cover cropping is a soil management practice that can significantly enhance soil organic matter content. This method involves planting crops, typically during the offseason when the main crop is not growing, to cover the soil. These cover crops can include legumes, grasses, or other plants that grow quickly and establish a dense root system. When cover crops decay, they add organic material to the soil, improving its structure and enriching it with nutrients as the biomass breaks down. This process not only increases soil organic matter but also enhances microbial activity, improves soil aeration, and reduces erosion. Additionally, cover crops can help in nutrient cycling, suppress weeds, and improve water retention in the soil. In contrast, practices like frequent tillage can lead to the breakdown of organic matter, reducing its overall content over time. Pesticide application has minimal direct impact on soil organic matter levels, and monocropping, or the continuous cultivation of a single crop, can deplete soil nutrients and organic matter instead of replenishing them. Thus, the use of cover cropping stands out as a vital practice for enhancing soil organic matter.

SAMPLE

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://necertifiedcropadvisor.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE