NURSERY AND LANDSCAPING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://nurserylandscaping.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. Dandelion seed heads enable seed dispersal mainly by

A. Wind

B. Water

C. Animals

D. Gravity

2. What is the proper pruning recommendation at planting?

A. Pruning should be limited to shaping the plant by removing dead or damaged limbs

B. Remove all branches to balance the tree

C. Prune only after the first year

D. Prune heavily to encourage branching

3. Which term describes an underground storage organ seen in onions and garlic?

A. Tubers

B. Rhizomes

C. Bulbs

D. Corms

4. One reason midday watering of lawns in the summer is not recommended is because:

A. Much of the water is lost through the evaporation

B. It increases soil compaction

C. It encourages weed growth

D. It reduces mowing requirements

5. The approximate range of average annual minimum temperature for Plant Hardiness Zone 7a is approximately:

A. 5 - 10 degrees

B. -10 to -5 degrees

C. 0 - 5 degrees

D. 15 - 20 degrees

SAMPLE

6. Which factor is most directly affected by the time to first saleable crop in a wholesale nursery?

A. Time to market

B. Profit margin

C. Inventory turnover

D. Cash flow

7. Overwatering a container-grown nursery crop for an extended period most likely results in root conditions where:

A. The roots dead or absent at the bottom of the container but healthier in the top portion of the container

B. The roots are evenly healthy throughout the soil

C. The roots grow only at the center

D. The roots thicken at the bottom due to moisture

8. Cuttings in the rooting bench should be:

A. Kept constantly moist

B. Dried out

C. Exposed to sun

D. In shade

9. Which plant is commonly grafted or budded to propagate desirable traits?

A. Tulips

B. Roses

C. Maples

D. Ferns

10. Insects can be categorized into two major feeding types. Which option correctly names these feeding types?

A. Chewing and sucking feeders

B. Piercing and nibbling feeders

C. Grazing and sap-feeding

D. Root-feeding and leaf-feeding

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Dandelion seed heads enable seed dispersal mainly by

A. Wind

B. Water

C. Animals

D. Gravity

Wind dispersal is how dandelions spread their seeds. Each seed has a tuft of fine hairs called a pappus that forms a tiny parachute. When the seed head is mature, the breeze catches these parachutes and lifts the seeds away, letting them travel long distances from the parent plant. This setup increases the chances of seeds landing in suitable soil where they can germinate, helping the plant colonize new areas. Water dispersal isn't favored because the seeds aren't buoyant, and animals or gravity would keep seeds closer to the plant; wind is the most effective mechanism for dandelions.

2. What is the proper pruning recommendation at planting?

A. Pruning should be limited to shaping the plant by removing dead or damaged limbs

B. Remove all branches to balance the tree

C. Prune only after the first year

D. Prune heavily to encourage branching

When a plant is first put in the ground, it needs to establish a strong root system. Heavy pruning at planting reduces leaf area the plant uses for photosynthesis, which can slow root development and increase transplant stress. By waiting until after the first growing season, the plant can recover energy and establish evenly before any significant pruning is done. This approach supports a well-balanced structure as the plant grows. The other options push for aggressive or total pruning at planting, which can hinder establishment and future form.

3. Which term describes an underground storage organ seen in onions and garlic?

A. Tubers

B. Rhizomes

C. Bulbs

D. Corms

Bulbs are underground storage organs formed by a short stem with fleshy, modified leaves that store nutrients. Onions store food in concentric, fleshy leaf bases that make a true bulb around the stem, while garlic forms a single bulb composed of many cloves, each clove being a leaf base that also stores nutrients around the stem. This distinguishes bulbs from other underground storage forms: tubers are swollen stems (like potatoes), rhizomes are horizontal underground stems (like ginger), and corms are solid underground stems with a papery tunic (like crocus). So the term describing the underground storage organ in onions and garlic is bulb.

SAMPLE

4. One reason midday watering of lawns in the summer is not recommended is because:

A. Much of the water is lost through the evaporation

B. It increases soil compaction

C. It encourages weed growth

D. It reduces mowing requirements

The main idea is water efficiency. Watering a lawn at the hottest part of the day leads to a lot of evaporation because sun and heat quickly turn surface water into vapor before it can soak into the soil. That means much of what you apply doesn't reach the roots, making midday watering wasteful and less effective. Watering in the cooler hours, like early morning, helps water infiltrate the soil and be available to roots for longer. The other options don't describe the primary effect of midday watering: they don't directly relate to evaporation losses, and they aren't the main reason this practice is discouraged.

5. The approximate range of average annual minimum temperature for Plant Hardiness Zone 7a is approximately:

A. 5 - 10 degrees

B. -10 to -5 degrees

C. 0 - 5 degrees

D. 15 - 20 degrees

The concept being tested is how Plant Hardiness Zones are defined by the minimum winter temperature a region experiences. For Zone 7a, winters are mild but can still bring frost, with the average annual minimum temperature falling around 0 to 5 degrees Fahrenheit. That means plants grown here are chosen to tolerate lows near freezing to just above freezing. Why this range fits best: 0 to 5°F represents the typical, lower-bound winter temperatures for this zone. The other options describe conditions found in other zones—5 to 10°F is cooler and aligns more with Zone 7b; -10 to -5°F is significantly colder (zones around 6); and 15 to 20°F is warmer (zones about 8 or higher). Knowing this helps gardeners pick species that can reliably survive winter in Zone 7a.

6. Which factor is most directly affected by the time to first saleable crop in a wholesale nursery?

A. Time to market

B. Profit margin

C. Inventory turnover

D. Cash flow

Focusing on the timing of money in a wholesale nursery, the key idea is that cash flow depends on when revenue starts relative to when costs are incurred. The time to first saleable crop sets the earliest moment you can begin receiving cash from sales. If it takes longer to grow a saleable plant, you continue spending on inputs, labor, and overhead with no corresponding income for a longer period, tightening your available cash. That direct mismatch between outflows and inflows during the grow cycle makes cash flow the factor most directly affected. Time to market, profit margin, and inventory turnover are important and influenced by grow cycles, but the immediate impact of a longer grow time is on how money comes in and goes out, i.e., cash flow.

SAMPLE

7. Overwatering a container-grown nursery crop for an extended period most likely results in root conditions where:

A. The roots dead or absent at the bottom of the container but healthier in the top portion of the container

B. The roots are evenly healthy throughout the soil

C. The roots grow only at the center

D. The roots thicken at the bottom due to moisture

Overwatering creates waterlogged soil that severely limits oxygen availability to roots. In a container, gravity causes water to pool at the bottom, producing the most anoxic conditions there. Roots need oxygen to respire, so those in the bottom zone are the ones most likely to die or become nonfunctional when kept saturated for a long time. The upper part of the root zone tends to stay a bit more aerated, so it can remain healthier and continue some growth. Prolonged saturation also promotes root rot pathogens, which further damage the lower roots. That combination explains why you'd expect dead or absent roots at the bottom with relatively healthier roots toward the top. To prevent this, ensure good drainage, use a well-draining mix, and allow the top layer to dry slightly between waterings.

8. Cuttings in the rooting bench should be:

A. Kept constantly moist

B. Dried out

C. Exposed to sun

D. In shade

Cuttings in the rooting bench need a steady supply of moisture to stay turgid and to support the initiation of roots. Keeping them constantly moist creates a humid environment and ensures a continuous water supply as roots begin to form, helping the cutting stay hydrated and active in uptake of nutrients and rooting hormones. If cuttings dry out even briefly, their cells lose turgor, they wilt, and rooting is hindered or fails. Exposing cuttings to direct sun can raise temperatures and accelerate water loss, stressing the plant, while simply placing them in shade doesn't guarantee the moisture level needed for successful rooting. So maintaining consistent moisture is essential, though it's also important to avoid waterlogged conditions that could lead to rot.

9. Which plant is commonly grafted or budded to propagate desirable traits?

A. Tulips

B. Roses

C. Maples

D. Ferns

Grafting and budding are ways to propagate a plant so a specific cultivar's traits—like flower form, color, scent, or disease resistance—are preserved and combined with a strong root system. Roses are a classic example of this practice. In rose production, the desirable rose scion is grafted or budded onto a hardy rootstock. This ensures the plant keeps the exact characteristics of the cultivated rose while gaining vigor, better soil adaptability, and improved disease resistance from the rootstock. Many popular roses wouldn't root reliably or stay true-to-type if grown from seed or cuttings alone, so grafting or budding is used to maintain the prized traits consistently. Tulips, maples, and ferns are typically propagated through bulbs, seeds/cuttings, or spores rather than grafting, so they aren't commonly propagated this way to preserve specific cultivars.

SAMPLE

10. Insects can be categorized into two major feeding types. Which option correctly names these feeding types?

A. Chewing and sucking feeders

B. Piercing and nibbling feeders

C. Grazing and sap-feeding

D. Root-feeding and leaf-feeding

Feeding mode in insects is defined by mouthpart structure, leading to two broad feeding groups: chewing and sucking. Chewing feeders use strong mandibles to bite and grind solid plant or animal material, so you see insects like caterpillars, beetles, and grasshoppers eating leaves, stems, seeds, or wood. Sucking feeders have a slender piercing-sucking apparatus that taps fluids from plants or animals, delivering liquids through long stylets, as seen in aphids, whiteflies, cicadas, and many true bugs, as well as mosquitoes. This distinction helps explain the kind of damage you observe in the garden: Chewing damage tends to be holes or shredded tissue, while sucking damage causes stippling, yellowing, or curling leaves. Therefore, the correct naming of the two major feeding types is chewing feeders and sucking feeders. The other terms mix different feeding ideas that aren't standard ways to categorize insect feeding.

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://nurserylandscaping.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE