

Name: _____

Certification Number: _____

Island of Applicator: _____

Date: _____

RECERTIFICATION EDUCATION UNIT QUIZ
November 2025
Approved for categories [All except Pvt 2, 3 & Com 11]

“Application Preparation and Best Practices”

1. Rain can negatively impact pesticide applications by....
 - a. Causing runoff to non-target areas
 - b. Washing pesticides off their intended target
 - c. Over-diluting pesticides which have already been applied
 - d. All of the above
2. Ideal wind speeds for pesticide applications are typically within...
 - a. 0-5 mph
 - b. 0-15 mph
 - c. 3-10 mph
 - d. 3-5 mph
3. Explain in your own words the relationship between pressure, nozzle opening, and droplet size as it relates to pesticide drift.
4. Which characteristics of pesticides inform the likelihood that a pesticide will end up in runoff or ground water?
 - a. Adsorption, persistence, and solubility
 - b. Absorption, persistence, and solubility
 - c. Toxicity, formulation, and concentration
 - d. Toxicity, persistence, and concentration



5. When is the best time of day to apply pesticides when concerned about limiting their contact with beneficial pollinators?
 - a. Morning
 - b. Midday
 - c. Evening
 - d. Night
6. Explain in your own words the difference between complete and incomplete metamorphosis.
7. The damage an insect causes is directly related to its...
 - a. Mouthparts
 - b. Head shape
 - c. Size
 - d. Wingspan
8. Monocots are different from dicots because they have...
 - a. Underground root structures like stolons or rhizomes
 - b. Flowers that have one ovary and produce one seed
 - c. Parallel veins as opposed to netted veins
 - d. The capacity to regrow from lateral meristems
9. For Integrated Pest Management, monitoring pest populations should take place at which stages?
 - a. At the initial stage of pest identification
 - b. At the prevention stage, to evaluate the effectiveness of the prevention
 - c. At the control stage, to evaluate the effectiveness of the control
 - d. At all stages
10. Resistance in pest populations develops because of...
 - a. Over-reliance on one chemical mode of action
 - b. Waiting too long between applications
 - c. Using a pesticide not labeled for your pest
 - d. Using pesticides at too low of a concentration



11. Black sooty mold is a sign that you have a problem with pests that...
- Feed on fungus and use the mold as a food source
 - Produce honeydew which creates a beneficial habitat for the mold
 - Carry fungal spores on their bodies which are infecting your plants
 - Black sooty mold is not related to activity from insect pests
12. Your label gives you an application rate of 1.5 ounces for every 5 gallons of water. You have a hand-held pump sprayer which holds 1.5 gallons. If 1.5 ounces of pesticide go into 5 gallons of water, how many ounces of pesticide should you add to your 1.5 gallons of water? *Show your work in the space below (2 pts)*
13. Your label gives you an application rate of 5 ounces for every acre of land. You measured your field and it is approximately 5,450 square feet. If 5 ounces of pesticide cover one acre of land, how many ounces of pesticide will you need to cover your field? 1 acre is equal to 43,560 square feet. *Show your work in the space below (2 pts)*



14. What is the risk of applying pesticides with temperature inversions?
- a. Pesticide drift becomes unpredictable
 - b. Pesticides may be inactivated by temperature inversions
 - c. Pests may not be active during a temperature inversion
 - d. Pesticide toxicity may increase during temperature inversions
15. Which of the following is NOT an example of proper integrated pest management?
- a. Pruning branches that are highly infested
 - b. Only using chemical controls
 - c. Mechanical removal of weeds
 - d. Barriers/fencing to exclude rats
16. True or false? Maintaining an air gap can prevent back siphoning and contamination of water sources/equipment with pesticides.
- a. True
 - b. False
17. What are some considerations you may need to make to ensure your equipment is properly calibrated?
- a. Nozzle type
 - b. Application speed
 - c. Sprayer pressure
 - d. All of the above
18. When using a wettable powder or dry flowable, which nozzle material will be most resilient to wear at the lowest average cost?
- a. Brass
 - b. Plastic
 - c. Tungsten-carbide
 - d. Ceramic

I attest that I am the individual completing this quiz for course number 5116 and understand that should it be proven false, the continuing education credits approved for this course will be denied and I may be subject to penalties for making false or fraudulent representations.

Signature of Applicant

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Score:

Environmental Health Specialist Initials:

