

**Registration form**

**Agricultural Pest Control CEU Training**  
**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 pages 2,4 and 5. Signature is required.  
You can electronically sign with XXX

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone:  
Home (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Work (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Fax (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

License ID # \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

Pesticide Class/Grade \_\_\_\_\_  
***Please circle/check which certification you are applying the course CEU's.***

Commercial Applicator \_\_\_\_\_ Residential Applicator \_\_\_\_\_ Industrial Applicator \_\_\_\_\_

Pesticide Handler \_\_\_\_\_ Agricultural Applicator \_\_\_\_\_ Adviser \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Technical Learning College**  
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info@tlch2o.com [Visit us on the web at www.abctlc.com](http://www.abctlc.com)

If you have paid on the Internet, please write your Customer # \_\_\_\_\_  
**5 digit number**

## **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 a 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 SUPPLEMENT. ALWAYS FOLLOW THE PRODUCT'S LABEL INSTRUCTIONS.**

### **NOTICE**

I fully 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, omissions, advice, suggestions or neglect contained in this CEU education training course or for any violation or injury, death, neglect, damage or loss of your license or certification caused in any fashion by this CEU education training or course material suggestion or error. It is my responsibility to 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. It is my responsibility to ensure all information is correct and to abide with all rules and regulations.

### **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.

**CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD**

**Agricultural Pest Control Training**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Please rate the difficulty of your course.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

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

Very Similar 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Different

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How about the price of the course?

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Poor \_\_\_\_\_ Fair \_\_\_\_\_ Average \_\_\_\_\_ Good \_\_\_\_\_ Great \_\_\_\_\_

Any other concerns or comments.

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## **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.abctlc.com/downloads/PDF/CEU%20State%20Approvals.pdf>

*You can obtain a printed version of the course manual from TLC for an additional \$189.95 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...

***Complete all topics before submitting the answers key.***

## CERTIFICATION OF COURSE PROCTOR

Technical Learning College requires that our students who takes a correspondence or home study program course must pass a proctored course reading, quiz and final examination. The proctor must complete and provide to the school a certification form approved by the commission for each examination administered by the proctor.

**Instructions.** When a student completes the course work, fill out the blanks in this section and provide the form to the proctor with the examination.

Name of Course: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Licensee: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions to Proctor.** After an examination is administered, complete and return this certification and examination to the school in a sealed exam packet or in pdf format.

I certify that:

1. I am a disinterested third party in the administration of this examination. I am not related by blood, marriage or any other relationship to the licensee which would influence me from properly administering the examination.
2. The licensee showed me positive photo identification prior to completing the examination.
3. The enclosed examination was administered under my supervision on \_\_\_\_\_. The licensee received no assistance and had no access to books, notes or reference material.
4. I have not permitted the examination to be compromised, copied, or recorded in any way or by any method.
5. Provide an estimate of the amount of time the student took to complete the assignment.

Time to complete the entire course and final exam. \_\_\_\_\_

Notation of any problem or concerns:

Name and Telephone of Proctor (please print):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Proctor



## Agricultural Pest Control Answer Key

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone# \_\_\_\_\_

**You are 100 percent responsible to ensure that this course is accepted for credit by your State. No refunds. Did you check with your State agency to ensure this course is accepted for credit?**

***Method of Course acceptance confirmation. Please fill this section***

Website \_\_ Telephone Call\_\_ Email\_\_\_\_ Spoke to\_\_\_\_\_

*I understand that I am 100 percent responsible to ensure that TLC receives the Assignment and Registration Key. I understand that TLC has a zero tolerance towards not following their rules, cheating or hostility towards staff or instructors. I need to complete the entire assignment for credit. There is no credit for partial assignment completion. My exam was proctored. I will contact TLC if I do not hear back from them within 2 days of assignment submission. I will forfeit my purchase costs and will not receive credit or a refund if I do not abide with TLC's rules. I will not hold TLC for any misinformation or damages or deaths.*

**Please Sign that you understand and will abide with TLC's Rules.**

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**Signature**

***You are responsible to ensure that TLC receives the Assignment and Registration Key. Please call us to ensure that we received it.***

**Assignment for Last Names - *If your last name...***

**A-G Assignment #1** Pages 1,3, 7-36

**H-M Assignment #2** Pages 1,3, 7-11, 37-61

**N-S Assignment #3** Pages 1,3, 7-11, 63-88

**T-Z Assignment #4** Pages 1,3, 7-11, 89-114

**Repeat students Alterative Ass #5** Pages1,3, 5-9, 115-136

**These exams are frequently rotated.**

**Complete all topics before submitting the answers key.**

### **California DPR Requirement**

The Assignment must be submitted to TLC by December 27 in order to be submitted to DPR by the 30th. If it is late, you will be penalized \$50 per day. No refunds

**Multiple Choice Exam. Pick only one answer per question.  
 Circle or Mark off or Bold the answer. Please circle the number of the  
 assignment version 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5**

<b>Topic 1 - Pesticide Fundamentals Introduction</b>			
1. A B C D	4. A B C D	7. A B C D	10. A B C D
2. A B C D	5. A B C D	8. A B C D	11. A B C D
3. A B C D	6. A B C D	9. A B C D	12. A B C D
<b>Topic 2 - Agricultural Pesticide Application Information</b>			
1. A B C D	5. A B C D	9. A B C D	13. A B C D
2. A B C D	6. A B C D	10. A B C D	14. A B C D
3. A B C D	7. A B C D	11. A B C D	15. A B C D
4. A B C D	8. A B C D	12. A B C D	
<b>Topic 3 -Common Pesticide Applications and Methods</b>			
1. A B C D	6. A B C D	11. A B C D	16. A B C D
2. A B C D	7. A B C D	12. A B C D	17. A B C D
3. A B C D	8. A B C D	13. A B C D	
4. A B C D	9. A B C D	14. A B C D	
5. A B C D	10. A B C D	15. A B C D	
<b>Topic 4 - EPA Required Training Citation Section</b>			
1. A B C D	5. A B C D	9. A B C D	13. A B C D
2. A B C D	6. A B C D	10. A B C D	14. A B C D
3. A B C D	7. A B C D	11. A B C D	
4. A B C D	8. A B C D	12. A B C D	
<b>Topic 5 - Personal Protection Equipment</b>			
1. A B C D	5. A B C D	9. A B C D	13. A B C D
2. A B C D	6. A B C D	10. A B C D	14. A B C D
3. A B C D	7. A B C D	11. A B C D	15. A B C D
4. A B C D	8. A B C D	12. A B C D	

<b>Topic 6 - WPS Section</b>			
1. A B C D	5. A B C D	9. A B C D	13. A B C D
2. A B C D	6. A B C D	10. A B C D	14. A B C D
3. A B C D	7. A B C D	11. A B C D	15. A B C D
4. A B C D	8. A B C D	12. A B C D	
<b>Topic 7 - Beneficial Insect Identification</b>			
1. A B C D	6. A B C D	11. A B C D	16. A B C D
2. A B C D	7. A B C D	12. A B C D	17. A B C D
3. A B C D	8. A B C D	13. A B C D	18. A B C D
4. A B C D	9. A B C D	14. A B C D	
5. A B C D	10. A B C D	15. A B C D	
<b>Topic 8 -Honey Bee Detailed Section</b>			
1. A B C D	4. A B C D	7. A B C D	10. A B C D
2. A B C D	5. A B C D	8. A B C D	
3. A B C D	6. A B C D	9. A B C D	
<b>Topic 9 - Africanized Honey Bee Section</b>			
1. A B C D	4. A B C D	7. A B C D	10. A B C D
2. A B C D	5. A B C D	8. A B C D	
3. A B C D	6. A B C D	9. A B C D	
<b>Topic 10- Modern European Bee Hive Section</b>			
1. A B C D	4. A B C D	7. A B C D	10. A B C D
2. A B C D	5. A B C D	8. A B C D	
3. A B C D	6. A B C D	9. A B C D	
<b>Topic 11 -Bee Control Section</b>			
1. A B C D	5. A B C D	9. A B C D	13. A B C D
2. A B C D	6. A B C D	10. A B C D	14. A B C D
3. A B C D	7. A B C D	11. A B C D	15. A B C D
4. A B C D	8. A B C D	12. A B C D	
<b>Topic 12 - Bee Related Section</b>			
1. A B C D	4. A B C D	7. A B C D	10. A B C D
2. A B C D	5. A B C D	8. A B C D	
3. A B C D	6. A B C D	9. A B C D	

<b>Topic 13 - Wasp Identification</b>			
1. A B C D	4. A B C D	7. A B C D	10. A B C D
2. A B C D	5. A B C D	8. A B C D	
3. A B C D	6. A B C D	9. A B C D	
<b>Topic 14 - Common Crop Insects and Pesticide Controls</b>			
1. A B C D	6. A B C D	11. A B C D	16. A B C D
2. A B C D	7. A B C D	12. A B C D	17. A B C D
3. A B C D	8. A B C D	13. A B C D	18. A B C D
4. A B C D	9. A B C D	14. A B C D	
5. A B C D	10. A B C D	15. A B C D	
<b>Topic 15 - Cotton Insect and Related Pest Identification</b>			
1. A B C D	2. A B C D	3. A B C D	4. A B C D
<b>Topic 16 - 1 node Ant Identification and Control Section</b>			
1. A B C D	3. A B C D	5. A B C D	
2. A B C D	4. A B C D	6. A B C D	
<b>Topic 17 - 2 node Ant Identification and Control Section</b>			
1. A B C D	3. A B C D	5. A B C D	
2. A B C D	4. A B C D	6. A B C D	

**How many hours did you spend on the Assignment? \_\_\_\_\_**

**When finished with your assignment.**

Please scan the Registration Page, Answer Key and Driver's License and email it to [info@TLCH2O.com](mailto:info@TLCH2O.com).

If you are unable to scan, take a photo of these documents with your iPhone and send these to TLC, [info@TLCH2O.com](mailto:info@TLCH2O.com).

If you are unable to scan and email, please fax these to TLC

**(928) 468-0675**

**If you fax, call to confirm that we received your paperwork.**

# Agricultural Pesticide CEU Training Awareness Assignment #1

## Last Names A to G Only

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 (928) 468-0665.

We will require students to fax or e-mail a copy of their driver's license with the registration form.

You will need to pick one of the following three assignments to complete. This selection process is based upon your last name. If your last name begins with an A to G, you will pick assignment number 1, if your last name begins with the letter H to M, you are to complete assignment number 2 and if your last name begins with the letter N-S, you will pick assignment number 3 and if your last name starts with T to Z you need to complete assignment #4. If you are a repeat student, please take the alterative version # 5 assignment.

### California DPR Requirement

The Assignment must be submitted to TLC by December 27 in order to be submitted to DPR by the 30th. If it is late, you will be penalized \$50 per day.

### Topic 1 Pesticide Fundamentals Introduction

12 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

#### Organophosphates and Carbamates Pesticides

1. Organophosphates are phosphoric acid esters or \_\_\_\_\_. When developed in the 1930s and 1940s, their original compounds were highly toxic to mammals.

- A. Temephos
- B. Chlorpyrifos
- C. Thiophosphoric acid esters
- D. None of the Above

2. Malathion, dibrom, chlorpyrifos, temephos, diazinon and terbufos are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Organophosphates
- B. Pyrethroids
- C. Phosphoric acid esters
- D. None of the Above

#### Pyrethroids

3. To mimic the insecticidal activity of the natural compound pyrethrum another class of pesticides, pyrethroid pesticides, has been developed. These are \_\_\_\_\_, which are sodium channel modulators, and are much less acutely toxic than organophosphates and carbamates.

- A. Persistent
- B. Natural compound pyrethrum
- C. B. Non-persistent
- D. None of the Above

4. \_\_\_\_\_ are formulated as emusifiable concentrates (EC), wettable powders (WP), granulars (G), and aerosols.

- A. Organophosphates
- B. Pyrethroids
- C. Phosphoric acid esters
- D. None of the Above

5. Certain \_\_\_\_\_ exhibit striking neurotoxicity in laboratory animals when administered by intravenous injection, and some are toxic by the oral route.

- A. Insect growth regulator(s)
- B. Pyrethroids
- C. Hormonal IGRs
- D. None of the Above

6. Systemic toxicity by \_\_\_\_\_ are low, however—there have been very few systemic poisonings of humans by pyrethroids.
- A. Atmospheric deposition
  - B. Inhalation and dermal absorption
  - C. Insecticidal activity
  - D. None of the Above

### **Borates**

7. Properly done, diffusion treatments permit deep penetration of large timbers and difficult-to-treat wood species that cannot be treated well by pressure.
- A. True
  - B. False

### **Properties of Pesticides**

8. The properties of pesticides determine their \_\_\_\_\_. The important properties are persistence, volatility, and solubility in water.
- A. Atmospheric deposition
  - B. Environment
  - C. Fate and behavior in the environment
  - D. None of the Above

### **Properties of the Environment**

9. Water characteristics also vary and influence pesticide behavior.
- A. True
  - B. False
10. Living organisms accumulate certain pesticides. Through the process of bioaccumulation, pesticides accumulate in lower organisms and are passed to higher organisms in the food chain when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Eaten
  - B. Applied
  - C. Insecticidal activity is absorbed
  - D. None of the Above
11. \_\_\_\_\_ will accumulate the pesticides at higher levels than their food source. Pesticide levels in fish, for example, can be tens to hundreds of thousands of times greater than ambient water levels in which they live.
- A. Inert ingredients
  - B. Water characteristics
  - C. The higher organism
  - D. None of the Above
12. Humans are at the top of the food chain. They bioaccumulate the pesticides accumulated by the lower animals and plants that they eat. It is not only fish but also domestic farm animals and plant food which can accumulate \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Inert ingredients
  - B. Spray characteristics
  - C. Pesticides
  - D. None of the Above

## **Topic 2 Agricultural Pesticide Application Information**

15 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### **Changes to EPA's Farm Worker Protection Standard**

1. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' (those who perform \_\_\_\_\_, such as harvesting, thinning, pruning) and pesticide handlers' (those who mix, load and apply pesticides) use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover persons working with livestock.
- A. Application
  - B. Work
  - C. Hand-labor tasks in pesticide-treated crops
  - D. None of the Above

**Employers covered by the WPS must:**

2. Reduce overall exposure to pesticides by prohibiting handlers from exposing workers during pesticide application, excluding workers from areas being treated and areas under a restricted entry interval, and \_\_\_\_\_. Some activities are allowed during restricted entry intervals if workers are properly trained and protected.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Pesticide application
- C. Notifying workers about treated areas
- D. None of the Above

3. Mitigate exposures by requiring decontamination supplies be present and emergency assistance be available. Inform workers about pesticide hazards by \_\_\_\_\_(workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).

- A. Requiring safety training
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Appropriate measure(s)
- D. None of the Above

**What Will These Changes Achieve?**

4. There is a clear need for \_\_\_\_\_ for farmworkers. Each year, between 1,800 and 3,000 occupational incidents involving pesticide exposure are reported from the farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses covered by the Worker Protection Standard. There is widespread underreporting.

- A. Retaliatory action(s)
- B. WPS
- C. Better protection
- D. None of the Above

5. Fewer incidents mean a healthier workforce and avoiding lost wages, medical bills, and absences from work and school. In addition, EPA is concerned about \_\_\_\_\_ that may contribute to chronic illness.

- A. States
- B. Annual mandatory training
- C. Low level, repeated exposure to pesticides
- D. None of the Above

**What Types of Activities Are Covered?**

6. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' and pesticide handlers' use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover \_\_\_\_\_ working with livestock.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Persons
- C. Hired workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

**Family Exemption**

7. There is an "immediate family" exemption to the WPS rule that exempts family members from MOST of the WPS protections. However, family members must still use label required \_\_\_\_\_ and still must obey the REIs and the other label requirements.

- A. AEZ
- B. WPS
- C. PPE
- D. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

**Training Changes**

8. This is the area with the most changes. Under the revision, growers subject to the WPS must now train their employees every year and they must be trained on Day 1 before they do any work in the crop areas if it has been less than \_\_\_\_\_ days since the last restricted entry interval expired.

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 7
- D. None of the Above

### Central Location

9. The big change here is the need to keep SDS sheets (Safety Data Sheets). Many of you are unfamiliar with SDS sheets but they are the old MSDS sheets in a standardized format. You will need to “display” them at the central location for \_\_\_\_\_ days following their use. Keeping them in a loose leaf notebook at the central location is acceptable.

- A. 30
- B. 360
- C. 7
- D. None of the Above

### Protection Against Retaliatory Acts

10. Requirements of this subpart designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' occupational exposure to pesticides, including application and entry restrictions, the design of the warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, the availability of specific information about applications, and the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Protection against retaliatory acts
- B. Annual mandatory training
- C. Safe level
- D. None of the Above

### Mitigating Exposures

11. \_\_\_\_\_ will be accomplished by requiring decontamination supplies and emergency assistance.

- A. Labeling of the pesticide
- B. PPE
- C. Mitigating exposure(s)
- D. None of the Above

12. Workers will be informed about \_\_\_\_\_ through required safety training (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. PPE
- C. Pesticide hazards
- D. None of the Above

### Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides

13. Provisions of the WPS apply to: Owners or managers of farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses where pesticides are used in the production of agricultural plants. Those who hire or contract for services of agricultural workers to do tasks related to the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.

- A. True
- B. False

### What Does the Revised WPS Require?

14. The requirements in the \_\_\_\_\_ are intended to inform workers and handlers about pesticide safety, provide protections from potential exposure to pesticides, and mitigate exposures that do occur.

- A. Retaliatory action(s)
- B. WPS
- C. Agricultural establishment
- D. None of the Above

### Understanding the Worker Protection Standard?

15. The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is a regulation issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It covers pesticides that are used in the production of agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses. The \_\_\_\_\_ requires you to take steps to reduce the risk of pesticide-related illness and injury if you (1) use such pesticides, or (2) employ workers or pesticide handlers who are exposed to such pesticides.

- A. AEZ
- B. WPS
- C. REI
- D. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

**Complete all topics before submitting the answers key.**

## Topic 3- Common Pesticide Applications and Methods

17 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Hand Operated Sprayers

1. Obtaining uniform coverage of an area is difficult with a hand operated sprayer.  
A. True            B. False
2. There are many other types of hand operated sprayers that are not widely used throughout the agriculture industry. Some may be used extensively for the production of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Field crops                            C. Any action necessary  
B. Specific commodities                D. None of the Above

### Boom Sprayers

3. Most sprayers distribute pesticides using a boom with spray nozzles spaced at regular intervals. The most common example would be wide horizontal booms used on \_\_\_\_\_ to spray field crops.  
A. Motorized sprayers                C. Field sprayers  
B. Wide horizontal booms            D. None of the Above

### Airblast sprayers

4. In field crops good coverage is relatively easy to achieve where the \_\_\_\_\_ is small and close to the nozzles. In tree fruits, especially with large trees, good coverage with conventional sprayers is more difficult to achieve.  
A. Field crops                            C. Target foliage  
B. Action thresholds                    D. None of the Above
5. Examples of \_\_\_\_\_ include Arborchem and kerosene.  
A. Penetrating Agents                C. Restricted pesticides  
B. Action thresholds                    D. None of the Above

### Insect Growth Regulators

#### Reduced Risk

6. Many IGRs are labeled "reduced risk" by the Environmental Protection Agency, meaning that they target \_\_\_\_\_ while causing less detrimental effects to beneficial insects.  
A. Insect growth regulator            C. Hormonal IGRs  
B. Juvenile harmful insect populations    D. None of the Above

#### Hormonal IGRs

7. IGRs can also inhibit the other hormone, ecdysone, large peaks of which trigger the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Hormonal IGRs                    C. Chitin  
B. Insect to molt                        D. None of the Above

#### Hexaflumuron

8. Hexaflumuron (hexaflumeron) is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that interferes with insects' chitin synthesis.  
A. Pesticide chemical application    C. Pyrethroid  
B. Insect growth regulator              D. None of the Above

#### Diflubenzuron

9. Diflubenzuron is an insecticide of the \_\_\_\_\_ class. It is used in forest management and on field crops to selectively control insect pests.  
A. Benzamide                            C. Restricted pesticide  
B. Pyrethroid                             D. None of the Above

**Pyriproxyfen**

10. In Europe \_\_\_\_\_ is known under the brand names Cyclo (Virbac) and Exil Flea Free TwinSpot (Emax).
- A. Benzamide                      C. Pyrethroid  
B. Pyriproxyfen                  D. None of the Above

**Methoprene**

11. Methoprene is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ with activity against a variety of insect species including horn flies, mosquitoes, beetles, tobacco moths, sciarid flies, fleas (eggs and larvae), fire ants, pharaoh ants, midge flies and Indian meal moths.
- A. Insect growth regulator                  C. Hormonal IGRs  
B. Chitin    D. None of the Above

**IPM Methods (Types of Pest Control)**

12. IPM is not a single pest control method but, rather, a series of pest management evaluations, decisions and controls.
- A. True                      B. False

**Activity of Adjuvants**

13. One class of adjuvants, \_\_\_\_\_, allow(s) uniform mixing of compounds that would normally separate. Other types of adjuvants include spreaders, stickers, and synergists.
- A. Restricted pesticides                      C. Compatibility agents  
B. Action thresholds                          D. None of the Above

**Knowledge of Labeling Information**

14. A \_\_\_\_\_ must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the product labeling information during handling activities.
- A. Handler(s)                                      C. Early-entry workers  
B. Handler employer                              D. None of the Above

**What Information Must Be Displayed?**

15. The following three types of information must be displayed at a central location before a pesticide is applied: Pesticide-specific application information, which must include: the location and description of the area to be treated, product name, OSHA requirements, and PPE suggestions.
- A. True                      B. False
16. The WPS requires that decontamination supplies be provided regardless of the WPS safety poster. There are exemptions for employers with only a few employees.
- A. True                      B. False
17. Decontamination and emergency eyeflush water must, at all times when it is available to \_\_\_\_\_, be of a quality and temperature that will not cause illness or injury when it contacts the skin or eyes or if it is swallowed.
- A. Workers or handlers                          C. Worker(s)  
B. Handler employer                              D. None of the Above

## Topic 4 - EPA Required Training Citation Section

14 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Information for Agricultural Establishment Operators

- Commercial pesticide applicators shall inform the operator of a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse about the following information: The \_\_\_\_\_ and description of the areas on the agricultural establishment that are to be treated with the pesticide(s)  
A. Mitigation of exposure(s)    C. Retaliatory action(s)  
B. Specific location            D. None of the Above
- Operators of commercial pesticide applicator establishments must have this information to inform and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Pesticide application                            C. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure  
B. Protect their employees                        D. None of the Above
- Pesticide Safety, and Application and Hazard Information  
That the employer must provide all the pesticide safety and application and hazard information.  
A. True                            B. False

### WPS Requires Providing Decontamination Sites

- \_\_\_\_\_ must establish a decontamination site for all workers and handlers for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues. A decontamination site must be within a quarter (1/4) mile of the employees' work site.  
A. Worker(s)    C. Workers and handlers  
B. Employer(s)                                        D. None of the Above
- Employers must provide \_\_\_\_\_ where workers and handlers can wash pesticide residue from their hands and body.  
A. A site    C. Permanent decontamination station(s)  
B. Emergency Wash                                D. None of the Above
- No-contact early-entry workers do not have to be provided the special protections required in Early Entry. However, they must be provided the following protections offered to other agricultural workers: information at a central location, pesticide safety training for workers, notification, restrictions during applications and during restricted-entry intervals, and emergency assistance. Decontamination supplies, however, need **not** be provided to \_\_\_\_\_ workers.  
A. No hand labor                                    C. No entry  
B. No-contact early-entry                        D. None of the Above
- The following are examples of situations where a worker would **not** be expected to contact \_\_\_\_\_ in a treated area after sprays, dusts, and vapors have settled out of the air:  
A. Toxic substance                                C. Pesticide residues  
B. Effects of pesticide(s)                        D. None of the Above

### Decontamination Supply Requirements

- Employers must make sure to provide handlers with decontamination supplies for \_\_\_\_\_ and pesticide residues while they are performing handling tasks and to workers who are in a pesticide-treated area and are performing tasks that involve contact with anything that has been treated with pesticides, including soil, water, or plant surfaces.  
A. Washing off pesticides                        C. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)  
B. Work    D. None of the Above

**Worker Decontamination Supplies**

9. Supplies must be located within ¼ mile of the work area if a WPS-labeled pesticide has been used within \_\_\_\_\_ days, except in those cases where low-risk pesticides (those with REIs of four hours or less) are used.

- A. 72
- B. 24
- C. 30
- D. None of the Above

**Handler Decontamination Supplies**

10. Supplies must be provided at the mixing site and within ¼ mile of the application area. Supplies may be in the application area if protected from drift and spray residues. Supplies must include the following: Water—a minimum of \_\_\_\_\_gallons per handler or a potable

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 3
- D. None of the Above

**Specific Duties - Emergency Transportation**

11. Promptly make emergency transportation available to take the worker to an emergency medical facility able to provide treatment: from the agricultural establishment, or \_\_\_\_\_ can “make transportation taking the employee to the emergency medical facility, or calling a such as an ambulance, or making sure the employee has a ride to the medical and facility with someone else.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employers
- D. None of the Above

**Emergency Information**

12. Provide to the worker or handler or to treating medical personnel, promptly upon emergency vehicle, request, any obtainable information on: product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredients for any product(s) to which the person may have been exposed, antidote, first aid, \_\_\_\_\_and other medical or emergency information from the product labeling, description of the way the pesticide was being used, circumstances of the worker’s or handler’s exposure to the pesticide.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Statement of practical treatment
- C. Requirements in the standard
- D. None of the Above

**Requirements for Handlers**

13. The general applicability, exceptions and exemptions in the requirements for handlers and workers are the same. However, the requirements for \_\_\_\_\_have specific differences.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

**Pesticide Safety Training**

14. A handler employer must assure that each handler is properly trained in pesticide safety by a\_\_\_\_\_. The minimum pesticide training required, as well as the criteria for qualified trainers, is specified in the standard. Certified handlers and handlers who have been trained under 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 171 are exempt from this requirement.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Qualified trainer
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 5 - Personal Protection Equipment, Safety, Health Section

15 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

1. One of the changes that happened as a direct result of implementing the WPS regulation is that protective clothing requirements are more clearly and completely listed on product labels. Each product label should list the \_\_\_\_\_ to be worn when the product is being used or when the potential for exposure to the product exists.

- A. Coveralls
- B. Chemical-resistant clothing
- C. Specific PPE
- D. None of the Above

### Application Exclusion Zone” or AEZ

2. The “Application Exclusion Zone” or AEZ is a new term used in the \_\_\_\_\_ rule and refers to the area surrounding the pesticide application equipment that must be free of all persons other than appropriately trained and equipped handlers during pesticide applications.

- A. DEZ
- B. WPS
- C. REI
- D. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

### How is the AEZ measured and the size of the AEZ determined?

3. The AEZ is measured from the application equipment. The AEZ also moves with the application equipment like a halo around the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. No responsibility(s)
- B. AEZ
- C. Application equipment
- D. None of the Above

4. \_\_\_\_\_ varies depending on the type of application and other factors, including droplet size, and height of nozzles above the planting medium.

- A. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- B. The size of an AEZ
- C. Planting medium
- D. None of the Above

5. The AEZ is \_\_\_\_\_ feet for aerial, air blast, fumigant, smoke, mist and fog applications, as well as spray applications using very fine or fine droplet sizes (a volume median droplet diameter (VMD) size of less than 294 microns).

- A. 10
- B. 500
- C. 100
- D. None of the Above

6. Does the new WPS requirements related to the AEZ apply to the agricultural employer or the handler making the application. There are several different requirements regarding the AEZ in the \_\_\_\_\_. First, the WPS provision at 170.405(a)(1) establishes the applicable AEZ distances.

- A. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- B. Revised WPS
- C. Planting medium
- D. None of the Above

7. The requirement for the agricultural employer to keep persons out of the \_\_\_\_\_ only applies within the boundaries of the establishment because the agricultural employer cannot be expected to control persons off the establishment.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. EPA
- D. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.



15. Both federal and state laws require rinsing. Landfill operators and recyclers can only accept properly \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Triple punched
  - B. Rinsed containers
  - C. Dispose of the rinsate
  - D. None of the Above

## Topic 6 - WPS Required Training Section

15 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

**The training must include, at a minimum, all of the following after January 2, 2017:**

1. Where and in what form pesticides may be encountered during \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Work Activities
  - B. Toxicity and exposure
  - C. Pesticide application
  - D. None of the Above
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ resulting from toxicity and exposure, including acute and chronic effects, delayed effects, and sensitization.
  - A. Work Activities
  - B. Hazards of pesticides
  - C. Pesticide application
  - D. None of the Above
  
3. The responsibility of agricultural employers to provide specific information to workers before directing them to perform early-entry activities. \_\_\_\_\_ must be 18 years old to perform early-entry activities.
  - A. Worker(s)
  - B. Handler(s)
  - C. Hired workers and handlers
  - D. None of the Above
  
4. After working in pesticide treated areas, remove work boots or shoes before entering your home and \_\_\_\_\_ and wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members.
  - A. Work Activities
  - B. Remove work clothes
  - C. Pesticide application
  - D. None of the Above
  
5. The rule prohibits agricultural employers from intimidating, threatening, coercing, or discriminating against any worker or handler for complying with or attempting to comply with the \_\_\_\_\_, or because the worker or handler provided, caused to be provided or is about to provide information to the employer or the EPA or its agents regarding conduct that the employee reasonably believes violates this part, and/or made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing concerning compliance with this rule.
  - A. Emergency assistance
  - B. Requirements of this rule
  - C. Safe operation
  - D. None of the Above

### Decontamination Supplies

6. 1 gallon of water per worker and \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of water per handler at the beginning of each work period for routine and emergency decontamination,
- A. 2
  - B. 3
  - C. 10
  - D. None of the Above

### Labeling Information Section

7. A handler employer must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the \_\_\_\_\_ during handling activities.
- A. Emergency assistance
  - B. Labeling of the pesticide
  - C. Product labeling information
  - D. None of the Above

### Safe Operation of Equipment

8. A handler employer must assure that handlers are instructed in the safe operation of all equipment they will be using. It is the handler-employer's responsibility to assure that the equipment is working properly and to inform employees, when appropriate, that the equipment may be contaminated with pesticides and to explain the correct way to handle such \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Equipment
- C. Appropriate measure(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Personal Protective Equipment

9. Any person handling a pesticide must use the clothing and PPE specified on the label for product use. Characteristics of protective clothing and PPE are specified in the \_\_\_\_\_, as are exceptions to PPE specified on product labeling. The handler employer must take appropriate measures to prevent heat-related illnesses.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Information exchange(s)
- C. Standard
- D. None of the Above

### Decontamination

10. A handler employer must provide a decontamination site (as specified in the standard) for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues during any \_\_\_\_\_ activity.

- A. Work
- B. Handling
- C. Pesticides and pesticide residues
- D. None of the Above

### Emergency Assistance

11. A handler employer must provide the \_\_\_\_\_ to handlers as discussed for workers.

- A. Same emergency assistance
- B. Information exchange(s)
- C. Safe operation
- D. None of the Above

### Label Requirements

12. When these requirements appear on pesticide labels, all end-users must meet them unless exempt. Exempt end-users should voluntarily obey the \_\_\_\_\_ because of the dangers of pesticide exposure.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Appropriate measure(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Workers and Handlers Section

13. The term "employer" has a special meaning in the WPS — you are an employer even though you are \_\_\_\_\_ or use only members of your own family to do the work on your establishment.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Self-employed
- D. None of the Above

### WPS Employer Definitions

#### Worker Employers:

14. If you are a worker employer, you are responsible for providing your agricultural worker employees with the protections that the WPS requires for workers.

- A. True
- B. False

15. In the WPS itself, "worker employers" are called "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Agricultural Employer(s)
- C. Hired workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 7 - Beneficial Insect Identification

18 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Mealybug Destroyers

1. Each adult female lays hundreds of eggs in mealybug egg masses. When the beetle larvae hatch, they feed on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. White silken cocoons of parasites
- B. Restriction of the colony
- C. Immature mealybugs
- D. None of the Above

### Ground Beetles

2. While \_\_\_\_\_ may vary widely, they are usually shiny. Black is a common color, sometimes with a metallic sheen of another color on their wing covers. Most ground beetles feed at night and hide in the soil or under debris during the day.

- A. Chagas disease
- B. Shapes and colors
- C. Very sensitive to touch
- D. None of the Above

### Lady Beetles

3. Most lady beetle larvae are stubby in form and slightly pointed at the front.

- A. True
- B. False

### Rove Beetles

4. These fascinating insects may resemble a tiny scorpion when they hold the tip of their abdomen up in the air. They are \_\_\_\_\_ and measure 1/10 to one inch long. Depending upon species, rove beetles prey upon aphids, springtails, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, fly eggs and maggots. They also eat and help break down decaying organic material.

- A. Slow moving
- B. Fast moving
- C. Yellowish to creamy
- D. None of the Above

### Soldier Beetle

5. The adults are \_\_\_\_\_. They supplement their diet with nectar and pollen and can be minor pollinators. Soldier beetle populations can be increased by planting good nectar- or pollen-producing plants such as Asclepias or Solidago.

- A. Similar to scale insects or spider mites
- B. Especially important predators of aphids
- C. Very sensitive to touch
- D. None of the Above

### Assassin Bug

6. Some blood-sucking species, particularly Triatoma spp. and other members of the subfamily Triatominae are also known as kissing bugs due to their habit of biting humans in their sleep on the soft tissue of the lips and eyes.

- A. True
- B. False

### Minute Pirate Bug

7. Adults are 2–5 mm long and feed mostly on \_\_\_\_\_, but will also feed on pollen and vascular sap. These predators are common in gardens and landscapes. They have a fairly painful bite, but are not poisonous.

- A. Scale insects or spider mites
- B. White silken cocoons of parasites
- C. Spider mites, thrips, and their eggs
- D. None of the Above

### Green Lacewings

8. They are voracious predators, attacking most insects of suitable size, especially soft-bodied ones (aphids, caterpillars and other insect larvae, insect eggs, and at high population densities also each other). Therefore, the larvae are colloquially known as "aphid lions" (also spelled "aphid lions") or "\_\_\_\_\_ ", similar to the related antlions. Their senses are weakly developed, except that they are very sensitive to touch.

- A. Scale insects
- B. Aphid wolves
- C. Ant tigers
- D. None of the Above

### Syrphid flies -Hoverflies

9. Hoverflies, sometimes called flower flies or syrphid flies, make up the insect family Syrphidae. As their common name suggests, they are often seen hovering or nectaring at flowers; the adults of many species feed mainly on nectar and pollen, while the larvae (maggots) eat \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Scale insects or spider mites
- B. A wide range of foods
- C. Spider mites, thrips, and their eggs
- D. None of the Above

### Parasitic Wasps

10. Females of many species have a spine-like egg-laying structure (ovipositor) at the tip of the abdomen. Larval stages are usually not observed unless they are dissected from hosts (internal parasites) or \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Present Chagas disease
- B. Detected on the host (external parasites)
- C. Are very sensitive to touch
- D. None of the Above

### Bald-faced Hornet

11. Every year, queens that were born and fertilized at the end of the previous season begin a new colony. The \_\_\_\_\_ selects a location for its nest, begins building it, lays a first batch of eggs and feeds this first group of larvae.

- A. Workers)
- B. Queen(s)
- C. Soldiers
- D. None of the Above

### Honey Bees Apidae Family of Insects

12. Currently, there are only seven recognized species of \_\_\_\_\_ with a total of 44 subspecies, though historically, anywhere from six to eleven species have been recognized.

- A. Cuckoo bee(s)
- B. Honey bee(s)
- C. Bumble bee(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Bumble Bee

13. Bumble bees form colonies. These colonies are usually much less extensive than those of honeybees. This is due to a number of factors including the small physical size of the nest cavity, the responsibility of a \_\_\_\_\_ for the initial construction and reproduction that happens within the nest, and the restriction of the colony to a single season (in most species).

- A. Single female
- B. Honey bee(s)
- C. Workers
- D. None of the Above

### Mason Bee

14. Smaller than a \_\_\_\_\_, mason bees resemble houseflies more than honeybees. They are deep blue-black in color and have no stripes. Mason bees are native to North America. They are active pollinators between cherry blossom and apple blossom season, and then die out by summer.

- A. Cuckoo bee(s)
- B. Temperate specie(s)
- C. Honey bee(s)
- D. None of the Above

15. Attract \_\_\_\_\_ by providing them a home. Drill holes exactly 5/16-inch in diameter into wooden blocks and mount the blocks by cherry blossom season facing morning sun.

- A. Cuckoo bee(s)
- B. Mason bee(s)
- C. Bumble bee(s)
- D. None of the Above

### **Cuckoo Bee**

16. Cuckoo Bees are parasites, in that the female cuckoo bee lays her eggs in the nest of other bees, primarily\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Digger bees and Andrenids C. Bumble bee(s)  
B. Mason bee(s) D. None of the Above

### **Centipede**

17. Centipedes are predators, and mainly use their antennae to seek out their prey. The digestive tract forms a simple tube, with digestive glands attached to the mouthparts. Like insects, centipedes breathe through a tracheal system, typically with a single opening, or spiracle on each body segment.

- A. True B. False

### **Tachnid Flies**

18. Adult flies feed on flowers and nectar from aphids and scale insects. As many species typically feed on pollen, they can be important pollinators of some plants, especially at higher elevations in mountains where bees are relatively few. The taxonomy of this family presents many difficulties. It is largely based on\_\_\_\_\_, but also on reproductive habits and on the immature stage.

- A. Scopa C. Morphological characters of the adult flies  
B. Involucrum D. None of the Above

## **Topic 8 - Honey Bee Detailed Section Post Exam**

### **Biology and Habits of the Honey Bee**

1. The honeybee undergoes complete metamorphosis, passing through four stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Bees develop into three different castes:\_\_\_\_\_, queens, and drones.

- A. Soldiers(s) C. Workers  
B. Virgin queen(s) D. None of the Above

2. During the next few days, glands and reproductive organs (in the\_\_\_\_\_) develop and mature.

- A. Drones C. Scout bees  
B. Queens and drones D. None of the Above

3. \_\_\_\_\_ produce semen in about 12 days and queens begin to lay eggs about three days after mating. In a typical colony there will be only one laying queen, about 100 – 300 drones, and about 20,000 - 60,000 workers.

- A. Drones c. Scout bees  
B. Kings(s) D. None of the Above

### **Virgin Queens**

4. When mature, virgin queens take a mating flight and mate with 10-15 \_\_\_\_\_. In about three days, the queen begins to lay eggs.

- A. Drones c. Scout bees  
B. Queen(s) D. None of the Above

5. \_\_\_\_\_ may lay as many as 1,500 eggs in a single day and around 200,000 eggs in a year. The queen controls whether or not the eggs are fertilized, using sperm stored in her spermatheca.

- A. Drones C. Scout bees  
B. A queen D. None of the Above

### The Domicile

6. The AHB swarms much more frequently than other honeybees. A colony is a group of bees with comb and brood. \_\_\_\_\_ may either be managed (white hive boxes maintained by professional beekeepers) or wild (feral).
- A. Swarm                      C. Brood  
B. The colony                D. None of the Above
7. A group of bees that are in the process of leaving their parent colony and starting a nest in a new location is called a "\_\_\_\_\_." Usually a new queen is reared to stay with the parent colony and the old queen flies off with the swarm.
- A. Brood              C. Swirling mass of flying bees  
B. Swarm            D. None of the Above
8. \_\_\_\_\_ often locate potential nest sites prior to swarming, but the swarm may spend a day or two clustered in impressive, hanging clumps on branches or in other temporary locations until the bees settle on a new nesting site. If they can't find a suitable location, the bees may fly several miles and cluster again.
- A. Swarm                      C. Drones  
B. Scout bee(s)              D. None of the Above
9. When the swarm emerges from its domicile and settles in a cluster on a tree, certain "\_\_\_\_\_" communicate to it the availability of other domiciles. At least some of these domiciles may have been located by the scout bees before the swarm emerged.
- A. Drones                      C. Scout bees  
B. Queen(s)                  D. None of the Above
10. Pyrethrins are not generally used to destroy entire bee colonies. Instead, as they only kill the bees that get sprayed directly, pyrethrins are usually just used to keep populations from getting too out of hand. Microcare Aerosol is a good brand.
- A. True              B. False

## Topic 9 - Africanized Honey Bee Section Post Exam

### Apis mellifera

1. Africanized bees are simply a strain of \_\_\_\_\_, the same species introduced from Europe that produces our honey and pollinates many of our plants. An African strain was introduced to South America in an effort to produce a bee better suited to the tropics.
- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera                      C. An African strain  
B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata        D. None of the Above
2. African bees were brought to Brazil in 1956 by biologists wanting to create an \_\_\_\_\_ that would perform well in the South American climate. But in 1957, measures to contain the colonies were accidentally removed and several swarmed into the countryside.
- A. African/European hybrid                                      C. Honeybees  
B. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera                          D. None of the Above

### Venezuelans

3. Beekeepers learned to take proper precautions and Venezuelans became familiar with potential dangers. \_\_\_\_\_ are a real and significant threat for those who must live with them, but they can be dealt with as long as the appropriate precautions and control measures are taken.
- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera                                      C. An African strain  
B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata                          D. None of the Above

### Summary

4. Africanized honeybees (*Apis mellifera scutellata*) and European honeybees (*Apis m. mellifera*) are the same species - they look the same, sting in defense of themselves or their nest, can only sting once, and have the same venom. \_\_\_\_\_ are slightly smaller (but because the bees look so much alike only a laboratory analysis can tell them apart).

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

5. The Africanized honey bee is simply a hybrid honey bee, a result of breeding the European honey bee, *Apis mellifera mellifera*, with the African honey bee, *Apis mellifera scutellata*. The genetic differences in the hybrid Africanized bee make its habits different from those of the \_\_\_\_\_ cultured in the United States.

- A. Their hybrids
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. Domestic European honey bee
- D. None of the Above

### Barbed Stingers

6. \_\_\_\_\_ workers have barbed stingers. When either type of bee stings a human, it leaves both the stinger and tiny, attached venom sac. This causes the bee to die soon after. If you are stung, simply scrape the stinger out to remove it.

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. European and Africanized
- D. None of the Above

### Excessive Swarming

7. The AHB will swarm more frequently than the EHB. Typically, an EHB colony swarms once every year or two; an AHB colony may swarm 4-8 times a year. Generally, an \_\_\_\_\_ swarm is much smaller than an EHB swarm; some aren't much larger than a coffee cup.

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

### Reproductive Capacity

8. Compared with the EHB, the AHB devotes a greater percentage of its nest to brood production and less to honey storage. Because the developmental period of the \_\_\_\_\_ is shorter than that of the EHB, it's able to produce more bees in less time.

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

### Mating Advantage

9. An AHB colony produces more drones than an EHB colony of equal size. In areas where the AHB has become established, the \_\_\_\_\_ queens appear to mate with AHB drones at a much higher frequency than with EHB drones.

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

### Identification

10. Accurate identification is not only difficult but also time-consuming and expensive.

- A. True
- B. False

## Topic 10 - Modern European Bee Hive Section Post Exam

### Bee Pollen

1. Bee pollen is the male seed of a flower blossom that has been gathered by the bees and to which special elements from the bees has been added. The honeybee collects \_\_\_\_\_ and mixes it with its own digestive enzymes.

- A. Nectar
- B. Propolis
- C. Pollen
- D. None of the Above

2. \_\_\_\_\_ contains from one hundred thousand to five million pollen spores each capable of reproducing its entire species.

- A. Sources of resin
- B. Nectar
- C. One pollen granule
- D. None of the Above

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a wax-like, resinous substance that bees collect from tree buds, or other botanical sources, and use as a sealant for unwanted open spaces in the hive.

- A. Nectar
- B. Propolis
- C. Digestive enzymes
- D. None of the Above

4. Bees usually carry \_\_\_\_\_ out of and away from the hive.

- A. Sources of resin
- B. Waste
- C. Pollen
- D. None of the Above

### Composition of Propolis

5. Bees are opportunists, and will gather what they need from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Nectar
- B. Honey
- C. Available sources
- D. None of the Above

6. The honeybees return to the hive and pass the \_\_\_\_\_ onto other worker bees. These bees suck the nectar from the honeybee's stomach through their mouths. These "house bees" "chew" the nectar for about half an hour.

- A. Nectar
- B. Propolis
- C. Digestive enzymes
- D. None of the Above

7. The bees make the \_\_\_\_\_ dry even faster by fanning it with their wings. Once the honey is gooey enough, the bees seal off the cell of the honeycomb with a plug of wax. The honey is stored until it is eaten.

- A. Sources of resin
- B. Nectar
- C. Pollen
- D. None of the Above

### Carbohydrate Element

8. \_\_\_\_\_ form the energy (or carbohydrate) element of the bees' diet while pollen forms the proteinaceous part of their diet. Both pollen and nectar are essential to normal colony growth. Without nectar, the colony has no energy with which to perform its normal tasks and without pollen, young bees cannot be reared.

- A. Nectar
- B. Propolis
- C. Nectar and honey
- D. None of the Above

### Honey Bee Behaviors

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is another of those honey bee behaviors that isn't completely understood, but we can draw some conclusions based on repeated observations.

- A. Propolis collection
- B. Reproduction
- C. Absconding
- D. None of the Above

### Colony Collapse Disorder

10. The difference in absconding and CCD is that the honey, pollen and brood are left behind. Sometimes the queen and a handful of bees are left in the hive. Opportunists (SHB and wax moths) seem slower to take over when CCD is the cause of the dead hive.

- A. True
- B. False

# Topic 11 - Bee Control Section Post Exam

## General Bee Control and Treatments

1. In some cases, attempting to destroy a nest becomes a lesser health risk than simply tolerating and avoiding it.  
A. True            B. False
2. The nests of honey bees, bumble bees, yellowjackets and hornets should always be approached with caution, preferably at night when most of the workers are present but reluctant to fly. Try not to carry a light, as wasps and bees may fly toward it. Instead, set the light aside or cover it with green cellophane (insects cannot see green light).  
A. True            B. False
3. Heavy clothing or a “bee suit” can be worn for added protection.  
A. True            B. False

## Mechanical Control Remove bees from the house with a vacuum cleaner

4. Unless you have a thousand bees swarming your face, the \_\_\_\_\_ is a great way to get rid of bee pests that are in the house. Simply use the hose attachment and suck them into oblivion.  
A. Smoke            C. Heat spray  
B. Vacuum cleaner    D. None of the Above

## Specific Bee Treatments

5. Certain \_\_\_\_\_ are harmful to bees. That’s why we require instructions for protecting bees on the labels of pesticides that are known to be particularly harmful to bees. This is one of many reasons why everyone must read and follow pesticide label instructions.  
A. Vacuum cleaners    C. Pesticides  
B. Dusting devices    D. None of the Above

## Application of Pest Products

6. When a \_\_\_\_\_ is completely filled to its capacity, or when dust is packed down inside the duster, dust does not come out in proper form.  
A. Hand bellows duster    C. Backpack  
B. Vacuum cleaner        D. None of the Above

## Aldicarb

7. Aldicarb is effective against thrips, aphids, spider mites, lygus, fleahoppers, and leafminers, but is primarily used as a nematicide.  
A. True            B. False

## Carbofuran

8. It is \_\_\_\_\_, which means that the plant absorbs it through the roots, and from here the plant distributes it throughout its organs where insecticidal concentrations are attained. Carbofuran also has contact activity against pests.  
A. An enzyme            C. A systemic insecticide  
B. Insecticidal concentrations    D. None of the Above

## Diazinon

9. Diazinon kills insects by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Inhibiting acetylcholinesterase    C. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide  
B. Insecticidal concentrations        D. None of the Above

### Imidacloprid

10. Imidacloprid is a nicotine-based, systemic insecticide, which acts as a neurotoxin and belongs to a class of chemicals called the\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Neonicotinoids                      C. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide  
B. Insecticidal concentrations      D. None of the Above

### Malathion

11. Malathion is a pesticide that is widely used in agriculture, residential landscaping, public recreation areas, and in public health pest control programs such as mosquito eradication. In the US, it is the most commonly used\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Organophosphate insecticide      C. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide  
B. Insecticidal concentration        D. None of the Above

### Methiocarb

12. Methiocarb is a chemical mainly used as a bird repellent, as an insecticide and as molluscicide. It is toxic to humans, not listed as\_\_\_\_\_, is toxic to reproductive organs, and a potent neurotoxin.

- A. Organophosphate insecticide      C. A carcinogen  
B. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide D. None of the Above

### Permethrin

#### General Information

13. Permethrin is a narrow-spectrum pyrethroid insecticide.

- A. True                      B. False

### Resmethrin

14. Resmethrin is \_\_\_\_\_with many uses, including control of the adult mosquito population. The resmethrin molecule has four stereoisomers determined by cis-trans orientation around a carbon triangle and chirality.

- A. An enzyme                              C. A pyrethroid insecticide  
B. Insecticidal spray                      D. None of the Above

### Colony cycle

15. Early in the colony cycle, the queen bumblebee compensates for potential reproductive competition from workers by suppressing \_\_\_\_\_by way of physical aggression and pheromonal signals. Thus, the queen will usually be the mother of all of the first males laid.

- A. Their egg-laying                      C. The first males  
B. Pollen collecting                      D. None of the Above

## Topic 12 Bee-Related Inspections Section Post Exam

1. For the safety of the inspector and the hive, in-hive inspections should **NOT** be attempted by an inspector if the inspector does not have experience with handling bee colonies. Bees, hives, frames, etc., must be handled by the beekeeper, an accompanying state apiarist, or an inspector with knowledge of bee colonies and/or beekeeping training.

- A. True                      B. False

2. To determine how a bee hive or colony was exposed to \_\_\_\_\_, the inspector must rely on additional observations or sample collection from the hive, the site where the bees died, areas adjacent to the bee hive, etc.

- A. Exposure to pesticides                      C. A particular pesticide  
B. Bee deaths                                      D. None of the Above

3. \_\_\_\_\_ should be collected from fresh honey in the top of the hive and pollen samples should be collected from uncapped (i.e., recently collected) pollen chamber near the brood chamber. Brood chamber, wax and other areas of the hive may contain residues collected over time.
- A. Honey samples      C. Brood wax  
B. Pollen                      D. None of the Above
4. When sampling pollen and/or honey from comb, care should be taken not to include wax since wax can contain a different spectrum of pesticides than what may actually be present in pollen or honey. \_\_\_\_\_ is generally dark brown to black. Honey wax is pale and light colored.
- A. Brood chamber      C. Brood wax  
B. Pollen                      D. None of the Above
5. Keep in mind that when sampling pollen from the comb, bees do not typically store pollen in \_\_\_\_\_. Pollen collected from a number of floral sources over time may be stored in the same cell of the comb.
- A. Unique batches      C. Honey production  
B. Pollen                      D. None of the Above
6. Prior to conducting an inspection related to bee deaths, the inspector should contact the laboratory that will analyze \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Any physical samples collected      C. A different spectrum of pesticides  
B. Exposure to pesticides                      D. None of the Above
7. \_\_\_\_\_ may be located on wooden pallets to facilitate transport or to ready colonies for deployment to pollination locations; these colonies also tend to be of relatively uniform dimensions in order to facilitate stacking during transport.
- A. Migratory colonies                      C. Honey production  
B. Nutritional and energy needs                      D. None of the Above
8. Bee death may also be caused by exposure to pesticides. \_\_\_\_\_ may occur through drift of pesticides from aerial or ground applications immediately adjacent to where colonies are located and/or to areas where bees may be foraging for food and/or water.
- A. Exposure to pesticides                      C. Colony exposure  
B. Bee deaths                      D. None of the Above
9. While bees will forage to meet the nutritional and energy needs of the colony and typically select forage that represents a preferred source of both pollen and nectar, they may also forage on less preferred sources of \_\_\_\_\_ based on availability.
- A. Brood chamber      C. Nutrition and water  
B. Pollen                      D. None of the Above
10. Apiary locations are typically well hidden to limit the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Chance of vandalism                      C. A different spectrum of pesticides  
B. Exposure to pesticides                      D. None of the Above

### Topic 13 Wasp Identification

10 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

#### Yellowjackets

1. The Blue Mud Wasp is another solitary wasp less common but present in our area. This wasp seems incapable of building her own mud nest, but is able to repair and use abandoned nests. The \_\_\_\_\_ is at the top of her menu.
- A. *V. maculifrons*      C. Black Widow spider  
B. *V. vulgaris*                      D. None of the Above

2. The social wasps can be fractured into 2 groups, the Yellowjackets / Hornets and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. *V. maculifrons*                      C. Paper wasp(s)  
B. Female tarantula hawk              D. None of the Above

### **Yellowjackets**

3. These wasps tend to be medium sized and black with jagged bands of bright yellow—or white in the case of the aerial-nesting \_\_\_\_\_—on the abdomen and have a very short, narrow “waist,” the area where the thorax attaches to the abdomen.
- A. *V. vulgaris*                      C. *D.* (formerly known as *V.*) *maculata*  
B. Dauber(s)                      D. None of the Above

4. *V. vulgaris* ranges across Canada and the northeastern United States. Common in higher elevations, it nests in shady evergreen forests around parks and camps in the western mountains and the eastern Appalachians.
- A. True                      B. False

### **Eastern Yellowjacket (*Vespula maculifrons*)**

5. The Eastern yellowjacket sometimes nests in building wall voids. Most yellowjackets have very slightly barbed stingers but the sting will not set in the victim's tissue like the barbed stinger of the honeybee. The stinger of \_\_\_\_\_, however, often sticks and when the insect is slapped off, the stinger may remain.
- A. *V. maculifrons*                      C. Andrenids  
B. Dauber(s)                      D. None of the Above

### **German yellowjacket (*Vespula germanica*)**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ may be active in protected voids into November and December when outside temperatures are not severe.
- A. Female tarantula hawk              C. Colonies of this yellowjacket  
B. Dauber(s)                      D. None of the Above

### **Paper Wasp**

7. Common areas their nests can be found include on walls or under eaves of homes and other buildings. Nest construction begins in the Spring and construction and maintenance continues as long as the colony continues to grow. \_\_\_\_\_ gather fibers from old decaying wood or dead, dry plants, chew them up and mix the debris with water to make their grey paper nest. Populations in these nests rarely ever exceed 200.
- A. *V. maculifrons*                      C. Wasps  
B. Female tarantula hawk              D. None of the Above

### **Yellowjacket Management**

#### **Inspection**

8. Nests high in trees should not be problems. Be sure to wear a bee suit or tape trouser cuffs tight to shoes.
- A. True                      B. False

#### **Pesticide Application**

9. When possible, treat ground and aerial nests after dark [Workers are in the nest at that time]. More often than not, because of \_\_\_\_\_, treatment will be scheduled for the daytime.
- A. Bare earth                      C. Traditional work schedules  
B. Toxic dust                      D. None of the Above

**Umbrella Wasps (Polistes spp. and Mischocyttarus flavitarsis)**

10. Umbrella wasps are also commonly referred to as paper wasps. These wasps have been named \_\_\_\_\_ because their nests are the shape of an inverted umbrella. They usually have small nests and are usually inhabited by about 250 wasps.
- A. Female tarantula hawk      C. Umbrella wasps  
B. Dauber(s)                      D. None of the Above

**Topic 14 Common Crop Insects and Pesticide Controls**

18 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

**Flamer**

1. The flamer was used repeatedly on the field edges during the time the overwintering beetles migrate from the edge of the field. In addition to killing larvae, the flamer reduced egg hatch by 75%.
- A. True                      B. False

**Corn Earworm**

2. In addition to corn and tomato, perhaps its most favored vegetable hosts, corn earworm also attacks artichoke, asparagus, cabbage, cantaloupe, collard, cowpea, cucumber, eggplant, lettuce, lima bean, melon, okra, pea, pepper, potato, pumpkin, snap bean, spinach, squash, sweet potato, and watermelon.
- A. True                      B. False

**Cowpea Curculio**

3. Cowpea curculio adults pass the winter in crop refuse or weeds, particularly brown sedge, around previously infested plants.
- A. True                      B. False
4. \_\_\_\_\_ puncture developing pods with their snouts as they feed. Females lay a single egg in some of the feeding wounds. About 4 days later, brown-headed grubs emerge and infest the seeds of beans and peas.
- A. Corn Earworms                      C. Weevils  
B. Cowpea Curculios                      D. None of the Above
5. The only feasible approach to control of \_\_\_\_\_ is a preventive spray program.
- A. Flamer                      C. European Corn Borers  
B. Cowpea Curculios                      D. None of the Above

6. \_\_\_\_\_ will be a serious pest of peas from first bloom until harvest. The current recommended spray schedule begins with a spray at first bloom and repeat treatments made on a five-day schedule until five applications have been made.
- A. Flamer                      C. European Corn Borer  
B. Curculios                      D. None of the Above

**European Corn Borer**

7. In corn, mature \_\_\_\_\_ overwinter in stalks, ears, stubble and other plant residue left in the field. Adults emerge and lay eggs in masses on leaf undersides. In 3 to 10 days, larvae hatch and feed on the leaf surface.
- A. Corn Earworm Adult                      C. European corn borer larvae  
B. American corn borer larvae                      D. None of the Above

**Fall Armyworm**

8. Unlike the \_\_\_\_\_, which feeds primarily on corn and other grasses, the fall armyworm will feed on just about any plant.
- A. Fall Armyworm                      C. Mexican Bean Beetle  
B. True armyworm                      D. None of the Above

### Flea Beetles

9. Flea beetle attack is sudden and can destroy young plants, so fields should be scouted daily. Three to four generations can be produced annually.

- A. True            B. False

10. Flea beetle \_\_\_\_\_ also damage plant roots.

- A. Solider                      C. Queen  
B. Larvae                      D. None of the Above

11. The Pepper Maggot adults are principally yellow and black in color. The shiny black mesonotum of *L. sativae* is used to distinguish this fly from the closely related American serpentine leafminer, *Liriomyza trifolii* that has a grayish black mesonotum.

- A. True            B. False

### Pepper Maggot

12. Adult flies are attracted to rotting peppers, so removal of rotting fruit from fields reduces the attractiveness of fields to egg laying flies. Destroy infested fruit and cull piles as they serve as reservoirs for future infestations. Another cultural control is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Rotation                      C. IPMs  
B. Biological                      D. None of the Above

### Pickleworm

13. Pickleworm populations cannot be lowered by planting early, plowing deeply before planting and rotating crops.

- A. True            B. False

14. \_\_\_\_\_ for adult pickleworms and monitoring guidelines are under development.

- A. Rotation controls                      C. Pheromone lures  
B. Biological controls                      D. None of the Above

### Squash Vine Borer

15. Squash vine borer is a pest of cucurbits, particularly squashes. Small, flattened brown eggs are deposited singly on leaf petioles, stems, and fruit. Soon after they enter the stem or fruit to feed, the larvae extrude sawdust-like frass from bore- holes in the stem or fruit. Damaged stems wilt and die and fruit are unmarketable.

- A. True            B. False

### Squash Bug

16. \_\_\_\_\_ deposit brownish-red eggs in clusters on a lower leaf surfaces. Newly emerged nymphs are small and greenish with black legs.

- A. First generation adults                      C. Adult females  
B. Larvae                      D. None of the Above

### Wireworms

17. Wireworms are the larval form of a \_\_\_\_\_. After a short pupation, adults emerge and females lay about 175 eggs. To escape the hot, dry summer and cold winter, wireworms burrow deep into the soil.

- A. Wireworms                      C. Adults and larvae  
B. Dark-brown click beetle                      D. None of the Above

18. The orange-brown \_\_\_\_\_, which take 4 to 5 years to mature, are very destructive when they feed on developing potato tubers, seed pieces, and roots. Young potato tubers injured by wireworms often become misshapen.

- A. Wireworms                      C. Larvae  
B. Adults and larvae                      D. None of the Above

## Topic 15 Cotton Insect and Related Pest Identification

### Plant Bugs

1. The large and diverse insect family Miridae contains the plant bugs, leaf bugs, and grass bugs, and may also be known as \_\_\_\_\_. It is the largest family of true bugs belonging to the suborder Heteroptera, with over 10,000 known species and new ones constantly being described.

- A. Shield bug(s)
- B. Soybean looper(s)
- C. Capsid bugs
- D. None of the Above

### Spider Mites

2. Two-spotted spider mite is one of the more common of several species of mites that attack cotton. \_\_\_\_\_ are not insects, but are closely related.

- A. Soybean looper(s)
- B. Mites
- C. Aphid(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Agricultural Pest Insects

3. The idiomatic term "stink bug" is also applied to distantly related species such as *Boisea trivittata*, the "boxelder bug", and entirely different types of insects such as beetles in the genus *Eleodes* ("\_\_\_\_\_"). In its native range, it feeds on a wide variety of host plants. Fruits attacked include apples, peaches, figs, mulberries, citrus fruits and persimmons.

- A. Pinacate beetle(s)
- B. Larvae(s)
- C. Boxelder bug(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Loopers

4. Two species of loopers are commonly found in cotton, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the soybean looper.

- A. Shield bug(s)
- B. Aphid(s)
- C. Cabbage looper
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 16 - 1 node Ant Identification and Control Section Post Exam

### Ant Control

1. Foggers can again be a useful tool in eradicating inside-the-home ant nests, although baits may not work as well with carpenter ants as with the other species mentioned.

- A. True
- B. False

### Carpenter Ants

2. Carpenter ants are most active in the evening hours, foraging for all kinds of food, both inside the house and outside. By following the ants, you may be able to tell where the nest is.

- A. True
- B. False

### Ghost Ant -Foraging and feeding

3. Workers follow scent trails along the edges of structures for protection.

- A. True
- B. False

### Harvester Ants

4. Over the years, their numbers have been declining, and this has often been attributed to competition for food with the invasive Red Imported Fire Ant and the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Argentine ant(s)
- B. Carpenter ant(s)
- C. Ghost Ant(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Locate and Treat Colonies

5. Drench colonies living in the soil or under items on the exterior with \_\_\_\_\_. With mulch, be sure to rake it back to get good penetration where colonies may be thriving. Follow up with a broadcast application of granule such as Talstar G.

- A. Delta Dust
- B. Drione
- C. Demand, Suspend, or Tempo
- D. None of the Above

6. If you know with some certainty where the colony is living inside, then you can treat them directly by drilling a small hole into the wall void at the base (directly above the baseboard) and injecting a dust, such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Delta Dust, Drione, or Borid Turbo      C. Pressure or combination pressure/diffusion treatment  
B. Drione      D. None of the Above

## Topic 17 - 2 node Ant Identification and Control Section Post Exam

6 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Black Ant

1. Simply picking up rocks and debris around the house will also help. If the ants are nesting in the house, the wall voids will need to be dusted with \_\_\_\_\_ in areas where ant baits are not to be used. Ant infestation are not easy to control and different strategies should be used depending on nest location and food preferences of the ants.
- A. Talstar G      C. Bifenthrin  
B. Drione      D. None of the Above

### Red Imported Fire Ants

2. Red imported fire ants (RIFA) are medium sized ants that build \_\_\_\_\_ rarely larger than 18" in diameter. The ants emerge out aggressively when they are disturbed and sting. Their sting usually leaves a white pustule the next day.
- A. Scent trails      C. Nest(s)  
B. Mounds of soft soil      D. None of the Above

### Specific Actions

3. If the nest is exposed (e.g. due to remodeling or reroofing) you can use \_\_\_\_\_, such as bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, deltamethrin, or permethrin. Spray the insecticide directly into as much of the nest as possible.
- A. Talstar G      C. A liquid or aerosol ready-to-use insecticide  
B. Drione      D. None of the Above

### Bait Treatments

4. In a process known as trophallaxis, one ant regurgitates its stomach contents to another ant. This food sharing behavior enables the bait to be spread throughout the colony before the \_\_\_\_\_ takes effect.
- A. Powder      C. Toxicant  
B. Liquid      D. None of the Above

### Borates

5. Unlike most other wood preservatives and organic insecticides that penetrate best in dry wood, borates are \_\_\_\_\_—they penetrate unseasoned wood by diffusion, a natural process.
- A. Infusible chemicals      C. Diffusible chemicals  
B. Invisible chemicals      D. None of the Above
6. Application methods include momentary immersion by \_\_\_\_\_; pressure or combination pressure/diffusion treatment; treatment of composite boards and laminated products by treatment of the wood finish; hot and cold dip treatments and long soaking periods; spray or brush-on treatments with borate slurries or pastes; and placement of fused borate rods in holes drilled in wood already in use.
- A. Infusible chemicals      C. Bulk dipping  
B. Invisible chemicals      D. None of the Above

# Agricultural Pesticide CEU Training Awareness Assignment #2

## Last Names H to M Only

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 (928) 468-0665.

We will require students to fax or e-mail a copy of their driver's license with the registration form.

You will need to pick one of the following three assignments to complete. This selection process is based upon your last name. If your last name begins with an A to G, you will pick assignment number 1, if your last name begins with the letter H to M, you are to complete assignment number 2 and if your last name begins with the letter N-S, you will pick assignment number 3 and if your last name starts with T to Z you need to complete assignment #4. If you are a repeat student, please take the alterative version # 5 assignment.

### Topic 1 Pesticide Fundamentals Introduction

12 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

#### California DPR Requirement

The Assignment must be submitted to TLC by December 27 in order to be submitted to DPR by the 30th. If it is late, you will be penalized \$50 per day.

#### Pyrethroids

1. To mimic the insecticidal activity of the natural compound pyrethrum another class of pesticides, pyrethroid pesticides, has been developed. These are \_\_\_\_\_, which are sodium channel modulators, and are much less acutely toxic than organophosphates and carbamates.

- A. Persistent
- B. Non-persistent
- C. Natural compound pyrethrum
- D. None of the Above

2. \_\_\_\_\_ are formulated as emusifiable concentrates (EC), wettable powders (WP), granulars (G), and aerosols.

- A. Organophosphates
- B. Phosphoric acid esters
- C. Pyrethroids
- D. None of the Above

3. Certain \_\_\_\_\_ exhibit striking neurotoxicity in laboratory animals when administered by intravenous injection, and some are toxic by the oral route.

- A. Insect growth regulator(s)
- B. Pyrethroids
- C. Hormonal IGRs
- D. None of the Above

4. Systemic toxicity by \_\_\_\_\_ are low, however—there have been very few systemic poisonings of humans by pyrethroids.

- A. Atmospheric deposition
- B. Inhalation and dermal absorption
- C. Natural compound pyrethrum
- D. None of the Above

#### Borates

5. Properly done, diffusion treatments permit deep penetration of large timbers and difficult-to-treat wood species that cannot be treated well by pressure.

- A. True
- B. False



3. States may also issue worker protection standards that are stricter than the WPS. Therefore, employers should contact their State agency that regulates the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act in cooperation with the \_\_\_\_\_ to determine whether they must comply with the WPS and local regulations. Nothing in this report replaces technical and professional legal advice.
- A. WPS provisions
  - B. Standards
  - C. EPA
  - D. None of the Above

**Agricultural Employers Responsibility  
New WPS Requirements 2015-2018**

4. \_\_\_\_\_ includes instructions to reduce take-home exposure from pesticides on work clothing and other safety topics.
- A. Expanded training
  - B. Annual mandatory training
  - C. Standards
  - D. None of the Above

**What Will These Changes Achieve?**

5. By better protecting our agricultural workers, the agency anticipates fewer pesticide exposure incidents among farmworkers and their family members. Fewer incidents mean a healthier workforce and avoiding lost wages, medical bills, and absences from work and school. In addition, EPA is concerned about \_\_\_\_\_ that may contribute to chronic illness.
- A. WPS provisions
  - B. Annual mandatory training
  - C. Low level, repeated exposure to pesticides
  - D. None of the Above

**What Types of Activities Are Covered?**

6. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' and pesticide handlers' use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover \_\_\_\_\_ working with livestock.
- A. Worker(s)
  - B. Persons
  - C. Hired workers and handlers
  - D. None of the Above

**Family Exemption**

7. There is an "immediate family" exemption to the WPS rule that exempts family members from MOST of the WPS protections. However, family members must still use label required \_\_\_\_\_ and still must obey the REIs and the other label requirements.
- A. OSHA
  - B. WPS
  - C. PPE
  - D. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

**Central Location**

8. You will need to keep pesticide application information for \_\_\_\_\_ days at the central location and the pesticide safety information (poster). The central location must be easily accessible to your employees.
- A. 30
  - B. 45
  - C. 7
  - D. None of the Above

**Protection Against Retaliatory Acts**

9. Requirements of this subpart designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' occupational exposure to pesticides, including application and entry restrictions, the design of the warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, the availability of specific information about applications, and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. WPS provisions
  - B. Protection against retaliatory acts
  - C. Personal protective equipment
  - D. None of the Above

### Four Basic Requirements

10. There are specific \_\_\_\_\_ for several 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. REI
- B. WPS
- C. OSHA
- D. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

### Mitigating Exposures

11. \_\_\_\_\_ will be accomplished by requiring decontamination supplies and emergency assistance.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Mitigating exposure(s)
- C. Requirements in the standard
- D. None of the Above

### Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides

12. Provisions of the WPS apply to: Owners or managers of farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses where pesticides are used in the production of agricultural plants. Those who hire or contract for services of agricultural workers to do tasks related to the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.

- A. True
- B. False

### General Duties of WPS

13. Require each person who supervises \_\_\_\_\_ 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. Worker(s)
- B. Hand labor operations
- C. Any worker or handler
- D. None of the Above

### Who is Covered by the 2015 WPS?

14. Pesticide handlers: those who mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticides; clean or repair pesticide application equipment; or \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Application
- B. Apply
- C. Assist with the application of pesticides
- D. None of the Above

### Understanding the Worker Protection Standard?

15. If you are an agricultural pesticide user and/or an employer of agricultural workers or pesticide handlers, the \_\_\_\_\_ requires you to provide to your employees and, in some cases, to yourself and to others: information about exposure to pesticides, protections against exposures to pesticides, and ways to mitigate exposures to pesticides.

- A. OSHA
- B. WPS
- C. EPA
- D. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

## Topic 3 Common Pesticide Applications and Methods

17 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Hand Operated Sprayers

1. Obtaining uniform coverage of an area is difficult with a hand operated sprayer.

- A. True
- B. False

2. There are many other types of hand operated sprayers that are not widely used throughout the agriculture industry. Some may be used extensively for the production of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Field crops
- B. Specific commodities
- C. Any action necessary
- D. None of the Above

### Boom Sprayers

3. The most common example would be wide horizontal booms used on \_\_\_\_\_ to spray field crops.
- A. Motorized sprayers                      C. Field sprayers  
B. Airblast sprayers                      D. None of the Above

### Airblast sprayers

4. In field crops good coverage is relatively easy to achieve where the \_\_\_\_\_ is small and close to the nozzles. In tree fruits, especially with large trees, good coverage with conventional sprayers is more difficult to achieve.
- A. Field crops                      C. Target foliage  
B. Compatibility agents                      D. None of the Above
5. Examples of \_\_\_\_\_ include Arborchem and kerosene.
- A. Insect growth regulators                      C. Hormonal IGRs  
B. Penetrating Agents                      D. None of the Above

### Insect Growth Regulators- Reduced Risk

6. Many IGRs are labeled "reduced risk" by the Environmental Protection Agency, meaning that they target \_\_\_\_\_ while causing less detrimental effects to beneficial insects.
- A. Insect growth regulator                      C. Hormonal IGRs  
B. Juvenile harmful insect populations                      D. None of the Above

### Hormonal IGRs

7. Hormonal IGRs typically work by mimicking or inhibiting the juvenile hormone (JH), one of the two major hormones involved in insect molting. IGRs can also inhibit the other hormone, ecdysone, large peaks of which trigger the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Insect growth regulator                      C. Hormonal IGRs  
B. Insect to molt                      D. None of the Above

### Hexaflumuron

8. Hexaflumuron (hexaflumeron) is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that interferes with insects' chitin synthesis.
- A. Pesticide chemical application                      C. Restricted pesticide  
B. Insect growth regulator                      D. None of the Above

### Diflubenzuron

9. Diflubenzuron is an insecticide of the \_\_\_\_\_ class. It is used in forest management and on field crops to selectively control insect pests.
- A. Benzamide                      C. Restricted pesticide  
B. Pyrethroid                      D. None of the Above

### Pyriproxyfen

10. Pyriproxyfen is a juvenile hormone analogue, preventing larvae from developing into adulthood and thus rendering them unable to reproduce. In the US pyriproxyfen is often marketed under the trade name Nylar. In Europe \_\_\_\_\_ is known under the brand names Cyclo (Virbac) and Exil Flea Free TwinSpot (Emax).
- A. Pyrethroid                      C. Organophosphate  
B. Pyriproxyfen                      D. None of the Above

### Methoprene

11. Methoprene is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ with activity against a variety of insect species including horn flies, mosquitoes, beetles, tobacco moths, sciarid flies, fleas (eggs and larvae), fire ants, pharaoh ants, midge flies and Indian meal moths.
- A. Insect growth regulator                      C. Hormonal IGRs  
B. Chitin                      D. None of the Above

### IPM Methods (Types of Pest Control)

12. IPM is not a single pest control method but, rather, a series of pest management evaluations, decisions and controls.

- A. True            B. False

### Activity of Adjuvants

13. Adjuvants, or additive compounds, aid in the mixing, application or effectiveness of pesticides. One class of adjuvants, \_\_\_\_\_, allow(s) uniform mixing of compounds that would normally separate. Other types of adjuvants include spreaders, stickers, and synergists.

- A. Action thresholds            C. Compatibility agents  
B. Agriculture industry        D. None of the Above

### Knowledge of Labeling Information

14. A \_\_\_\_\_ must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the product labeling information during handling activities.

- A. Handler(s)                    C. Early-entry workers  
B. Handler employer            D. None of the Above

### What Information Must Be Displayed?

15. The following three types of information must be displayed at a central location before a pesticide is applied: Pesticide-specific application information, which must include: the location and description of the area to be treated, product name, OSHA requirements, and PPE suggestions.

- A. True            B. False

16. The WPS requires that decontamination supplies be provided regardless of the WPS safety poster. There are exemptions for employers with only a few employees.

- A. True            B. False

17. Decontamination and emergency eyeflush water must, at all times when it is available to \_\_\_\_\_, be of a quality and temperature that will not cause illness or injury when it contacts the skin or eyes or if it is swallowed.

- A. Workers or handlers        C. Early-entry workers  
B. Handler(s)                    D. None of the Above

## Topic 4 EPA Required Training Citation Section

14 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Decontamination Supply Requirements

1. Employers must make sure to provide handlers with decontamination supplies for \_\_\_\_\_ and pesticide residues while they are performing handling tasks and to workers who are in a pesticide-treated area and are performing tasks that involve contact with anything that has been treated with pesticides, including soil, water, or plant surfaces.

- A. Washing off pesticides        C. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)  
B. Work                            D. None of the Above

2. Whenever provided to workers or handlers, decontamination and emergency eye-flush water must, at all times, be of a quality and temperature that will not cause illness or injury if it comes in contact with the skin or eyes or if it is swallowed.

- A. True            B. False

**Handler Decontamination Supplies**

3. Supplies may be in the application area if protected from drift and spray residues. Supplies must include the following: Water—a minimum of \_\_\_\_\_gallons per handler or a potable source of tap water

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 3
- D. None of the Above

4. \_\_\_\_\_ if the pesticides used require protective eyewear as stated on the label; potable water may be used as eyewash

- A. Decontamination site
- B. Emergency eyewash
- C. All permanent mixing/loading sites
- D. None of the Above

**Notice of Application to Agricultural Employers**

5. Prior to applying any pesticide on an agricultural establishment, a handler employer must provide the following information to an agricultural employer or be assured that the agricultural employer is aware of the specific time, date, location, and description of the pesticide-treated area, labeling requirements relating to protection of workers during or after application, product name, the EPA registration number, active ingredients, REI, and\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Notification requirements
- C. Requirements in the standard
- D. None of the Above

**Pesticide Safety Training**

6. The minimum pesticide training required, as well as the criteria for qualified trainers, is specified in the standard. \_\_\_\_\_ who have been trained under 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 171 are exempt from this requirement.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Certified handlers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

**Restrictions During Application**

7. \_\_\_\_\_handling highly toxic pesticides are monitored visually or by voice communication at least every 2 hours.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Employer(s)
- C. Workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

**Notice of Application to Agricultural Employers**

8. Prior to applying any pesticide on an agricultural establishment, a handler employer must provide the following information to an agricultural employer or be assured that the agricultural employer is aware of the specific time, date, location, and description of \_\_\_\_\_ , labeling requirements relating to protection of workers during or after application, product name, the EPA registration number, active ingredients, REI, and notification requirements.

- A. The pesticide-treated area
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. Requirements in the standard
- D. None of the Above

**Pesticide Safety Training**

9. If there is reason to believe that a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ has been poisoned or injured by a pesticide exposure, you must provide prompt transportation to an emergency medical facility.

- A. Handler(s)
- B. Employer(s)
- C. Employee
- D. None of the Above

**Minimum Protection**

10. A minimum protection in the \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability of farmworkers across the country to obtain information they need for medical treatment, workers' compensation or to exercise their legal rights by having designated representatives request information on their behalf about the pesticides to which they are exposed while working.

- A. Standards
- B. Relevant exposure
- C. Information
- D. None of the Above

**Employee Rights:**

11. To personally receive \_\_\_\_\_ about pesticides to which he or she may be exposed.  
A. Standards                      C. Information  
B. Relevant exposure      D. None of the Above

**Entry Restrictions in the Treated Area**

12. The restricted-entry interval (REI) begins immediately after the pesticide application is complete. During the REI, no worker is allowed to enter the entry-restricted area except under very limited conditions: No early-entry by any worker is allowed until: At least \_\_\_\_\_ hours after the application is complete.  
A. 4                                  C. 48  
B. 24                                D. None of the Above

**Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ)**

13. As of January \_\_\_\_\_, all outdoor applications will have an “application exclusion zone” of 0 – 100 feet. The size of the zone depends on the type of application equipment used. The application exclusion zone extends beyond the treatment area. Applicators will be required to stop the application if anyone enters the exclusion zone.  
A. 2015                              C. 2018  
B. 2017                              D. None of the Above

**Entry Restrictions**

14. Only properly trained pesticide handlers who are wearing the required PPE may be in the \_\_\_\_\_ area during the application.  
A. Entry restricted/treated      C. No entry  
B. No Contact                      D. None of the Above

**Topic 5 Personal Protection Equipment, Safety, Health Section**

15 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

1. One of the changes that happened as a direct result of implementing the WPS regulation is that protective clothing requirements are more clearly and completely listed on product labels. Each product label should list the \_\_\_\_\_ to be worn when the product is being used or when the potential for exposure to the product exists.  
A. Rainsuit                              C. Specific PPE  
B. Chemical-resistant clothing      D. None of the Above
2. \_\_\_\_\_ must supply handlers with personal protective equipment (PPE) as required by the pesticide label. All PPE should be stored in an area separate from pesticides.  
A. Handler(s)                      C. Employee(es)  
B. Employer(s)                      D. None of the Above
3. PPE should be well maintained, frequently cleaned, and checked for wear. Employers are responsible for making sure handlers wear the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Coveralls                              C. Clean change of Clothes  
B. Proper PPE                              D. None of the Above

**Application Exclusion Zone” or AEZ**

4. The “Application Exclusion Zone” or AEZ is a new term used in the \_\_\_\_\_ rule and refers to the area surrounding the pesticide application equipment that must be free of all persons other than appropriately trained and equipped handlers during pesticide applications.  
A. REI                                  C. OSHA  
B. WPS                                D. None of the Above
- These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

**How is the AEZ measured and the size of the AEZ determined?**

5. The AEZ is measured from the application equipment. The AEZ also moves with the application equipment like a halo around the\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. No responsibility(ies)
- B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- C. Application equipment
- D. None of the Above

6. Do the new WPS requirements related to the AEZ apply to the agricultural employer or the handler making the application. There are several different requirements regarding the AEZ in the\_\_\_\_\_. First, the WPS provision at 170.405(a)(1) establishes the applicable AEZ distances.

- A. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- B. Revised WPS
- C. Planting medium
- D. None of the Above

7. The requirement for the agricultural employer to keep persons out of the \_\_\_\_\_ only applies within the boundaries of the establishment because the agricultural employer cannot be expected to control persons off the establishment.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. EPA
- D. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

8. Does the agricultural employer have WPS responsibilities related to the new AEZ requirements if workers or other persons are off his/her establishment? The AEZ requirement at §170.405(a) imposes no responsibilities on an agricultural employer in regard to workers or other persons who are not on the \_\_\_\_\_ as long as the agricultural employer is not the pesticide applicator.

- A. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- B. Agricultural establishment
- C. Planting medium
- D. None of the Above

9. If the agricultural employer is also the handler making the pesticide application, then §170.505 would require him/her to suspend a pesticide application if any worker or other person is within the AEZ beyond the boundary of the\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. Agricultural establishment
- C. Pesticide application
- D. None of the Above

10. What are the applicator's/pesticide handler's responsibilities related to the pesticide applications and the new AEZ requirements, and when does this requirement go into effect? Starting January 2, 2018, the handler performing the application must immediately suspend the pesticide application if\_\_\_\_\_, other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler involved in the application, is in the AEZ, regardless of whether such persons are on or off the establishment.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. Pesticide applicator
- C. Any worker or other person
- D. None of the Above

11. It is important to note that this answer only applies in regard to workers and other persons beyond the boundaries of the establishment; if a handler were to resume an application while workers or other persons on the establishment are still within the \_\_\_\_\_, that would give rise to a violation of § 170.405.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. AEZ
- C. Pesticide application
- D. None of the Above

**Prevention, Recognition, First Aid Treatment of Heat-Related Illness**  
**Heat-Related Illnesses and First Aid**

12. \_\_\_\_\_, the most serious form of heat-related illness, happens when the body becomes unable to regulate its core temperature. Sweating stops and the body can no longer rid itself of excess heat. Signs include confusion, loss of consciousness, and seizures.

- A. Tired muscles
- B. Heat stroke
- C. Heat exhaustion
- D. None of the Above

13. \_\_\_\_\_ is the body's response to loss of water and salt from heavy sweating. Signs include headache, nausea, dizziness, weakness, irritability, thirst, and heavy sweating.
- A. Tired muscles            C. Heat exhaustion  
B. Heat rash                D. None of the Above

#### **Why Rinse Pesticide Containers?**

14. Rinsate from the containers, when added directly into the sprayer tank, efficiently and economically uses all pesticide in the container. This eliminates the need to store and later dispose of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Triple punched            C. Rinsate  
B. Pesticide containers      D. None of the Above

#### **Rinsing Helps Protect the Environment**

15. Both federal and state laws require rinsing. Landfill operators and recyclers can only accept properly \_\_\_\_\_. Pesticide containers should only be offered to recycling projects designed for pesticide containers and not general plastic and metal recycling programs. Pesticide container recycling project personnel will inspect containers to determine if they have been properly rinsed.
- A. Properly rinsed            C. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes  
B. Rinsed containers        D. None of the Above

### **Topic 6 WPS Section**

15 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

#### **Worker Training 2018**

1. The pesticide safety training for \_\_\_\_\_ under the revised WPS (subparts D, E, F and G of 40 CFR Part 170) must be presented either orally from written materials or audio-visually, at a location that is reasonably free from distraction and conducive to training.
- A. Worker(s)                C. Hired workers and handlers  
B. Handler(s)              D. None of the Above
2. How to recognize and understand the meaning of the posted warning signs used for notifying workers of restrictions on entering \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Pesticide treated areas on the establishment    C. Potential hazards from exposure  
B. Pesticide(s)    D. None of the Above
3. Where and in what forms pesticides may be encountered during work activities, and \_\_\_\_\_ on the agricultural establishment. This includes exposure to pesticide residues that may be on or in plants, soil, tractors, application and chemigation equipment, or used personal protective equipment, and that pesticides may drift through the air from nearby applications or be in irrigation water.
- A. Potential sources of pesticide exposure        C. Pesticide application  
B. Toxicity and exposure                            D. None of the Above
4. Potential hazards from toxicity and \_\_\_\_\_ that pesticides present to workers and their families, including acute and chronic effects, delayed effects, and sensitization.
- A. Pesticide applicator            C. Exposure  
B. Pesticide(s)                      D. None of the Above

#### **Decontamination Supplies**

5. 1 gallon of water per worker and \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of water per handler at the beginning of each work period for routine and emergency decontamination,
- A. 100                        C. 5  
B. 3                            D. None of the Above

6. Provide \_\_\_\_\_ with decontamination supplies where personal protective equipment (PPE) is removed at the end of a task. 170.509 (a)  
A. Handler(s) C. Hand labor operations  
B. Agricultural Employer(s) D. None of the Above

7. Provide \_\_\_\_\_ with decontamination supplies at each mixing and loading site. 170.509 (c)(1)  
A. Handler(s) C. Employee(s)  
B. Employer(s) D. None of the Above

8. For handlers, decontamination supplies must be kept outside the treated area, or any area under a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, unless they are protected from contamination in closed containers. 170.509 (c)(1)&(3)  
A. REI C. OSHA  
B. WPS D. None of the Above  
These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

### Emergency Assistance

9. If there is reason to believe a worker or handler has been exposed to pesticides, during or within \_\_\_\_\_ hours of employment, and needs emergency medical treatment, employers must do the following: Promptly make transportation available to an appropriate emergency medical facility.  
A. 72 C. 1  
B. 4 D. None of the Above

### Labeling Information Section

10. A handler employer must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the \_\_\_\_\_ during handling activities.  
A. Emergency assistance C. Product labeling information  
B. Labeling of the pesticide D. None of the Above

### Safe Operation of Equipment

11. A handler employer must assure that handlers are instructed in the safe operation of all equipment they will be using. It is the handler-employer's responsibility to assure that the equipment is working properly and to inform employees, when appropriate, that the equipment may be contaminated with pesticides and to explain the correct way to handle such \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Emergency assistance C. Safe operation  
B. Equipment D. None of the Above

### Decontamination

12. A handler employer must provide a decontamination site (as specified in the standard) for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues during any \_\_\_\_\_ activity.  
A. Pesticide application C. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure  
B. Handling D. None of the Above

### Emergency Assistance

13. A handler employer must provide the \_\_\_\_\_ to handlers as discussed for workers.  
A. Same emergency assistance C. Safe operation  
B. Information exchange(s) D. None of the Above

### Label Requirements

14. When these requirements appear on pesticide labels, all end-users must meet them unless exempt. Exempt end-users should voluntarily obey the \_\_\_\_\_ because of the dangers of pesticide exposure.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Information exchange(s)
- C. Appropriate measure(s)
- D. None of the Above

15. A display of information at a central location (WPS safety poster, the location of emergency medical facilities, and \_\_\_\_\_).

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Information exchange(s)
- C. A list of recent pesticide applications
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 7 Beneficial Insect Identification

18 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Mealybug Destroyers

1. Both the larvae and adults of this lady beetle feed on mealybugs. They may also feed on aphids and immature scale insects. Each adult female lays hundreds of eggs in mealybug egg masses. When the beetle larvae hatch, they feed on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Scale insects or spider mites
- B. Immature mealybugs
- C. Spider mites, thrips, and their eggs
- D. None of the Above

### Ground Beetles

2. While \_\_\_\_\_ may vary widely, they are usually shiny. Black is a common color, sometimes with a metallic sheen of another color on their wing covers. Most ground beetles feed at night and hide in the soil or under debris during the day.

- A. Chagas disease
- B. Shapes and colors
- C. Very sensitive to touch
- D. None of the Above

### Lady Beetles

3. Most lady beetle larvae are elongated in form and slightly pointed at the rear.

- A. True
- B. False

### Rove Beetles

4. They are \_\_\_\_\_ and measure 1/10 to one inch long. Depending upon species, rove beetles prey upon aphids, springtails, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, fly eggs and maggots. They also eat and help break down decaying organic material.

- A. Slow moving
- B. Fast moving
- C. Yellowish to creamy
- D. None of the Above

### Soldier Beetle

5. The adults are \_\_\_\_\_. They supplement their diet with nectar and pollen and can be minor pollinators. Soldier beetle populations can be increased by planting good nectar- or pollen-producing plants such as Asclepias or Solidago.

- A. Similar to scale insects or spider mites
- B. Especially important predators of aphids
- C. Very sensitive to touch
- D. None of the Above

### Assassin Bug

6. Some blood-sucking species, particularly *Triatoma* spp. and other members of the subfamily Triatominae are also known as kissing bugs due to their habit of biting humans in their sleep on the soft tissue of the lips and eyes.

- A. True
- B. False

### Minute Pirate Bug

7. Adults are 2–5 mm long and feed mostly on \_\_\_\_\_, but will also feed on pollen and vascular sap. These predators are common in gardens and landscapes. They have a fairly painful bite, but are not poisonous.

- A. Scale insects or spider mites
- B. Nectar- or pollen-producing plants
- C. Spider mites, thrips, and their eggs
- D. None of the Above

### Green Lacewings

8. They are voracious predators, attacking most insects of suitable size, especially soft-bodied ones (aphids, caterpillars and other insect larvae, insect eggs, and at high population densities also each other). Therefore, the larvae are colloquially known as "aphid lions" (also spelled "aphid lions") or "\_\_\_\_\_", similar to the related antlions. Their senses are weakly developed, except that they are very sensitive to touch.

- A. Parasites
- B. Aphid wolves
- C. Green monsters
- D. None of the Above

### Syrphid flies -Hoverflies

9. Hoverflies, sometimes called flower flies or syrphid flies, make up the insect family Syrphidae. As their common name suggests, they are often seen hovering or nectaring at flowers; the adults of many species feed mainly on nectar and pollen, while the larvae (maggots) eat \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Scale insects or spider mites
- B. A wide range of foods
- C. Spider mites, thrips, and their eggs
- D. None of the Above

### Parasitic Wasps

10. Females of many species have a spine-like egg-laying structure at the tip of the abdomen. Larval stages are usually not observed unless they are dissected from hosts (internal parasites) or \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Omit a starch in their saliva
- B. Detected on the host (external parasites)
- C. Are yellowish to creamy
- D. None of the Above

### Bald-faced Hornet

11. Every year, queens that were born and fertilized at the end of the previous season begin a new colony. The \_\_\_\_\_ selects a location for its nest, begins building it, lays a first batch of eggs and feeds this first group of larvae.

- A. Workers)
- B. Queen(s)
- C. Solider
- D. None of the Above

### Honey Bees Apidae Family of Insects

12. Currently, there are only seven recognized species of \_\_\_\_\_ with a total of 44 subspecies, though historically, anywhere from six to eleven species have been recognized.

- A. Mason bee(s)
- B. Temperate specie(s)
- C. Honey bee(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Bumble Bee

13. Bumble bees form colonies. These colonies are usually much less extensive than those of honeybees. This is due to a number of factors including the small physical size of the nest cavity, the responsibility of a \_\_\_\_\_ for the initial construction and reproduction that happens within the nest, and the restriction of the colony to a single season (in most species).

- A. Single female
- B. Queen(s)
- C. Larvae(s)
- D. None of the Above

### **Mason Bee**

14. Smaller than a \_\_\_\_\_, mason bees resemble houseflies more than honeybees. They are deep blue-black in color and have no stripes. Mason bees are native to North America. They are active pollinators between cherry blossom and apple blossom season, and then die out by summer.

- A. Mason bee(s)                      C. Honey bee(s)  
B. Temperate specie(s)            D. None of the Above

15. Attract \_\_\_\_\_ by providing them a home. Drill holes exactly 5/16-inch in diameter into wooden blocks and mount the blocks by cherry blossom season facing morning sun.

- A. Mason bee(s)                      C. Honey bee(s)  
B. Temperate specie(s)            D. None of the Above

### **Cuckoo Bee**

16. Cuckoo Bees are parasites, in that the female cuckoo bee lays her eggs in the nest of other bees, primarily \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Digger bees and Andrenids    C. Bumble bee(s)  
B. Mason bee(s)                      D. None of the Above

### **Centipede**

17. Centipedes are predators, and mainly use their antennae to seek out their prey. The digestive tract forms a simple tube, with digestive glands attached to the mouthparts. Like insects, centipedes breathe through a tracheal system, typically with a single opening, or spiracle on each body segment.

- A. True                      B. False

### **Tachnid Flies**

18. Adult flies feed on flowers and nectar from aphids and scale insects. As many species typically feed on pollen, they can be important pollinators of some plants, especially at higher elevations in mountains where bees are relatively few.

- A. True                      B. False

## **Topic 8 Honey Bee Detailed Section Post Exam**

### **Biology and Habits of the Honey Bee**

1. The honeybee undergoes complete metamorphosis, passing through four stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Bees develop into three different castes: \_\_\_\_\_, queens, and drones.

- A. Soldiers(s)                      C. Workers  
B. Virgin queen(s)                D. None of the Above

2. Developmental time and longevity vary with each caste and among races. When honeybees emerge as adults, they continue to develop. At first, their body is soft, but the cuticle hardens in about 12-24 hours. During the next few days, glands and reproductive organs (in the \_\_\_\_\_) develop and mature.

- A. Drones                              C. Scout bees  
B. Queens and drones            D. None of the Above

3. \_\_\_\_\_ produce semen in about 12 days and queens begin to lay eggs about three days after mating. In a typical colony there will be only one laying queen, about 100 – 300 drones, and about 20,000 - 60,000 workers.

- A. Drones                              C. Scout bees  
B. Soldiers(s)                      D. None of the Above

### **Virgin Queens**

4. When mature, virgin queens take a mating flight and mate with 10-15 \_\_\_\_\_. In about three days, the queen begins to lay eggs.

- A. Drones                              C. Scout bees  
B. Queen(s)                         D. None of the Above

5. \_\_\_\_\_ may lay as many as 1,500 eggs in a single day and around 200,000 eggs in a year. The queen controls whether or not the eggs are fertilized, using sperm stored in her spermatheca.
- A. A queen                      C. Each caste and among races  
B. Virgin queen(s)          D. None of the Above

### The Domicile

6. The AHB swarms much more frequently than other honeybees. A colony is a group of bees with comb and brood. \_\_\_\_\_ may either be managed (white hive boxes maintained by professional beekeepers) or wild (feral).

- A. Swarm                      C. Brood  
B. The colony                D. None of the Above

7. A group of bees that are in the process of leaving their parent colony and starting a nest in a new location is called a "\_\_\_\_\_." Usually a new queen is reared to stay with the parent colony and the old queen flies off with the swarm.

- A. AHB swarms                C. Swirling mass of flying bees  
B. Swarm                      D. None of the Above

8. \_\_\_\_\_ often locate potential nest sites prior to swarming, but the swarm may spend a day or two clustered in impressive, hanging clumps on branches or in other temporary locations until the bees settle on a new nesting site. If they can't find a suitable location, the bees may fly several miles and cluster again.

- A. Swarm                      C. Drones  
B. Scout bee(s)                D. None of the Above

9. When the swarm emerges from its domicile and settles in a cluster on a tree, certain "\_\_\_\_\_" communicate to it the availability of other domiciles. At least some of these domiciles may have been located by the scout bees before the swarm emerged.

- A. Drones                      C. Scout bees  
B. Each caste and among races      D. None of the Above

10. Pyrethrins are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Another natural bee pesticide      C. A different spectrum of pesticides  
B. Unnatural pesticide                D. None of the Above

## Topic 9 Africanized Honey Bee Section Post Exam

### Apis mellifera

1. Africanized bees are simply a strain of \_\_\_\_\_, the same species introduced from Europe that produces our honey and pollinates many of our plants. An African strain was introduced to South America in an effort to produce a bee better suited to the tropics.

- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera      C. An African strain  
B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata      D. None of the Above

2. African bees were brought to Brazil in 1956 by biologists wanting to create an \_\_\_\_\_ that would perform well in the South American climate. However, in 1957, measures to contain the colonies were accidentally removed and several swarmed into the countryside.

- A. African/European hybrid                D. Honeybees  
B. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera      D. None of the Above

### Venezuelans

3. Beekeepers learned to take proper precautions and Venezuelans became familiar with potential dangers. \_\_\_\_\_ are a real and significant threat for those who must live with them, but they can be dealt with as long as the appropriate precautions and control measures are taken.

- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera      C. An African strain  
B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata      D. None of the Above

### Summary

4. Africanized honey bees (*Apis mellifera scutellata*) and European honey bees (*Apis m. mellifera*) are the same species - they look the same, sting in defense of themselves or their nest, can only sting once, and have the same venom. \_\_\_\_\_ are slightly smaller (but because the bees look so much alike only a laboratory analysis can tell them apart).

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

5. The Africanized honeybee is simply a hybrid honey bee, a result of breeding the European honey bee, *Apis mellifera mellifera*, with the African honey bee, *Apis mellifera scutellata*. The genetic differences in the hybrid Africanized bee make its habits different from those of the \_\_\_\_\_ cultured in the United States.

- A. Their hybrids
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. Domestic European honey bee
- D. None of the Above

### Barbed Stingers

6. \_\_\_\_\_ workers have barbed stingers. When either type of bee stings a human, it leaves both the stinger and tiny, attached venom sac. This causes the bee to die soon after. If you are stung, simply scrape the stinger out to remove it.

- A. Their hybrids
- B. European and Africanized
- C. Honeybees
- D. None of the Above

### Excessive Swarming

7. The AHB will swarm more frequently than the EHB. Typically, an EHB colony swarms once every year or two; an AHB colony may swarm 4-8 times a year. Generally, an \_\_\_\_\_ swarm is much smaller than an EHB swarm; some aren't much larger than a coffee cup.

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

### Reproductive Capacity

8. Compared with the EHB, the AHB devotes a greater percentage of its nest to brood production and less to honey storage. Because the developmental period of the \_\_\_\_\_ is shorter than that of the EHB, it's able to produce more bees in less time.

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

### Mating Advantage

9. An AHB colony produces more drones than an EHB colony of equal size. In areas where the AHB has become established, the \_\_\_\_\_ queens appear to mate with AHB drones at a much higher frequency than with EHB drones.

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

### Identification

10. The characteristics used for identification differ only slightly and overlap considerably among individuals. Accurate identification is not only difficult but time-consuming and expensive.

- A. True
- B. False

## Topic 10 Modern European Bee Hive Section Post Exam

### Bee Pollen

1. Bee pollen is the male seed of a flower blossom that has been gathered by the bees and to which special elements from the bees has been added. The honeybee collects \_\_\_\_\_ and mixes it with its own digestive enzymes.

- A. Nectar
- B. Propolis
- C. Pollen
- D. None of the Above

2. \_\_\_\_\_ contains from one hundred thousand to five million pollen spores each capable of reproducing its entire species.  
 A. Sources of resin      C. One pollen granule  
 B. Nectar                      D. None of the Above
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a wax-like, resinous substance that bees collect from tree buds, or other botanical sources, and use as a sealant for unwanted open spaces in the hive.  
 A. Nectar      C. Digestive enzymes  
 B. Propolis      D. None of the Above
4. Bees usually carry \_\_\_\_\_ out of and away from the hive.  
 A. Sources of resin      C. Pollen  
 B. Waste                      D. None of the Above

### Composition of Propolis

5. The composition of propolis will vary from hive to hive, district to district, and from season to season.  
 A. True              B. False
6. The source of propolis varies in a major way with latitude. In temperate climates, bees collect resins from trees, mostly poplars and to lesser extent conifers. The biological role of propolis in trees is to seal wounds and defend against \_\_\_\_\_. In tropical regions, bees gather propolis from flowers, especially Clusia, that have adapted propolis to attract pollinators.  
 A. Propolis                      C. Bacteria, fungi and insects  
 B. Sources of resin      D. None of the Above
7. The chemical composition of \_\_\_\_\_ are different. Poplar propolis is rich in flavanoids. Clusia propolis contains polyprenylated benzophenones.  
 A. Propolis      C. Temperate propolis and tropical propolis  
 B. Honey      D. None of the Above
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is sticky at and above room temperature. At lower temperatures, it becomes hard and very brittle.  
 A. Propolis                      C. Honey  
 B. Pollen                      D. None of the Above
9. Bees actually have two stomachs, their honey stomach which they use like a \_\_\_\_\_ backpack and their regular stomach.  
 A. Nectar      C. Digestive enzymes  
 B. Propolis      D. None of the Above
10. The honey stomach holds almost 70 mg of nectar and when full, it weighs almost as much as the bee does. Honeybees must visit between 100 and 1500 flowers in order to fill their \_\_\_\_\_ stomachs.  
 A. Propolis                      C. Honey  
 B. Pollen                      D. None of the Above

## Topic 11 Bee Control Section Post Exam

### General Bee Control and Treatments

1. In some cases, attempting to destroy a nest becomes a greater health risk than simply tolerating and avoiding it. Nevertheless, nests, especially those of social species, should be destroyed if they are close enough to humans to pose a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Thousand bees      C. Stinging threat  
 B. Hazard                      D. None of the Above

2. The nests of honey bees, bumble bees, yellowjackets and hornets should always be approached with caution, preferably at night when most of the workers are present but reluctant to fly.  
A. True      B. False

3. Heavy clothing or a “bee suit” can be worn for added protection.  
A. True      B. False

**Mechanical Control Remove bees from the house with a vacuum cleaner**

4. Unless you have a thousand bees swarming your face, the \_\_\_\_\_ is a great way to get rid of bee pests that are in the house. Simply use the hose attachment and suck them into oblivion.  
A. Smoke                      c. Heat spray  
B. Vacuum cleaner      D. None of the Above

**Specific Bee Treatments**

5. Certain \_\_\_\_\_ are harmful to bees. That’s why we require instructions for protecting bees on the labels of pesticides that are known to be particularly harmful to bees. This is one of many reasons why everyone must read and follow pesticide label instructions.  
A. Smoke      C. Heat spray  
B. Pesticides      D. None of the Above

**Application of Pest Products**

6. When a \_\_\_\_\_ is completely filled to its capacity, or when dust is packed down inside the duster, dust does not come out in proper form.  
A. Hand bellows duster              C. Backpack  
B. Vacuum cleaner              D. None of the Above

**Aldicarb**

7. Aldicarb is effective against thrips, aphids, spider mites, lygus, fleahoppers, and leafminers, but is primarily used as a nematicide.  
A. True      B. False

**Carbofuran**

8. It is \_\_\_\_\_, which means that the plant absorbs it through the roots, and from here the plant distributes it throughout its organs where insecticidal concentrations are attained. Carbofuran also has contact activity against pests.  
A. An enzyme                      C. A systemic insecticide  
B. Insecticidal concentrations      D. None of the Above

**Diazinon**

9. Diazinon kills insects by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Inhibiting acetylcholinesterase      C. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide  
B. Insecticidal concentrations      D. None of the Above

**Imidacloprid**

10. Imidacloprid is a nicotine-based, systemic insecticide, which acts as a neurotoxin and belongs to a class of chemicals called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Neonicotinoids                      C. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide  
B. Insecticidal concentrations      D. None of the Above

**Malathion**

11. Malathion is a pesticide that is widely used in agriculture, residential landscaping, public recreation areas, and in public health pest control programs such as mosquito eradication. In the US, it is the most commonly used \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Organophosphate insecticide              C. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide  
B. Insecticidal concentrations              D. None of the Above

### **Methiocarb**

12. Methiocarb is a chemical mainly used as a bird repellent, as an insecticide and as molluscicide. It is toxic to humans, not listed as \_\_\_\_\_, is toxic to reproductive organs, and a potent neurotoxin.

- A. Organophosphate insecticide
- B. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide
- C. A carcinogen
- D. None of the Above

### **Permethrin**

#### **General Information**

13. Permethrin is a narrow-spectrum pyrethroid insecticide.

- A. True
- B. False

### **Resmethrin**

14. Resmethrin is \_\_\_\_\_ with many uses, including control of the adult mosquito population. The resmethrin molecule has four stereoisomers determined by cis-trans orientation around a carbon triangle and chirality.

- A. An enzyme
- B. Insecticidal spray
- C. A pyrethroid insecticide
- D. None of the Above

### **Colony cycle**

15. Early in the colony cycle, the queen bumblebee compensates for potential reproductive competition from workers by suppressing \_\_\_\_\_ by way of physical aggression and pheromonal signals. Thus, the queen will usually be the mother of all of the first males laid.

- A. Their egg-laying
- B. Pollen collecting
- C. The first males
- D. None of the Above

## **Topic 12 Bee-Related Inspections Section Post Exam**

1. Bees, hives, frames, etc., must be handled by the beekeeper, an accompanying state apiarist, or an inspector with knowledge of bee colonies and/or beekeeping training. \_\_\_\_\_ should be properly dressed with bee protective clothing/attire to minimize the risk of bee stings regardless of whether they personally handle a hive.

- A. Workers
- B. Employees
- C. Inspectors
- D. None of the Above

2. To determine how a bee hive or colony was exposed to \_\_\_\_\_, the inspector must rely on additional observations or sample collection from the hive, the site where the bees died, areas adjacent to the bee hive, etc.

- A. Exposure to pesticides
- B. Bee deaths
- C. A particular pesticide
- D. None of the Above

3. \_\_\_\_\_ should be collected from fresh honey in the top of the hive and pollen samples should be collected from uncapped (i.e., recently collected) pollen chamber near the brood chamber.

- A. Honey samples
- B. Pollen
- C. Brood wax
- D. None of the Above

4. When sampling pollen and/or honey from comb, care should be taken not to include wax since wax can contain a different spectrum of pesticides than what may actually be present in pollen or honey. \_\_\_\_\_ is generally dark brown to black. Honey wax is pale and light colored.

- A. Brood chamber
- B. Pollen
- C. Brood wax
- D. None of the Above

5. Keep in mind that when sampling pollen from the comb, bees do not typically store pollen in \_\_\_\_\_. Pollen collected from a number of floral sources over time may be stored in the same cell of the comb.
- A. Unique batches      C. Honey production  
B. Brood chamber      D. None of the Above
6. Prior to conducting an inspection related to bee deaths, the inspector should contact the laboratory that will analyze \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Any physical samples collected      C. A different spectrum of pesticides  
B. Exposure to pesticides      D. None of the Above
7. \_\_\_\_\_ may be located on wooden pallets to facilitate transport or to ready colonies for deployment to pollination locations; these colonies also tend to be of relatively uniform dimensions in order to facilitate stacking during transport. For colonies involved in honey production, the number of “supers” on the colony is based on the ability of that colony to produce honey.
- A. Migratory colonies      C. Honey production  
B. Brood chamber      D. None of the Above
8. Bee death may also be caused by exposure to pesticides. \_\_\_\_\_ may occur through drift of pesticides from aerial or ground applications immediately adjacent to where colonies are located and/or to areas where bees may be foraging for food and/or water.
- A. Exposure to pesticides      C. Colony exposure  
B. Bee deaths      D. None of the Above
9. While bees will forage to meet the nutritional and energy needs of the colony and typically select forage that represents a preferred source of both pollen and nectar, they may also forage on less preferred sources of \_\_\_\_\_ based on availability.
- A. Beekeeper      C. Honey production  
B. Nutrition and water      D. None of the Above
10. Apiary locations are typically well hidden to limit the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Chance of vandalism      C. A different spectrum of pesticides  
B. Exposure to pesticides      D. None of the Above

## Topic 13 Wasp Identification

10 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Yellowjackets

1. The Blue Mud Wasp is another solitary wasp less common but present in our area. This wasp seems incapable of building her own mud nest, but is able to repair and use abandoned nests. The \_\_\_\_\_ is at the top of her menu.
- A. *V. maculifrons*      C. Black Widow spider  
B. *V. vulgaris*      D. None of the Above
2. The social wasps can be fractured into 2 groups, the Yellowjackets / Hornets and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. *V. maculifrons*      C. Paper wasp(s)  
B. Female tarantula hawk      D. None of the Above

### Yellowjackets

3. These wasps tend to be medium sized and black with jagged bands of bright yellow—or white in the case of the aerial-nesting \_\_\_\_\_—on the abdomen and have a very short, narrow “waist,” the area where the thorax attaches to the abdomen.
- A. *V. vulgaris*      C. *D. (formerly known as V.) maculata*  
B. Dauber(s)      D. None of the Above

4. *V. vulgaris* ranges across Canada and the northeastern United States. Common in higher elevations, it nests in shady evergreen forests around parks and camps in the western mountains and the eastern Appalachians.  
A. True            B. False

**Eastern Yellowjacket (*Vespula maculifrons*)**

5. The Eastern yellowjacket sometimes nests in building wall voids. Most yellowjackets have very slightly barbed stingers but the sting will not set in the victim's tissue like the barbed stinger of the honey bee. The stinger of \_\_\_\_\_, however, often sticks and when the insect is slapped off, the stinger may remain.  
A. *V. maculifrons*            C. Andrenids  
B. *V. vulgaris*                D. None of the Above

**German yellowjacket (*Vespula germanica*)**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ may be active in protected voids into November and December when outside temperatures are not severe.  
A. Female tarantula hawk            C. Colonies of this yellowjacket  
B. Dauber(s)                            D. None of the Above

**Paper Wasp**

7. Wasps gather fibers from old decaying wood or dead, dry plants, chew them up and mix the debris with water to make their grey paper nest. Populations in these nests rarely ever exceed 200.  
A. True            B. False

**Yellowjacket Management  
Inspection**

8. Nests high in trees should not be problems. Be sure to wear a bee suit or tape trouser cuffs tight to shoes.  
A. True            B. False

**Pesticide Application**

9. When possible, treat ground and aerial nests after dark [Workers are in the nest at that time]. More often than not, because of \_\_\_\_\_, treatment will be scheduled for the daytime.  
A. Bare earth                            C. Traditional work schedules  
B. Toxic dust                            D. None of the Above

**Umbrella Wasps (*Polistes spp.* and *Mischocyttarus flavitarsis*)**

10. Umbrella wasps are also commonly referred to as paper wasps. These wasps have been named \_\_\_\_\_ because their nests are the shape of an inverted umbrella. They usually have small nests and are usually inhabited by about 250 wasps.  
A. *V. maculifrons*                            C. Paper wasp(s)  
B. Umbrella wasps                            D. None of the Above

**Topic 14 Common Crop Insects and Pesticide Controls**

18 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

**Cotton Aphid**

1. Cotton aphid is \_\_\_\_\_, and adults may be winged or wingless.  
A. Most destructive                            C. Highly variable in body size and color  
B. Controllable                                D. None of the Above
2. Nymphs and adults of wingless cotton aphids vary in color from yellow to green to nearly black. The darker forms tend to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Substantially larger                            C. A problem in cool areas  
B. Darker                                        D. None of the Above

### **Green Peach Aphid**

3. Green peach aphid feeds on hundreds of host plants in over 40 plant families. However, it is only the viviparous (giving birth to living young) summer stages that \_\_\_\_\_; the oviparous (egg producing) winter stages are much more restrictive in their diet choice.

- A. Are controllable
- B. Reflect reproductive capacity
- C. Feed so widely
- D. None of the Above

### **Cabbage Looper**

4. Cabbage loopers are the most destructive of the cabbageworms. One looper larvae does approximately three times the damage of one imported cabbageworm larvae and can consume almost 20 times as much foliage as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Diamondback Moth Larvae
- B. Imported Cabbageworm
- C. Squash Bug
- D. None of the Above

### **Diamondback Moth Larvae**

5. Diamondback populations are also sensitive to the weather. Dry weather necessitates higher insecticide rates and scheduling of sprays every 4 days, while heavy downpours can reduce diamondback moth and larvae populations, decreasing \_\_\_\_\_. Several Bt formulations can be used on diamondback moths.

- A. The need to apply insecticides
- B. Rotation
- C. Lace-like appearance
- D. None of the Above

### **Colorado Potato Beetle**

6. The voracious appetite and \_\_\_\_\_ of the Colorado potato beetle (CPB) make it an important pest of vegetable crops. Both adults and larvae feed on the leaves. Potato, tomato and related weeds are quickly reduced to stems and skeletonized leaves.

- A. Damage
- B. Impressive reproductive capacity
- C. The only feasible approach to control
- D. None of the Above

### **Flamer**

7. The flamer was used repeatedly on the field edges during the time the overwintering beetles migrate from the edge of the field. In addition to killing larvae, the flamer reduced egg hatch by 75%.

- A. True
- B. False

8. Cowpea Curculio has a wide host range; hence, it is also known as "tomato fruitworm," "sorghum headworm," "vetchworm," and "cotton bollworm."

- A. True
- B. False

### **Cowpea Curculio**

9. Cowpea curculio adults pass the winter in crop refuse or weeds, particularly brown sedge, around previously infested plants.

- A. True
- B. False

10. \_\_\_\_\_ puncture developing pods with their snouts as they feed. Females lay a single egg in some of the feeding wounds. About 4 days later, brown-headed grubs emerge and infest the seeds of beans and peas.

- A. Flamers
- B. Weevils
- C. European Corn Borers
- D. None of the Above

### **Flea Beetles**

11. Flea beetle attack is sudden and can destroy young plants, so fields should be scouted daily. Three to four generations can be produced annually.

- A. True
- B. False



### Beet Armyworm

3. Larvae feed gregariously for several days after hatching. Initially \_\_\_\_\_ feed from the underside of the leaf but leave the upper clear epidermis of the leaf intact, which results in windowpane-like damaged areas that are often referred to as "hits".
- A. Shield bug(s)                      C. Adults  
B. Larvae(s)                          D. None of the Above

### Spider Mites

4. Two-spotted spider mite is one of the more common of several species of mites that attack cotton. \_\_\_\_\_ are not insects, but are closely related.
- A. Shield bug(s)                      C. Mites  
B. Fleas                                D. None of the Above

## Topic 16 - 1 node Ant Identification and Control Section Post Exam

6 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural

### Ant Control

1. Foggers can again be a useful tool in eradicating inside-the-home ant nests, although baits may not work as well with carpenter ants as with the other species mentioned.
- A. True                      B. False

### Carpenter Ants

2. Carpenter ants are most active in the evening hours, foraging for all kinds of food, both inside the house and outside. By following the ants, you may be able to tell where the nest is.
- A. True                      B. False

### Ghost Ant

#### Foraging and feeding

3. Queens follow scent trails along the edges of structures for protection.
- A. True                      B. False

### Harvester Ants

4. Red Harvester Ants can be aggressive and have a painful sting that spreads through the lymph nodes, sometimes causing reactions, especially in animals allergic to their venom. They can also bite ferociously. Over the years, their numbers have been declining, and this has often been attributed to competition for food with the invasive Red Imported Fire Ant and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Argentine ant(s)                      C. Ghost Ant(s)  
B. Carpenter ant(s)                      D. None of the Above

### Locate and Treat Colonies

5. Drench colonies living in the soil or under items on the exterior with \_\_\_\_\_. With mulch, be sure to rake it back to get good penetration where colonies may be thriving. Follow up with a broadcast application of granule such as Talstar G.
- A. Talstar 12                                C. Bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, deltamethrin, or permethrin  
B. Demand, Suspend, or Tempo        D. None of the Above
6. If you know with some certainty where the colony is living inside, then you can treat them directly by drilling a small hole into the wall void at the base (directly above the baseboard) and injecting a dust, such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Talstar 7                                C. Delta Dust, Drione, or Borid Turbo  
B. Drione                                    D. None of the Above

## Topic 17 - 2 node Ant Identification and Control Section Post Exam

6 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Borates

1. Unlike most other wood preservatives and organic insecticides that penetrate best in dry wood, borates are \_\_\_\_\_—they penetrate unseasoned wood by diffusion, a natural process.  
A. Infusible chemicals                      C. Diffusible chemicals  
B. Invisible chemicals                      D. None of the Above
2. Application methods include momentary immersion by \_\_\_\_\_; pressure or combination pressure/diffusion treatment; treatment of composite boards and laminated products by treatment of the wood finish.  
A. Delta Dust, Drione, or Borid Turbo    C. Bulk dipping  
B. Drione    D. None of the Above

### Black Ant

3. Simply picking up rocks and debris around the house will also help. If the ants are nesting in the house, the wall voids will need to be dusted with \_\_\_\_\_ in areas where ant baits are not to be used. Ant infestation are not easy to control and different strategies should be used depending on nest location and food preferences of the ants.  
A. Talstar 3                                      C. Bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, deltamethrin, or permethrin  
B. Drione    D. None of the Above

### Red Imported Fire Ants

4. Red imported fire ants (RIFA) are medium sized ants that build \_\_\_\_\_ rarely larger than 18" in diameter. The ants emerge out aggressively when they are disturbed and sting. Their sting usually leaves a white pustule the next day.  
A. Scent trails                                      C. Nest(s)  
B. Mounds of soft soil                      D. None of the Above

### Specific Actions

5. If the nest is exposed (e.g. due to remodeling or reroofing) you can use \_\_\_\_\_, such as bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, deltamethrin, or permethrin. Spray the insecticide directly into as much of the nest as possible.  
A. Talstar G                                      C. A liquid or aerosol ready-to-use insecticide  
B. Liquid    D. None of the Above

### Bait Treatments

6. In a process known as trophallaxis, one ant regurgitates its stomach contents to another ant. This food sharing behavior enables the bait to be spread throughout the colony before the \_\_\_\_\_ takes effect.  
A. Powder                                      C. Toxicant  
B. Liquid    D. None of the Above



## **Agricultural Pesticide CEU Training Awareness Assignment #3 Last Names N to S Only**

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 (928) 468-0665.

You will need to pick one of the following three assignments to complete. This selection process is based upon your last name. If your last name begins with an A to G, you will pick assignment number 1, if your last name begins with the letter H to M, you are to complete assignment number 2 and if your last name begins with the letter N-S, you will pick assignment number 3 and if your last name starts with T to Z you need to complete assignment #4. If you are a repeat student, please take the alterative version # 5 assignment.

### **Topic 1 Pesticide Fundamentals Introduction**

12 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

#### **California DPR Requirement**

The Assignment must be submitted to TLC by December 27 in order to be submitted to DPR by the 30th. If it is late, you will be penalized \$50 per day.

#### **Classes of Agricultural Insecticides**

1. The classification of insecticides is done in several different ways:

Contact insecticides are toxic to insects brought into direct contact. Efficacy is often related to the \_\_\_\_\_, with small droplets (such as aerosols) often improving performance.

- A. An insect growth regulator
- B. Insecticide(s)
- C. Quality of pesticide application
- D. None of the Above

#### **Penta or Pentachlorophenol**

2. PCP is still being released to surface waters from the atmosphere by \_\_\_\_\_, from soil by run off and leaching, and from manufacturing and processing facilities.

- A. Wet deposition
- B. Contact deposition
- C. Volatilization deposition
- D. None of the Above

#### **Carbamates**

3. Carbamate insecticides have similar toxic mechanisms to \_\_\_\_\_, but have a much shorter duration of action and are thus somewhat less toxic.

- A. Organophosphates
- B. Pyrethroids
- C. Phosphoric acid esters
- D. None of the Above

#### **Organophosphates and Carbamates Pesticides**

4. Organophosphates are phosphoric acid esters or \_\_\_\_\_. When developed in the 1930s and 1940s, their original compounds were highly toxic to mammals.

- A. Temephos
- B. Chlorpyrifos
- C. Thiophosphoric acid esters
- D. None of the Above

### Pyrethroids

5. To mimic the insecticidal activity of the natural compound pyrethrum another class of pesticides, pyrethroid pesticides, has been developed. These are \_\_\_\_\_, which are sodium channel modulators, and are much less acutely toxic than organophosphates and carbamates.

- A. Persistent
- B. Non-persistent
- C. Natural compound pyrethrum
- D. None of the Above

6. \_\_\_\_\_ are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC), wettable powders (WP), granulars (G), and aerosols.

- A. Insect growth regulator(s)
- B. Pyrethroids
- C. Hormonal IGRs
- D. None of the Above

### Borates

7. Properly done, diffusion treatments permit deep penetration of large timbers and difficult-to-treat wood species that cannot be treated well by pressure.

- A. True
- B. False

### Properties of Pesticides

8. The properties of pesticides determine their \_\_\_\_\_. The important properties are persistence, volatility, and solubility in water.

- A. Atmospheric deposition
- B. Insecticidal activity
- C. Fate and behavior in the environment
- D. None of the Above

### Properties of the Environment

9. Water characteristics also vary and influence pesticide behavior.

- A. True
- B. False

10. Living organisms accumulate certain pesticides. Through the process of bioaccumulation, pesticides accumulate in lower organisms and are passed to higher organisms in the food chain when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Eaten
- B. Applied
- C. Insecticidal activity is absorbed
- D. None of the Above

11. \_\_\_\_\_ are designed to preserve the active ingredients, make them easier to apply or improve their killing ability.

- A. Inert ingredients
- B. Product characteristics
- C. Adjutant content
- D. None of the Above

12. Children and individuals with impaired immune systems are more vulnerable than adults to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Inert ingredients
- B. Pesticide poisoning
- C. Chemical content
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 2 Agricultural Pesticide Information

15 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Changes to EPA's Farm Worker Protection Standard

1. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' (those who perform \_\_\_\_\_, such as harvesting, thinning, pruning) and pesticide handlers' (those who mix, load and apply pesticides) use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover persons working with livestock.

- A. Application
- B. Tasks related to growing
- C. Hand-labor tasks in pesticide-treated crops
- D. None of the Above

**Employers covered by the WPS must:**

2. Reduce overall exposure to pesticides by prohibiting handlers from exposing workers during pesticide application, excluding workers from areas being treated and areas under a restricted entry interval, and \_\_\_\_\_. Some activities are allowed during restricted entry intervals if workers are properly trained and protected.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Pesticide application
- C. Notifying workers about treated areas
- D. None of the Above

3. \_\_\_\_\_ are very complicated and are likely to affect a large number of employers and their workers.

- A. WPS provisions
- B. Retaliatory action(s)
- C. Mitigate exposure(s)
- D. None of the Above

4. States may also issue worker protection standards that are stricter than the WPS. Therefore, employers should contact their State agency that regulates the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act in cooperation with the \_\_\_\_\_ to determine whether they must comply with the WPS and local regulations. Nothing in this report replaces technical and professional legal advice.

- A. WPS provisions
- B. States
- C. EPA
- D. None of the Above

**Agricultural Employers Responsibility  
New WPS Requirements 2015-2018**

5. Requirement to provide more than one way for farmworkers and their representatives to gain access to \_\_\_\_\_ and safety data sheets – centrally-posted, or by requesting records.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Information exchange(s)
- C. Pesticide application information
- D. None of the Above

**Training Changes**

6. This is the area with the most changes. Under the revision, growers subject to the WPS must now train their employees every year and they must be trained on Day 1 before they do any work in the crop areas if it has been less than \_\_\_\_\_ days since the last restricted entry interval expired. Make sure the employees sign off on their training and keep those on file. If the employee requests a copy of the sign off employers are now responsible to give them one copy.

- A. 30
- B. 60
- C. 7
- D. None of the Above

**Central Location**

7. Of course, you will still need to keep pesticide application information for \_\_\_\_\_ days at the central location and the pesticide safety information (poster). The central location must be easily accessible to your employees.

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 7
- D. None of the Above

**Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides**

8. Provisions of the WPS apply to: Owners or managers of farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses where pesticides are used in the production of agricultural plants. Those who hire or contract for services of agricultural workers to do tasks related to the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.

- A. True
- B. False

**General Duties of WPS**

9. Assure that any \_\_\_\_\_ subject to the standard is used in a manner consistent with the labeling of the pesticide, including the requirements in the standard.

- A. Labeling of the pesticide
- B. PPE
- C. Pesticide
- D. None of the Above

**What Does the Revised WPS Require?**

10. The requirements in the \_\_\_\_\_ are intended to inform workers and handlers about pesticide safety, provide protections from potential exposure to pesticides, and mitigate exposures that do occur.

- A. Retaliatory action(s)
- B. WPS
- C. Agricultural establishment
- D. None of the Above

11. Emergency assistance making transportation available to a medical care facility in case of a pesticide injury or poisoning, and providing \_\_\_\_\_ to which the person may have been exposed.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Information about the pesticide(s)
- C. Appropriate measure(s)
- D. None of the Above

**Who is Covered by the 2015 WPS?**

12. Pesticide handlers: those who mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticides; clean or repair pesticide application equipment; or \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Application
- B. Apply
- C. Assist with the application of pesticides
- D. None of the Above

13. Agricultural workers: those who perform \_\_\_\_\_ and harvesting plants on farms or in greenhouses, nurseries, or forests.

- A. Application
- B. Apply
- C. Tasks related to growing
- D. None of the Above

**Understanding the Worker Protection Standard?**

14. The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is a regulation issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It covers pesticides that are used in the production of agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses. The \_\_\_\_\_ requires you to take steps to reduce the risk of pesticide-related illness and injury if you (1) use such pesticides, or (2) employ workers or pesticide handlers who are exposed to such pesticides.

- A. AEZ
- B. WPS
- C. EPA
- D. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

15. If you are an agricultural pesticide user and/or an employer of agricultural workers or pesticide handlers, the \_\_\_\_\_ requires you to provide to your employees and, in some cases, to yourself and to others: information about exposure to pesticides, protections against exposures to pesticides, and ways to mitigate exposures to pesticides.

- A. REI
- B. WPS
- C. OSHA
- D. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

**Topic 3 Common Pesticide Applications and Methods**

17 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

**Hand Operated Sprayers**

1. Obtaining uniform coverage of an area is difficult with a hand operated sprayer.

- A. True
- B. False

2. There are many other types of hand operated sprayers that are not widely used throughout the agriculture industry. Some may be used extensively for the production of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Field crops
- B. Specific commodities
- C. Any action necessary
- D. None of the Above

### Boom Sprayers

3. Most sprayers distribute pesticides using a boom with spray nozzles spaced at regular intervals. The most common example would be wide horizontal booms used on \_\_\_\_\_ to spray field crops.

- A. Motorized sprayers
- B. Spray nozzles
- C. Field sprayers
- D. None of the Above

### Airblast sprayers

4. In field crops good coverage is relatively easy to achieve where the \_\_\_\_\_ is small and close to the nozzles. In tree fruits, especially with large trees, good coverage with conventional sprayers is more difficult to achieve.

- A. Field crops
- B. Action thresholds
- C. Target foliage
- D. None of the Above

5. Examples of \_\_\_\_\_ include Arborchem and kerosene.

- A. Penetrating Agents
- B. Action thresholds
- C. Restricted pesticides
- D. None of the Above

### Insect Growth Regulators

#### Reduced Risk

6. Many IGRs are labeled "reduced risk" by the Environmental Protection Agency, meaning that they target \_\_\_\_\_ while causing less detrimental effects to beneficial insects.

- A. Insect growth regulator
- B. Juvenile harmful insect populations
- C. Hormonal IGRs
- D. None of the Above

#### Hormonal IGRs

7. Hormonal IGRs typically work by mimicking or inhibiting the juvenile hormone (JH), one of the two major hormones involved in insect molting. IGRs can also inhibit the other hormone, ecdysone, large peaks of which trigger the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Insect growth regulator
- B. Insect to molt
- C. Hormonal IGRs
- D. None of the Above

#### Hexaflumuron

8. Hexaflumuron (hexaflumeron) is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that interferes with insects' chitin synthesis.

- A. Pesticide chemical application
- B. Insect growth regulator
- C. Restricted pesticide
- D. None of the Above

#### Diflubenzuron

9. Diflubenzuron is an insecticide of the \_\_\_\_\_ class. It is used in forest management and on field crops to selectively control insect pests.

- A. Benzamide
- B. Pyrethroid
- C. Restricted pesticide
- D. None of the Above

#### Pyriproxyfen

10. Pyriproxyfen is a juvenile hormone analogue, preventing larvae from developing into adulthood and thus rendering them unable to reproduce. In the US, pyriproxyfen is often marketed under the trade name Nylar.

- A. True
- B. False

#### Methoprene

11. Methoprene is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ with activity against a variety of insect species including horn flies, mosquitoes, beetles, tobacco moths, sciarid flies, fleas (eggs and larvae), fire ants, pharaoh ants, midge flies and Indian meal moths.

- A. Insect growth regulator
- B. Benzoyl-phenylurea termiticide
- C. Hormonal IGRs
- D. None of the Above

### IPM Methods (Types of Pest Control)

12. IPM is a single pest control method not a series of pest management evaluations, decisions and controls.

- A. True            B. False

### Activity of Adjuvants

13. One class of adjuvants, \_\_\_\_\_, allow(s) uniform mixing of compounds that would normally separate. Other types of adjuvants include spreaders, stickers, and synergists.

- A. Restricted pesticides            C. Pesticide chemical application(s)  
B. Compatibility agents            D. None of the Above

### Knowledge of Labeling Information

14. A \_\_\_\_\_ must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the product labeling information during handling activities.

- A. Agricultural employer(s)            C. Worker(s)  
B. Handler employer            D. None of the Above

### What Information Must Be Displayed?

15. The following three types of information must be displayed at a central location before a pesticide is applied: Pesticide-specific application information, which must include: the location and description of the area to be treated, product name, OSHA requirements, and PPE suggestions.

- A. True            B. False

16. The WPS requires that decontamination supplies be provided regardless of the WPS safety poster. There are exemptions for employers with only a few employees.

- A. True            B. False

17. Decontamination and emergency eyeflush water must, at all times when it is available to \_\_\_\_\_, be of a quality and temperature that will not cause illness or injury when it contacts the skin or eyes or if it is swallowed.

- A. Handler(s)            C. Workers or handlers  
B. Early-entry workers            D. None of the Above

## Topic 4 EPA Required Training Citation Section

### Which Pesticides Uses are Covered?

1. Most pesticide uses involved in the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse are covered by the WPS. This includes pesticides used on plants, and pesticides used on the soil or planting medium the plants are (or will be) grown in. Both general-use and restricted-use pesticides are covered by the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Emergency assistance            C. Requirements in the standard  
B. WPS            D. None of the Above

### Decontamination Supplies and Requirements

2. \_\_\_\_\_ must have adequate water for routine washing, soap and sufficient paper towels.

- A. Worker(s)            C. Workers, handlers and early-entry workers  
B. Agricultural Employer(s)            D. None of the Above

3. Handlers and early-entry workers must also carry \_\_\_\_\_ of water with them (or it must be "immediately" nearby on their vehicle) for emergency eyeflushing when the pesticide label requires protective eyewear (goggles or faceshield).

- A. A pint            C. 2 pints  
B. 2 gallons            D. None of the Above

### WPS Requires Providing Decontamination Sites

4. \_\_\_\_\_ must establish a decontamination site for all workers and handlers for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues. A decontamination site must be within a quarter (1/4) mile of the employees' work site.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Employer(s)
- C. Workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

**No-contact early-entry workers** do **not** have to be provided the special protections required in 5. Early Entry. However, they must be provided the following protections offered to other agricultural workers: information at a central location, pesticide safety training for workers, notification, restrictions during applications and during restricted-entry intervals, and emergency assistance. Decontamination supplies, however, need **not** be provided to \_\_\_\_\_ workers.

- A. No Contact
- B. Short-term
- C. No-contact early-entry
- D. None of the Above

### Specific Duties - Emergency Transportation

6. Promptly make emergency transportation available to take the worker to an emergency medical facility able to provide treatment: from the agricultural establishment, or \_\_\_\_\_ can "make transportation taking the employee to the emergency medical facility, or calling a such as an ambulance, or making sure the employee has a ride to the medical and facility with someone else.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Employers
- D. None of the Above

### Emergency Information

7. Provide to the worker or handler or to treating medical personnel, promptly upon emergency vehicle, request, any obtainable information on: product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredients for any product(s) to which the person may have been exposed, antidote, first aid, \_\_\_\_\_ and other medical or emergency information from the product labeling, description of the way the pesticide was being used, circumstances of the worker's or handler's exposure to the pesticide.

- A. Labeling of the pesticide
- B. Statement of practical treatment
- C. Mitigating exposure(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Requirements for Handlers

8. The general applicability, exceptions and exemptions in the requirements for handlers and workers are the same. However, the requirements for \_\_\_\_\_ have specific differences.

- A. Handler(s)
- B. Employer(s)
- C. Employee(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Restrictions During Application

9. The handler employer must assure that: No pesticide is applied so as to contact any worker (directly or through \_\_\_\_\_) other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler.

- A. Drift
- B. Droplets
- C. Dusts
- D. None of the Above

### Pesticide Safety Training

10. A handler employer must assure that each handler is properly trained in pesticide safety by a qualified trainer. The minimum pesticide training required, as well as the criteria for qualified trainers, is specified in the standard. \_\_\_\_\_ who have been trained under 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 171 are exempt from this requirement.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Certified handlers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

### Restrictions During Application

11. The handler employer must assure that: No pesticide is applied so as to contact any worker (\_\_\_\_\_) other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler.
- A. Drift                                      C. Directly or through drift  
B. Droplets                                  D. None of the Above

### Notice of Application to Agricultural Employers

12. Prior to applying any pesticide on an agricultural establishment, a handler employer must provide the following information to an agricultural employer or be assured that the agricultural employer is aware of the specific time, date, location, and description of \_\_\_\_\_, labeling requirements relating to protection of workers during or after application, product name, the EPA registration number, active ingredients, REI, and notification requirements.
- A. The pesticide-treated area      C. Labeling of the pesticide  
B. Mitigating exposure(s)          D. None of the Above

### Pesticide Safety Training

13. A handler employer must assure that each handler is properly trained in pesticide safety by a \_\_\_\_\_. The minimum pesticide training required, as well as the criteria for qualified trainers, is specified in the standard. Certified handlers and handlers who have been trained under 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 171 are exempt from this requirement.
- A. Worker(s)                                  C. Qualified trainer  
B. Workers and handlers                  D. None of the Above

### Employee Rights:

14. A \_\_\_\_\_ may designate a representative to request, on their behalf, pesticide application and hazard information.
- A. Worker(s)                                  C. Workers and handlers  
B. Handler(s)                                  D. None of the Above

## Complete all topics before submitting the answers key.

### Topic 5 Personal Protection Equipment, Safety, Health Section

15 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

#### How is the AEZ measured and the size of the AEZ determined?

1. The AEZ is measured from the application equipment. The AEZ also moves with the application equipment like a halo around the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. No responsibility(s)                      C. Application equipment  
B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)          D. None of the Above
2. Does the new WPS requirements related to the AEZ apply to the agricultural employer or the handler making the application? There are several different requirements regarding the AEZ in the \_\_\_\_\_. First, the WPS provision at 170.405(a)(1) establishes the applicable AEZ distances.
- A. Applicable AEZ distance(s)      C. Planting medium  
B. Revised WPS                              D. None of the Above
3. The agricultural employer may not allow a pesticide to be applied while \_\_\_\_\_ on the establishment is in the treated area or within the AEZ.
- A. Worker(s)                                      C. Workers and handlers  
B. Any worker or other person          D. None of the Above

4. Does the agricultural employer have WPS responsibilities related to the new AEZ requirements if workers or other persons are off his/her establishment? The AEZ requirement at §170.405(a) imposes no responsibilities on an agricultural employer in regard to workers or other persons who are not on the \_\_\_\_\_ as long as the agricultural employer is not the pesticide applicator.

- A. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- B. Planting medium
- C. Agricultural establishment
- D. None of the Above

5. If the agricultural employer is also the handler making the pesticide application, then §170.505 would require him/her to suspend a pesticide application if any worker or other person is within the AEZ beyond the boundary of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. Agricultural establishment
- C. Pesticide application
- D. None of the Above

6. It is important to note that this answer only applies in regard to workers and other persons beyond the boundaries of the establishment; if a handler were to resume an application while workers or other persons on the establishment are still within the \_\_\_\_\_, that would give rise to a violation of § 170.405.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. AEZ
- C. Pesticide application
- D. None of the Above

### **Prevention, Recognition, First Aid Treatment of Heat-Related Illness**

#### **Heat-Related Illnesses and First Aid**

7. \_\_\_\_\_, the most serious form of heat-related illness, happens when the body becomes unable to regulate its core temperature. Sweating stops and the body can no longer rid itself of excess heat. Signs include confusion, loss of consciousness, and seizures.

- A. Heat stroke
- B. Heat rash
- C. Heat cramps
- D. None of the Above

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a medical emergency that may result in death! Call 911 immediately.

- A. Heat stroke
- B. Tired muscles
- C. Heat cramps
- D. None of the Above

9. \_\_\_\_\_—those used for performing the work—are usually the ones most affected by cramps. Cramps may occur during or after working hours.

- A. Heat rash
- B. Tired muscles
- C. Heat exhaustion
- D. None of the Above

10. \_\_\_\_\_, also known as prickly heat, is skin irritation caused by sweat that does not evaporate from the skin. Heat rash is the most common problem in hot work environments.

- A. Heat stroke
- B. Heat rash
- C. Heat cramps
- D. None of the Above

#### **Why Rinse Pesticide Containers?**

11. Proper rinsing of pesticide containers is easy to do, saves money, and helps protect people and the environment. It also helps prevent potential problems with un-rinsed containers, rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes. Even during a busy season, the few extra minutes it takes to properly \_\_\_\_\_ is time well spent.

- A. Properly rinsed
- B. Pesticide container
- C. Rinse empty pesticide containers
- D. None of the Above

12. Rinsate from the containers, when added directly into the sprayer tank, efficiently and economically uses all pesticide in the container. This eliminates the need to store and later dispose of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Rinsate
- D. None of the Above

### Rinsing Helps Protect the Environment

13. Proper rinsing of pesticide containers reduces a potential source of contamination of soil, surface, and ground water. When contamination occurs, plants and animals may be harmed and water supplies affected. \_\_\_\_\_ is always better than cleanup. Rinsing also helps in reducing the problem of handling pesticide wastes.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Prevention of environmental contamination
- D. None of the Above

14. No matter how an empty pesticide container is disposed of, it must be properly \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Rinsed and triple punched
- C. Dispose of the rinsate
- D. None of the Above

15. Both federal and state laws require rinsing. Landfill operators and recyclers can only accept properly \_\_\_\_\_. Pesticide containers should only be offered to recycling projects designed for pesticide containers and not general plastic and metal recycling programs. Pesticide container recycling project personnel will inspect containers to determine if they have been properly rinsed.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Rinsed containers
- C. Dispose of the rinsate
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 6 WPS Required Training Section

### Training Requirements

1. If a worker or handler was trained in \_\_\_\_\_, they will need to receive WPS training within 1 year of the 2016 training. This training will not need to include the 2018 training content. For example, a worker trained on April 14, 2016 will need to be retrained prior to April 14, 2017.

- A. 2016
- B. 2017
- C. 2014
- D. None of the Above

2. If a worker or handler was not trained in \_\_\_\_\_, they would have to be trained before they do any worker or handler tasks.

- A. 2016
- B. 2017
- C. 2014
- D. None of the Above

### The training must include, at a minimum, all of the following after January 2, 2017:

3. Where and in what form pesticides may be encountered during \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Toxicity and exposure
- C. Pesticide application
- D. None of the Above

4. \_\_\_\_\_, including emergency eye flushing techniques.

- A. Safety
- B. All training materials
- C. Routine and emergency decontamination procedures
- D. None of the Above

5. Requirements designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' occupational exposure to pesticides, including application and entry restrictions, the design of the warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, the \_\_\_\_\_ about applications, and the protection against retaliatory acts

- A. Availability of specific information
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Appropriate measure(s)
- D. None of the Above

6. Requirements that must be followed by handler employers for the protection of handlers and other persons, including the prohibition against applying pesticides in a manner that will cause contact with \_\_\_\_\_, the requirement to use personal protective equipment, the provisions for training and decontamination, and the protection against retaliatory acts.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Workers or other persons
- C. Workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

7. The responsibility of agricultural employers to provide specific information to workers before directing them to perform early-entry activities. \_\_\_\_\_ must be 18 years old to perform early-entry activities.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Hired workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

8. After working in pesticide treated areas, remove work boots or shoes before entering your home and \_\_\_\_\_ and wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members.

- A. Pesticide applicator
- B. Remove work clothes
- C. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure
- D. None of the Above

### Decontamination Supplies

9. 1 gallon of water per worker and \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of water per handler at the beginning of each work period for routine and emergency decontamination,

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 10
- D. None of the Above

10. Plenty of soap and single-use towels, Note: hand sanitizers and wet towelettes are insufficient. 170.411 (b)(2) and 170.509 (b)(2) A clean coverall (or other clean change of clothes) for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Employer(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employee(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Labeling Information Section

11. A handler employer must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the \_\_\_\_\_ during handling activities.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. Product labeling information
- D. None of the Above

### Personal Protective Equipment

12. Any person handling a pesticide must use the clothing and PPE specified on the label for product use. Characteristics of protective clothing and PPE are specified in the \_\_\_\_\_, as are exceptions to PPE specified on product labeling. The handler employer must take appropriate measures to prevent heat-related illnesses.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Information exchange(s)
- C. Standard
- D. None of the Above

### Workers and Handlers Section- Who Must Protect Workers and Handlers?

13. Employers are responsible for making sure that workers and handlers receive the protections required by the pesticide labeling and the WPS.

- A. True
- B. False

14. The term "employer" has a special meaning in the WPS — you are an employer even though you are \_\_\_\_\_ or use only members of your own family to do the work on your establishment.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Self-employed
- D. None of the Above

### WPS Employer Definitions

#### Worker Employers:

15. Worker employers are people who: \_\_\_\_\_ for the services of workers (including themselves and members of their family) for any type of compensation to perform tasks related to the production of agricultural plants, or own or operate an agricultural establishment that uses such workers. (See definition of "owner,") (See definition of "worker,")

- A. Employ or contract
- B. Work
- C. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 7 Beneficial Insect Identification

18 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Mealybug Destroyers

1. Both the larvae and adults of this lady beetle feed on mealybugs. They may also feed on aphids and immature scale insects. Each adult female lays hundreds of eggs in mealybug egg masses. When the beetle larvae hatch, they feed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Scale insects or spider mites      C. Spider mites, thrips, and their eggs  
B. Immature mealybugs                  D. None of the Above

### Ground Beetles

2. While \_\_\_\_\_ may vary widely, they are usually shiny. Black is a common color, sometimes with a metallic sheen of another color on their wing covers. Most ground beetles feed at night and hide in the soil or under debris during the day.
- A. A starch in their saliva      C. Yellowish to creamy  
B. Shapes and colors              D. None of the Above

### Lady Beetles

3. Most lady beetle larvae are elongated in form and slightly pointed at the rear.
- A. True      B. False

### Rove Beetles

4. These fascinating insects may resemble a tiny scorpion when they hold the tip of their abdomen up in the air. They are \_\_\_\_\_ and measure 1/10 to one inch long. Depending upon species, rove beetles prey upon aphids, springtails, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, fly eggs and maggots. They also eat and help break down decaying organic material.
- A. Slow moving      C. Yellowish to creamy  
B. Fast moving      D. None of the Above

### Soldier Beetle

5. The adults are \_\_\_\_\_. They supplement their diet with nectar and pollen and can be minor pollinators. Soldier beetle populations can be increased by planting good nectar- or pollen-producing plants such as Asclepias or Solidago.
- A. White silken cocoons of parasites      C. Especially important predators of aphids  
B. Part of the colony                          D. None of the Above

### Assassin Bug

6. Some blood-sucking species, particularly *Triatoma* spp. and other members of the subfamily Triatominae are also known as kissing bugs due to their habit of biting humans in their sleep on the soft tissue of the lips and eyes.
- A. True      B. False

### Minute Pirate Bug

7. Adults are 2–5 mm long and feed mostly on \_\_\_\_\_, but will also feed on pollen and vascular sap. These predators are common in gardens and landscapes. They have a fairly painful bite, but are not poisonous.
- A. Scale insects or spider mites      C. Spider mites, thrips, and their eggs  
B. Nectar- or pollen-producing plants      D. None of the Above

### Green Lacewings

8. They are voracious predators, attacking most insects of suitable size, especially soft-bodied ones (aphids, caterpillars and other insect larvae, insect eggs, and at high population densities also each other). Therefore, the larvae are colloquially known as "aphid lions" (also spelled "aphid lions") or "\_\_\_\_\_ ", similar to the related antlions. Their senses are weakly developed, except that they are very sensitive to touch.

- A. Ant tigers
- B. Aphid wolves
- C. Parasites
- D. None of the Above

### Syrphid flies -Hoverflies

9. Hoverflies, sometimes called flower flies or syrphid flies, make up the insect family Syrphidae. As their common name suggests, they are often seen hovering or nectaring at flowers; the adults of many species feed mainly on nectar and pollen, while the larvae (maggots) eat \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Other parasites
- B. A wide range of foods
- C. Nectar- or pollen-producing plants
- D. None of the Above

### Parasitic Wasps

10. Females of many species have a spine-like egg-laying structure (ovipositor) at the tip of the abdomen. Larval stages are usually not observed unless they are dissected from hosts (internal parasites) or \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Omit a starch in their saliva
- B. Detected on the host (external parasites)
- C. Are yellowish to creamy
- D. None of the Above

### Bald-faced Hornet

11. Every year, queens that were born and fertilized at the end of the previous season begin a new colony. The \_\_\_\_\_ selects a location for its nest, begins building it, lays a first batch of eggs and feeds this first group of larvae.

- A. Workers
- B. Soldiers
- C. Queen(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Honey Bees Apidae Family of Insects

12. Currently, there are only seven recognized species of \_\_\_\_\_ with a total of 44 subspecies, though historically, anywhere from six to eleven species have been recognized.

- A. Mason bee(s)
- B. Temperate specie(s)
- C. Honey bee(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Bumble Bee

13. Bumble bees form colonies. These colonies are usually much less extensive than those of honeybees. This is due to a number of factors including the small physical size of the nest cavity, the responsibility of a \_\_\_\_\_ for the initial construction and reproduction that happens within the nest, and the restriction of the colony to a single season (in most species).

- A. Single female
- B. Mason bee(s)
- C. Larvae(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Mason Bee

14. Smaller than a \_\_\_\_\_, mason bees resemble houseflies more than honey bees. They are deep blue-black in color and have no stripes. Mason bees are native to North America. They are active pollinators between cherry blossom and apple blossom season, and then die out by summer.

- A. Cuckoo bee(s)
- B. Temperate specie(s)
- C. Honey bee(s)
- D. None of the Above

15. Attract \_\_\_\_\_ by providing them a home. Drill holes exactly 5/16-inch in diameter into wooden blocks and mount the blocks by cherry blossom season facing morning sun.

- A. Cuckoo bee(s)
- B. Mason bee(s)
- C. Bumble bee(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Cuckoo Bee

16. Cuckoo Bees are parasites, in that the female cuckoo bee lays her eggs in the nest of other bees, primarily\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Digger bees and Andrenids
- B. Mason bee(s)
- C. Bumble bee(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Centipede

17. Centipedes are predators, and mainly use their antennae to seek out their prey. The digestive tract forms a simple tube, with digestive glands attached to the mouthparts. Like insects, centipedes breathe through a tracheal system, typically with a single opening, or spiracle on each body segment.

- A. True
- B. False

### Tachnid Flies

18. The taxonomy of this family presents many difficulties. It is largely based on \_\_\_\_\_, but also on reproductive habits and on the immature stage.

- A. Scopa
- B. Involucrum
- C. Morphological characters of the adult flies
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 8 Honey Bee Detailed Section Post Exam

### Biology and Habits of the Honey Bee

1. The honeybee undergoes complete metamorphosis, passing through four stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Bees develop into three different castes: \_\_\_\_\_, queens, and drones.

- A. Soldiers(s)
- B. Virgin queen(s)
- C. Workers
- D. None of the Above

2. Developmental time and longevity vary with each caste and among races. When honeybees emerge as adults, they continue to develop. At first, their body is soft, but the cuticle hardens in about 12-24 hours. During the next few days, glands and reproductive organs (in the \_\_\_\_\_) develop and mature.

- A. Queen(s)
- B. Virgin queen(s)
- C. Queens and drones
- D. None of the Above

3. \_\_\_\_\_ produce semen in about 12 days and queens begin to lay eggs about three days after mating. In a typical colony there will be only one laying queen, about 100 – 300 drones, and about 20,000 - 60,000 workers.

- A. Drones
- B. Kings(s)
- C. Scout bees
- D. None of the Above

### Virgin Queens

4. When mature, virgin queens take a mating flight and mate with 10-15 \_\_\_\_\_. In about three days, the queen begins to lay eggs.

- A. Drones
- B. Workers
- C. Scout bees
- D. None of the Above

5. \_\_\_\_\_ may lay as many as 1,500 eggs in a single day and around 200,000 eggs in a year. The queen controls whether or not the eggs are fertilized, using sperm stored in her spermatheca.

- A. Drones
- B. A queen
- C. Scout bees
- D. None of the Above

### The Domicile

6. The AHB swarms much more frequently than other honeybees. A colony is a group of bees with comb and brood. \_\_\_\_\_ may either be managed (white hive boxes maintained by professional beekeepers) or wild (feral).

- A. Swirling mass of flying bees
- B. The colony
- C. Brood
- D. None of the Above

7. A group of bees that are in the process of leaving their parent colony and starting a nest in a new location is called a "\_\_\_\_\_." Usually a new queen is reared to stay with the parent colony and the old queen flies off with the swarm.
- A. AHB swarm                      C. Swirling mass of flying bees  
B. Swarm                              D. None of the Above
8. \_\_\_\_\_ often locate potential nest sites prior to swarming, but the swarm may spend a day or two clustered in impressive, hanging clumps on branches or in other temporary locations until the bees settle on a new nesting site. If they can't find a suitable location, the bees may fly several miles and cluster again.
- A. The AHB swarm                  C. Swirling mass of flying bees  
B. Scout bee(s)                      D. None of the Above
9. When the swarm emerges from its domicile and settles in a cluster on a tree, certain "\_\_\_\_\_" communicate to it the availability of other domiciles. At least some of these domiciles may have been located by the scout bees before the swarm emerged.
- A. Drones                              C. Scout bees  
B. Queen(s)                            D. None of the Above
10. Pyrethrins are not generally used to destroy entire bee colonies. Instead, as they only kill the bees that get sprayed directly, pyrethrins are usually just used to keep populations from getting too out of hand. Microcare Aerosol is a good brand.
- A. True                                  B. False

## Topic 9 Africanized Honey Bee Section Post Exam

### Apis mellifera

1. Africanized bees are simply a strain of \_\_\_\_\_, the same species introduced from Europe that produces our honey and pollinates many of our plants. An African strain was introduced to South America in an effort to produce a bee better suited to the tropics.
- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera                      C. An African strain  
B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata              D. None of the Above
2. African bees were brought to Brazil in 1956 by biologists wanting to create an \_\_\_\_\_ that would perform well in the South American climate. However, in 1957, measures to contain the colonies were accidentally removed and several swarmed into the countryside.
- A. African/European hybrid                                  C. Honeybees  
B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata              D. None of the Above

### Venezuelans

3. \_\_\_\_\_ are a real and significant threat for those who must live with them, but they can be dealt with as long as the appropriate precautions and control measures are taken.
- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera                      C. An African strain  
B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata              D. None of the Above

### Summary

4. Africanized honeybees (Apis mellifera scutellata) and European honeybees (Apis m. mellifera) are the same species - they look the same, sting in defense of themselves or their nest, can only sting once, and have the same venom. \_\_\_\_\_ are slightly smaller (but because the bees look so much alike only a laboratory analysis can tell them apart).
- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera                      C. An African strain  
B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata              D. None of the Above

5. The Africanized honeybee is simply a hybrid honeybee, a result of breeding the European honeybee, *Apis mellifera mellifera*, with the African honey bee, *Apis mellifera scutellata*. The genetic differences in the hybrid Africanized bee make its habits different from those of the \_\_\_\_\_ cultured in the United States.

- A. Their hybrids
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. Domestic European honeybee
- D. None of the Above

### Barbed Stingers

6. \_\_\_\_\_ workers have barbed stingers. When either type of bee stings a human, it leaves both the stinger and tiny, attached venom sac. This causes the bee to die soon after. If you are stung, simply scrape the stinger out to remove it.

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. European and Africanized
- D. None of the Above

### Excessive Swarming

7. The AHB will swarm more frequently than the EHB. Typically, an EHB colony swarms once every year or two; an AHB colony may swarm 4-8 times a year. Generally, an \_\_\_\_\_ swarm is much smaller than an EHB swarm; some aren't much larger than a coffee cup.

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

### Reproductive Capacity

8. Compared with the EHB, the AHB devotes a greater percentage of its nest to brood production and less to honey storage. Because the developmental period of the \_\_\_\_\_ is shorter than that of the EHB, it is able to produce more bees in less time.

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

### Mating Advantage

9. An AHB colony produces more drones than an EHB colony of equal size. In areas where the AHB has become established, the \_\_\_\_\_ queens appear to mate with AHB drones at a much higher frequency than with EHB drones. Similar behavior in areas where large numbers of EHB colonies are maintained is being studied.

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

### Identification

10. The characteristics used for identification differ only slightly and overlap considerably among individuals.

- A. True
- B. False

## Topic 10 Modern European Bee Hive Section Post Exam

### Bee Pollen

1. Bee pollen is the male seed of a flower blossom that has been gathered by the bees and to which special elements from the bees has been added. The honeybee collects \_\_\_\_\_ and mixes it with its own digestive enzymes.

- A. Nectar
- B. Propolis
- C. Pollen
- D. None of the Above

2. \_\_\_\_\_ contains from one hundred thousand to five million pollen spores each capable of reproducing its entire species.

- A. Sources of resin
- B. Nectar
- C. One pollen granule
- D. None of the Above

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a wax-like, resinous substance that bees collect from tree buds, or other botanical sources, and use as a sealant for unwanted open spaces in the hive.  
A. Propolis      C. Temperate propolis and tropical propolis  
B. Honey      D. None of the Above

4. Bees usually carry \_\_\_\_\_ out of and away from the hive.  
A. Sources of resin      C. Pollen  
B. Waste      D. None of the Above

### Composition of Propolis

5. The composition of propolis will vary from hive to hive, district to district, and from season to season. Normally it is dark brown in color, but it can be found in green, red, black and white hues, depending on the sources of resin found in the particular hive area. Bees are opportunists, and will gather what they need from \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Nectar      C. Available sources  
B. Propolis      D. None of the Above

6. The honeybees return to the hive and pass the \_\_\_\_\_ onto other worker bees. These bees suck the nectar from the honeybee's stomach through their mouths. These "house bees" "chew" the nectar for about half an hour.

A. Nectar      C. Digestive enzymes  
B. Honey      D. None of the Above

7. The bees make the \_\_\_\_\_ dry even faster by fanning it with their wings. Once the honey is gooey enough, the bees seal off the cell of the honeycomb with a plug of wax. The honey is stored until it is eaten.

A. Propolis      C. Male seed of a flower blossom  
B. Nectar      D. None of the Above

### Carbohydrate Element

8. \_\_\_\_\_ form the energy (or carbohydrate) element of the bees' diet while pollen forms the proteinaceous part of their diet. Both pollen and nectar are essential to normal colony growth. Without nectar, the colony has no energy with which to perform its normal tasks and without pollen, young bees cannot be reared.

A. Nectar      C. Nectar and honey  
B. Propolis      D. None of the Above

### Honey Bee Behaviors

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is another of those honey bee behaviors that isn't completely understood, but we can draw some conclusions based on repeated observations.

A. Propolis collection      C. Absconding  
B. Stinging      D. None of the Above

### Colony Collapse Disorder

10. The difference in absconding and CCD is that the honey, pollen and brood are left behind. Sometimes the queen and a handful of bees are left in the hive. Opportunists (SHB and wax moths) seem slower to take over when CCD is the cause of the dead hive.

A. True      B. False

## Topic 11 Bee Control Section Post Exam

### General Bee Control and Treatments

1. In some cases, attempting to destroy a nest becomes a greater health risk than simply tolerating and avoiding it. But nests, especially those of social species, should be destroyed if they are close enough to humans to pose a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Nest(s)
- B. Hazard
- C. Stinging threat
- D. None of the Above

2. If there is direct access to the nest, a fast-acting dust or wettable powder formulation can be applied. If possible, inject the material into the nest(s).

- A. True
- B. False

3. Heavy clothing or a “bee suit” can be worn for added protection.

- A. True
- B. False

### Mechanical Control Remove bees from the house with a vacuum cleaner

4. Unless you have a thousand bees swarming your face, the \_\_\_\_\_ is a great way to get rid of bee pests that are in the house. Simply use the hose attachment and suck them into oblivion.

- A. Vacuum cleaner
- B. Dusting device
- C. An application
- D. None of the Above

### Specific Bee Treatments

5. Certain \_\_\_\_\_ are harmful to bees. That’s why we require instructions for protecting bees on the labels of pesticides that are known to be particularly harmful to bees. This is one of many reasons why everyone must read and follow pesticide label instructions.

- A. Vacuum cleaner
- B. Dusting device
- C. Pesticides
- D. None of the Above

### Application of Pest Products

6. When a \_\_\_\_\_ is completely filled to its capacity, or when dust is packed down inside the duster, dust does not come out in proper form.

- A. Hand bellows duster
- B. Vacuum cleaner
- C. Backpack
- D. None of the Above

### Aldicarb

7. Aldicarb is effective against thrips, aphids, spider mites, lygus, fleahoppers, and leafminers, but is primarily used as a nematicide.

- A. True
- B. False

### Carbofuran

8. It is \_\_\_\_\_, which means that the plant absorbs it through the roots, and from here the plant distributes it throughout its organs where insecticidal concentrations are attained. Carbofuran also has contact activity against pests.

- A. An enzyme
- B. Insecticidal concentrations
- C. A systemic insecticide
- D. None of the Above

### Diazinon

9. Diazinon kills insects by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Inhibiting acetylcholinesterase
- B. Insecticidal concentrations
- C. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide
- D. None of the Above

**Imidacloprid**

10. Imidacloprid is a nicotine-based, systemic insecticide, which acts as a neurotoxin and belongs to a class of chemicals called the\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Neonicotinoids                      C. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide  
B. Insecticidal concentrations      D. None of the Above

**Malathion**

11. Malathion is a pesticide that is widely used in agriculture, residential landscaping, public recreation areas, and in public health pest control programs such as mosquito eradication. In the US, it is the most commonly used\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Organophosphate insecticide      C. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide  
B. Insecticidal concentrations      D. None of the Above

**Methiocarb**

12. Methiocarb is a chemical mainly used as a bird repellent, as an insecticide and as molluscicide. It is toxic to humans, not listed as\_\_\_\_\_, is toxic to reproductive organs, and a potent neurotoxin.

- A. Organophosphate insecticide      C. A carcinogen  
B. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide D. None of the Above

**Permethrin****General Information**

13. Permethrin is a narrow-spectrum pyrethroid insecticide.

- A. True                      B. False

**Resmethrin**

14. Resmethrin is \_\_\_\_\_with many uses, including control of the adult mosquito population. The resmethrin molecule has four stereoisomers determined by cis-trans orientation around a carbon triangle and chirality.

- A. An enzyme                      C. A pyrethroid insecticide  
B. Insecticidal spray              D. None of the Above

**Colony cycle**

15. Early in the colony cycle, the queen bumblebee compensates for potential reproductive competition from workers by suppressing \_\_\_\_\_by way of physical aggression and pheromonal signals. Thus, the queen will usually be the mother of all of the first males laid.

- A. Their egg-laying              C. The first males  
B. Honey production          D. None of the Above

**Topic 12 Bee-Related Inspections Section Post Exam**

1. Bees, hives, frames, etc., must be handled by the beekeeper, an accompanying state apiarist, or an inspector with knowledge of bee colonies and/or beekeeping training. \_\_\_\_\_should be properly dressed with bee protective clothing/attire to minimize the risk of bee stings regardless of whether they personally handle a hive.

- A. Beekeepers                      C. Honey production handlers  
B. Inspectors                      D. None of the Above

2. To determine how a bee hive or colony was exposed to \_\_\_\_\_, the inspector must rely on additional observations or sample collection from the hive, the site where the bees died, areas adjacent to the bee hive, etc.

- A. Chance of vandalism              C. A different spectrum of pesticides  
B. A particular pesticide              D. None of the Above

3. \_\_\_\_\_ should be collected from fresh honey in the top of the hive and pollen samples should be collected from uncapped (i.e., recently collected) pollen chamber near the brood chamber. Brood chamber, wax and other areas of the hive may contain residues collected over time.
- A. Honey samples      C. Honey production  
B. Brood chamber      D. None of the Above
4. When sampling pollen and/or honey from comb, care should be taken not to include wax since wax can contain a different spectrum of pesticides than what may actually be present in pollen or honey. \_\_\_\_\_ is generally dark brown to black. Honey wax is pale and light colored.
- A. Brood chamber      C. Brood wax  
B. Pollen              D. None of the Above
5. Keep in mind that when sampling pollen from the comb, bees do not typically store pollen in \_\_\_\_\_. Pollen collected from a number of floral sources over time may be stored in the same cell of the comb.
- A. Unique batches      C. Honey production  
B. Brood chamber      D. None of the Above
6. Prior to conducting an inspection related to bee deaths, the inspector should contact the laboratory that will analyze \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Any physical samples collected      C. A different spectrum of pesticides  
B. Exposure to pesticides                  D. None of the Above
7. \_\_\_\_\_ may be located on wooden pallets to facilitate transport or to ready colonies for deployment to pollination locations; these colonies also tend to be of relatively uniform dimensions in order to facilitate stacking during transport. For colonies involved in honey production, the number of “supers” on the colony is based on the ability of that colony to produce honey.
- A. Migratory colonies      C. Honey production  
B. Pollen                      D. None of the Above
8. Bee death may also be caused by exposure to pesticides. \_\_\_\_\_ may occur through drift of pesticides from aerial or ground applications immediately adjacent to where colonies are located and/or to areas where bees may be foraging for food and/or water.
- A. Exposure to pesticides      C. Colony exposure  
B. Bee deaths                      D. None of the Above
9. While bees will forage to meet the nutritional and energy needs of the colony and typically select forage that represents a preferred source of both pollen and nectar, they may also forage on less preferred sources of \_\_\_\_\_ based on availability.
- A. Beekeeper                  C. Honey production  
B. Nutrition and water      D. None of the Above
10. Apiary locations are typically well hidden to limit the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Chance of vandalism      C. A different spectrum of pesticides  
B. Exposure to pesticides      D. None of the Above

## Topic 13 Wasp Identification

### Yellowjackets

1. The Blue Mud Wasp is another solitary wasp less common but present in our area. This wasp seems incapable of building her own mud nest, but is able to repair and use abandoned nests. The \_\_\_\_\_ is at the top of her menu.
- A. *V. maculifrons*      C. Black Widow spider  
B. *V. vulgaris*              D. None of the Above

2. The social wasps can be fractured into 2 groups, the Yellowjackets / Hornets and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. *V. maculifrons*                      C. Paper wasp(s)  
 B. Female tarantula hawk              D. None of the Above

**Yellowjackets**

3. These wasps tend to be medium sized and black with jagged bands of bright yellow—or white in the case of the aerial-nesting \_\_\_\_\_—on the abdomen and have a very short, narrow “waist,” the area where the thorax attaches to the abdomen.
- A. *V. vulgaris*                      C. *D.* (formerly known as *V.*) *maculata*  
 B. Dauber(s)                      D. None of the Above

4. *V. vulgaris* ranges across Canada and the northeastern United States. Common in higher elevations, it nests in shady evergreen forests around parks and camps in the western mountains and the eastern Appalachians.
- A. True                      B. False

**Eastern Yellowjacket (*Vespula maculifrons*)**

5. The Eastern yellowjacket sometimes nests in building wall voids. Most yellowjackets have very slightly barbed stingers but the sting will not set in the victim's tissue like the barbed stinger of the honey bee. The stinger of \_\_\_\_\_, however, often sticks and when the insect is slapped off, the stinger may remain.
- A. *V. maculifrons*                      C. Andrenids  
 B. *V. vulgaris*                      D. None of the Above

**German yellowjacket (*Vespula germanica*)**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ may be active in protected voids into November and December when outside temperatures are not severe.
- A. Female tarantula hawk              C. Colonies of this yellowjacket  
 B. Dauber(s)                      D. None of the Above

**Paper Wasp**

7. Common areas their nests can be found include on walls or under eaves of homes and other buildings. Nest construction begins in the Spring and construction and maintenance continues as long as the colony continues to grow. \_\_\_\_\_ gather fibers from old decaying wood or dead, dry plants, chew them up and mix the debris with water to make their grey paper nest. Populations in these nests rarely ever exceed 200.
- A. *V. maculifrons*                      C. Wasps  
 B. *V. vulgaris*                      D. None of the Above

**Yellowjacket Management-Inspection**

8. Nests high in trees should not be problems. Be sure to wear a bee suit or tape trouser cuffs tight to shoes.
- A. True                      B. False

**Pesticide Application**

9. When possible, treat ground and aerial nests after dark [Workers are in the nest at that time]. More often than not, because of \_\_\_\_\_, treatment will be scheduled for the daytime.
- A. The dark                      C. Rapidly lower nest temperature  
 B. Traditional work schedules      D. None of the Above

**Umbrella Wasps (*Polistes* spp. and *Mischocyttarus flavitarsis*)**

10. Umbrella wasps are also commonly referred to as paper wasps. These wasps have been named \_\_\_\_\_ because their nests are the shape of an inverted umbrella. They usually have small nests and are usually inhabited by about 250 wasps.
- A. *V. maculifrons*                      C. Umbrella wasps  
 B. Dauber(s)                      D. None of the Above

## Topic 14 Common Crop Insects and Pesticide Controls

18 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Cotton Aphid

1. Cotton aphid is \_\_\_\_\_, and adults may be winged or wingless.
- A. Most destructive                      C. Highly variable in body size and color  
B. Impressive in reproductive capacity   D. None of the Above

### Insecticides

2. \_\_\_\_\_ are especially popular at planting time, most of which provide long-lasting protection against aphid population buildup during the critical and susceptible early stages of plant and some of which provide protection for 3 months.
- A. Insect growth regulator(s)                      C. Hormonal IGRs  
B. Systemic insecticide applications                      D. None of the Above

### Green Peach Aphid Control

3. Aphids are also \_\_\_\_\_. In broccoli and cauliflower, the presence of aphids in the heads makes the crop unmarketable.
- A. An important pest of cole crops                      C. May be winged or wingless  
B. Beneficial                      D. None of the Above

### Cabbage Maggot

4. Cabbage maggots destroy the roots, particularly of seedlings, causing the plant to become stunted and wilt. In addition to the root damage, the plants may become more susceptible to diseases as pathogens enter through lesions left by the maggots. \_\_\_\_\_ are more likely to be a problem in cool areas and in winter or spring crops.
- A. Diamondback Moth Larvae   C. Squash Bug  
B. Cabbage maggots                      D. None of the Above
5. Rove beetles (ground beetles) are an important natural enemy of \_\_\_\_\_. They eat eggs and parasitize pupae. Two nematode species ('Hb' and 'Hc') reportedly attack maggot populations in the soil, but their effectiveness has not been tested in controlled experiments.
- A. True armyworm                      C. Cabbage maggots  
B. Vegetable Leafminers                      D. None of the Above

### Cabbage Looper

6. Cabbage loopers are the most destructive of the cabbageworms. One looper larvae does approximately three times the damage of one imported cabbageworm larvae and can consume almost 20 times as much foliage as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Diamondback Moth Larvae                      C. Squash Bug  
B. Imported Cabbageworm                      D. None of the Above

### Cowpea Curculio

7. Cowpea curculio adults pass the winter in crop refuse or weeds, particularly brown sedge, around previously infested plants. The \_\_\_\_\_, or weevils, leave their overwintering sites from April through July.
- A. Flamer                      C. Black humpbacked snout beetles  
B. Cowpea Curculio                      D. None of the Above
8. \_\_\_\_\_ will be a serious pest of peas from first bloom until harvest. The current recommended spray schedule begins with a spray at first bloom and repeat treatments made on a five-day schedule until five applications have been made.
- A. Flamer                      C. European Corn Borer  
B. Curculios                      D. None of the Above

### European Corn Borer

9. In corn, mature \_\_\_\_\_ overwinter in stalks, ears, stubble and other plant residue left in the field. Adults emerge and lay eggs in masses on leaf undersides. In 3 to 10 days, larvae hatch and feed on the leaf surface.

- A. Corn Earworm Adult
- B. American corn borer larvae
- C. European corn borer larvae
- D. None of the Above

### Fall Armyworm

10. Unlike the \_\_\_\_\_, which feeds primarily on corn and other grasses, the fall armyworm will feed on just about any plant. Damage is especially severe to late sweet corn and field corn, but the fall armyworm will eat kale, collards, turnip greens, cabbage, broccoli, spinach, snap beans, tomatoes, soybeans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, and many ornamentals.

- A. True armyworm
- B. Vegetable Leafminers
- C. Tomato caterpillar pests
- D. None of the Above

### Flea Beetles

11. Flea beetle attack is sudden and can destroy young plants, so fields should be scouted daily. Three to four generations can be produced annually.

- A. True
- B. False

12. Flea beetle \_\_\_\_\_ also damage plant roots.

- A. Solider
- B. Larvae
- C. Queen
- D. None of the Above

### Tomato Fruitworm

13. \_\_\_\_\_ for the tomato fruitworm include Bt and Trichogramma wasps. Bt must be reapplied after 5 to 7 days.

- A. Rotation
- B. Biological controls
- C. Skeletonized with a lace-like appearance
- D. None of the Above

### Pepper Maggot

14. Adult flies are attracted to rotting peppers, so removal of rotting fruit from fields reduces the attractiveness of fields to egg laying flies. Destroy infested fruit and cull piles as they serve as reservoirs for future infestations. Another cultural control is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Rotation
- B. Biological controls
- C. IPMs
- D. None of the Above

### Pickleworm

15. Pickleworm populations cannot be lowered by planting early, plowing deeply before planting and rotating crops.

- A. True
- B. False

16. \_\_\_\_\_ for adult pickleworms and monitoring guidelines are under development.

- A. Rotation controls
- B. Biological controls
- C. Pheromone lures
- D. None of the Above

### Squash Vine Borer

17. Squash vine borer is a pest of cucurbits, particularly squashes. Small, flattened brown eggs are deposited singly on leaf petioles, stems, and fruit. Soon after they enter the stem or fruit to feed, the larvae extrude sawdust-like frass from bore- holes in the stem or fruit. Damaged stems wilt and die and fruit are unmarketable.

- A. True
- B. False

### Sweetpotato Weevil

18. \_\_\_\_\_ are antlike and very small with dark metallic blue heads and wings and reddish orange bodies and legs. Adults and larvae feed on storage roots both before and after harvest.
- A. Adult weevils                      C. Silverleaf Whitefly  
B. Adults and larvae                D. None of the Above

## Topic 15 Cotton Insect and Related Pest Identification

4 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Agricultural Pest Insects

1. The idiomatic term "stink bug" is also applied to distantly related species such as *Boisea trivittata*, the "boxelder bug", and entirely different types of insects such as beetles in the genus *Eleodes* ("\_\_\_\_\_").
- A. Pinacate beetle(s)                      C. Boxelder bug(s)  
B. Larvae(s)                                D. None of the Above
2. Many stink bugs and \_\_\_\_\_ are considered agricultural pest insects, because they can create large populations, they suck plant juices and damage crop production, and they are resistant to many pesticides.
- A. Shield bug(s)                          C. Stink bug(s)  
B. Soybean looper(s)                      D. None of the Above

### Loopers

3. Two species of loopers are commonly found in cotton, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the soybean looper.
- A. Shield bug(s)                          C. Cabbage looper  
B. Soybean looper(s)                      D. None of the Above
4. Distinguishing between these two species can be challenging, but in general, loopers are easily identified by the fact that they only have two pairs of abdominal prolegs, which causes them to move in a "\_\_\_\_\_" manner (most caterpillars have four pairs of abdominal prolegs).
- A. Looping                                  C. Dancing  
B. Rolling                                  D. None of the Above

## Topic 16 - 1 node Ant Identification and Control Section Post Exam

6 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural

### Ant Control

1. Foggers can again be a useful tool in eradicating inside-the-home ant nests, although baits may not work as well with carpenter ants as with the other species mentioned.
- A. True                                      B. False

### Carpenter Ants

2. Carpenter ants are most active in the morning hours, foraging for all kinds of food, both inside the house and outside. By following the ants, you may be able to tell where the nest is.
- A. True                                      B. False

### Ghost Ant

#### Foraging and feeding

3. Workers follow scent trails along the edges of structures for protection.
- A. True                                      B. False

### Harvester Ants

4. Red Harvester Ants can be aggressive and have a painful sting that spreads through the lymph nodes, sometimes causing reactions, especially in animals allergic to their venom. They can also bite ferociously. Over the years, their numbers have been declining, and this has often been attributed to competition for food with the invasive Red Imported Fire Ant and the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Argentine ant(s)
- B. Carpenter ant(s)
- C. Ghost Ant(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Locate and Treat Colonies

5. Drench colonies living in the soil or under items on the exterior with \_\_\_\_\_. With mulch, be sure to rake it back to get good penetration where colonies may be thriving. Follow up with a broadcast application of granule such as Talstar G.

- A. Talstar 9
- B. Drione XP
- C. Demand, Suspend, or Tempo
- D. None of the Above

6. If you know with some certainty where the colony is living inside, then you can treat them directly by drilling a small hole into the wall void at the base (directly above the baseboard) and injecting a dust, such as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Delta Dust, Drione, or Borid Turbo
- B. Drione X
- C. Pressure or combination pressure/diffusion treatment
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 17 - 2 node Ant Identification and Control Section Post Exam

6 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Black Ant

1. Simply picking up rocks and debris around the house will also help. If the ants are nesting in the house, the wall voids will need to be dusted with \_\_\_\_\_ in areas where ant baits are not to be used. Ant infestation are not easy to control and different strategies should be used depending on nest location and food preferences of the ants.

- A. Talstar G9
- B. Drione
- C. Bifenthrin
- D. None of the Above

### Red Imported Fire Ants

2. Red imported fire ants (RIFA) are medium sized ants that build \_\_\_\_\_ rarely larger than 18" in diameter. The ants emerge out aggressively when they are disturbed and sting. Their sting usually leaves a white pustule the next day.

- A. Inside-the-home ant nests
- B. Mounds of soft soil
- C. Brood chamber(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Specific Actions

3. If the nest is exposed (e.g. due to remodeling or reroofing) you can use \_\_\_\_\_, such as bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, deltamethrin, or permethrin. Spray the insecticide directly into as much of the nest as possible.

- A. Talstar G
- B. Drione
- C. A liquid or aerosol ready-to-use insecticide
- D. None of the Above

### Bait Treatments

4. In a process known as trophallaxis, one ant regurgitates its stomach contents to another ant. This food sharing behavior enables the bait to be spread throughout the colony before the \_\_\_\_\_ takes effect.

- A. Powder
- B. Liquid
- C. Toxicant
- D. None of the Above

**Borates**

5. Unlike most other wood preservatives and organic insecticides that penetrate best in dry wood, borates are \_\_\_\_\_—they penetrate unseasoned wood by diffusion, a natural process.

- A. Infusible chemicals
- B. Invisible chemicals
- C. Diffusible chemicals
- D. None of the Above

6. Application methods include momentary immersion by \_\_\_\_\_; pressure or combination pressure/diffusion treatment; treatment of composite boards and laminated products by treatment of the wood finish; hot and cold dip treatments and long soaking periods; spray or brush-on treatments with borate slurries or pastes; and placement of fused borate rods in holes drilled in wood already in use.

- A. Infusible chemicals
- B. Invisible chemicals
- C. Bulk dipping
- D. None of the Above

## **Agricultural Pesticide CEU Training Awareness Assignment #4 Last Names T to Z Only**

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 (928) 468-0665.

You will need to pick one of the following three assignments to complete. This selection process is based upon your last name. If your last name begins with an A to G, you will pick assignment number 1, if your last name begins with the letter H to M, you are to complete assignment number 2 and if your last name begins with the letter N-S, you will pick assignment number 3 and if your last name starts with T to Z you need to complete assignment #4. If you are a repeat student, please take the alterative version # 5 assignment.

### **California DPR Requirement**

The Assignment must be submitted to TLC by December 27 in order to be submitted to DPR by the 30<sup>th</sup>. If it is late, you will be penalized \$50 per day.

### **Topic 1 Pesticide Fundamentals Introduction**

12 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

#### **Carbamates**

1. Carbamate insecticides have similar toxic mechanisms to \_\_\_\_\_, but have a much shorter duration of action and are thus somewhat less toxic.
- A. An insect growth regulator    C. Hormonal IGRs  
B. Organophosphates            D. None of the Above

#### **Organophosphates and Carbamates Pesticides**

2. Organophosphates are phosphoric acid esters or \_\_\_\_\_. When developed in the 1930s and 1940s, their original compounds were highly toxic to mammals.
- A. Hormonal IGRs            C. Thiophosphoric acid esters  
B. Chlorpyrifos              D. None of the Above
3. Malathion, dibrom, chlorpyrifos, temephos, diazinon and terbufos are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Insect growth regulator(s)    C. Organophosphates  
B. Pyrethroids                      D. None of the Above

#### **Pyrethroids**

4. To mimic the insecticidal activity of the natural compound pyrethrum another class of pesticides, pyrethroid pesticides, has been developed. These are \_\_\_\_\_, which are sodium channel modulators, and are much less acutely toxic than organophosphates and carbamates.
- A. Persistent                      C. Natural compound pyrethrum  
B. Non-persistent                D. None of the Above

5. \_\_\_\_\_ are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC), wettable powders (WP), granulars (G), and aerosols.

- A. Boranophosphates
- B. Pyrethroids
- C. Phosphoric acid esters
- D. None of the Above

6. Certain \_\_\_\_\_ exhibit striking neurotoxicity in laboratory animals when administered by intravenous injection, and some are toxic by the oral route.

- A. Insect growth regulator(s)
- B. Pyrethroids
- C. Hormonal IGRs
- D. None of the Above

7. Systemic toxicity by \_\_\_\_\_ are low, however—there have been very few systemic poisonings of humans by pyrethroids.

- A. Applications
- B. Higher organisms
- C. Inhalation and dermal absorption
- D. None of the Above

### **Borates**

8. Properly done, diffusion treatments permit deep penetration of large timbers and difficult-to-treat wood species that cannot be treated well by pressure.

- A. True
- B. False

### **Properties of Pesticides**

9. The properties of pesticides determine their \_\_\_\_\_. The important properties are persistence, volatility, and solubility in water.

- A. Atmospheric deposition
- B. Inhalation and dermal absorption
- C. Fate and behavior in the environment
- D. None of the Above

### **Properties of the Environment**

10. Water characteristics also vary and influence pesticide behavior.

- A. True
- B. False

11. Living organisms accumulate certain pesticides. Through the process of bioaccumulation, pesticides accumulate in lower organisms and are passed to higher organisms in the food chain when \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Eaten
- B. Applied
- C. Insecticidal activity is absorbed
- D. None of the Above

12. \_\_\_\_\_ are designed to preserve the active ingredients, make them easier to apply or improve their killing ability.

- A. Inert ingredients
- B. Product characteristics
- C. Adjuvant content
- D. None of the Above

## **Topic 2 Agricultural Pesticide Application Section**

15 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### **New and Required EPA Information**

1. All agricultural employers whose workers perform hand labor 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 revised \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 2015
- B. 2004
- C. 2014
- D. None of the Above

### Changes to EPA's Farm Worker Protection Standard

2. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' (those who perform \_\_\_\_\_, such as harvesting, thinning, pruning) and pesticide handlers' (those who mix, load and apply pesticides) use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover persons working with livestock.

- A. Application
- B. Tasks related to growing
- C. Hand-labor tasks in pesticide-treated crops
- D. None of the Above

### Employers covered by the WPS must:

3. Mitigate exposures by requiring decontamination supplies be present and emergency assistance be available. Inform workers about pesticide hazards by \_\_\_\_\_ (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).

- A. Requiring safety training
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Appropriate measure(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Agricultural Employers Responsibility

#### New WPS Requirements 2015-2018

4. Annual mandatory training to inform farmworkers on the required protections. This increases the likelihood that \_\_\_\_\_ will be followed.

- A. Retaliatory action(s)
- B. WTS
- C. Protections
- D. None of the Above

5. \_\_\_\_\_ for farm owners and their immediate family with an expanded definition of immediate family.

- A. No Contact
- B. Continue the exemption
- C. No exemption
- D. None of the Above

### What Types of Activities Are Covered?

6. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' and pesticide handlers' use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover \_\_\_\_\_ working with livestock.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Persons
- C. Hired workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

### Training Changes

7. This is the area with the most changes. Under the revision, growers subject to the WPS must now train their employees every year and they must be trained on Day 1 before they do any work in the crop areas if it has been less than \_\_\_\_\_ days since the last restricted entry interval expired. Make sure the employees sign off on their training and keep those on file. If the employee requests a copy of the sign off employers are now responsible to give them one copy.

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 7
- D. None of the Above

### Central Location

8. The big change here is the need to keep SDS sheets (Safety Data Sheets). Many of you are unfamiliar with SDS sheets but they are the old MSDS sheets in a standardized format. You will need to "display" them at the central location for \_\_\_\_\_ days following their use. Keeping them in a loose leaf notebook at the central location is acceptable.

- A. 30
- B. 60
- C. 7
- D. None of the Above

### Protection Against Retaliatory Acts

9. Requirements of this subpart designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' occupational exposure to pesticides, including application and entry restrictions, the design of the warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, the availability of specific information about applications, and the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Protection against retaliatory acts
- B. Annual mandatory training
- C. Safe level
- D. None of the Above

### Mitigating Exposures

10. \_\_\_\_\_ will be accomplished by requiring decontamination supplies and emergency assistance.

- A. Mitigating exposure(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Requirements in the standard
- D. None of the Above

### Labeling

11. Requires \_\_\_\_\_ applying pesticides to obey instructions printed on the pesticide container's label.

- A. Everyone
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Hired workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

12. Protect early-entry workers who are doing permitted tasks in pesticide-treated areas during an \_\_\_\_\_, including special instructions and duties related to correct use of personal protective equipment.

- A. REI
- B. WPS
- C. OSHA
- D. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

13. Emergency assistance making transportation available to a medical care facility in case of a pesticide injury or poisoning, and providing \_\_\_\_\_ to which the person may have been exposed.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Information exchange(s)
- C. Information about the pesticide(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Who is Covered by the 2015 WPS?

14. The WPS protects employees on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses from occupational exposure to agricultural pesticides and covers two types of employees: Pesticide handlers: those who mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticides; clean or repair pesticide application equipment; or \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Work
- B. Apply
- C. Assist with the application of pesticides
- D. None of the Above

### Understanding the Worker Protection Standard?

15. The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is a regulation issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It covers pesticides that are used in the production of agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses. The \_\_\_\_\_ requires you to take steps to reduce the risk of pesticide-related illness and injury if you (1) use such pesticides, or (2) employ workers or pesticide handlers who are exposed to such pesticides.

- A. AEZ
- B. WPS
- C. EPA
- D. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

**Complete all topics before submitting the answers key.**

## Topic 3 Common Pesticide Applications and Methods

17 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Hand Operated Sprayers

1. Obtaining uniform coverage of an area is difficult with a hand operated sprayer.  
A. True            B. False
2. There are many other types of hand operated sprayers that are not widely used throughout the agriculture industry. Some may be used extensively for the production of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Field crops                            C. Any action necessary  
B. Specific commodities                D. None of the Above

### Boom Sprayers

3. Most sprayers distribute pesticides using a boom with spray nozzles spaced at regular intervals. The most common example would be wide horizontal booms used on \_\_\_\_\_ to spray field crops.  
A. Motorized sprayers                C. Field sprayers  
B. Wide horizontal booms            D. None of the Above

### Airblast sprayers

4. In field crops good coverage is relatively easy to achieve where the \_\_\_\_\_ is small and close to the nozzles. In tree fruits, especially with large trees, good coverage with conventional sprayers is more difficult to achieve.  
A. Field crops                            C. Target foliage  
B. Action thresholds                 D. None of the Above
5. Examples of \_\_\_\_\_ include Arborchem and kerosene.  
A. Penetrating Agents                C. Restricted pesticides  
B. Action thresholds                 D. None of the Above

### Insect Growth Regulators

#### Reduced Risk

6. Many IGRs are labeled "reduced risk" by the Environmental Protection Agency, meaning that they target \_\_\_\_\_ while causing less detrimental effects to beneficial insects.  
A. Juvenile harmful insect populations                C. Restricted pesticides  
B. Action thresholds                                        D. None of the Above

#### Hormonal IGRs

7. Hormonal IGRs typically work by mimicking or inhibiting the juvenile hormone (JH), one of the two major hormones involved in insect molting. IGRs can also inhibit the other hormone, ecdysone, large peaks of which trigger the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Insect growth regulator            C. Hormonal IGRs  
B. Insect to molt                         D. None of the Above

#### Hexaflumuron

8. Hexaflumuron (hexaflumeron) is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ that interferes with insects' chitin synthesis.  
A. Chemical application                C. Restricted chemical  
B. Insect growth regulator            D. None of the Above

#### Diflubenzuron

9. Diflubenzuron is an insecticide of the \_\_\_\_\_ class. It is used in forest management and on field crops to selectively control insect pests.  
A. Benzamide                            C. Pyrethroid  
B. Insect growth regulator            D. None of the Above

### **Pyriproxyfen**

10. Pyriproxyfen is a juvenile hormone analogue, preventing larvae from developing into adulthood and thus rendering them unable to reproduce. In the US pyriproxyfen is often marketed under the trade name Nylar. In Europe \_\_\_\_\_ is known under the brand names Cyclo (Virbac) and Exil Flea Free TwinSpot (Emax).

- A. Benzamide
- B. Pyriproxyfen
- C. Restricted pesticide
- D. None of the Above

### **Methoprene**

11. Methoprene is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ with activity against a variety of insect species including horn flies, mosquitoes, beetles, tobacco moths, sciarid flies, fleas (eggs and larvae), fire ants, pharaoh ants, midge flies and Indian meal moths.

- A. Insect growth regulator
- B. Chitin
- C. Hormonal IGRs
- D. None of the Above

### **IPM Methods (Types of Pest Control)**

12. IPM is not a single pest control method but, rather, a series of pest management evaluations, decisions and controls.

- A. True
- B. False

### **Activity of Adjuvants**

13. Adjuvants, or additive compounds, aid in the mixing, application or effectiveness of pesticides. One class of adjuvants, \_\_\_\_\_, allow(s) uniform mixing of compounds that would normally separate. Other types of adjuvants include spreaders, stickers, and synergists.

- A. Action thresholds
- B. Agriculture industry
- C. Compatibility agents
- D. None of the Above

### **Knowledge of Labeling Information**

14. A \_\_\_\_\_ must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the product labeling information during handling activities.

- A. Agricultural employer(s)
- B. Handler employer
- C. Worker(s)
- D. None of the Above

### **What Information Must Be Displayed?**

15. The following three types of information must be displayed at a central location before a pesticide is applied: Pesticide-specific application information, which must include: the location and description of the area to be treated, product name, OSHA requirements, and PPE suggestions.

- A. True
- B. False

16. The WPS requires that decontamination supplies be provided regardless of the WPS safety poster. There are exemptions for employers with only a few employees.

- A. True
- B. False

17. Decontamination and emergency eyeflush water must, at all times when it is available to \_\_\_\_\_, be of a quality and temperature that will not cause illness or injury when it contacts the skin or eyes or if it is swallowed.

- A. Workers or handlers
- B. Handler employer
- C. Worker(s)
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 4 EPA Required Training Citation Section

14 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Agricultural Employers Responsibility

1. \_\_\_\_\_ must be trained on pesticide safety before they begin working at your grow operation. The training can be presented orally from written materials or by video (Check with your State agency to ensure this section is acceptable). In either case, the training must be in a language that the workers and handlers understand. You may use a translator such as a bilingual employee if necessary.

- A. Handler(s)
- B. Agricultural Employer(s)
- C. All workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

### Which Pesticides Uses are Covered?

2. Most pesticide uses involved in the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse are covered by the WPS. This includes pesticides used on plants, and pesticides used on the soil or planting medium the plants are (or will be) grown in. Both general-use and restricted-use pesticides are covered by the \_\_\_\_\_. You will know that the product is covered by the WPS if you see the following statement in the Directions for Use section of the pesticide labeling.

- A. Labeling of the pesticide
- B. PPE
- C. WPS
- D. None of the Above

### Decontamination Supplies and Requirements

3. \_\_\_\_\_ must have adequate water for routine washing, soap and sufficient paper towels. Where there is no running water, early-entry workers and handlers must have at least 10 gallons of water for one employee and 20 gallons of water for two or more employees. The water must be of a "quality and temperature" that will not cause illness or injury.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Agricultural Employer(s)
- C. Workers, handlers and early-entry workers
- D. None of the Above

4. Also, handlers must have a clean change of clothes -- such as \_\_\_\_\_ -- to put on in case their clothes become contaminated.

- A. Coveralls
- B. Rainsuit
- C. Normal Clothes
- D. None of the Above

5. Handlers and early-entry workers must also carry \_\_\_\_\_ of water with them (or it must be "immediately" nearby on their vehicle) for emergency eyeflushing when the pesticide label requires protective eyewear (goggles or faceshield).

- A. A pint
- B. 2 gallons
- C. Gallon
- D. None of the Above

6. All permanent mixing/loading sites regardless of whether or not the label requires \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Protective eyewear
- B. Emergency eyewash
- C. Permanent decontamination station(s)
- D. None of the Above

### WPS Requires Providing Decontamination Sites

7. \_\_\_\_\_ must establish a decontamination site for all workers and handlers for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues. A decontamination site must be within a quarter (1/4) mile of the employees' work site.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Employer(s)
- C. Workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

8. No-contact early-entry workers do not have to be provided the special protections required in Early Entry. However, they must be provided the following protections offered to other agricultural workers: information at a central location, pesticide safety training for workers, notification, restrictions during applications and during restricted-entry intervals, and emergency assistance. Decontamination supplies, however, need **not** be provided to \_\_\_\_\_ workers.

- A. No Contact
- B. Short-term
- C. No-contact early-entry
- D. None of the Above

### Decontamination Supply Requirements

9. Employers must make sure to provide handlers with decontamination supplies for \_\_\_\_\_ and pesticide residues while they are performing handling tasks and to workers who are in a pesticide-treated area and are performing tasks that involve contact with anything that has been treated with pesticides, including soil, water, or plant surfaces.

- A. Washing off pesticides
- B. Work
- C. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Worker Decontamination Supplies

10. Supplies must be located within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of the work area if a WPS-labeled pesticide has been used within \_\_\_\_\_ days, except in those cases where low-risk pesticides (those with REIs of four hours or less) are used.

- A. 72
- B. 4
- C. 30
- D. None of the Above

### Handler Decontamination Supplies

11. Supplies must be provided at the mixing site and within  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of the application area. Supplies may be in the application area if protected from drift and spray residues. Supplies must include the following: Water—a minimum of \_\_\_\_\_ gallons per handler or a potable source of tap water

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 3
- D. None of the Above

12. \_\_\_\_\_ if the pesticides used require protective eyewear as stated on the label; potable water may be used as eyewash

- A. Work Activities
- B. Emergency eyewash
- C. Permanent decontamination station(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Emergency Information

13. Provide to the worker or handler or to treating medical personnel, promptly upon emergency vehicle, request, any obtainable information on: product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredients for any product(s) to which the person may have been exposed, antidote, first aid, \_\_\_\_\_ and other medical or emergency information from the product labeling, description of the way the pesticide was being used, circumstances of the worker's or handler's exposure to the pesticide.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Statement of practical treatment
- C. Requirements in the standard
- D. None of the Above

14. If there is reason to believe that a worker has been poisoned or injured by pesticides, the employer must make prompt transportation to a medical facility available to the worker. On request the employer must provide, to either the worker or medical personnel providing treatment, information about the product including the EPA registration number, active ingredients in any product the worker might have been exposed to in the past \_\_\_\_\_ days, antidote and other first aid information from the product labeling, and information about the application and the exposure of workers to the pesticide.

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 7
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 5 Personal Protection Equipment, Safety, Health Section

15 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

1. One of the changes that happened as a direct result of implementing the WPS regulation is that protective clothing requirements are more clearly and completely listed on product labels. Each product label should list the \_\_\_\_\_ to be worn when the product is being used or when the potential for exposure to the product exists.

- A. Rainsuit
- B. Chemical-resistant clothing
- C. Specific PPE
- D. None of the Above

2. \_\_\_\_\_ must supply handlers with personal protective equipment (PPE) as required by the pesticide label. All PPE should be stored in an area separate from pesticides.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Employer(s)
- C. Workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

### Application Exclusion Zone” or AEZ

3. The “Application Exclusion Zone” or AEZ is a new term used in the \_\_\_\_\_ rule and refers to the area surrounding the pesticide application equipment that must be free of all persons other than appropriately trained and equipped handlers during pesticide applications.

- A. ARZ
- B. WPS
- C. EPA
- D. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

### How is the AEZ measured and the size of the AEZ determined?

4. The AEZ is measured from the application equipment. The AEZ also moves with the application equipment like a halo around the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. No responsibility(s)
- B. AEZ
- C. Application equipment
- D. None of the Above

5. \_\_\_\_\_ varies depending on the type of application and other factors, including droplet size, and height of nozzles above the planting medium.

- A. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- B. The size of an AEZ
- C. Planting medium
- D. None of the Above

6. The AEZ is \_\_\_\_\_ feet for aerial, air blast, fumigant, smoke, mist and fog applications, as well as spray applications using very fine or fine droplet sizes (a volume median droplet diameter (VMD) size of less than 294 microns).

- A. 10
- B. 500
- C. 100
- D. None of the Above

### Prevention, Recognition, First Aid Treatment of Heat-Related Illness

#### Heat-Related Illnesses and First Aid

7. \_\_\_\_\_, the most serious form of heat-related illness, happens when the body becomes unable to regulate its core temperature. Sweating stops and the body can no longer rid itself of excess heat. Signs include confusion, loss of consciousness, and seizures.

- A. Tired muscles
- B. Heat stroke
- C. Heat exhaustion
- D. None of the Above

8. \_\_\_\_\_ are caused by the loss of body salts and fluid during sweating. Low salt levels in muscles cause painful cramps.

- A. Heat stroke
- B. Tired muscles
- C. Heat cramps
- D. None of the Above

9. \_\_\_\_\_—those used for performing the work—are usually the ones most affected by cramps. Cramps may occur during or after working hours.

- A. Heat rash
- B. Tired muscles
- C. Heat exhaustion
- D. None of the Above

10. \_\_\_\_\_, also known as prickly heat, is skin irritation caused by sweat that does not evaporate from the skin. Heat rash is the most common problem in hot work environments.

- A. Tired muscles
- B. Heat rash
- C. Heat exhaustion
- D. None of the Above

### Why Rinse Pesticide Containers?

11. Proper rinsing of pesticide containers is easy to do, saves money, and helps protect people and the environment. It also helps prevent potential problems with un-rinsed containers, rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes. Even during a busy season, the few extra minutes it takes to properly \_\_\_\_\_ is time well spent.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Pesticide container
- C. Rinse empty pesticide containers
- D. None of the Above

12. Rinsate from the containers, when added directly into the sprayer tank, efficiently and economically uses all pesticide in the container. This eliminates the need to store and later dispose of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Rinsate
- D. None of the Above

### Rinsing Helps Protect the Environment

13. When contamination occurs, plants and animals may be harmed and water supplies affected. \_\_\_\_\_ is always better than cleanup. Rinsing also helps in reducing the problem of handling pesticide wastes.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Prevention of environmental contamination
- D. None of the Above

14. No matter how an empty pesticide container is disposed of, it must be properly \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Properly rinsed
- B. Rinsed and triple punched
- C. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
- D. None of the Above

15. Both federal and state laws require rinsing. Landfill operators and recyclers can only accept properly \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Rinsed containers
- C. Dispose of the rinsate
- D. None of the Above

**Complete all topics before submitting the answers key.**

## Topic 6 WPS Required Training Section

15 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

**The training must include, at a minimum, all of the following after January 2, 2017:**

1. Where and in what form pesticides may be encountered during \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Pesticide(s)
- C. Pesticide application
- D. None of the Above

### Worker Training 2018

2. The pesticide safety training for \_\_\_\_\_ under the revised WPS (subparts D, E, F and G of 40 CFR Part 170) must be presented either orally from written materials or audio-visually, at a location that is reasonably free from distraction and conducive to training.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Hired workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ must be present during the entire training program and must respond to workers' questions.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Agricultural Employer(s)
- C. Worker trainer
- D. None of the Above

4. The responsibility of agricultural employers to provide specific information to workers before directing them to perform early-entry activities. \_\_\_\_\_ must be 18 years old to perform early-entry activities.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Agricultural Employer(s)
- C. Hand labor operations
- D. None of the Above

5. After working in pesticide treated areas, remove work boots or shoes before entering your home, and \_\_\_\_\_ and wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Remove work clothes
- C. Pesticide application
- D. None of the Above

6. The rule prohibits agricultural employers from intimidating, threatening, coercing, or discriminating against any worker or handler for complying with or attempting to comply with the \_\_\_\_\_, or because the worker or handler provided, caused to be provided or is about to provide information to the employer or the EPA or its agents regarding conduct that the employee reasonably believes violates this part, and/or made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing concerning compliance with this rule.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Requirements of this rule
- C. Appropriate measure(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Decontamination Supplies

7. Provide \_\_\_\_\_ with decontamination supplies at each mixing and loading site. 170.509 (c)(1)

- A. Handler(s)
- B. Employer(s)
- C. Employee(s)
- D. None of the Above

8. When a product requires protective eyewear for handlers, and/or when using a closed system under pressure, provide the following in mixing and loading areas: a system that can deliver gently running water at 0.4 gallons per minute for at least \_\_\_\_\_ minutes or 6 gallons of water in containers suitable for providing a gentle eye-flush for about 15 minutes. 170.509 (d)(1)

- A. 60
- B. 45
- C. 15
- D. None of the Above

9. When applying a product that requires protective eyewear, provide 1 pint of water per handler in portable containers that are immediately available to each \_\_\_\_\_. 170.509 (d)(2)

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

### Emergency Assistance

10. Promptly provide to the treating medical personnel, information related to each pesticide product to which the person may have been exposed: Safety Data Sheet, Product name, EPA registration number, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Information exchange(s)
- C. Active ingredient(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Labeling Information Section

11. A handler employer must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the \_\_\_\_\_ during handling activities.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. Product labeling information
- D. None of the Above

### Safe Operation of Equipment

12. A handler employer must assure that handlers are instructed in the safe operation of all equipment they will be using. It is the handler-employer's responsibility to assure that the equipment is working properly and to inform employees, when appropriate, that the equipment may be contaminated with pesticides and to explain the correct way to handle such \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Equipment
- C. Safe operation
- D. None of the Above

### Emergency Assistance

13. A handler employer must provide the \_\_\_\_\_ to handlers as discussed for workers.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Same emergency assistance
- C. Appropriate measure(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Label Requirements

14. When these requirements appear on pesticide labels, all end-users must meet them unless exempt. Exempt end-users should voluntarily obey the \_\_\_\_\_ because of the dangers of pesticide exposure.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Appropriate measure(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Workers and Handlers Section

#### Who Must Protect Workers and Handlers?

15. Employers are responsible for making sure that workers and handlers receive the protections required by the pesticide labeling and the WPS. The term "employer" has a special meaning in the WPS — you are an employer even though you are \_\_\_\_\_ or use only members of your own family to do the work on your establishment.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Self-employed
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 7 Beneficial Insect Identification

18 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Mealybug Destroyers

1. Both the larvae and adults of this lady beetle feed on mealybugs. They may also feed on aphids and immature scale insects. Each adult female lays hundreds of eggs in mealybug egg masses. When the beetle larvae hatch, they feed on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. White silken cocoons of parasites
- B. Restriction of the colony
- C. Immature mealybugs
- D. None of the Above

### Ground Beetles

2. While \_\_\_\_\_ may vary widely, they are usually shiny. Black is a common color, sometimes with a metallic sheen of another color on their wing covers. Most ground beetles feed at night and hide in the soil or under debris during the day.

- A. Chagas disease
- B. Shapes and colors
- C. Very sensitive to touch
- D. None of the Above

### Lady Beetles

3. Most lady beetle larvae are stubby in form and slightly pointed at the front.  
A. True            B. False

### Rove Beetles

4. These fascinating insects may resemble a tiny scorpion when they hold the tip of their abdomen up in the air. They are \_\_\_\_\_ and measure 1/10 to one inch long.  
A. Slow moving            C. Yellowish to creamy  
B. Fast moving            D. None of the Above

### Soldier Beetle

5. The adults are \_\_\_\_\_. They supplement their diet with nectar and pollen and can be minor pollinators. Soldier beetle populations can be increased by planting good nectar- or pollen-producing plants such as Asclepias or Solidago.  
A. White silken cocoons of parasites            C. Especially important predators of aphids  
B. Part of the colony            D. None of the Above

### Assassin Bug

6. Some blood-sucking species, particularly Triatoma spp. and other members of the subfamily Triatominae are also known as kissing bugs due to their habit of biting humans in their sleep on the soft tissue of the lips and eyes.  
A. True            B. False

### Minute Pirate Bug

7. Adults are 2–5 mm long and feed mostly on \_\_\_\_\_, but will also feed on pollen and vascular sap. These predators are common in gardens and landscapes. They have a fairly painful bite, but are not poisonous.  
A. Scale insects or spider mites            C. Spider mites, thrips, and their eggs  
B. Nectar- or pollen-producing plants            D. None of the Above

### Green Lacewings

8. The larvae are colloquially known as "aphid lions" (also spelled "aphid lions") or "\_\_\_\_\_"; similar to the related antlions. Their senses are weakly developed, except that they are very sensitive to touch.  
A. Scale insects            C. Ant tigers  
B. Aphid wolves            D. None of the Above

### Syrphid flies -Hoverflies

9. Hoverflies, sometimes called flower flies or syrphid flies, make up the insect family Syrphidae. As their common name suggests, they are often seen hovering or nectaring at flowers; the adults of many species feed mainly on nectar and pollen, while the larvae (maggots) eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Other parasites            C. Nectar- or pollen-producing plants  
B. A wide range of foods            D. None of the Above

### Parasitic Wasps

10. Females of many species have a spine-like egg-laying structure (ovipositor) at the tip of the abdomen. Larval stages are usually not observed unless they are dissected from hosts (internal parasites) or \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Omit a starch in their saliva            C. Are yellowish to creamy  
B. Detected on the host (external parasites)            D. None of the Above

**Bald-faced Hornet**

11. Every year, queens that were born and fertilized at the end of the previous season begin a new colony. The \_\_\_\_\_ selects a location for its nest, begins building it, lays a first batch of eggs and feeds this first group of larvae.

- A. Workers
- B. Queen(s)
- C. Soldiers
- D. None of the Above

**Honey Bees Apidae Family of Insects**

12. Currently, there are only seven recognized species of \_\_\_\_\_ with a total of 44 subspecies, though historically, anywhere from six to eleven species have been recognized.

- A. Mason bee(s)
- B. Temperate specie(s)
- C. Honey bee(s)
- D. None of the Above

**Bumble Bee**

13. Bumble bees form colonies. These colonies are usually much less extensive than those of honeybees. This is due to a number of factors including the small physical size of the nest cavity, the responsibility of a \_\_\_\_\_ for the initial construction and reproduction that happens within the nest, and the restriction of the colony to a single season (in most species).

- A. Single female
- B. Workers
- C. Larvae(s)
- D. None of the Above

**Mason Bee**

14. Smaller than a \_\_\_\_\_, mason bees resemble houseflies more than honeybees. They are deep blue-black in color and have no stripes. Mason bees are native to North America. They are active pollinators between cherry blossom and apple blossom season, and then die out by summer.

- A. Cuckoo bee(s)
- B. Honeybee(s)
- C. Bumblebee(s)
- D. None of the Above

15. Attract \_\_\_\_\_ by providing them a home. Drill holes exactly 5/16-inch in diameter into wooden blocks and mount the blocks by cherry blossom season facing morning sun.

- A. Cuckoo bee(s)
- B. Temperate specie(s)
- C. Mason bee(s)
- D. None of the Above

**Cuckoo Bee**

16. Cuckoo Bees are parasites, in that the female cuckoo bee lays her eggs in the nest of other bees, primarily \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Digger bees and Andrenids
- B. Mason bee(s)
- C. Bumble bee(s)
- D. None of the Above

**Centipede**

17. Centipedes are predators, and mainly use their antennae to seek out their prey. The digestive tract forms a simple tube, with digestive glands attached to the mouthparts. Like insects, centipedes breathe through a tracheal system, typically with a single opening, or spiracle on each body segment.

- A. True
- B. False

**Tachnid Flies**

18. The taxonomy of this family presents many difficulties. It is largely based on \_\_\_\_\_, but also on reproductive habits and on the immature stage.

- A. Scopa
- B. Number of factors
- C. Morphological characters of the adult flies
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 8 Honey Bee Detailed Section Post Exam

### Biology and Habits of the Honey Bee

1. The honeybee undergoes complete metamorphosis, passing through four stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Bees develop into three different castes: \_\_\_\_\_, queens, and drones.

- A. Soldiers(s)                      C. Workers
- B. Virgin queen(s)                D. None of the Above

2. At first their body is soft, but the cuticle hardens in about 12-24 hours. During the next few days, glands and reproductive organs (in the \_\_\_\_\_) develop and mature.

- A. Queen(s)                         C. Queens and drones
- B. Drones                            D. None of the Above

3. \_\_\_\_\_ produce semen in about 12 days and queens begin to lay eggs about three days after mating. In a typical colony there will be only one laying queen, about 100 – 300 drones, and about 20,000 - 60,000 workers.

- A. Drones                            C. Scout bees
- B. Kings(s)                         D. None of the Above

### Virgin Queens

4. When mature, virgin queens take a mating flight and mate with 10-15 \_\_\_\_\_. In about three days, the queen begins to lay eggs.

- A. Drones                            C. Scout bees
- B. Workers                         D. None of the Above

5. \_\_\_\_\_ may lay as many as 1,500 eggs in a single day and around 200,000 eggs in a year. The queen controls whether or not the eggs are fertilized, using sperm stored in her spermatheca.

- A. Queen(s)                         C. Queens and drones
- B. Drones                            D. None of the Above

### The Domicile

6. The AHB swarms much more frequently than other honeybees. A colony is a group of bees with comb and brood. \_\_\_\_\_ may either be managed (white hive boxes maintained by professional beekeepers) or wild (feral).

- A. The AHB swarms                C. Brood
- B. The colony                        D. None of the Above

7. A group of bees that are in the process of leaving their parent colony and starting a nest in a new location is called a "\_\_\_\_\_." Usually a new queen is reared to stay with the parent colony and the old queen flies off with the swarm.

- A. Swarm                            C. Brood
- B. Scout                             D. None of the Above

8. \_\_\_\_\_ often locate potential nest sites prior to swarming, but the swarm may spend a day or two clustered in impressive, hanging clumps on branches or in other temporary locations until the bees settle on a new nesting site.

- A. Swarm                            C. Drones
- B. Scout bee(s)                     D. None of the Above

9. When the swarm emerges from its domicile and settles in a cluster on a tree, certain "\_\_\_\_\_" communicate to it the availability of other domiciles. At least some of these domiciles may have been located by the scout bees before the swarm emerged.

- A. Drones                            C. Scout bees
- B. Queen(s)                        D. None of the Above

10. Pyrethrins are\_\_\_\_\_. Pyrethrins, bee killers derived from the flowers of the chrysanthemum, work quite well as a spray for controlling bee populations. Pyrethrins are not generally used to destroy entire bee colonies. Instead, as they only kill the bees that get sprayed directly, pyrethrins are usually just used to keep populations from getting too out of hand. Microcare Aerosol is a good brand.

- A. Another natural bee pesticide                      C. A different spectrum of pesticides  
B. Non-hazardous    D. None of the Above

## Topic 9 Africanized Honey Bee Section Post Exam

### Apis mellifera

1. Africanized bees are simply a strain of \_\_\_\_\_, the same species introduced from Europe that produces our honey and pollinates many of our plants. An African strain was introduced to South America in an effort to produce a bee better suited to the tropics.

- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera                      C. An African strain  
B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata                      D. None of the Above

2. African bees were brought to Brazil in 1956 by biologists wanting to create an \_\_\_\_\_ that would perform well in the South American climate. But in 1957, measures to contain the colonies were accidentally removed and several swarmed into the countryside.

- A. African/European hybrid    C. Honey bees  
B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata                      D. None of the Above

### Venezuelans

3. \_\_\_\_\_ are a real and significant threat for those who must live with them, but they can be dealt with as long as the appropriate precautions and control measures are taken.

- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera                      C. An African strain  
B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata                      D. None of the Above

### Summary

4. Africanized honeybees (Apis mellifera scutellata) and European honeybees (Apis m. mellifera) are the same species - they look the same, sting in defense of themselves or their nest, can only sting once, and have the same venom. \_\_\_\_\_ are slightly smaller (but because the bees look so much alike only a laboratory analysis can tell them apart).

- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera                      C. An African strain  
B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata                      D. None of the Above

5. The Africanized honeybee is simply a hybrid honeybee, a result of breeding the European honeybee, Apis mellifera mellifera, with the African honeybee, Apis mellifera scutellata. The genetic differences in the hybrid Africanized bee make its habits different from those of the \_\_\_\_\_ cultured in the United States.

- A. Their hybrids    C. Domestic European honeybee  
B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata                      D. None of the Above

### Barbed Stingers

6. \_\_\_\_\_ workers have barbed stingers. When either type of bee stings a human, it leaves both the stinger and tiny, attached venom sac. This causes the bee to die soon after. If you are stung, simply scrape the stinger out to remove it.

- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera                      C. European and Africanized  
B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata                      D. None of the Above



6. The honeybees return to the hive and pass the \_\_\_\_\_ onto other worker bees. These bees suck the nectar from the honeybee's stomach through their mouths. These "house bees" "chew" the nectar for about half an hour.

- A. Nectar
- B. Propolis
- C. Digestive enzymes
- D. None of the Above

7. The bees make the \_\_\_\_\_ dry even faster by fanning it with their wings. Once the honey is gooey enough, the bees seal off the cell of the honeycomb with a plug of wax. The honey is stored until it is eaten.

- A. Sources of resin
- B. Nectar
- C. Pollen
- D. None of the Above

### **Carbohydrate Element**

8. \_\_\_\_\_ form the energy (or carbohydrate) element of the bees' diet while pollen forms the proteinaceous part of their diet.

- A. Nectar
- B. Propolis
- C. Nectar and honey
- D. None of the Above

### **Honey Bee Behaviors**

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is another of those honey bee behaviors that isn't completely understood, but we can draw some conclusions based on repeated observations.

- A. Propolis collection
- B. Stinging
- C. Absconding
- D. None of the Above

### **Colony Collapse Disorder**

10. The difference in absconding and CCD is that the honey, pollen and brood are left behind. Sometimes the queen and a handful of bees are left in the hive. Opportunists (SHB and wax moths) seem slower to take over when CCD is the cause of the dead hive.

- A. True
- B. False

## **Topic 11 Bee Control Section Post Exam**

### **General Bee Control and Treatments**

1. Nests, especially those of social species, should be destroyed if they are close enough to humans to pose a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Incident
- B. Non-hazard
- C. Stinging threat
- D. None of the Above

2. If there is direct access to the nest, a fast-acting dust or wettable powder formulation can be applied. If possible, inject the material into the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Nest(s)
- B. Queen
- C. Hole
- D. None of the Above

3. Heavy clothing or a "bee suit" can be worn for added protection.

- A. True
- B. False

### **Mechanical Control Remove bees from the house with a vacuum cleaner**

4. Unless you have a thousand bees swarming your face, the \_\_\_\_\_ is a great way to get rid of bee pests that are in the house. Simply use the hose attachment and suck them into oblivion.

- A. Vacuum cleaner
- B. Dusting device
- C. An application
- D. None of the Above

### Specific Bee Treatments

5. Certain \_\_\_\_\_ are harmful to bees. That's why we require instructions for protecting bees on the labels of pesticides that are known to be particularly harmful to bees. This is one of many reasons why everyone must read and follow pesticide label instructions.

- A. Vacuum cleaner
- B. Odors
- C. Pesticides
- D. None of the Above

### Application of Pest Products

6. When a \_\_\_\_\_ is completely filled to its capacity, or when dust is packed down inside the duster, dust does not come out in proper form.

- A. Hand bellows duster
- B. Vacuum cleaner
- C. Backpack
- D. None of the Above

### Aldicarb

7. Aldicarb is effective against thrips, aphids, spider mites, lygus, fleahoppers, and leafminers, but is primarily used as a nematicide.

- A. True
- B. False

### Carbofuran

8. It is \_\_\_\_\_, which means that the plant absorbs it through the roots, and from here the plant distributes it throughout its organs where insecticidal concentrations are attained. Carbofuran also has contact activity against pests.

- A. An enzyme
- B. Insecticidal concentrations
- C. A systemic insecticide
- D. None of the Above

### Diazinon

9. Diazinon kills insects by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Inhibiting acetylcholinesterase
- B. Insecticidal concentrations
- C. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide
- D. None of the Above

### Imidacloprid

10. Imidacloprid is a nicotine-based, systemic insecticide, which acts as a neurotoxin and belongs to a class of chemicals called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Neonicotinoids
- B. Insecticidal concentrations
- C. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticides
- D. None of the Above

### Malathion

11. Malathion is a pesticide that is widely used in agriculture, residential landscaping, public recreation areas, and in public health pest control programs such as mosquito eradication. In the US, it is the most commonly used \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Organophosphate insecticide
- B. Insecticidal concentrations
- C. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide
- D. None of the Above

### Methiocarb

12. Methiocarb is a chemical mainly used as a bird repellent, as an insecticide and as molluscicide. It is toxic to humans, not listed as \_\_\_\_\_, is toxic to reproductive organs, and a potent neurotoxin.

- A. Organophosphate insecticide
- B. Nicotine-based, systemic insecticide
- C. A carcinogen
- D. None of the Above

### Permethrin

#### General Information

13. Permethrin is a narrow-spectrum pyrethroid insecticide.

- A. True
- B. False

### Resmethrin

14. Resmethrin is \_\_\_\_\_ with many uses, including control of the adult mosquito population. The resmethrin molecule has four stereoisomers determined by cis-trans orientation around a carbon triangle and chirality.

- A. An enzyme
- B. Insecticidal spray
- C. A pyrethroid insecticide
- D. None of the Above

### Colony cycle

15. Early in the colony cycle, the queen bumblebee compensates for potential reproductive competition from workers by suppressing \_\_\_\_\_ by way of physical aggression and pheromonal signals. Thus, the queen will usually be the mother of all of the first males laid.

- A. Their egg-laying
- B. Pollen collecting
- C. The first males
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 12 Bee-Related Inspections Section Post Exam

1. Bees, hives, frames, etc., must be handled by the beekeeper, an accompanying state apiarist, or an inspector with knowledge of bee colonies and/or beekeeping training. \_\_\_\_\_ should be properly dressed with bee protective clothing/attire to minimize the risk of bee stings regardless of whether they personally handle a hive.

- A. Beekeepers
- B. Inspectors
- C. Honey production handlers
- D. None of the Above

2. To determine how a bee hive or colony was exposed to \_\_\_\_\_, the inspector must rely on additional observations or sample collection from the hive, the site where the bees died, areas adjacent to the bee hive, etc.

- A. Chance of vandalism
- B. A particular pesticide
- C. A different spectrum of pesticides
- D. None of the Above

3. \_\_\_\_\_ should be collected from fresh honey in the top of the hive and pollen samples should be collected from uncapped (i.e., recently collected) pollen chamber near the brood chamber. Brood chamber, wax and other areas of the hive may contain residues collected over time.

- A. Honey samples
- B. Pollen
- C. Brood wax
- D. None of the Above

4. When sampling pollen and/or honey from comb, care should be taken not to include wax since wax can contain a different spectrum of pesticides than what may actually be present in pollen or honey. \_\_\_\_\_ is generally dark brown to black. Honey wax is pale and light colored.

- A. Brood liquid
- B. Pollen wax
- C. Brood wax
- D. None of the Above

5. Keep in mind that when sampling pollen from the comb, bees do not typically store pollen in \_\_\_\_\_. Pollen collected from a number of floral sources over time may be stored in the same cell of the comb.

- A. Unique batches
- B. Pollen
- C. Honey production
- D. None of the Above

6. Prior to conducting an inspection related to bee deaths, the inspector should contact the laboratory that will analyze \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Any physical samples collected
- B. Bee deaths
- C. A different spectrum of pesticides
- D. None of the Above

7. \_\_\_\_\_ may be located on wooden pallets to facilitate transport or to ready colonies for deployment to pollination locations; these colonies also tend to be of relatively uniform dimensions in order to facilitate stacking during transport. For colonies involved in honey production, the number of “supers” on the colony is based on the ability of that colony to produce honey.  
 A. Migratory colonies    C. Colony exposure  
 B. Brood chambers      D. None of the Above
8. Bee death may also be caused by exposure to pesticides. \_\_\_\_\_ may occur through drift of pesticides from aerial or ground applications immediately adjacent to where colonies are located and/or to areas where bees may be foraging for food and/or water.  
 A. Migratory colonies    C. Colony exposure  
 B. Brood chambers      D. None of the Above
9. While bees will forage to meet the nutritional and energy needs of the colony and typically select forage that represents a preferred source of both pollen and nectar, they may also forage on less preferred sources of \_\_\_\_\_ based on availability.  
 A. Honey                      C. Nutrition and water  
 B. Pollen                      D. None of the Above
10. Apiary locations are typically well hidden to limit the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Migratory colonies              C. Colony exposure  
 B. Chance of vandalism          D. None of the Above

### Topic 13 Wasp Identification

10 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

#### Yellowjackets

1. The Blue Mud Wasp is another solitary wasp less common but present in our area. This wasp seems incapable of building her own mud nest, but is able to repair and use abandoned nests. The \_\_\_\_\_ is at the top of her menu.  
 A. *V. maculifrons*              C. Black Widow spider  
 B. Dauber(s)                      D. None of the Above
2. The social wasps can be fractured into 2 groups, the Yellowjackets / Hornets and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. *V. maculifrons*              C. Paper wasp(s)  
 B. Female tarantula hawk      D. None of the Above

#### Yellowjackets

3. These wasps tend to be medium sized and black with jagged bands of bright yellow—or white in the case of the aerial-nesting \_\_\_\_\_—on the abdomen and have a very short, narrow “waist,” the area where the thorax attaches to the abdomen.  
 A. *V. vulgaris*                      C. *D.* (formerly known as *V.*) *maculata*  
 B. Dauber(s)                      D. None of the Above
4. *V. vulgaris* ranges across Canada and the northeastern United States. Common in higher elevations, it nests in shady evergreen forests around parks and camps in the western mountains and the eastern Appalachians.  
 A. True                      B. False

**Eastern Yellowjacket (*Vespula maculifrons*)**

5. The Eastern yellowjacket sometimes nests in building wall voids. Most yellowjackets have very slightly barbed stingers but the sting will not set in the victim's tissue like the barbed stinger of the honey bee. The stinger of \_\_\_\_\_, however, often sticks and when the insect is slapped off, the stinger may remain.

- A. *V. maculifrons*
- B. Dauber(s)
- C. Honeybees
- D. None of the Above

**German yellowjacket (*Vespula germanica*)**

6. \_\_\_\_\_ may be active in protected voids into November and December when outside temperatures are not severe.

- A. Female tarantula hawk
- B. Dauber(s)
- C. Colonies of this yellowjacket
- D. None of the Above

**Paper Wasp**

7. Common areas their nests can be found include on walls or under eaves of homes and other buildings.

- A. True
- B. False

**Yellowjacket Management Inspection**

8. Nests high in trees should not be problems. Be sure to wear a bee suit or tape trouser cuffs tight to shoes.

- A. True
- B. False

**Pesticide Application**

9. When possible, treat ground and aerial nests after dark [Workers are in the nest at that time]. More often than not, because of \_\_\_\_\_, treatment will be scheduled for the daytime.

- A. Bare earth
- B. Toxic dust
- C. Traditional work schedules
- D. None of the Above

**Umbrella Wasps (*Polistes spp.* and *Mischocyttarus flavitarsis*)**

10. Umbrella wasps are also commonly referred to as paper wasps. These wasps have been named \_\_\_\_\_ because their nests are the shape of an inverted umbrella. They usually have small nests and are usually inhabited by about 250 wasps.

- A. *V. maculifrons*
- B. Umbrella wasps
- C. Paper wasp(s)
- D. None of the Above

**Topic 14 Common Crop Insects and Pesticide Controls**

18 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

**Cotton Aphid**

1. Cotton aphid is \_\_\_\_\_, and adults may be winged or wingless.

- A. Most destructive
- B. Controllable
- C. Highly variable in body size and color
- D. None of the Above

2. Nymphs and adults of wingless cotton aphids vary in color from yellow to green to nearly black. The darker forms tend to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. A problem in cool areas
- B. Darker
- C. Substantially larger
- D. None of the Above

### Green Peach Aphid

3. Green peach aphid feeds on hundreds of host plants in over 40 plant families. However, it is only the viviparous (giving birth to living young) summer stages that \_\_\_\_\_; the oviparous (egg producing) winter stages are much more restrictive in their diet choice.
- A. Are controllable                      C. Feed so widely  
B. Reflect reproductive capacity        D. None of the Above

### Insecticides

4. \_\_\_\_\_ are especially popular at planting time, most of which provide long-lasting protection against aphid population buildup during the critical and susceptible early stages of plant and some of which provide protection for 3 months.
- A. Insect growth regulator(s)        C. Hormonal IGRs  
B. Systemic insecticide applications    D. None of the Above

### Green Peach Aphid Control

5. Aphids are also \_\_\_\_\_. In broccoli and cauliflower, the presence of aphids in the heads makes the crop unmarketable.
- A. An important pest of cole crops        C. May be winged or wingless  
B. Beneficial                                D. None of the Above
6. Early damage to the growing point of a cabbage plant distorts the head. \_\_\_\_\_ can also be a problem on older cabbage plants.
- A. Spotted Cucumber Beetle    C. Aphids  
B. Thrips                                      D. None of the Above
7. \_\_\_\_\_ appear first on borders of the field and will generally be found there if they are present in the field at all. Scouting should take place at least twice a week and should cover all quadrants of the field.
- A. Spotted Cucumber Beetle    C. Aphids  
B. Thrips                                      D. None of the Above

### Flamer

8. The flamer was used repeatedly on the field edges during the time the overwintering beetles migrate from the edge of the field. In addition to killing larvae, the flamer reduced egg hatch by 75%.
- A. True                      B. False

### Corn Earworm

9. In addition to corn and tomato, perhaps its most favored vegetable hosts, corn earworm also attacks artichoke, asparagus, cabbage, cantaloupe, collard, cowpea, cucumber, eggplant, lettuce, lima bean, melon, okra, pea, pepper, potato, pumpkin, snap bean, spinach, squash, sweet potato, and watermelon.
- A. True                      B. False

### Cowpea Curculio

10. Cowpea curculio adults pass the winter in crop refuse or weeds, particularly brown sedge, around previously infested plants.
- A. True                      B. False
11. \_\_\_\_\_ puncture developing pods with their snouts as they feed. Females lay a single egg in some of the feeding wounds. About 4 days later, brown-headed grubs emerge and infest the seeds of beans and peas.
- A. Corn Earworms                      C. Weevils  
B. Cowpea Curculios                    D. None of the Above



### Plant Bugs

3. The large and diverse insect family Miridae contains the plant bugs, leaf bugs, and grass bugs, and may also be known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Shield bug(s)                      C. Capsid bugs  
B. Soybean looper(s)                D. None of the Above

### Loopers

4. Two species of loopers are commonly found in cotton, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the soybean looper.
- A. Shield bug(s)                      C. Cabbage looper  
B. Soybean looper(s)                D. None of the Above

## Topic 16 - 1 node Ant Identification and Control Section Post Exam

6 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural

### Ant Control

1. Ant baits can again be a useful tool in eradicating inside-the-home ant nests, although baits may not work as well with carpenter ants as with the other species mentioned.
- A. True                      B. False

### Carpenter Ants

2. Carpenter ants are most active in the evening hours, foraging for all kinds of food, both inside the house and outside. By following the ants, you may be able to tell where the nest is.
- A. True                      B. False

### Ghost Ant

#### Foraging and feeding

3. Larva follow scent trails along the edges of structures for protection.
- A. True                      B. False

### Harvester Ants

4. Over the years, their numbers have been declining, and this has often been attributed to competition for food with the invasive Red Imported Fire Ant and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Red Imported Fire Ant(s)      C. Red Harvester Ant(s)  
B. Argentine ant(s)                D. None of the Above

### Locate and Treat Colonies

5. Drench colonies living in the soil or under items on the exterior with \_\_\_\_\_. With mulch, be sure to rake it back to get good penetration where colonies may be thriving. Follow up with a broadcast application of granule such as Talstar G.
- A. Delta Powder                      C. Demand, Suspend, or Tempo  
B. Drione                                D. None of the Above
6. If you know with some certainty where the colony is living inside, then you can treat them directly by drilling a small hole into the wall void at the base (directly above the baseboard) and injecting a dust, such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Talstar 15                            C. Bifenthrin  
B. Delta Dust, Drione, or Borid Turbo      D. None of the Above

## Topic 17 - 2 node Ant Identification and Control Section Post Exam

6 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Black Ant

1. Simply picking up rocks and debris around the house will also help. If the ants are nesting in the house, the wall voids will need to be dusted with \_\_\_\_\_ in areas where ant baits are not to be used. Ant infestation are not easy to control and different strategies should be used depending on nest location and food preferences of the ants.

- A. Talstar G
- B. Drione
- C. Bifenthrin
- D. None of the Above

### Red Imported Fire Ants

2. Red imported fire ants (RIFA) are medium sized ants that build \_\_\_\_\_ rarely larger than 18" in diameter. The ants emerge out aggressively when they are disturbed and sting. Their sting usually leaves a white pustule the next day.

- A. Scent trails
- B. Mounds of soft soil
- C. Nest(s)
- D. None of the Above

### Specific Actions

3. If the nest is exposed (e.g. due to remodeling or reroofing) you can use \_\_\_\_\_, such as bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, deltamethrin, or permethrin. Spray the insecticide directly into as much of the nest as possible. The more of the colony that is exposed, the better your chance of destroying it. It is necessary to anticipate an ant colony and have a product ready at the start of construction. Once the nest is exposed, that portion of the colony will try to relocate to protect themselves.

- A. Talstar GT
- B. Gas
- C. A liquid or aerosol ready-to-use insecticide
- D. None of the Above

### Bait Treatments

4. In a process known as trophallaxis, one ant regurgitates its stomach contents to another ant. This food sharing behavior enables the bait to be spread throughout the colony before the \_\_\_\_\_ takes effect.

- A. Powder
- B. Liquid
- C. Toxicant
- D. None of the Above

### Borates

5. Unlike most other wood preservatives and organic insecticides that penetrate best in dry wood, borates are \_\_\_\_\_—they penetrate unseasoned wood by diffusion, a natural process.

- A. Infusible chemicals
- B. Invisible chemicals
- C. Diffusible chemicals
- D. None of the Above

6. Application methods include momentary immersion by \_\_\_\_\_; pressure or combination pressure/diffusion treatment; treatment of composite boards and laminated products by treatment of the wood finish; hot and cold dip treatments and long soaking periods; spray or brush-on treatments with borate slurries or pastes; and placement of fused borate rods in holes drilled in wood already in use.

- A. Infusible chemicals
- B. Invisible chemicals
- C. Bulk dipping
- D. None of the Above

## Agricultural Pesticide CEU Training Awareness Assignment #5 Alternative Assignment

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 (928) 468-0665.

### California DPR Requirement

The Assignment must be submitted to TLC by December 27 in order to be submitted to DPR by the 30th. If it is late, you will be penalized \$50 per day.

### Topic 1 Pesticide Fundamentals Introduction

12 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

1. Humans are at the top of the food chain. They bioaccumulate the pesticides accumulated by the lower animals and plants that they eat. It is not only fish but also domestic farm animals and plant food which can accumulate\_\_\_\_\_. Care must be used in the use of pesticides in agricultural as well as home and garden scenarios.  
A. Inert ingredients                      C. Pesticides  
B. Spray characteristics                D. None of the Above
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are designed to preserve the active ingredients, make them easier to apply or improve their killing ability.  
A. Inert ingredients                      C. Adjuvant content  
B. Pesticide levels                        D. None of the Above
3. The classification of insecticides is done in several different ways:  
\_\_\_\_\_are toxic to insects brought into direct contact.  
A. An insect growth regulator            C. Hormonal IGRs  
B. Contact insecticides                    D. None of the Above
4. Efficacy is often related to the\_\_\_\_\_, with small droplets (such as aerosols) often improving performance.  
A. An insect growth regulator            C. Hormonal IGRs  
B. Quality of pesticide application      D. None of the Above
5. PCP is released directly into the atmosphere via volatilization from treated wood products and during production. Finally, releases to the soil can be by \_\_\_\_\_from treated wood products, atmospheric deposition in precipitation (such as rain and snow), spills at industrial facilities and at hazardous waste sites.  
A. Draining                                  C. Pesticide application(s)  
B. Leaching                                 D. None of the Above
6. Carbamate insecticides have similar toxic mechanisms to\_\_\_\_\_, but have a much shorter duration of action and are thus somewhat less toxic.  
A. Organophosphates                    C. Phosphoric acid esters  
B. Pyrethroids                              D. None of the Above

7. Organophosphates are phosphoric acid esters or \_\_\_\_\_. When developed in the 1930s and 1940s, their original compounds were highly toxic to mammals.
- A. Temephos                      C. Thiophosphoric acid esters  
B. Chlorpyrifos                  D. None of the Above
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC), wettable powders (WP), granulars (G), and aerosols.
- A. Insect growth regulator(s)    C. Hormonal IGRs  
B. Pyrethroids                      D. None of the Above
9. Certain \_\_\_\_\_ exhibit striking neurotoxicity in laboratory animals when administered by intravenous injection, and some are toxic by the oral route.
- A. Insect growth regulator(s)    C. Hormonal IGRs  
B. Pyrethroids                      D. None of the Above
10. Properly done, diffusion treatments permit deep penetration of large timbers and difficult-to-treat wood species that cannot be treated well by pressure.
- A. True                      B. False
11. Water characteristics also vary and influence pesticide behavior.
- A. True                      B. False
12. Malathion, dibrom, chlorpyrifos, temephos, diazinon and terbufos are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Organophosphates              C. Phosphoric acid esters  
B. Pyrethroids                      D. None of the Above

## Topic 2 Agricultural Pesticide Application Information

15 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### New and Required EPA Information

1. Precise estimates of the number of \_\_\_\_\_ who will be covered by the WPS are unknown, but the EPA estimates that nearly 5 million owners, operators, family members, hired workers and handlers could be affected.
- A. Worker(s)                      C. Workers and handlers  
B. Handler(s)                      D. None of the Above

### Employers covered by the WPS must:

2. Reduce overall exposure to pesticides by prohibiting handlers from exposing workers during pesticide application, excluding workers from areas being treated and areas under a restricted entry interval, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Work Activities                      C. Notifying workers about treated areas  
B. Pesticide(s)                      D. None of the Above
3. States may also issue worker protection standards that are stricter than the WPS. Therefore, employers should contact their State agency that regulates the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act in cooperation with the \_\_\_\_\_ to determine whether they must comply with the WPS and local regulations. Nothing in this report replaces technical and professional legal advice.
- A. WPS provisions                      C. EPA  
B. Annual mandatory training    D. None of the Above

**Agricultural Employers Responsibility  
New WPS Requirements 2015-2018**

4. \_\_\_\_\_ includes instructions to reduce take-home exposure from pesticides on work clothing and other safety topics.
- A. WPS provisions
  - B. Expanded training
  - C. Personal protective equipment
  - D. None of the Above

**What Will These Changes Achieve?**

5. By better protecting our agricultural workers, the agency anticipates fewer pesticide exposure incidents among farmworkers and their family members. Fewer incidents mean a healthier workforce and avoiding lost wages, medical bills, and absences from work and school. In addition, EPA is concerned about \_\_\_\_\_ that may contribute to chronic illness.
- A. States
  - B. Annual mandatory training
  - C. Low level, repeated exposure to pesticides
  - D. None of the Above

**What Types of Activities Are Covered?**

6. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' and pesticide handlers' use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover \_\_\_\_\_ working with livestock.
- A. Worker(s)
  - B. Persons
  - C. Hired workers and handlers
  - D. None of the Above

**Family Exemption**

7. There is an "immediate family" exemption to the WPS rule that exempts family members from MOST of the WPS protections. However, family members must still use label required \_\_\_\_\_ and still must obey the REIs and the other label requirements.
- A. AEZ
  - B. WPS
  - C. PPE
  - D. None of the Above
- These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

**Central Location**

8. Of course you will still need to keep pesticide application information for \_\_\_\_\_ days at the central location and the pesticide safety information (poster). The central location must be easily accessible to your employees.
- A. 30
  - B. 45
  - C. 7
  - D. None of the Above

**Protection Against Retaliatory Acts**

9. Requirements of this subpart designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' occupational exposure to pesticides, including application and entry restrictions, the design of the warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, the availability of specific information about applications, and the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. WPS provisions
  - B. Protection against retaliatory acts
  - C. Personal protective equipment
  - D. None of the Above

**Four Basic Requirements**

10. There are specific \_\_\_\_\_ for several 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. AEZ
  - B. REI
  - C. EPA
  - D. None of the Above
- These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

### Mitigating Exposures

11. \_\_\_\_\_ will be accomplished by requiring decontamination supplies and emergency assistance.
- A. Labeling of the pesticide      C. Mitigating exposure(s)  
B. PPE      D. None of the Above

### Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides

12. Provisions of the WPS apply to: Owners or managers of farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses where pesticides are used in the production of agricultural plants. Those who hire or contract for services of agricultural workers to do tasks related to the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.
- A. True      B. False

### General Duties of WPS

13. Require each person who supervises \_\_\_\_\_ 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. Worker(s)      C. Any worker or handler  
B. Handler(s)      D. None of the Above

### Who is Covered by the 2015 WPS?

14. Pesticide handlers: those who mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticides; clean or repair pesticide application equipment; or \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Work      C. Assist with the application of pesticides  
B. Apply      D. None of the Above

### Understanding the Worker Protection Standard?

15. If you are an agricultural pesticide user and/or an employer of agricultural workers or pesticide handlers, the \_\_\_\_\_ requires you to provide to your employees and, in some cases, to yourself and to others: information about exposure to pesticides, protections against exposures to pesticides, and ways to mitigate exposures to pesticides.
- A. REI      C. OSHA  
B. WPS      D. None of the Above
- These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

## Topic 3 Common Pesticide Applications and Methods

17 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

1. Obtaining uniform coverage of an area is difficult with a hand operated sprayer.
- A. True      B. False
2. There are many other types of hand operated sprayers that are not widely used throughout the agriculture industry. Some may be used extensively for the production of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Field crops      C. Any action necessary  
B. Specific commodities      D. None of the Above
3. Most sprayers distribute pesticides using a boom with spray nozzles spaced at regular intervals. The most common example would be wide horizontal booms used on \_\_\_\_\_ to spray field crops.
- A. Motorized sprayers      C. Field sprayers  
B. Spray nozzles      D. None of the Above



14. A \_\_\_\_\_ must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the product labeling information during handling activities.

- A. Handler(s)
- B. Handler employer
- C. Early-entry workers
- D. None of the Above

15. The following three types of information must be displayed at a central location before a pesticide is applied: Pesticide-specific application information, which must include: the location and description of the area to be treated, product name, OSHA requirements, and PPE suggestions.

- A. True
- B. False

16. The WPS requires that decontamination supplies be provided regardless of the WPS safety poster. There are exemptions for employers with only a few employees.

- A. True
- B. False

17. Decontamination and emergency eyeflush water must, at all times when it is available to \_\_\_\_\_, be of a quality and temperature that will not cause illness or injury when it contacts the skin or eyes or if it is swallowed.

- A. Handler(s)
- B. Workers or handlers
- C. Early-entry workers
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 4 EPA Required Training Citation Section

14 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Which Pesticides Uses are Covered?

1. Most pesticide uses involved in the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse are covered by the WPS. This includes pesticides used on plants, and pesticides used on the soil or planting medium the plants are (or will be) grown in. Both general-use and restricted-use pesticides are covered by the \_\_\_\_\_. You will know that the product is covered by the WPS if you see the following statement in the Directions for Use section of the pesticide labeling.

- A. Labeling of the pesticide
- B. PPE
- C. WPS
- D. None of the Above

### Decontamination Supplies and Requirements

2. \_\_\_\_\_ must have adequate water for routine washing, soap and sufficient paper towels.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Workers, handlers and early-entry workers
- D. None of the Above

3. Handlers and early-entry workers must also carry \_\_\_\_\_ of water with them (or it must be "immediately" nearby on their vehicle) for emergency eyeflushing when the pesticide label requires protective eyewear (goggles or faceshield).

- A. A pint
- B. 2 gallons
- C. 5 gallons
- D. None of the Above

### WPS Requires Providing Decontamination Sites

4. \_\_\_\_\_ must establish a decontamination site for all workers and handlers for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues. A decontamination site must be within a quarter (1/4) mile of the employees' work site.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Employer(s)
- C. Workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

- No-contact early-entry workers** do **not** have to be provided the special protections required in 5. Decontamination supplies, however, need **not** be provided to \_\_\_\_\_ workers.
- A. No hand labor
  - B. Short-term
  - C. No-contact early-entry
  - D. None of the Above

**Specific Duties - Emergency Transportation**

6. Promptly make emergency transportation available to take the worker to an emergency medical facility able to provide treatment: from the agricultural establishment, or \_\_\_\_\_ can “make transportation taking the employee to the emergency medical facility, or calling a such as an ambulance, or making sure the employee has a ride to the medical and facility with someone else.
- A. Worker(s)
  - B. Handler(s)
  - C. Employers
  - D. None of the Above

**Emergency Information**

7. Provide to the worker or handler or to treating medical personnel, promptly upon emergency vehicle, request, any obtainable information on: product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredients for any product(s) to which the person may have been exposed, antidote, first aid, \_\_\_\_\_ and other medical or emergency information from the product labeling, description of the way the pesticide was being used, circumstances of the worker’s or handler’s exposure to the pesticide.
- A. Emergency assistance
  - B. Statement of practical treatment
  - C. Requirements in the standard
  - D. None of the Above

**Requirements for Handlers**

8. The general applicability, exceptions and exemptions in the requirements for handlers and workers are the same. However, the requirements for \_\_\_\_\_ have specific differences.
- A. Handler(s)
  - B. Employer(s)
  - C. Employee(es)
  - D. None of the Above

**Restrictions During Application**

9. The handler employer must assure that: No pesticide is applied so as to contact any worker (directly or through \_\_\_\_\_) other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler.
- A. Drift
  - B. Droplets
  - C. Dusts
  - D. None of the Above

**Pesticide Safety Training**

10. A handler employer must assure that each handler is properly trained in pesticide safety by a qualified trainer. The minimum pesticide training required, as well as the criteria for qualified trainers, is specified in the standard. \_\_\_\_\_ who have been trained under 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 171 are exempt from this requirement.
- A. Worker(s)
  - B. Handler(s)
  - C. Certified handlers and handlers
  - D. None of the Above

**Restrictions During Application**

11. The handler employer must assure that: No pesticide is applied so as to contact any worker (\_\_\_\_\_) other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler.
- A. Drift
  - B. Droplets
  - C. Directly or through drift
  - D. None of the Above

### Notice of Application to Agricultural Employers

12. Prior to applying any pesticide on an agricultural establishment, a handler employer must provide the following information to an agricultural employer or be assured that the agricultural employer is aware of the specific time, date, location, and description of \_\_\_\_\_, labeling requirements relating to protection of workers during or after application, product name, the EPA registration number, active ingredients, REI, and notification requirements.

- A. The pesticide-treated area
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. Requirements in the standard
- D. None of the Above

### Pesticide Safety Training

13. A handler employer must assure that each handler is properly trained in pesticide safety by a \_\_\_\_\_. The minimum pesticide training required, as well as the criteria for qualified trainers, is specified in the standard. Certified handlers and handlers who have been trained under 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 171 are exempt from this requirement.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Qualified trainer
- D. None of the Above

### Employee Rights:

15. A \_\_\_\_\_ may designate a representative to request, on their behalf, pesticide application and hazard information.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 5 Personal Protection Equipment, Safety, Health Section

15 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### How is the AEZ measured and the size of the AEZ determined?

1. The AEZ is measured from the application equipment. The AEZ also moves with the application equipment like a halo around the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. No responsibility(s)
- B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- C. Application equipment
- D. None of the Above

2. Does the new WPS requirements related to the AEZ apply to the agricultural employer or the handler making the application. There are several different requirements regarding the AEZ in the \_\_\_\_\_. First, the WPS provision at 170.405(a)(1) establishes the applicable AEZ distances.

- A. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- B. Revised WPS
- C. Planting medium
- D. None of the Above

3. The agricultural employer may not allow a pesticide to be applied while \_\_\_\_\_ on the establishment is in the treated area or within the AEZ.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Workers and handlers
- C. Any worker or other person
- D. None of the Above

4. Does the agricultural employer have WPS responsibilities related to the new AEZ requirements if workers or other persons are off his/her establishment? The AEZ requirement at §170.405(a) imposes no responsibilities on an agricultural employer in regard to workers or other persons who are not on the \_\_\_\_\_ as long as the agricultural employer is not the pesticide applicator.

- A. No responsibility(s)
- B. Agricultural establishment
- C. Halo around the application equipment
- D. None of the Above

5. If the agricultural employer is also the handler making the pesticide application, then §170.505 would require him/her to suspend a pesticide application if any worker or other person is within the AEZ beyond the boundary of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. Agricultural establishment
- C. Pesticide application
- D. None of the Above

6. It is important to note that this answer only applies in regard to workers and other persons beyond the boundaries of the establishment; if a handler were to resume an application while workers or other persons on the establishment are still within the \_\_\_\_\_, that would give rise to a violation of § 170.405.

- A. AEZ
- B. Establishment
- C. Pesticide applicator
- D. None of the Above

### **Prevention, Recognition, First Aid Treatment of Heat-Related Illness Heat-Related Illnesses and First Aid**

7. \_\_\_\_\_, the most serious form of heat-related illness, happens when the body becomes unable to regulate its core temperature. Sweating stops and the body can no longer rid itself of excess heat. Signs include confusion, loss of consciousness, and seizures.

- A. Tired muscles
- B. Heat stroke
- C. Heat exhaustion
- D. None of the Above

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a medical emergency that may result in death! Call 911 immediately.

- A. Heat stroke
- B. Tired muscles
- C. Heat cramps
- D. None of the Above

9. \_\_\_\_\_—those used for performing the work—are usually the ones most affected by cramps. Cramps may occur during or after working hours.

- A. Heat rash
- B. Tired muscles
- C. Heat exhaustion
- D. None of the Above

10. \_\_\_\_\_, also known as prickly heat, is skin irritation caused by sweat that does not evaporate from the skin. Heat rash is the most common problem in hot work environments.

- A. Heat stroke
- B. Heat rash
- C. Heat cramps
- D. None of the Above

### **Why Rinse Pesticide Containers?**

11. Proper rinsing of pesticide containers is easy to do, saves money, and helps protect people and the environment. It also helps prevent potential problems with un-rinsed containers, rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes. Even during a busy season, the few extra minutes it takes to properly \_\_\_\_\_ is time well spent.

- A. Properly rinsed
- B. Pesticide container
- C. Rinse empty pesticide containers
- D. None of the Above

12. Rinsate from the containers, when added directly into the sprayer tank, efficiently and economically uses all pesticide in the container. This eliminates the need to store and later dispose of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Rinsate
- D. None of the Above

### **Rinsing Helps Protect the Environment**

13. Proper rinsing of pesticide containers reduces a potential source of contamination of soil, surface, and ground water. When contamination occurs, plants and animals may be harmed and water supplies affected. \_\_\_\_\_ is always better than cleanup. Rinsing also helps in reducing the problem of handling pesticide wastes.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Pesticide containers
- C. Prevention of environmental contamination
- D. None of the Above

14. No matter how an empty pesticide container is disposed of, it must be properly \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Triple punched
  - B. Rinsed and triple punched
  - C. Disposal of the rinsate
  - D. None of the Above

15. Both federal and state laws require rinsing. Landfill operators and recyclers can only accept properly \_\_\_\_\_. Pesticide containers should only be offered to recycling projects designed for pesticide containers and not general plastic and metal recycling programs. Pesticide container recycling project personnel will inspect containers to determine if they have been properly rinsed.

- A. Properly rinsed
- B. Rinsed containers
- C. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 6 WPS Required Training Section

15 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

### Training Requirements

1. If a worker or handler was trained in \_\_\_\_\_, they will need to receive WPS training within 1 year of the 2016 training. This training will not need to include the 2018 training content. For example, a worker trained on April 14, 2016 will need to be retrained prior to April 14, 2017.

- A. 2016
- B. 2017
- C. 2014
- D. None of the Above

2. If a worker or handler was not trained in \_\_\_\_\_, they would have to be trained before they do any worker or handler tasks.

- A. 2016
- B. 2017
- C. 2014
- D. None of the Above

### The training must include, at a minimum, all of the following after January 2, 2017:

3. Where and in what form pesticides may be encountered during \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Toxicity and exposure
- C. Pesticide application
- D. None of the Above

4. \_\_\_\_\_, including emergency eye flushing techniques.

- A. Safety
- B. All training materials
- C. Routine and emergency decontamination procedures
- D. None of the Above

5. Requirements designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' occupational exposure to pesticides, including application and entry restrictions, the design of the warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, the \_\_\_\_\_ about applications, and the protection against retaliatory acts

- A. Availability of specific information
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Appropriate measure(s)
- D. None of the Above

6. Requirements that must be followed by handler employers for the protection of handlers and other persons, including the prohibition against applying pesticides in a manner that will cause contact with \_\_\_\_\_, the requirement to use personal protective equipment, the provisions for training and decontamination, and the protection against retaliatory acts.

- A. Handler(s)
- B. Workers or other persons
- C. Employee(s)
- D. None of the Above

7. The responsibility of agricultural employers to provide specific information to workers before directing them to perform early-entry activities. \_\_\_\_\_ must be 18 years old to perform early-entry activities.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Agricultural Employer(s)
- C. Hired workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

8. After working in pesticide treated areas, remove work boots or shoes before entering your home, and \_\_\_\_\_ and wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Remove work clothes
- C. Pesticide application
- D. None of the Above

### Decontamination Supplies

9. 1 gallon of water per worker and \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of water per handler at the beginning of each work period for routine and emergency decontamination,

- A. 100
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. None of the Above

10. Plenty of soap and single-use towels, Note: hand sanitizers and wet towelettes are insufficient. 170.411 (b)(2) and 170.509 (b)(2) A clean coverall (or other clean change of clothes) for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Workers and handlers
- D. None of the Above

### Labeling Information Section

11. A handler employer must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the \_\_\_\_\_ during handling activities.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. Product labeling information
- D. None of the Above

### Personal Protective Equipment

12. Characteristics of protective clothing and PPE are specified in the \_\_\_\_\_, as are exceptions to PPE specified on product labeling. The handler employer must take appropriate measures to prevent heat-related illnesses.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Information exchange(s)
- C. Standard
- D. None of the Above

### Workers and Handlers Section

#### Who Must Protect Workers and Handlers?

13. Employers are responsible for making sure that workers and handlers receive the protections required by the pesticide labeling and the WPS.

- A. True
- B. False

14. The term “employer” has a special meaning in the WPS — you are an employer even though you are \_\_\_\_\_ or use only members of your own family to do the work on your establishment.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Self-employed
- D. None of the Above

### WPS Employer Definitions

#### Worker Employers:

15. Worker employers are people who: \_\_\_\_\_ for the services of workers (including themselves and members of their family) for any type of compensation.

- A. Employ or contract
- B. Work
- C. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 7 Beneficial Insect Identification

18 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

- Both the larvae and adults of this lady beetle feed on mealybugs. They may also feed on aphids and immature scale insects. Each adult female lays hundreds of eggs in mealybug egg masses. When the beetle larvae hatch, they feed on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. White silken cocoons of parasites                      C. Immature mealybugs  
B. Restriction of the colony                                      D. None of the Above
- While \_\_\_\_\_ may vary widely, they are usually shiny. Black is a common color, sometimes with a metallic sheen of another color on their wing covers. Most ground beetles feed at night and hide in the soil or under debris during the day.  
A. Sizes                                      C. Yellowish to creamy  
B. Shapes and colors                      D. None of the Above
- Most lady beetle larvae are stubby in form and slightly pointed at the front.  
A. True                      B. False
- These fascinating insects may resemble a tiny scorpion when they hold the tip of their abdomen up in the air. They are \_\_\_\_\_ and measure 1/10 to one inch long. Depending upon species, rove beetles prey upon aphids, springtails, mites, nematodes, slugs, snails, fly eggs and maggots. They also eat and help break down decaying organic material.  
A. Slow moving                      C. Yellowish to creamy  
B. Fast moving                      D. None of the Above
- The adults are \_\_\_\_\_. They supplement their diet with nectar and pollen and can be minor pollinators. Soldier beetle populations can be increased by planting good nectar- or pollen-  
A. White silken cocoons of parasites                      C. Especially important predators of aphids  
B. Part of the colony                                      D. None of the Above
- Some blood-sucking species, particularly *Triatoma* spp. and other members of the subfamily Triatominae are also known as kissing bugs due to their habit of biting humans in their sleep on the soft tissue of the lips and eyes.  
A. True                      B. False
- Adults are 2–5 mm long and feed mostly on \_\_\_\_\_, but will also feed on pollen and vascular sap. These predators are common in gardens and landscapes. They have a fairly painful bite, but are not poisonous.  
A. Scale insects or spider mites                      C. Spider mites, thrips, and their eggs  
B. Nectar- or pollen-producing plants                      D. None of the Above
- They are voracious predators, attacking most insects of suitable size, especially soft-bodied ones (aphids, caterpillars and other insect larvae, insect eggs, and at high population densities also each other). Therefore, the larvae are colloquially known as "aphid lions" (also spelled "aphidlions") or "\_\_\_\_\_", similar to the related antlions. Their senses are weakly developed, except that they are very sensitive to touch.  
A. Parasites                      C. Green monsters  
B. Aphid wolves                      D. None of the Above
- Hoverflies, sometimes called flower flies or syrphid flies, make up the insect family Syrphidae. As their common name suggests, they are often seen hovering or nectaring at flowers; the adults of many species feed mainly on nectar and pollen, while the larvae (maggots) eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Scale insects or spider mites                      C. Spider mites, thrips, and their eggs  
B. A wide range of foods                      D. None of the Above

10. Larval stages are usually not observed unless they are dissected from hosts (internal parasites) or \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Present Chagas disease  
B. Detected on the host (external parasites)  
C. Are very sensitive to touch  
D. None of the Above
11. Every year, queens that were born and fertilized at the end of the previous season begin a new colony. The \_\_\_\_\_ selects a location for its nest, begins building it, lays a first batch of eggs and feeds this first group of larvae.
- A. Workers  
B. Soldiers  
C. Queen(s)  
D. None of the Above
12. Currently, there are only seven recognized species of \_\_\_\_\_ with a total of 44 subspecies, though historically, anywhere from six to eleven species have been recognized.
- A. Mason bee(s)  
B. Temperate specie(s)  
C. Honey bee(s)  
D. None of the Above
13. Bumble bees form colonies. These colonies are usually much less extensive than those of honeybees. This is due to a number of factors including the small physical size of the nest cavity, the responsibility of a \_\_\_\_\_ for the initial construction and reproduction that happens within the nest, and the restriction of the colony to a single season (in most species).
- A. Single female  
B. Mason bee(s)  
C. Larvae(s)  
D. None of the Above
14. Smaller than a \_\_\_\_\_, mason bees resemble houseflies more than honeybees. They are deep blue-black in color and have no stripes. Mason bees are native to North America. They are active pollinators between cherry blossom and apple blossom season, and then die out by summer.
- A. Cuckoo bee(s)  
B. Honey bee(s)  
C. Bumble bee(s)  
D. None of the Above
15. Attract \_\_\_\_\_ by providing them a home. Drill holes exactly 5/16-inch in diameter into wooden blocks and mount the blocks by cherry blossom season facing morning sun.
- A. Cuckoo bee(s)  
B. Mason bee(s)  
C. Bumble bee(s)  
D. None of the Above
16. Cuckoo Bees are parasites, in that the female cuckoo bee lays her eggs in the nest of other bees, primarily \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Digger bees and Andrenids  
B. Mason bee(s)  
C. Bumble bee(s)  
D. None of the Above
17. Centipedes are predators, and mainly use their antennae to seek out their prey. The digestive tract forms a simple tube, with digestive glands attached to the mouthparts. Like insects, centipedes breathe through a tracheal system, typically with a single opening, or spiracle on each body segment.
- A. True  
B. False
18. Adult flies feed on flowers and nectar from aphids and scale insects. As many species typically feed on pollen, they can be important pollinators of some plants, especially at higher elevations in mountains where bees are relatively few. The taxonomy of this family presents many difficulties. It is largely based on \_\_\_\_\_, but also on reproductive habits and on the immature stage.
- A. Scopa  
B. Involucrum  
C. Morphological characters of the adult flies  
D. None of the Above

## Topic 8 Honey Bee Detailed Section Post Exam

1. The honeybee undergoes complete metamorphosis, passing through four stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult. Bees develop into three different castes: \_\_\_\_\_, queens, and drones.  
A. Pupa            C. Soldiers(s)  
B. Workers        D. None of the Above
2. Developmental time and longevity vary with each caste and among races. When honeybees emerge as adults, they continue to develop. At first, their body is soft, but the cuticle hardens in about 12-24 hours. During the next few days, glands and reproductive organs (in the \_\_\_\_\_) develop and mature.  
A. Queen(s)            C. Queens and drones  
B. Virgin queen(s)    D. None of the Above
3. \_\_\_\_\_ produce semen in about 12 days and queens begin to lay eggs about three days after mating. In a typical colony there will be only one laying queen, about 100 – 300 drones, and about 20,000 - 60,000 workers.  
A. Drones            C. Scout bees  
B. Kings(s)            D. None of the Above
4. When mature, virgin queens take a mating flight and mate with 10-15 \_\_\_\_\_. In about three days, the queen begins to lay eggs.  
A. Drones            C. Scout bees  
B. Kings(s)            D. None of the Above
5. \_\_\_\_\_ may lay as many as 1,500 eggs in a single day and around 200,000 eggs in a year. The queen controls whether or not the eggs are fertilized, using sperm stored in her spermatheca.  
A. Drones            C. Scout bees  
B. A queen            D. None of the Above
6. The AHB swarms much more frequently than other honeybees. A colony is a group of bees with comb and brood. \_\_\_\_\_ may either be managed (white hive boxes maintained by professional beekeepers) or wild (feral).  
A. Swarm            C. Queen  
B. The colony        D. None of the Above
7. A group of bees that are in the process of leaving their parent colony and starting a nest in a new location is called a "\_\_\_\_\_." Usually a new queen is reared to stay with the parent colony and the old queen flies off with the swarm.  
A. Swarm            C. Brood  
B. Scout bee(s)        D. None of the Above
8. \_\_\_\_\_ often locate potential nest sites prior to swarming, but the swarm may spend a day or two clustered in impressive, hanging clumps on branches or in other temporary locations until the bees settle on a new nesting site. If they can't find a suitable location, the bees may fly several miles and cluster again.  
A. Swarm            C. Drones  
B. Scout bee(s)        D. None of the Above
9. When the swarm emerges from its domicile and settles in a cluster on a tree, certain "\_\_\_\_\_" communicate to it the availability of other domiciles. At least some of these domiciles may have been located by the scout bees before the swarm emerged.  
A. Drones            C. Scout bees  
B. Virgin queen(s)    D. None of the Above

10. Pyrethrins are\_\_\_\_\_. Pyrethrins, bee killers derived from the flowers of the chrysanthemum, work quite well as a spray for controlling bee populations. Pyrethrins are not generally used to destroy entire bee colonies.

- A. Another natural bee pesticide
- B. Hazardous
- C. A different spectrum of pesticides
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 9 Africanized Honey Bee Section Post Exam

1. Africanized bees are simply a strain of \_\_\_\_\_, the same species introduced from Europe that produces our honey and pollinates many of our plants. An African strain was introduced to South America in an effort to produce a bee better suited to the tropics.

- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera
- B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

2. African bees were brought to Brazil in 1956 by biologists wanting to create an \_\_\_\_\_ that would perform well in the South American climate. But in 1957, measures to contain the colonies were accidentally removed and several swarmed into the countryside.

- A. African/European hybrid
- B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata
- C. Honeybees
- D. None of the Above

3. Beekeepers learned to take proper precautions and Venezuelans became familiar with potential dangers. \_\_\_\_\_ are a real and significant threat for those who must live with them, but they can be dealt with as long as the appropriate precautions and control measures are taken.

- A. Their hybrids
- B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata
- C. Honeybees
- D. None of the Above

4. Africanized honey bees (Apis mellifera scutellata) and European honey bees (Apis m. mellifera) are the same species - they look the same, sting in defense of themselves or their nest, can only sting once, and have the same venom. \_\_\_\_\_ are slightly smaller (but because the bees look so much alike only a laboratory analysis can tell them apart).

- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera
- B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

5. The Africanized honeybee is simply a hybrid honeybee, a result of breeding the European honeybee, Apis mellifera mellifera, with the African honeybee, Apis mellifera scutellata. The genetic differences in the hybrid Africanized bee make its habits different from those of the \_\_\_\_\_ cultured in the United States.

- A. Their hybrids
- B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata
- C. Domestic European honeybee
- D. None of the Above

6. \_\_\_\_\_ workers have barbed stingers. When either type of bee stings a human, it leaves both the stinger and tiny, attached venom sac. This causes the bee to die soon after. If you are stung, simply scrape the stinger out to remove it.

- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera
- B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata
- C. European and Africanized
- D. None of the Above

7. The AHB will swarm more frequently than the EHB. Typically, an EHB colony swarms once every year or two; an AHB colony may swarm 4-8 times a year. Generally, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ swarm is much smaller than an EHB swarm; some aren't much larger than a coffee cup.

- A. EHB (European) Apis m. mellifera
- B. AHB (Africanized) Apis mellifera scutellata
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

8. Compared with the EHB, the AHB devotes a greater percentage of its nest to brood production and less to honey storage. Because the developmental period of the \_\_\_\_\_ is shorter than that of the EHB, it's able to produce more bees in less time.

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

9. An AHB colony produces more drones than an EHB colony of equal size. In areas where the AHB has become established, the \_\_\_\_\_ queens appear to mate with AHB drones at a much higher frequency than with EHB drones. Similar behavior in areas where large numbers of EHB colonies are maintained is being studied.

- A. EHB (European) *Apis m. mellifera*
- B. AHB (Africanized) *Apis mellifera scutellata*
- C. An African strain
- D. None of the Above

10. The characteristics used for identification differ only slightly and overlap considerably among individuals. Accurate identification is not only difficult but time-consuming and expensive.

- A. True
- B. False

## Topic 10 Modern European Bee Hive Section Post Exam

1. Bee pollen is the male seed of a flower blossom that has been gathered by the bees and to which special elements from the bees has been added. The honeybee collects \_\_\_\_\_ and mixes it with its own digestive enzymes.

- A. Nectar
- B. Propolis
- C. Pollen
- D. None of the Above

2. \_\_\_\_\_ contains from one hundred thousand to five million pollen spores each capable of reproducing its entire species.

- A. Sources of resin
- B. Nectar
- C. One pollen granule
- D. None of the Above

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a wax-like, resinous substance that bees collect from tree buds, or other botanical sources, and use as a sealant for unwanted open spaces in the hive.

- A. Nectar
- B. Propolis
- C. Digestive enzymes
- D. None of the Above

4. Bees usually carry \_\_\_\_\_ out of and away from the hive.

- A. Sources of resin
- B. Waste
- C. Pollen
- D. None of the Above

5. The composition of propolis will vary from hive to hive, district to district, and from season to season. Normally it is dark brown in color, but it can be found in green, red, black and white hues, depending on the sources of resin found in the particular hive area. Bees are opportunists, and will gather what they need from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Nectar
- B. Propolis
- C. Available sources
- D. None of the Above

6. The source of propolis varies in a major way with latitude. In temperate climates, bees collect resins from trees, mostly poplars and to lesser extent conifers. The biological role of propolis in trees is to seal wounds and defend against \_\_\_\_\_. In tropical regions, bees gather propolis from flowers, especially *Clusia*, that have adapted propolis to attract pollinators.

- A. Propolis
- B. Sources of resin
- C. Bacteria, fungi and insects
- D. None of the Above

7. The chemical composition of \_\_\_\_\_ are different. Poplar propolis is rich in flavanoids. Clusia propolis contains polyprenylated benzophenones.  
 A. Propolis      C. Temperate propolis and tropical propolis  
 B. Honey      D. None of the Above
8. "Typical" propolis has approximately 50 constituents, primarily resins and vegetable balsams (50%), waxes (30%), essential oils (10%), and pollen (5%). \_\_\_\_\_ is sticky at and above room temperature. At lower temperatures, it becomes hard and very brittle.  
 A. Propolis      C. Male seed of a flower blossom  
 B. Sources of resin      D. None of the Above
9. Bees actually have two stomachs, their honey stomach which they use like a \_\_\_\_\_ backpack and their regular stomach.  
 A. Nectar      C. Digestive enzymes  
 B. Propolis      D. None of the Above
10. The honey stomach holds almost 70 mg of nectar and when full, it weighs almost as much as the bee does. Honeybees must visit between 100 and 1500 flowers in order to fill their \_\_\_\_\_ stomachs.  
 A. Propolis      C. Honey  
 B. Sources of resin      D. None of the Above

## Topic 11 Bee Control Section Post Exam

1. In some cases, attempting to destroy a nest becomes a greater health risk than simply tolerating and avoiding it. But nests, especially those of social species, should be destroyed if they are close enough to humans to pose a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Thousand bees      C. Stinging threat  
 B. Hazard      D. None of the Above
2. The nests of honey bees, bumble bees, yellowjackets and hornets should always be approached with caution, preferably at night when most of the workers are present but reluctant to fly.  
 A. True      B. False
3. Heavy clothing or a "bee suit" can be worn for added protection.  
 A. True      B. False
4. Unless you have a thousand bees swarming your face, the \_\_\_\_\_ is a great way to get rid of bee pests that are in the house. Simply use the hose attachment and suck them into oblivion.  
 A. Smoke      C. Heat spray  
 B. Vacuum cleaner      D. None of the Above
5. Certain pesticides are harmful to bees. That's why we require instructions for protecting bees on the labels of pesticides that are known to be particularly harmful to bees. This is one of many reasons why everyone must read and follow pesticide label instructions.  
 A. True      B. False
6. When a \_\_\_\_\_ is completely filled to its capacity, or when dust is packed down inside the duster, dust does not come out in proper form.  
 A. Hand bellows duster      C. Backpack  
 B. Vacuum cleaner      D. None of the Above



## Topic 12 Bee-Related Inspections Section Post Exam

1. For the safety of the inspector and the hive, in-hive inspections should **NOT** be attempted by an inspector if the inspector does not have experience with handling bee colonies. Bees, hives, frames, etc., must be handled by the beekeeper, an accompanying state apiarist, or an inspector with knowledge of bee colonies and/or beekeeping training. \_\_\_\_\_ should be properly dressed with bee protective clothing/attire to minimize the risk of bee stings regardless of whether they personally handle a hive.  
A. Workers                      C. Inspectors  
B. Employees                  D. None of the Above
2. To determine how a bee hive or colony was exposed to \_\_\_\_\_, the inspector must rely on additional observations or sample collection from the hive, the site where the bees died, areas adjacent to the bee hive, etc.  
A. Exposure to pesticides      C. A particular pesticide  
B. Bee deaths                      D. None of the Above
3. \_\_\_\_\_ should be collected from fresh honey in the top of the hive and pollen samples should be collected from uncapped (i.e., recently collected) pollen chamber near the brood chamber. Brood chamber, wax and other areas of the hive may contain residues collected over time.  
A. Honey samples              C. Honey production  
B. Brood wax                      D. None of the Above
4. When sampling pollen and/or honey from comb, care should be taken not to include wax since wax can contain a different spectrum of pesticides than what may actually be present in pollen or honey. \_\_\_\_\_ is generally dark brown to black. Honey wax is pale and light colored.  
A. Unique batches              C. Brood wax  
B. Pollen                              D. None of the Above
5. Keep in mind that when sampling pollen from the comb, bees do not typically store pollen in \_\_\_\_\_. Pollen collected from a number of floral sources over time may be stored in the same cell of the comb.  
A. Unique batches              C. Honey production  
B. Brood chamber                D. None of the Above
6. Prior to conducting an inspection related to bee deaths, the inspector should contact the laboratory that will analyze \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Any physical samples collected      C. A different spectrum of pesticides  
B. Exposure to pesticides                  D. None of the Above
7. \_\_\_\_\_ may be located on wooden pallets to facilitate transport or to ready colonies for deployment to pollination locations; these colonies also tend to be of relatively uniform dimensions in order to facilitate stacking during transport. For colonies involved in honey production, the number of "supers" on the colony is based on the ability of that colony to produce honey.  
A. Migratory colonies          C. Honey production  
B. Brood chamber                D. None of the Above
8. Bee death may also be caused by exposure to pesticides. \_\_\_\_\_ may occur through drift of pesticides from aerial or ground applications immediately adjacent to where colonies are located and/or to areas where bees may be foraging for food and/or water.  
A. Exposure to pesticides          C. Colony exposure  
B. Bee deaths                      D. None of the Above

9. While bees will forage to meet the nutritional and energy needs of the colony and typically select forage that represents a preferred source of both pollen and nectar, they may also forage on less preferred sources of \_\_\_\_\_ based on availability.

- A. Honey production
- B. Pollen
- C. Nutrition and water
- D. None of the Above

10. Apiary locations are typically well hidden to limit the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Chance of vandalism
- B. Exposure to pesticides
- C. A different spectrum of pesticides
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 13 Wasp Identification

10 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

1. The Blue Mud Wasp is another solitary wasp less common but present in our area. This wasp seems incapable of building her own mud nest, but is able to repair and use abandoned nests. The \_\_\_\_\_ is at the top of her menu.

- A. *V. maculifrons*
- B. Dauber(s)
- C. Black Widow spider
- D. None of the Above

2. The social wasps can be fractured into 2 groups, the Yellowjackets / Hornets and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. *V. maculifrons*
- B. Female tarantula hawk
- C. Paper wasp(s)
- D. None of the Above

3. These wasps tend to be medium sized and black with jagged bands of bright yellow—or white in the case of the aerial-nesting \_\_\_\_\_—on the abdomen and have a very short, narrow “waist,” the area where the thorax attaches to the abdomen.

- A. *V. vulgaris*
- B. Dauber(s)
- C. *D. (formerly known as V.) maculata*
- D. None of the Above

4. *V. vulgaris* ranges across Canada and the northeastern United States. Common in higher elevations, it nests in shady evergreen forests around parks and camps in the western mountains and the eastern Appalachians.

- A. True
- B. False

5. The Eastern yellowjacket sometimes nests in building wall voids. Most yellowjackets have very slightly barbed stingers but the sting will not set in the victim's tissue like the barbed stinger of the honeybee. The stinger of \_\_\_\_\_, however, often sticks and when the insect is slapped off, the stinger may remain.

- A. *V. maculifrons*
- B. Dauber(s)
- C. Andrenids
- D. None of the Above

6. \_\_\_\_\_ may be active in protected voids into November and December when outside temperatures are not severe.

- A. Female tarantula hawk
- B. Dauber(s)
- C. Colonies of this yellowjacket
- D. None of the Above

7. Common areas their nests can be found include on walls or under eaves of homes and other buildings. Nest construction begins in the Spring and construction and maintenance continues as long as the colony continues to grow. \_\_\_\_\_ gather fibers from old decaying wood or dead, dry plants, chew them up and mix the debris with water to make their grey paper nest. Populations in these nests rarely ever exceed 200.

- A. *V. maculifrons*
- B. Dauber(s)
- C. Wasps
- D. None of the Above

8. Entrance holes sometimes have bare earth around them.  
A. True            B. False
9. When possible, treat ground and aerial nests after dark [Workers are in the nest at that time]. More often than not, because of \_\_\_\_\_, treatment will be scheduled for the daytime.  
A. Rapidly lower nest temperature            C. Traditional work schedules  
B. Toxic dust                                        D. None of the Above
10. Umbrella wasps are also commonly referred to as paper wasps. These wasps have been named \_\_\_\_\_ because their nests are the shape of an inverted umbrella. They usually have small nests and are usually inhabited by about 250 wasps.  
A. Paper wasp(s)            C. Umbrella wasps  
B. Dauber(s)                D. None of the Above

## Topic 14 Common Crop Insects and Pesticide Controls

18 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

1. Cotton aphid is \_\_\_\_\_, and adults may be winged or wingless.  
A. Most destructive            C. Highly variable in body size and color  
B. Controllable                D. None of the Above
2. Wireworms are the larval form of a \_\_\_\_\_. After a short pupation, adults emerge and females lay about 175 eggs. To escape the hot, dry summer and cold winter, wireworms burrow deep into the soil.  
A. Wireworms                                        C. Silverleaf Whitefly  
B. Dark-brown click beetle            D. None of the Above
3. The orange-brown \_\_\_\_\_, which take 4 to 5 years to mature, are very destructive when they feed on developing potato tubers, seed pieces, and roots. Young potato tubers injured by wireworms often become misshapen.  
A. Wireworms                                        C. Larvae  
B. Adults and larvae            D. None of the Above
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are antlike and very small with dark metallic blue heads and wings and reddish orange bodies and legs. Adults and larvae feed on storage roots both before and after harvest.  
A. Adult weevils                                    C. Silverleaf Whitefly  
B. Adults and larvae            D. None of the Above
5. Nymphs and adults of wingless cotton aphids vary in color from yellow to green to nearly black. The darker forms tend to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Most destructive                                C. Long-lasting protection  
B. Substantially larger                            D. None of the Above
6. Green peach aphid feeds on hundreds of host plants in over 40 plant families. However, it is only the viviparous (giving birth to living young) summer stages that \_\_\_\_\_; the oviparous (egg producing) winter stages are much more restrictive in their diet choice.  
A. Are controllable                                C. Feed so widely  
B. Reflect reproductive capacity                D. None of the Above
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are especially popular at planting time, most of which provide long-lasting protection against aphid population buildup during the critical and susceptible early stages of plant and some of which provide protection for 3 months.  
A. Organophosphates                              C. Systemic insecticide applications  
B. Pyrethroids                                        D. None of the Above

8. Aphids are also\_\_\_\_\_. In broccoli and cauliflower, the presence of aphids in the heads makes the crop unmarketable.  
 A. An important pest of cole crops      C. May be winged or wingless  
 B. Beneficial      D. None of the Above
9. Early damage to the growing point of a cabbage plant distorts the head. \_\_\_\_\_ can also be a problem on older cabbage plants.  
 A. Beetles      C. Aphids  
 B. Thrips      D. None of the Above
10. \_\_\_\_\_ appear first on borders of the field and will generally be found there if they are present in the field at all. Scouting should take place at least twice a week and should cover all quadrants of the field.  
 A. Beetles      C. Aphids  
 B. Thrips      D. None of the Above
11. Cabbage maggots destroy the roots, particularly of seedlings, causing the plant to become stunted and wilt. In addition to the root damage, the plants may become more susceptible to diseases as pathogens enter through lesions left by the maggots. \_\_\_\_\_ are more likely to be a problem in cool areas and in winter or spring crops.  
 A. Imported Cabbageworm      C. Cabbage maggots  
 B. Colorado Potato Beetle      D. None of the Above
12. Two nematode species ('Hb' and 'Hc') reportedly attack maggot populations in the soil, but their effectiveness has not been tested in controlled experiments.  
 A. True      B. False
13. Unlike the\_\_\_\_\_, which feeds primarily on corn and other grasses, the fall armyworm will feed on just about any plant. Damage is especially severe to late sweet corn and field corn, but the fall armyworm will eat kale, collards, turnip greens, cabbage, broccoli, spinach, snap beans, tomatoes, soybeans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, and many ornamentals.  
 A. True armyworm      C. Tomato caterpillar pests  
 B. Vegetable armyworm      D. None of the Above
14. Flea beetle attack is sudden and can destroy young plants, so fields should be scouted daily. Three to four generations can be produced annually.  
 A. True      B. False
15. Pickleworm populations can be lowered by planting early, plowing deeply before planting and rotating crops.  
 A. True      B. False
16. Diamondback populations are also sensitive to the weather. Dry weather necessitates higher insecticide rates and scheduling of sprays every 4 days, while heavy downpours can reduce diamond-back moth and larvae populations, decreasing\_\_\_\_\_. Several Bt formulations can be used on diamondback moths.  
 A. Rotation      C. Skeletonized with a lace-like appearance  
 B. The need to apply insecticides      D. None of the Above
17. In addition to corn and tomato, perhaps its most favored vegetable hosts, corn earworm also attacks artichoke, asparagus, cabbage, cantaloupe, collard, cowpea, cucumber, eggplant, lettuce, lima bean, melon, okra, pea, pepper, potato, pumpkin, snap bean, spinach, squash, sweet potato, and watermelon.  
 A. True      B. False

18. \_\_\_\_\_ puncture developing pods with their snouts as they feed. Females lay a single egg in some of the feeding wounds. About 4 days later, brown-headed grubs emerge and infest the seeds of beans and peas.

- A. Flamers
- B. Cowpea Curculios
- C. Weevils
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 15 Cotton Insect and Related Pest Identification

4 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

1. Two species of loopers are commonly found in cotton, the \_\_\_\_\_ and the soybean looper.

- A. Shield bug(s)
- B. Soybean looper(s)
- C. Cabbage looper
- D. None of the Above

2. \_\_\_\_\_ are very small, but when high numbers occur they can cause damage to the leaves known as "stippling," which is a readily observed symptom of heavy mite infestation.

- A. Soybean looper(s)
- B. Larvae(s)
- C. Spider mite(s)
- D. None of the Above

3. The idiomatic term "stink bug" is also applied to distantly related species such as *Boisea trivittata*, the "boxelder bug", and entirely different types of insects such as beetles in the genus *Eleodes* ("\_\_\_\_\_"). In its native range, it feeds on a wide variety of host plants. Fruits attacked include apples, peaches, figs, mulberries, citrus fruits and persimmons.

- A. Pinacate beetle(s)
- B. Larvae(s)
- C. Boxelder bug(s)
- D. None of the Above

4. Heavy \_\_\_\_\_ populations create the same symptoms as observed on seedling cotton (cupped, crinkled leaves, honeydew accumulations, sooty mold, and in extreme cases, limited defoliation).

- A. Beetles
- B. Larvae(s)
- C. Aphid(s)
- D. None of the Above

## Topic 16 - 1 node Ant Identification and Control Section Post Exam

6 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural

1. Ant baits can again be a useful tool in eradicating inside-the-home ant nests, although baits may not work as well with carpenter ants as with the other species mentioned.

- A. True
- B. False

2. Drench colonies living in the soil or under items on the exterior with \_\_\_\_\_. With mulch, be sure to rake it back to get good penetration where colonies may be thriving. Follow up with a broadcast application of granule such as Talstar G.

- A. Talstar X
- B. Demand, Suspend, or Tempo
- C. Permethrin 3
- D. None of the Above

3. If you know with some certainty where the colony is living inside, then you can treat them directly by drilling a small hole into the wall void at the base (directly above the baseboard) and injecting a dust, such as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Talstar 9
- B. Delta Dust, Drione, or Borid Turbo
- C. Bifenthrin
- D. None of the Above

4. Carpenter ants are most active in the morning hours, foraging for all kinds of food, both inside the house and outside. By following the ants, you may be able to tell where the nest is.

- A. True
- B. False

5. Workers follow scent trails along the edges of structures for protection.

- A. True            B. False

6. Red Harvester Ants can be aggressive and have a painful sting that spreads through the lymph nodes, sometimes causing reactions, especially in animals allergic to their venom. They can also bite ferociously. Over the years, their numbers have been declining, and this has often been attributed to competition for food with the invasive Red Imported Fire Ant and the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Argentine ant(s)            C. Ghost Ant(s)  
B. Carpenter ant(s)            D. None of the Above

## Topic 17 - 2 node Ant Identification and Control Section Post Exam

6 final exam questions. (s) Means answer can be singular or plural.

1. Unlike most other wood preservatives and organic insecticides that penetrate best in dry wood, borates are \_\_\_\_\_—they penetrate unseasoned wood by diffusion, a natural process.

- A. Infusible chemicals            C. Diffusible chemicals  
B. Invisible chemicals            D. None of the Above

2. Red imported fire ants (RIFA) are medium sized ants that build \_\_\_\_\_ rarely larger than 18" in diameter. The ants emerge out aggressively when they are disturbed and sting. Their sting usually leaves a white pustule the next day.

- A. Scent trails            C. Nest(s)  
B. Mounds of soft soil            D. None of the Above

3. If the nest is exposed (e.g. due to remodeling or reroofing) you can use \_\_\_\_\_, such as bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, deltamethrin, or permethrin. Spray the insecticide directly into as much of the nest as possible. The more of the colony that is exposed, the better your chance of destroying it. It is necessary to anticipate an ant colony and have a product ready at the start of construction. Once the nest is exposed, that portion of the colony will try to relocate to protect themselves.

- A. Talstar G            C. A liquid or aerosol ready-to-use insecticide  
B. Pressure/diffusion treatment            D. None of the Above

4. Application methods include momentary immersion by \_\_\_\_\_; pressure or combination pressure/diffusion treatment; treatment of composite boards and laminated products by treatment of the wood finish; hot and cold dip treatments and long soaking periods; spray or brush-on treatments with borate slurries or pastes; and placement of fused borate rods in holes drilled in wood already in use.

- A. Infusible chemicals            C. Bulk dipping  
B. Invisible chemicals            D. None of the Above

5. Simply picking up rocks and debris around the house will also help. If the ants are nesting in the house, the wall voids will need to be dusted with \_\_\_\_\_ in areas where ant baits are not to be used. Ant infestation are not easy to control and different strategies should be used depending on nest location and food preferences of the ants.

- A. Delta Dust, Drione, or Borid Turbo            C. Demand, Suspend, or Tempo  
B. Drione            D. None of the Above

6. In a process known as trophallaxis, one ant regurgitates its stomach contents to another ant. This food sharing behavior enables the bait to be spread throughout the colony before the \_\_\_\_\_ takes effect.

- A. Powder            C. Toxicant  
B. Liquid            D. None of the Above