

Nursery-Landscape CDE Test Bank C

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. Except for very large plants, containerized, landscape-sized nursery plants are sold in containers that are measured by the:
- a. Gallon
 - b. Ounce
 - c. Inch
 - d. Height
- ___ 2. Which is most likely NOT a benefit from using mulch?
- a. Reduced disease
 - b. Reduced insects
 - c. Reduced water loss from the soil
 - d. Moderated soil temperatures
- ___ 3. Plants sold in the landscape trade are sold by _____ name.
- a. Botanical
 - b. Family
 - c. Order and genus
 - d. Order and family
- ___ 4. Plants which evolve and grow naturally in an area are termed _____ plants.
- a. Exotic
 - b. Specimen
 - c. Accent
 - d. Native
- ___ 5. A plant having a hardiness zone rating of 6 would be expected to survive the winter in which of the following zones?
- a. Zone A
 - b. Zone B
 - c. Zone 5
 - d. Zone 7
- ___ 6. Which of the following is NOT a disease of landscape plants?
- a. Pythium
 - b. Phytophthora
 - c. Rust
 - d. Rostellum
- ___ 7. What is the recommended pH range for azaleas?
- a. 4.5-5.5
 - b. 6.0-6.5
 - c. 6.5-7.0
 - d. 7.0-7.5
- ___ 8. Which of the following is the best definition of 'auxin'?
- a. A naturally occurring plant hormone which promotes plant growth.
 - b. a chemical used as a plant growth retardant.
 - c. the capital of Texas and home of the USDA
 - d. a naturally occurring plant chemical produced to deter disease organisms.
- ___ 9. Which of the following plants has been reported in recent studies to change sex as it reaches maturity?
- a. Ginkgo
 - b. sweet gum
 - c. black gum
 - d. None of the above
- ___ 10. A plant that produces flowers that have either stamens or pistils, but not on the same plant is called:
- a. staminate
 - b. dioecious
 - c. angiosperm
 - d. monocious
- ___ 11. The halves or this portions of a seed that contain the issue used by the seedling in its early growth is the:
- a. cotyledon
 - b. gymnosperm
 - c. monoecious
 - d. dioecious storage tissue

- ___ 12. Trees that produce naked seeds not enclosed in ovaries such as pines and spruces are:
- angiosperms
 - thallophytes
 - gymnosperms
 - evergreens
- ___ 13. In landscaping terms, if the mower blade is set too low and the turf is not level, the mower may _____ the turf in spots
- Scalp
 - aerate
 - slice
 - scorch
- ___ 14. Plants tend to grow towards light sources. This is known as:
- photosynthesis
 - transpiration
 - respiration
 - phototropism
- ___ 15. The viability of a group of seeds is measured by:
- the number of seeds per pound
 - maturity of the seeds
 - The germination percentage
 - permeability of the seeds
- ___ 16. The analysis of fertilizer is guaranteed by the manufacturer and regulated by the:
- IRS
 - USDA
 - American Nursery and Landscape Association
 - Extension service
- ___ 17. For most plant species, the best time to transplant seeds sown in a flat is when the plants:
- begin to get crowded.
 - have a large amount of roots.
 - have one set of true leaves.
 - reach a height of about two inches.
- ___ 18. How can cotyledons be distinguished from true leaves?
- The cotyledons appear before the true leaves.
 - The cotyledons are in sets of two.
 - The true leaves are a darker color.
 - The true leaves are pubescent.
- ___ 19. How deep should the seedlings be planted when transplanting seedlings?
- so the bottom leaves are just above the soil.
 - So the bottom of the leaves just touch the soil.
 - So the seedlings are planted as deep as they previously were growing.
 - So the seedlings are the same height.
- ___ 20. After you have transplanted seedlings, the seedlings should be placed:
- in a cooler.
 - in direct sunlight.
 - under a bench.
 - under mist.
- ___ 21. Seedlings are toned (hardened off) to:
- control pests.
 - increase leaf size.
 - promote flowering.
 - reduce transplant shock.
- ___ 22. When transplanting seedlings, the soil moisture contents should be:
- dry enough that the soil flows like sand.
 - moist enough that the soil forms a clump when squeezed.
 - moist enough that water can be squeezed from the soil.
 - moist enough that a puddle forms under the soil.
- ___ 23. When transplanting seedlings, diseased plants should be:
- removed from the potting area.
 - sprayed when transplanted.
 - transplanted as normal.
 - transplanted then sprayed.

- ___ 24. The science and practice of growing and harvesting flowering plants is called:
a. ornamental and landscape horticulture. c. olericulture.
b. floriculture d. pomology
- ___ 25. Leaching is a term that refers to:
a. damage caused by slugs. c. washing out high salts in the soil.
b. killing slugs and snails. d. the action of parasite plants.
- ___ 26. The person who is responsible for carrying out the physical work involved in producing a greenhouse crop is the:
a. technician c. grower assistant
b. grower d. production manager
- ___ 27. Growing plants out of their normal season by use of an artificial environment known as:
a. forcing c. propagating
b. cultivating d. none of these
- ___ 28. A system for growing plants with the roots supplied with nutrients in a dilute fertilizer solution is called:
a. hydroponics c. hydraulics
b. chemotherapy d. chemagrow
- ___ 29. The growth of seedlings is slowed down by withholding water and lowering the ground temperature. This process called hardening off is done to:
a. keep the seedling from growing too quickly. c. hold the seedlings until they can be sold
b. prepare the seedling for transplanting shock d. none of the above.
- ___ 30. The term used to refer to the number of weeks from the time short days are started until the date of flowering of chrysanthemums is:
a. day length c. week group
b. flowering date d. life cycle
- ___ 31. A plant producing schedule include all of the following, EXCEPT:
a. estimated crop loss. c. planting date.
b. growing media. d. space required.
- ___ 32. Plants that are NOT turgid can be described as:
a. bolting c. herbaceous
b. crisp d. wilting
- ___ 33. The hardening off process is aided by:
a. application of fertilizer c. reducing soil moisture content
b. lowering the PH of the soil d. root pruning
- ___ 34. If bedding plants are overfed:
a. their growth is rapid, but succulent. c. a toxic level of salts may accumulate in the media.
b. the plants become too tall and too tender. d. all of these

- ___ 35. Trays or flats are primarily used in the bedding plant business to:
- grow tiny seedlings into usable size plants, substituting for individual pots
 - hold individually potted plants, making their handling more convenient.
 - handle plants, such as carrying plants to a customer's car.
 - all of the above
- ___ 36. A label in a flat of seeds should include the:
- name or type of plant, variety, and date seeded.
 - date seeded and the selling date.
 - percent of germination listed on seed pack.
 - all of the above
- ___ 37. For bedding plants (annuals), the production and marketing period is primarily in the:
- winter
 - summer
 - spring
 - fall
- ___ 38. The most important bedding plants grown in the U.S. both in numbers produced and season-long color is:
- Impatiens
 - Pansy
 - Petunia
 - Geraniums
- ___ 39. Annuals which are easiest to grow are:
- marigold and zinnia
 - ageratum and sweet pea
 - pansy and coleus
 - primrose and petunia
- ___ 40. Many bedding plant growers regulate the timing of their crops chiefly by regulating:
- temperature and day length.
 - watering and day length.
 - day length and fertility.
 - watering and temperature.
- ___ 41. Heavy Nitrogen applications to bedding plants will cause:
- floral initiation.
 - lower soluble salts in the soil.
 - longer stem internodes.
 - vegetative growth.
- ___ 42. Heavy phosphorus applications to potted bedding plants will cause:
- floral initiation.
 - lower soluble salts in the soil.
 - longer stem internodes.
 - vegetative growth.
- ___ 43. The temperature of the cartons and crates used for protection during the shipment of plant material would be MOST critical for?
- ball and burlapped plants
 - bulbs
 - containerized plants
 - bedding plants
- ___ 44. A white or yellow leaf discoloration may be caused by:
- atmospheric moisture.
 - a mineral deficiency.
 - a wilt disease.
 - none of the above.
- ___ 45. Yellowing of leaves on a plant may be caused by all the following except:
- overwatering.
 - lack of nitrogen.
 - too much phosphorous.
 - lack of light.
- ___ 46. The most practical way to prevent excessive salt levels in the growing media of container plants is to:
- leach the plants at monthly intervals
 - apply some excess water at each irrigation
 - apply a teaspoon of sugar per 6 inch container at potting time
 - use fertilizer only at 1/2 the recommended rate

- ___ 47. When house plants are overwatered:
- a. their leaves wilt
 - b. their leaves drop off
 - c. their leaves turn yellow
 - d. all the above
- ___ 48. When leaves appear lifeless, limp and plants wilt frequently, the cause could be:
- a. poor root activity due to improper watering
 - b. too much fertilizer
 - c. excessive soluble salts or diseases
 - d. all of these
- ___ 49. When plants do not produce flowers, the probable cause is:
- a. not enough sun
 - b. too much water and fertilizer
 - c. improper day length
 - d. all of these
- ___ 50. The earliest indication that something is wrong with a plant is:
- a. yellowish leaves
 - b. a reduced growth rate
 - c. brown leaf margins
 - d. brown roots
- ___ 51. The location of a nursery is generally on a gently rolling land with a slight slope rather than on a low flat land because it:
- a. is more fertile
 - b. accumulates cold air in fall and spring
 - c. can hold more water
 - d. has good water drainage
- ___ 52. Which type of nursery operation requires the most intensive management?
- a. field grown
 - b. plantation grown
 - c. container grown
 - d. bed grown
- ___ 53. The main reason that wholesale nurserymen grow container stock is:
- a. simple culture
 - b. economical production and marketing
 - c. rapid growth
 - d. much less space required
- ___ 54. Plant diseases are caused by:
- a. too high temperature
 - b. too much artificial light
 - c. fungi, bacteria, or viruses
 - d. not enough moisture
- ___ 55. Sheets of polyethylene are placed over container nursery stock grown in beds in winter to:
- a. maintain air circulation
 - b. eliminate insect pests and diseases
 - c. prevent sudden changes in temperature
 - d. increase the supply of carbon dioxide and oxygen
- ___ 56. Nursery plant containers are sized by the:
- a. inch
 - b. gallon
 - c. centimeter
 - d. cubic yard
- ___ 57. Container color will influence the growth of plants. Dark containers are:
- a. cooler
 - b. hotter
 - c. no difference
 - d. none of these
- ___ 58. The greatest advantage of growing nursery stock in containers is:
- a. cultivation is easier
 - b. less cost
 - c. no root pruning is necessary
 - d. greater production per unit of ground area
- ___ 59. Azaleas and rhododendrons grow best in a soil that is:
- a. sandy
 - b. acidic
 - c. basic
 - d. high in phosphorus

- ___ 60. Sphagnum peat moss is frequently used in growing mixes for container nursery stock primarily because it:
- a. gives well-balanced nutrition
 - b. gives good permeability
 - c. gives good aeration and holds high moisture
 - d. holds high moisture
- ___ 61. When rooting cuttings are used for container stock, at which age are they planted into containers?
- a. four years old
 - b. three years old
 - c. two years old
 - d. one year old
- ___ 62. Death of the roots of a container grown plant may be caused by:
- a. all the below
 - b. high soluble salts
 - c. insect or disease damage
 - d. lack of air in the growing medium
- ___ 63. With container plants, water loss from transpiration is the greatest at:
- a. early morning
 - b. late afternoon
 - c. midnight
 - d. mid-day
- ___ 64. The most probable cause of tall, spindly growth of container-grown nursery stock is:
- a. over watering
 - b. overcrowding
 - c. low nutrition
 - d. damaged root systems
- ___ 65. Container-grown nursery stock has marketing advantages over B&B and bare root stock because it:
- a. can be sold any season of the year
 - b. does not disturb the root system
 - c. does not have to be dug
 - d. all of the above
- ___ 66. Container plants that are marketed a year late is very likely to:
- a. be root-bound and grow poorly
 - b. have deformed foliage
 - c. grow very rapidly when planted
 - d. die in a few weeks
- ___ 67. One advantage in purchasing container-grown plants is that:
- a. they may be planted during any season of the year
 - b. they are less expensive than other forms
 - c. they are more readily available
 - d. they have better root formations
- ___ 68. A growing medium for container-grown stock must satisfy which of the following general requirements?
- a. drain well
 - b. be free of insects, diseases, weeds
 - c. be well aerated
 - d. all of the above
- ___ 69. Container-grown stock is pruned to:
- a. reduce frost kill
 - b. develop more shoots at tip of plant
 - c. induce compact growth
 - d. secure cuttings for next year's stock
- ___ 70. The accepted practice in the nursery industry is to grow landscape plants in containers rather than in fields. This method is recommended for home projects because:
- a. less land is required for growing
 - b. watering is simplified
 - c. less manual labor is required
 - d. all of the above
- ___ 71. Container-grown nursery stock is usually planted in:
- a. early spring
 - b. summer
 - c. winter
 - d. late spring

- ___ 72. The best growth of most kinds of container plants is obtained when fertilizer is applied:
- a. as constant feed
 - b. as slow release form in the soil
 - c. in soluble form applied every two weeks
 - d. combination of slow release fertilizer in the soil and constant feed
- ___ 73. Proper fertilization of plants in containers involves a consideration of many factors such as:
- a. type of plant
 - b. soil mixture used
 - c. type of growth desired
 - d. all the above
- ___ 74. Container grown trees become root bound if:
- a. the roots are not pruned each year
 - b. they are left in the same container for too long
 - c. planted in the fall of the year
 - d. all of these
- ___ 75. The following are fungus diseases of plants:
- a. mildew, fusarium, damping off
 - b. aster yellows, mildew, botrytis
 - c. odema, mildew, damping off
 - d. thrips, mildew, creeping crud
- ___ 76. A dreadful fungus disease which is capable of quickly destroying seedling plants in the early stage of germination is known as:
- a. wilt
 - b. damping-off
 - c. rust
 - d. smut
- ___ 77. The purpose of lath house is:
- a. a heat source
 - b. drainage
 - c. partial shade
 - d. protection from frost
- ___ 78. A nursery plant that is of suitable size is to be planted in rows in a field is called:
- a. liner
 - b. yearling
 - c. starter
 - d. propagule
- ___ 79. A plant too small for landscape use but ideal for growing into a larger size is called a:
- a. cutting
 - b. seedling
 - c. liner
 - d. sapling
- ___ 80. Small trees are lined out at what age?
- a. 1-2 years old
 - b. 3-6 years old
 - c. 2-4 years old
 - d. 3-5 years old
- ___ 81. When transplanting liners to the field, provisions should be made to water the transplants within:
- a. 30 minutes
 - b. 4 hours
 - c. 8 hours
 - d. 24 hours
- ___ 82. Contour plowing to control erosion is plowing done:
- a. across the slope
 - b. diagonal to the slope
 - c. down the slope
 - d. parallel to the slope

N-L Test Bank C
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: A PTS: 1
2. ANS: B PTS: 1
3. ANS: A PTS: 1
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