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:
   a. angiosperms
   b. thallophytes
   c. gymnosperms
   d. 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
   a. Scalp
   b. aerate
   c. slice
   d. scorch

14. Plants tend to grow towards light sources. This is known as:
   a. photosynthesis
   b. transpiration
   c. resperation
   d. phototropism

15. The viability of a group of seeds is measured by:
   a. the number of seeds per pound
   b. maturity of the seeds
   c. The germination percentage
   d. permeability of the seeds

16. The analysis of fertilizer is guaranteed by the manufacturer and regulated by the:
   a. IRS
   b. USDA
   c. American Nursery and Landscape Association
   d. Extension service

17. For most plant species, the best time to transplant seeds sown in a flat is when the plants:
   a. begin to get crowded.
   b. have a large amount of roots.
   c. have one set of true leaves.
   d. reach a height of about two inches.

18. How can cotyledons be distinguished from true leaves?
   a. The cotyledons appear before the true leaves.
   b. The cotyledons are in sets of two.
   c. The true leaves are a darker color.
   d. The true leaves are pubescent.

19. How deep should the seedlings be planted when transplanting seedlings?
   a. so the bottom leaves are just above the soil.
   b. So the bottom of the leaves just touch the soil.
   c. So the seedlings are planted as deep as they previously were growing.
   d. So the seedlings are the same height.

20. After you have transplanted seedlings, the seedlings should be placed:
   a. in a cooler.
   b. in direct sunlight.
   c. under a bench.
   d. under mist.

21. Seedlings are toned (hardened off) to:
   a. control pests.
   b. increase leaf size.
   c. promote flowering.
   d. reduce transplant shock.

22. When transplanting seedlings, the soil moisture contents should be:
   a. dry enough that the soil flows like sand.
   b. moist enough that the soil forms a clump when squeezed.
   c. moist enough that water can be squeezed from the soil.
   d. moist enough that a puddle forms under the soil.

23. When transplanting seedlings, diseased plants should be:
   a. removed from the potting area.
   b. sprayed when transplanted.
   c. transplanted as normal.
   d. transplanted then sprayed.
24. The science and practice of growing and harvesting flowering plants is called:
   a. ornamental and landscape horticulture.  
   b. floriculture  
   c. horticulure.  
   d. pomology

25. Leaching is a term that refers to:
   a. damage caused by slugs.  
   b. killing slugs and snails.  
   c. washing out high salts in the soil.  
   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  
   b. grower  
   c. grower assistant  
   d. production manager

27. Growing plants out of their normal season by use of an artificial environment is known as:
   a. forcing  
   b. cultivating  
   c. propagating  
   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  
   b. chemotheraphy  
   c. hydraulics  
   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.  
   b. prepare the seedling for transplanting shock.  
   c. hold the seedlings until they can be sold  
   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  
   b. flowering date  
   c. week group  
   d. life cycle

31. A plant producing schedule includes all of the following, EXCEPT:
   a. estimated crop loss.  
   b. growing media.  
   c. planting date.  
   d. space required.

32. Plants that are NOT turgid can be described as:
   a. bolting  
   b. crisp  
   c. herbaceous  
   d. wilting

33. The hardening off process is aided by:
   a. application of fertilizer  
   b. lowering the PH of the soil  
   c. reducing soil moisture content  
   d. root pruning

34. If bedding plants are overfed:
   a. their growth is rapid, but succulent.  
   b. the plants become too tall and too tender.  
   c. a toxic level of salts may accumulate in the media.  
   d. all of these
35. Trays or flats are primarily used in the bedding plant business to:
   a. grow tiny seedlings into usable size plants,
   b. hold individually potted plants, making their handling more convenient.
   c. handle plants, such as carrying plants to a customer’s car.
   d. all of the above

36. A label in a flat of seeds should include the:
   a. name or type of plant, variety, and date seeded.
   b. date seeded and the selling date.
   c. percent of germination listed on seed pack.
   d. all of the above

37. For bedding plants (annuals), the production and marketing period is primarily in the:
   a. winter
   b. summer
   c. spring
   d. fall

38. The most important bedding plants grown in the U.S. both in numbers produced and season-long color is:
   a. Impatiens
   b. Pansy
   c. Petunia
   d. Geraniums

39. Annuals which are easiest to grow are:
   a. marigold and zinnia
   b. ageratum and sweet pea
   c. pansy and coleus
   d. primrose and petunia

40. Many bedding plant growers regulate the timing of their crops chiefly by regulating:
   a. temperature and day length.
   b. watering and day length.
   c. day length and fertility.
   d. watering and temperature.

41. Heavy Nitrogen applications to bedding plants will cause:
   a. floral initiation.
   b. lower soluble salts in the soil.
   c. longer stem internodes.
   d. vegetative growth.

42. Heavy phosphorus applications to potted bedding plants will cause:
   a. floral initiation.
   b. lower soluble salts in the soil.
   c. longer stem internodes.
   d. vegetative growth.

43. The temperature of the cartons and crates used for protection during the shipment of plant material would be MOST critical for?
   a. ball and burlapped plants
   b. bulbs
   c. containerized plants
   d. bedding plants

44. A white or yellow leaf discoloration may be caused by:
   a. atmospheric moisture.
   b. a mineral deficiency.
   c. a wilt disease.
   d. none of the above.

45. Yellowing of leaves on a plant may be caused by all the following except:
   a. overwatering.
   b. lack of nitrogen.
   c. too much phosphorus.
   d. lack of light.

46. The most practical way to prevent excessive salt levels in the growing media of container plants is to:
   a. leach the plants at monthly intervals
   b. apply some excess water at each irrigation
   c. apply a teaspoon of sugar per 6 inch container at potting time
   d. 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 nurseries 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 have to be dug
   c. does not disturb the root system
   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 solute 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
### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: A  
   PTS: 1
2. ANS: B  
   PTS: 1
3. ANS: A  
   PTS: 1
4. ANS: D  
   PTS: 1
5. ANS: D  
   PTS: 1
6. ANS: D  
   PTS: 1
7. ANS: A  
   PTS: 1
8. ANS: A  
   PTS: 1
9. ANS: D  
   PTS: 1
10. ANS: B  
    PTS: 1
11. ANS: A  
    PTS: 1
12. ANS: C  
    PTS: 1
13. ANS: A  
    PTS: 1
14. ANS: D  
    PTS: 1
15. ANS: C  
    PTS: 1
16. ANS: B  
    PTS: 1
17. ANS: C  
    PTS: 1
18. ANS: A  
    PTS: 1
19. ANS: C  
    PTS: 1
20. ANS: D  
    PTS: 1
21. ANS: D  
    PTS: 1
22. ANS: B  
    PTS: 1
23. ANS: A  
    PTS: 1
24. ANS: B  
    PTS: 1
25. ANS: C  
    PTS: 1
26. ANS: B  
    PTS: 1
27. ANS: A  
    PTS: 1
28. ANS: A  
    PTS: 1
29. ANS: B  
    PTS: 1
30. ANS: C  
    PTS: 1
31. ANS: B  
    PTS: 1
32. ANS: D  
    PTS: 1
33. ANS: C  
    PTS: 1
34. ANS: D  
    PTS: 1
35. ANS: D  
    PTS: 1
36. ANS: A  
    PTS: 1
37. ANS: C  
    PTS: 1
38. ANS: A  
    PTS: 1
39. ANS: A  
    PTS: 1
40. ANS: D  
    PTS: 1
41. ANS: D  
    PTS: 1
42. ANS: A  PTS: 1
43. ANS: D  PTS: 1
44. ANS: B  PTS: 1
45. ANS: C  PTS: 1
46. ANS: B  PTS: 1
47. ANS: D  PTS: 1
48. ANS: D  PTS: 1
49. ANS: D  PTS: 1
50. ANS: B  PTS: 1
51. ANS: D  PTS: 1
52. ANS: C  PTS: 1
53. ANS: B  PTS: 1
54. ANS: C  PTS: 1
55. ANS: C  PTS: 1
56. ANS: B  PTS: 1
57. ANS: B  PTS: 1
58. ANS: D  PTS: 1
59. ANS: B  PTS: 1
60. ANS: C  PTS: 1
61. ANS: D  PTS: 1
62. ANS: A  PTS: 1
63. ANS: D  PTS: 1
64. ANS: B  PTS: 1
65. ANS: D  PTS: 1
66. ANS: A  PTS: 1
67. ANS: A  PTS: 1
68. ANS: D  PTS: 1
69. ANS: C  PTS: 1
70. ANS: D  PTS: 1
71. ANS: A  PTS: 1
72. ANS: D  PTS: 1
73. ANS: D  PTS: 1
74. ANS: B  PTS: 1
75. ANS: A  PTS: 1
76. ANS: B  PTS: 1
77. ANS: C  PTS: 1
78. ANS: A  PTS: 1
79. ANS: C  PTS: 1
80. ANS: A  PTS: 1
81. ANS: A  PTS: 1
82. ANS: A  PTS: 1