

# EXAM

(3.5 Hours - Other)

Title: Pesticide Application & Calibration,

Course # A-0419-10

Name: \_\_\_\_\_, License # \_\_\_\_\_, License Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_, City \_\_\_\_\_, State \_\_\_\_\_, ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_, Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Instructions: Please **print** this exam; answer each question, and mail it, along with a **\$25.00** processing fee to:

**PCACCA**

**2743 East Read Lane**

**Preston, ID 83263**

Please Check this Box if you paid by PAYPAL

For Official Use Only

Date Received \_\_\_\_\_

Mailed to CECPM \_\_\_\_\_

TEST SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

Once the exam is received, it will be corrected and mailed back to you along with confirmation of the completed hours. We will also mail certification of the completed hours to the appropriate organization for their records.

1. There is pesticide application equipment available for?
  - a. Weed control
  - b. Soil injection
  - c. Pesticides in orchards and row-crops
  - d. All of the above
2. Tanks used in pesticide use have to be non-corrosive, non-absorptive, have a large opening with a tight fitting cover.
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. There are many types of pumps used in pesticide application equipment among these are; centrifugal, diaphragm, gear, piston and roller.
  - a. True
  - b. False
4. Agitation is required when using what types of pesticides?
  - a. Wettable powders
  - b. Water-dispersible granules
  - c. Flowables
  - d. All of the above
5. Spray nozzles control what?
  - a. Application rate
  - b. Droplet size
  - c. Spray pattern
  - d. All of the above
6. These are installed on spray booms to help confine droplets and prevent drift.
  - a. Bags
  - b. Umbrellas
  - c. Spray shields
  - d. Drifters
7. Wick applicators are used to apply contact herbicides to animals with minimal drift.
  - a. True
  - b. False
8. An advantage of low-pressure sprayers is?
  - a. Medium to large tanks allow large areas to be covered
  - b. Versatility
  - c. Penetration and reach
  - d. Both A and B
9. An advantage of high-pressure sprayers is?
  - a. They are high
  - b. They provide good penetration
  - c. They can be used to wash your car
  - d. None of the above
10. An advantage of Ultra low volume (ULV) sprayers is that they require no water.
  - a. True
  - b. False

11. The application of both water and agricultural chemicals through irrigation systems is called Chemigation.
- True
  - False
12. Proper maintenance of sprayer equipment is essential for proper performance.
- True
  - False
13. Cleaning between different chemicals is very important. Make sure all the following components are properly cleaned:
- All screens and nozzles
  - The sprayer
  - Circulate cleaner through the bypass
  - All of the above
14. Never use a metal object to clean nozzles.
- True
  - False
15. Jose has a sprayer with a tank capacity of 500 gallons, he sprays 10 acres and doesn't have any material left over, we also know that he sprayed the entire 10 acres accurately what is his spray volume?
- 30 GPA
  - 40 GPA
  - 50 GPA
  - 60 GPA
16. Paul wants to apply 2 quarts of herbicide per acre he took Jose's spray rig which applies 50 gallons per acre. How much herbicide will Paul put in each 500 gallon tank?
- 5 Gallons
  - 25 Gallons
  - 50 Gallons
  - 100 Gallons
17. If Terry wants to spray 275 acres using the above information, how much herbicide will he need?
- 25 gallons
  - 50 gallons
  - 137.5 gallons
  - 70 gallons
18. At 3 mph with 45 PSI wanting 50 GPA having 16 nozzles spaced at 20 inches apart what should the GPM be per nozzle?
- 1 GPM
  - 2 GPM
  - 3 GPM
  - .5 GPM
19. A tractor travels 88 feet in 60 seconds what is the speed in MPH?
- 1 MPH
  - 2 MPH
  - 3 MPH
  - 4 MPH
20. A sprayer travels 350 feet in 140 seconds what is the speed in MPH?
- 1.5 MPH
  - 1.7 MPH
  - 1.9 MPH
  - 2.1 MPH
21. If you were to add 2% dry sulfur by weight, how much Sulfur would you add to the 500 gallon tank?
- 43 lbs
  - 63 lbs
  - 83 lbs
  - 103 lbs
22. If you were to add 1% v/v of an adjuvant, how much would you add to the 500 gallon tank?
- 5 gallons
  - 50 gallons
  - 1 gallon
  - 100 gallons

Conversions to know:

$$\text{GPM} = \frac{\text{GPA} \times \text{MPH} \times \text{W}}{5940}$$

$$\text{GPA} = \frac{5940 \times \text{GPM}}{\text{MPH} \times \text{W}}$$

$$\text{MPH} = \frac{\text{Distance (feet)} \times 60}{\text{Time (Seconds)} \times 88}$$

$$1 \text{ ACRE} = 43,560 \text{ sq ft}$$