

## 2006 STATE FFA INTRODUCTION TO HORTICULTURE PRACTICUM

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Contestant Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Read each question carefully and choose the best possible answer. If provided with Scantron sheets, bubble in the answer. Otherwise, write the answer in the blank to the left of each number. Each correct answer is worth two points for a total of ten points.

Reference: 2002 NC Agricultural Chemicals Manual

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Pest #1 may attack trees and woody ornamentals. Which insecticide should not be used on conifers or ferns to control the pest?
- Bifenthrin Talstar
  - Abamectin B (Avid) 2 ED
  - Kelthane 35 WP
  - M-Pede 49 EC
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Pest #2 may invade lawns and turf. What is a post-emergence control that can be used at a rate of .37 - .74 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet?
- Surflan A.S. 4 AS
  - Ronstar 50 WSP
  - Confront 3 SL
  - Barricade 65 WG
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Pest #3 affects commercial floral crops. Which control would be applied to poinsettias when the disease first appears and every 7-14 days during the disease period?
- Cleary's 3336
  - Terraguard 50 W
  - Banrot 40 WP
  - Turban 30 WP
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Pest #4 can be found on greenhouse ornamental and house plants. Which control measure may damage maidenhair fern, schefflera, and some rose and poinsettia varieties?
- Decathlon
  - Enstar II
  - M-Pede
  - Marathon

2002 NC Agricultural Chemicals Manual is NOT needed to answer question #5.
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- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The yellowing of the leaf tissue in Pest #5 is most commonly associated with the lack of:
- Sulfur.
  - Magnesium.
  - Molybdenum.
  - Iron.

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### **PRACTICUM KEY**

Reference: 2002 NC Chemicals Manual

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1.	b	170
2.	c	373
3.	a	237
4.	b	155
5.	d	