Right of Way Pest Control 6B Exam Study Guide

This study guide is intended to serve as an outline of the knowledge base covered by the *Right of Way (6B) Exam*. If you don't understand a term, concept, or statement, refer to Right-of-Way Vegetation Management Manual or other recommended study material for more information.

- Recognize proper methods for preventing back-siphoning of pesticides into water supply.
- Recognize the features of a sprayer filling station selected to minimize spills and contamination problems.
- Identify who is responsible for cleaning up a pesticide spill.
- Describe methods of cleaning a spill and decontaminating the spill area.
- Discuss the effects of pesticide, temperature, and soil moisture on vapor drift.
- State the first rule of drift management.
- List the two main considerations for reducing drift if you decide to spray.
- Be able to use the procedure provided in this chapter to select nozzles that will provide adequate deposition with the least risk of drift.
- Explain why two pesticides might be incompatible when mixed together.
- List the adverse consequences of having a physically incompatible spray mixture.
- Discuss common situations which result in incompatibility.
- Determine which label directions you should follow when you mix two or more pesticides together.
- Discuss the procedure and sequence for adding pesticides to a spray tank.
- Describe the function of the adjuvants which are discussed in this chapter.
- List precautions and concerns regarding the selection and use of adjuvants.
- List 7 possible fates of a pesticide active ingredient after it has been applied.
- Describe how each of the following act on a pesticide and affect its potential to contaminate ground water: Volatilization, Photolysis and hydrolysis, Absorption by plants, Microbial degradation, Soil adsorption
- Cite pesticide, soil, and site factors that increase the risk of groundwater contamination.
- List and describe the factors that contribute to heat stress.
- Discuss 5 steps you can take to reduce your risk of heat stress.

- Outline procedures you should take in cases of heat illness, and when medical attention is necessary.
- Explain how pesticide resistance arises in a pest population.
- Describe the factors that influence the development of resistance in a pest population.
- List the 4 practices that are the foundation of resistance management.
- List the 4 factors that affect the amount of pesticide deposited on target.
- Identify the principle components of a sprayer.
- Recognize the different needs for agitation required by each formulation type.
- Recognize how and when to use each nozzle described in the chapter.
- Explain why the same sprayer used to apply herbicides should not be used to apply pesticides to protect ornamental plants.
- List the four variables used to adjust the amount of spray delivered by boom sprayers.
- Describe where leaks are likely to develop.
- Identify features of a suitable site for washing herbicide application equipment.
- List the reasons for managing vegetation on rights-of-way.
- Be able to identify pest plants by leaf arrangement, shape etc.
- Explain how different soils affect non-selective herbicide applications.
- Compare the root systems of annual and perennial plants and explain how it affects herbicide selection.
- Explain when the best results from soil residuals are achieved.
- Tell when during the year you can make foliar sprays to control woody plants.
- Identify suitable equipment for any given herbicide application for control of woody plants.

New Mexico Department of Agriculture

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Understand the following terms:

Pesticide
Direct supervision
Selective vs. nonselective
Pesticide residue
Integrated Pest Management
Cultural pest control
Preventative pest control
Systemic vs. contact pesticides
Pesticide resistance
Translocation
Mode of action
Active vs. inert ingredients
EPA Registration Number
Signal Word
Label & labeling
Restricted-use pesticide
Chronic vs. acute
Toxicity vs. hazard
Oral, dermal, inhalation
Service container
Closed systems
Rinsate
Compatible vs. incompatible
Nozzle
Tank
Hose
Drift
Overspray
Leaching
Integrated Vegetation Management
Invasive Species
Brownout
Formulation
Solution vs. suspension
Viscosity
Emulsion
Photodegradation
Microorganism
Volatilization
Particle drift
Point source vs. nonpoint source
Best Management Practices
Sensitive areas
Volatilization
Photolysis and hydrolysis
Absorption by plants
Microbial degradation
Soil adsorption