
Answers to Review Questions

Section 1 - How Pesticides are Regulated

1. Pest Control Products Act / Federal
2. TRUE
3. TRUE
4. Food and Drugs
5. The Pesticides Act and Regulation
6. Homeowner - 3, 4 and 6
7. Certified Grower - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
8.
 1. how poisonous it is to human health and the environment (toxicity)
 2. how long it lasts in the environment (persistence)
 3. concentration
 4. how it is used
 5. container size
9. d) written instructions about the application
10.
 1. Be available for immediate response through an effective communication system.
 2. Be present within a reasonable period of time to respond to an emergency situation.
 3. Provide written instructions to the Trained Assistant for the mixing, loading or applying of Schedule 5 pesticides.

Section 2 - Integrated Pest Management

1. TRUE
2. The **Action Threshold** is the point in time at which the pest needs to be controlled to prevent the pests from causing unacceptable damage.
3.
 1. Physical control (cultivating)
 2. Cultural control (crop rotation)
 3. Biological control (parasites to control whitefly in greenhouses)
 4. Genetic control (disease resistant varieties)

Section 3 - The Pesticide Label

1. TRUE
2.
 1. Domestic (can be used by “homeowners”)
 2. Commercial (some can be used by “homeowners”)
 3. Restricted
 4. Manufacturing
3. d) guarantee
4. d) Toxicological Information
5.

A Danger	B Warning	C Caution	D Warning	E Caution
Extremely Flammable	Corrosive	Explosive	Poison	Flammable
6.
 1. before you buy
 2. before you use
 3. before you dispose of or store a pesticide
7. WARNING - CORROSIVE, POISON, FLAMMABLE

Label Quiz

1. Matador 120 EC
2. Emulsifiable Concentrate
3. Insects
4. 120 g/L
5. Syngenta Crop Protection Canada, Inc.
6. 24984
7. Poison - High
8. Group 3 Insecticide
9. 7 days
10. Corn
11. 24 hours
12. Long pants; long-sleeved shirts; chemical resistant boots; chemical resistant gloves; safety goggles; face shield
13. 15 metres

14. Wash immediately with soap and water.
15. Tingling or numbness
16. 0°C
17. Dispose of the empty containers at a container collection site.

Section 4 - The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

1. You would refer to a MSDS if you need more detailed information than is available on the label.
2. b) Pesticide Dealer or Registrant

Section 5 - Pesticide Formulations

1. TRUE
2. TRUE
3.
 1. liquids
 2. solids
 3. gases
4. EC = c
WP = e
F = b
GR = f
WDG = a
SP = d
5. A high concentration of active ingredient is in each container. Buy less volume of product.
6. Fumigants are highly toxic. The area to be fumigated must be well sealed.
7. d) A substance added to a pesticide spray tank to improve the effectiveness of the active ingredient.
8. FALSE
9. TRUE

Section 6 - Get the Best Results

1. b) plants are under moisture stress
2. Any 5 of the following:
 1. Be effective against the pest
 2. Be registered with Health Canada
 3. Be classified in Ontario
 4. Fit in with the work schedule
 5. Complement the harvest date
 6. Present the least hazard to the applicator
 7. Have the least risk of harm to the environment
 8. Have the least effect on beneficial species
 9. Discourage pest resistance
 10. Be compatible
 11. Minimize exposure
 12. Be right for the application equipment
 13. Control secondary pests
3. TRUE
4. TRUE

Section 7 - Managing Pest Resistance

1. b) rotate the pesticide Groups you use.
2. Any of the following:
 1. Scout regularly and identify the pests.
 2. Use alternatives to pesticides when you can.
 3. Apply pesticides only when necessary.
 4. Follow the pesticide label directions.
 5. Rotate crops when possible.
 6. Know the Groups/Chemical Families, and rotate them.
 7. Keep records of crop rotations and the pesticides you use.
 8. Learn about resistant pests in your area and how to manage them.
3. Basagran Forte, Group 6
Frontier, Group 15
Poast Ultra, Group 1
Roundup, Group 9
Gramoxone, Group 22
4. pigweed, common ragweed and eastern black nightshade
5. Site of Action is the way the pesticide works to control the pest.
6. c) Be aware of the resistant pests in your area and scout for them regularly.

Section 8 - Pesticides and the Environment

1.
 1. Degradation
 2. Bio-accumulation
 3. Adsorption
 4. Absorption
 5. Volatility
2. Bio-accumulation
3. d) persistent
4. If a pesticide persists in the environment, it may accumulate in plant or animal tissues and is more likely to move into non-target areas, such as water sources. Water contaminated with pesticides can be harmful to humans, fish and wildlife.
5.
 1. surface runoff
 2. leaching
 3. drift
 4. soil erosion
6. Some examples are DDT, atrazine, picloram, 2,4-D, and toxaphene.
7. TRUE
8. c) beneficial
9. Possible answers may include:
 1. Keep records of the type and amount of pesticides applied.
 2. Plan programs to avoid frequent use of a Group of pesticides.
 3. Use alternate sprays of different chemical families.
 4. Apply the recommended rate.
 5. Correctly calibrate the sprayer.
 6. Plan crop rotations and use pesticides only when necessary.

Section 9 - Health Risks of Pesticide Use

1. FALSE
2. d) dose which will kill 50% of the test animals within a stated period of time
3. a) 1,870 mg/kg
4. d) use personal protective equipment that fits you well.
5.
 1. oral exposure (mouth or swallow)
 2. dermal exposure (contact with skin and eyes)
 3. respiratory exposure (inhale or breathe in)
6. b) Acute

7. Possible answers may include:
 1. Do not store pesticides in empty containers previously used for food stuffs. (i.e. liquor, soft drink bottles)
 2. Wash your hands after using pesticides to prevent contamination.
 3. Wear chemical resistant gloves.
 4. Do not use your mouth to siphon pesticide liquids or clean nozzles.
 5. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling pesticides.
 6. Do not leave open containers unattended.
 7. Triple rinse empty containers, puncture and dispose of them so that they may not be re-used.

8. Possible answers may include:
 1. Wear chemical resistant gloves.
 2. Wear long sleeved shirt and pants or coveralls.
 3. Wash off any pesticide that spills onto your skin or clothes immediately.
 4. Avoid cloth hats and leather boots since they absorb pesticides. Wear a rainsuit or hard hat.
 5. Wear waterproof hat and boots.
 6. Wear goggles to avoid splashes to your eyes.
 7. Wear chemical resistant gloves to handle contaminated clothing.
 8. Wash clothing used for pesticide application separately.

9. Possible answers may include:
 1. Wear a respirator. Make sure the respirator fits you correctly.
 2. Avoid dusts when working with dry/granular pesticides.
 3. Do not spray when wind conditions are not favourable.
 4. Keep storage area well ventilated.
 5. Avoid re-entry into a field without proper protective clothing and before the suggested time period has elapsed.
 6. Do not smoke during application and do not use contaminated smoking supplies.
 7. Use low volatility formulations.

Section 10 - Pesticide Poisonings

1. d) wear contaminated clothing
2. TRUE
3. Small spray droplets present a greater inhalation hazard than larger droplets because they are easier to inhale.
4. a) headache, fatigue and nausea
5. TRUE

6. chronic
acute
7. TRUE
8. Cholinesterase Blood Test
 1. before you handle or use these pesticides
 2. during the spray season as often as every seven to ten days

Section 11 - First Aid

1. Find and wear the proper protective clothing and protective personal equipment before you enter the contaminated area.
2.
 1. Hold the victim's eyelids open and wash the eyes with large amounts of clean, lukewarm, running water.
 2. Wash for 15 minutes or more.
 3. Contact the Poison Information Centre.
3. d) remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly with lots of soap and water.
4. FALSE
5.
 1. Wear protective clothing and personal protective equipment.
 2. Move the victim to fresh air.
 3. Loosen tight clothing and remove any clothing contaminated with pesticide.
 4. Give artificial respiration if necessary.
 5. Get medical attention.
6. FALSE

Section 12 - Protective Clothing & Personal Protective Equipment

1. c) under the sleeves of your coveralls, with a cuff at the top.
2. If you are working in a mist, you should wear water repellent clothing such as a rainsuit with a hood and goggles in addition to boots and gloves.
3. Protective clothing and personal protective equipment are very important during mixing and loading because the pesticide is in a concentrated form and is more dangerous. A spill or splash can do more damage.
4. FALSE
5. Wear pant legs outside the boots to avoid getting pesticides inside the boot.
6. Change the cartridges whenever you can smell or taste pesticides, or at least after one year of use.
7. c) do a negative fit check to make sure there are no air leaks around the seal

8. Do not wear baseball type hats or hats with cloth or leather sweat bands because they absorb the pesticide and keep it in close contact with your skin.
9. Wear a water repellent hat or waterproof hat, like a wide brimmed rain hat. Some rain suits have hoods attached and the hood provides good protection of the neck and head. A hard hat is waterproof and will provide protection.
10. The “Precautions” section.
11. TRUE
12. d) after each use

Section 13 - Transportation of Pesticides

1. TRUE
2. You must:
 1. be properly trained
 2. use the required shipping documents
 3. affix proper labels and markings on the shipping cartons/containers
 4. use the proper number of Dangerous Goods placards on the transporting vehicle
 5. report spills and accidents to the proper authorities.
 6. use standardized means of containment. (U.N. packaging).
3. TRUE
4. No, providing the pesticide is not a poisonous or corrosive gas, or a substance that produces a flammable gas when mixed with water.
5. Tanks that are used to apply or mix pesticides and that hold less than or equal to **6,000 litres** must carry the appropriate Dangerous Goods placards on the four sides of the tank. You must leave the placards on the tank until you clean it out.
6. b) secure containers to prevent breakage and movement during transport.
7. Make sure that no one enters the vehicle without wearing proper protective clothing and personal protective equipment to clean and decontaminate the vehicle. If a closed vehicle is involved, open all doors to ensure maximum ventilation before anyone enters the vehicle to examine or remove its contents.
8. The Spills Action Centre. You may also contact the local Ontario Ministry of the Environment Office and local police department.

Section 14 - How to Store Pesticides Safely

1. TRUE
2. Possible answers may include:
 1. basement of a house
 2. near a water source - i.e. pumphouse
 3. in an area with livestock feed
3.
 1. The pesticide storage should be isolated from children and livestock, and from any area where human food or animal feed is stored.
 2. Avoid sites where there is any chance that runoff or drainage water from the pesticide storage may enter surface or ground water.
4. FALSE
5. c) a building permit.
6.
 1. Containers will rust and bags will break in moist conditions causing spills.
 2. Pesticide labels deteriorate.
7. FALSE
8. TRUE
9.
 1. trade name or common name
 2. concentration of active ingredient(s) (a.i.)
 3. the pesticide's registration number under the Pest Control Products Act or the Fertilizers Act
10. Protect yourself first. Put on protective clothing and personal protective equipment, then place the damaged bag inside a clean and clear plastic bag, close and label with the trade name or common name, concentration of the active ingredient(s), and the Registration No. under the Pest Control Products Act.
11. d) Chemical (or Pesticide) Storage Warning
12. Schedules 1 and 5 pesticides

Section 15 - How to Dispose of Pesticides and Pesticide Containers Safely

1. TRUE
2.
 1. Fill the empty container at least 10% full of the diluting material (usually water).
 2. Cap, then shake and roll the container.
 3. Pour rinsings into spray tank.
 4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 two more times.
3. TRUE
4. Pesticides Act
5. FALSE

6. TRUE
7. Any two of the following:
 1. Know the size of the treated area.
 2. Calibrate your sprayer to know the output.
 3. Check the quantity required before mixing the spray mix.
8. FALSE
9. TRUE
10. Any three of the following:
 1. If in the original container, return to supplier.
 2. Use on farm for labelled use.
 3. Contact the “Liquid Waste Hauler” in your area. Look in the “Yellow Pages”.
 4. Take them to a municipal "Waste Collection Day”, if accepted at the site.

Section 16 - Cleaning of Application Equipment

1.
 1. To prevent equipment from clogging
 2. To prevent crop injury
2. The pesticide label
3. Consult the labels of all the pesticides you mixed. There may be specific clean out instructions for the tank mix that you used. If not, follow the instructions on the label that describes the most thorough procedure.
4. Pesticide deposits can build up in your equipment with each application that you make.
5.
 1. Thorough rinsing of the tank with less water
 2. More efficient rinsing than with a hose end nozzle
 3. Reduced risk of operator exposure to pesticide residue
6. Water sources such as wells, creeks, ponds, ditches
Areas used by people or animals
7. On the crop you have just sprayed

Section 17 - Pesticide Spills

1.
 1. Report the spill.
 2. Clean up the spill.
 3. Compensate anyone affected.
2. Wear the proper protective clothing and personal protective equipment.
3. TRUE
4. TRUE

4. 450 ft X 20 feet = 9,000 ft²

$$\frac{9,000 \text{ ft}^2}{43,560 \text{ ft}^2} = 0.21 \text{ acres}$$

$$\frac{5 \text{ gallons}}{0.21 \text{ acres}} = \frac{? \text{ gallons}}{1 \text{ acre}} = \mathbf{23.8 \text{ gallons per acre}}$$

5. Delavan LF-2 at 275 kPa or Teejet nozzles 6502 and 8002 at 275 kPa.

6. d) select nozzles with larger openings

Section 21 - Applying the Right Amount of Pesticide

Field Sprayer - Hectares - Example 1

1. 200 metres X 500 metres = 100,000 m²

$$\frac{100,000 \text{ m}^2}{10,000 \text{ m}^2 \text{ per ha}} = 10 \text{ ha}$$

2. How many litres of pesticide will you need to spray the whole field?

$$2 \text{ L/ha} \quad \mathbf{X} \quad 10 \text{ ha} \quad = \quad 20 \text{ L}$$

3. How many hectares can you spray with one **full** tank?

$$\frac{1200 \text{ L}}{200 \text{ L/ha}} = 6 \text{ ha}$$

4. How many litres of pesticide should you add to one **full** tank?

$$2 \text{ L/ha} \quad \mathbf{X} \quad 6 \text{ ha} \quad = \quad 12 \text{ L}$$

5. After you spray the full tank, how many hectares are left to spray?

$$10 \text{ ha} \quad - \quad 6 \text{ ha} \quad = \quad 4 \text{ ha}$$

6. How many litres of pesticide should you add to the **part** tank?

$$2 \text{ L/ha} \quad \mathbf{X} \quad 4 \text{ ha} \quad = \quad 8 \text{ L}$$

7. How many litres of spray mix will you need for the **part** tank?

$$200 \text{ L/ha} \quad \mathbf{X} \quad 4 \text{ ha} \quad = \quad 800 \text{ L}$$

Field Sprayer - Hectares - Example 2

1. $200 \text{ metres} \times 400 \text{ metres} = 80,000 \text{ m}^2$

$$\frac{80,000 \text{ m}^2}{10,000 \text{ m}^2 \text{ per ha}} = 8 \text{ ha}$$

2. How many millilitres of pesticide will you need to spray the whole field?

$$83 \text{ mL / ha} \times 8 \text{ ha} = 664 \text{ mL}$$

3. How many hectares can you spray with one **full** tank?

$$\frac{900 \text{ L}}{150 \text{ L/ha}} = 6 \text{ ha}$$

4. How many millilitres of pesticide should you add to one **full** tank?

$$83 \text{ mL / ha} \times 6 \text{ ha} = 498 \text{ mL}$$

5. After you spray the full tank, how many hectares are left to spray?

$$8 \text{ ha} - 6 \text{ ha} = 2 \text{ ha}$$

6. How many millilitres of pesticide should you add to the **part** tank?

$$83 \text{ mL / ha} \times 2 \text{ ha} = 166 \text{ mL}$$

7. How many litres of spray mix will you need for the **part** tank?

$$150 \text{ L / ha} \times 2 \text{ ha} = 300 \text{ L}$$

Field Sprayer (acres)

1. $1,210 \text{ feet} \times 900 \text{ feet} = 1,089,000 \text{ ft}^2$

$$\frac{1,089,000 \text{ ft}^2}{43,560 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ per acre}} = 25 \text{ acres}$$

2. How many litres of pesticide will you need to spray the whole field?

Remember to change the pesticide rate from L/ha to L/acre.

$$\text{Change rate } 2 \text{ L/ha} \times 0.4 = 0.8 \text{ L/acre}$$

$$0.8 \text{ L/acre} \times 25 \text{ acres} = 20 \text{ Litres}$$

3. How many acres can you spray with one **full** tank?

$$\frac{300 \text{ gallons}}{15 \text{ gallons/acre}} = 20 \text{ acres}$$

4. How many litres of pesticide should you add to one **full** tank?

$$0.8 \text{ L/acre} \times 20 \text{ acres} = 16 \text{ L}$$

5. After you spray the full tank, how many acres are left to spray?

$$25 \text{ acres} - 20 \text{ acres} = 5 \text{ acres}$$

6. How many litres of pesticide should you add to the **part** tank?

$$0.8 \text{ L/acre} \times 5 \text{ acres} = 4 \text{ L}$$

7. How many gallons of spray mix will you need for the **part** tank?

$$15 \text{ gallons/acre} \times 5 \text{ acres} = 75 \text{ gallons}$$

Greenhouse (square feet, acres)

1. How many square feet is the total area you need to spray?

$$40 \text{ ft} \times 200 \text{ ft} = 8,000 \text{ ft}^2 \times 7 \text{ greenhouses} = 56,000 \text{ ft}^2$$

How many acres is this?

$$\frac{56,000 \text{ ft}^2}{43,560 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ per acre}} = 1.3 \text{ acres}$$

2. How many kilograms of pesticide will you need to spray the area?

$$1.5 \text{ kg/acre} \times 1.3 \text{ acres} = 1.95 \text{ kg}$$

3. How many acres (or square feet) can you spray with one **full** tank?

$$\frac{400 \text{ Litres}}{1,000 \text{ litres/acre}} = 0.4 \text{ acres}$$

$$0.4 \text{ acres} \times 43,560 \text{ ft}^2/\text{acre} = 17,424 \text{ ft}^2$$

4. How many kilograms (or grams) of pesticide should you add to one **full** tank?

$$1.5 \text{ kg/acre} \times 0.4 \text{ acres} = 0.6 \text{ kg (600 grams)}$$

5. After spraying three (3) full tanks, how many acres (or square feet) are left to spray?

$$1.3 \text{ acres} - (3 \times 0.4 \text{ acres}) = 0.1 \text{ acre or } 4,356 \text{ ft}^2$$

6. How many kilograms (or grams) of pesticide should you add to the **part** tank?

$$1.5 \text{ kg/acre} \times 0.1 \text{ acres} = 0.15 \text{ kg (150 g)}$$

7. How many litres of water should you add to make up the **part** tank of spray mix?

$$1000 \text{ litres/acre} \times 0.1 \text{ acres} = 100 \text{ litres}$$

Orchard (acres)

1. How many acres is the orchard area you need to spray?

$$1,400 \text{ ft long} \times 400 \text{ ft wide} = 560,000 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\frac{560,000 \text{ ft}^2}{43,560 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ per acre}} = 12.86 \text{ acres}$$

2. How many kilograms of pesticide will you need to spray the orchard?

$$\text{Change Rate } 2.0 \text{ kg/acre} \times 0.4 = 0.8 \text{ kg/acre}$$

$$0.8 \text{ kg/acre} \times 12.86 \text{ acres} = 10.29 \text{ kg}$$

3. How many acres can you spray with one **full** tank?

$$\frac{600 \text{ gallons}}{100 \text{ gallons/acre}} = 6 \text{ acres}$$

4. How many kilograms of pesticide should you add to one **full** tank?

$$0.8 \text{ kg/acre} \times 6 \text{ acres} = 4.8 \text{ kg}$$

5. After you spray two full tanks, how many acres are left to spray?

$$12.86 \text{ acres} - (2 \times 6 \text{ acres}) = 0.86 \text{ acres}$$

6. How many kilograms (or grams) of pesticide should you add to the **part** tank?

$$0.8 \text{ kg/acre} \times 0.86 \text{ acres} = 0.688 \text{ kg (688 g)}$$

7. How many gallons of spray mix will you need for the **part** tank?

$$100 \text{ gallons/acre} \times 0.86 \text{ acres} = 86 \text{ gallons}$$

Livestock Pour-On

1. How many **millilitres** of the pesticide mix will you need to treat **one animal**?

$$\text{Change Rate } 64 \text{ (mL/100 kg)} \times 0.45 = 28.8 \text{ (mL/100 lb)}$$

$$28.8 \text{ mL/100 lb} \times 500 \text{ lb} = 144 \text{ mL/animal}$$

2. How many **litres** of the pesticide mix will you need to treat **80 animals**?

Hint: 1000 mL = 1 L

$$144 \text{ mL/animal} \times 80 \text{ animals} = 11,520 \text{ mL or } 11.52 \text{ L}$$

3. How many litres of **Pour-On Lice Kill** will you need to treat 80 animals?

$$\frac{1 \text{ part pesticide}}{9 \text{ parts total mix}} \times 11.52 \text{ L mixture} = 1.28 \text{ L of Pour On}$$

4. How many litres of **water** will you need to mix to treat 80 animals?

$$\frac{8 \text{ parts water}}{9 \text{ parts total mix}} \times 11.52 \text{ L mixture} = 10.24 \text{ L of water}$$

Fly Control in a Barn

1. How many litres of spray mix (water plus insecticide) do you need to treat the whole area?

$$\frac{4.5 \text{ L}}{100 \text{ m}^2} \times 550 \text{ m}^2 = 24.75 \text{ L}$$

2. How many millilitres of insecticide will you need to spray the whole area?

$$\frac{200 \text{ mL}}{10 \text{ L}} \times 24.75 \text{ L} = 495 \text{ mL}$$

3. How many square metres does one **full** tank cover?

$$\frac{15 \text{ L tank size}}{4.5 \text{ L} / 100 \text{ m}^2} = 333.3 \text{ m}^2$$

4. How many millilitres of pesticide should you add to one **full** tank?

$$\frac{200 \text{ mL}}{10 \text{ L}} \times 15 \text{ L} = 300 \text{ mL}$$

5. After spraying the first tank, how many square metres are left to spray?

$$550 \text{ m}^2 - 333.3 \text{ m}^2 = 216.7 \text{ m}^2$$

6. How many litres of water should you add to make up the **part** tank?

$$\frac{4.5 \text{ L}}{100 \text{ m}^2} \times 216.7 \text{ m}^2 = 9.75 \text{ L}$$

7. How many millilitres of pesticide should you add to the **part** tank?

$$\frac{200 \text{ mL}}{10 \text{ L}} \times 9.75 \text{ L} = 195 \text{ mL}$$

Section 22 - Keeping Pesticide Records

1. Any 3 of the following:
 1. evaluate your results
 2. improve your pest control practices and efficiency
 3. avoid pesticide misuse
 4. purchase only what you need
 5. reduce your pesticide inventory
 6. demonstrate proper use in case of a residue or crop damage question
 7. identify and solve application problems
 8. document your use in case of lawsuits
 9. plan your pesticide needs for the next season (for example, rotations of pesticides)
2. FALSE
3. 5

Section 23 - Pesticides and Food

1. The amount of pesticide that remains on a crop, animal or surface for a period of time after it has been treated.
2. The maximum amount of pesticide residue that may be present in or on food.
3. Check the PMRA web site located at **www.pmra-arla.gc.ca/english/legis/legis-e.html**
4.
 1. Keep accurate and detailed records of the pesticides you use and the weather conditions when you use them. Good records can help you to prevent residue problems before they happen, by allowing you to count your pre-harvest intervals properly.
 2. Get the latest information. Make sure that you read the most up to date label before you use any pesticide product, even if you have used the product before. You could accidentally have an illegal residue if you miss information about a change to a label or a residue limit.
 3. Follow all label directions.
5. No. You can only apply a pesticide on a crop that is listed on the pesticide label.
6.
 - a) 3. August 19
 - b) 3. October 22

Section 24 - Be a Professional

1. Any 3 of the following:
 1. Know your farm business.
 2. Have a professional attitude.
 3. Have a professional image.
 4. Conduct your farm activities safely and responsibly.
 5. Communicate with your neighbours, your local community and your customers.

Section 25 - Application Equipment

1. Hose end sprayers = a
Compressed air sprayers = d
Low-pressure boom sprayers = e
Air-blast sprayers = c
Ultra-low volume sprayers = b
2. FALSE
3. c) mix the pesticide product and the carrier together
4. pressure gauge

5. d) Control the pressure.
6.
 1. tank filler opening (tank screens)
 2. suction line (suction line filters)
 3. pressure line (pressure line filters)
7. TRUE
8. TRUE
9. TRUE
10. Fumigants are highly toxic gases.

Section 26 - Weeds and Their Control

1. physical = d
biological = c
cultural = b
chemical = a
2. Control of perennial broadleaf weeds is most effective in early summer just prior to flowering.
3. TRUE
4. Annual weeds complete their life cycle within one growing season.

Section 27 - Insects Mites and Molluscs and Their Control

1. Mites differ from insects in that they only have two body parts: a fused head/thorax and an abdomen. The adult has four pairs of legs and the larva stage has three pairs of legs. Mites do not have wings and are less than 1 mm in length.
2. TRUE
3. b) Egg; larva; pupa; adult
4. TRUE
5. d) move throughout a plant to make it toxic to the insects.

Section 28 - Diseases and Their Control

1. TRUE
2. FALSE
3. TRUE

Section 29 - Animals Pests and Their Control

1. TRUE
2. Any 2 of the following:
 1. removing the pests from a feeding or breeding location
 2. destroying their habitat
 3. encouraging natural predators
 4. frightening away or repelling the pests
 5. shooting
 6. trapping
 7. preventing reproduction of the pests with chemical sterilants
3. c) deer mouse