

Master Gardener Extension Volunteer Training Final Exam Study Guide 2014

1. Georgia Master Gardener Program and Cooperative Extension funding sources
2. Binomial Nomenclature
3. Principle Soil Components
4. Soil Particles and Soil Texture
5. pH scale and adjusting soil pH
6. Benefits of organic matter
7. Compost decomposition requirements
8. What can be put into a compost pile
9. What shouldn't be put into a compost pile
10. Physical versus chemical decomposers
11. Classification system
12. Dicots versus monocots
13. Leaf functions
14. Stomata functions
15. Transpiration functions
16. Light spectrum used by plants
17. Short day versus long day plants
18. Principal Soil components
19. Arachnida order
20. Percentage of good bugs versus bad bugs in garden
21. Spider mite symptoms and activity
20. Importance of insect identification
21. Scale insects and control timing
22. Pesticide signal words
23. Emulsified concentrates versus wettable powders
24. Personal protective equipment used during pesticide use
25. Emergency response to accidental pesticide ingestion
26. Organic gardening and labor requirements
27. Brown patch (rhizoctonia) disease of turfgrasses
28. Healthy turf management practices
29. Turf irrigation timing
30. Importance of disease prevention in vegetable gardens
31. Vegetable garden site selection
32. Determining fertilizer rates
33. Crop rotation
34. Nutrient demands of vegetables
35. Blossom-end rot
36. Broadleaf weeds versus grassy weeds
37. Perennial weeds and survival structures
38. Weed control strategies
39. Invasive plant definition
40. Systemic versus contact herbicides
41. Difference between pesticide chemical name, common name, brand name
42. Use of pesticide names for recommendations
43. Proper planting procedures for woody ornamental trees/shrubs
44. Reasons for pruning woody plants
45. Renewal pruning timing
46. Fertilization recommendations for newly planted trees/shrubs

47. Where tree roots are found
48. Size of tree planting area
49. Pruning technique used for large branches
50. Timing for planting herbaceous perennials
51. Perennial bed maintenance
52. Tender perennial definition
53. Dead heading definition
54. Efficient compost decomposition - requirements
55. Basic areas of residential landscapes
56. Landscape design considerations
57. Landscape plant selection
58. Irrigation in landscapes
59. Steps in water smart landscaping
60. pH preference for blueberries, grapes, strawberries, and brambles
61. pruning grapes and timing
62. blueberry pollination requirements
63. Primary contributing factor(s) to most plant problems
64. Environmental and cultural causes of plant stress
65. Lichens
66. Results of too much water to plants
67. Strategies to avoid plant stress
68. Turfgrasses recommended for 5-6 hours sunlight
69. Warm season versus cool season turfgrasses
70. Irrigation practices used for avoiding turfgrass diseases
71. New lawn considerations – choosing the right grass
72. Turfgrasses recommended for less than 5 hours sunlight
73. Flea beetles
74. Leaf miners
75. Integrated Pest Management
76. Importance of pest identification
77. Non-pathogenic versus pathogenic diseases
78. Nematodes of turfgrass
79. Nematode damage to roots
80. Bacteria dispersal mechanisms
81. Recommendations for adding organic matter to soil
82. How to transport and carry large plants
83. Site analysis considerations prior to planting
84. Areas used for wildlife habitat
85. Causes of wildlife habitat loss
86. Use of native plants for wildlife habitat
87. Four elements of wildlife habitat
88. Plants that attract butterflies
89. Creating butterfly habitat
90. Lepidoptera order
91. Stages of butterfly development
92. The fog index
93. Use of passive verbs and active verbs in writing
94. Use of humor in speeches
95. Leadership skills
96. Certified Master Gardener Extension Volunteers

97. Sexual vs. asexual propagation
98. Requirements for seed germination
99. Supplies for propagating
100. Propagation from woody plants