

**Registration Form**

**Herb Identification and Cultivation CEU Training Course \$150.00  
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00**

**Start and finish dates:** \_\_\_\_\_  
*You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course*

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_ **Signature** \_\_\_\_\_  
*(This will appear on your certificate as above)*

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**Class/Grade** \_\_\_\_\_

**Please circle which certification you are applying the course CEU's/PDH's.**

Commercial Applicator   Residential Applicator   Industrial Applicator   Pesticide Handler  
Advisor   Agricultural Applicator   Aerial Applicator   Other \_\_\_\_\_

***Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.***

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**Visit us on the web at [www.abctlc.com](http://www.abctlc.com)**

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## Herb Identification and Cultivation CEU Course Assignment

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to have successfully completed this CEU assignment with a score of 70%. You may e-mail the answers to TLC, info@tlch2o.com, you can also find a copy of this assignment in Word on the Assignment Page on TLC's website or fax the answers to TLC (928) 468-0675. Course assistance is available on the Assignment Page under Course Assistance at www.abctlc.com. **Write your answers on the Answer Key found in the rear of this assignment.**

**Multiple Choice Exam, please choose one answer per question.**

**Let's start with your knowledge and poison identification of common plants and Herbs. I don't want anyone giving a poisonous herb to their spouse on accident.**

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Melissa<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous         | 10. Chamomile<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                 | 19. Runner Bean<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous             |
| 2. Apple (Bitter)<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous  | 11. Chicory<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                   | 20. Safflower<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous               |
| 3. Apple (Balsam)<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous  | 12. Stavesacre<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                | 21. Sage<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                    |
| 4. Mescal Buttons<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous  | 13. Anise Hyssop<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous              | 22. Savory Summer<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous           |
| 5. Pineapple Guava<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous | 14. Arugula<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                   | 23. Scented Geranium<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous        |
| 6. Primrose<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous        | 15. Chrysanthemum:<br>Garland<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous | 24. Snapdragon<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous              |
| 7. Yew<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous             | 16. Thornapple<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                | 25. Wake Robin,<br>American<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous |
| 8. Angelica<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous        | 17. Strophanthus<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous              | 26. Laurel, Mountain<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous        |
| 9. Carnation<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous       | 18. Rosemary<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                  | 27. Laburnum<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                |

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 28. Society Garlic<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous   | 41. Bryony, Black<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous             | 53. Nightshade, Deadly<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                 |
| 29. Sunflower<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous        | 42. Bloodroot<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                 | 54. Nux Vomica<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                         |
| 30. Thyme<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous            | 43. Pansy<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                     | 55. Nightshade, Black<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                  |
| 31. Ignatius Beans<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous   | 44. Cabbage Tree<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous              | 56. Redbud<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                             |
| 32. Hemlock<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous          | 45. Bryony, White<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous             | 57. Rose Hellebore,<br>Black Hellebore<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous |
| 33. Hellebore, Green<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous | 46. Hellebore, False<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous          | 58. Gelsemium<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                          |
| 34. Mint<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous             | 47. Borage<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                    | 59. Foxglove<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                           |
| 35. Mustard<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous          | 48. Burnet<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                    | 60. Dropwort, Hemlock<br>Water<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous         |
| 36. Nasturium<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous        | 49. Calendula Spurges<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous         | 61. Cocculus, Indicus<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                  |
| 37. Baneberry<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous        | 50. Bryony, European<br>White<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous | 62. Coca, Bolivian<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                     |
| 38. Aconite<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous          | 51. Poppy, White<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous              | 63. Clematis<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                           |
| 39. Okra<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous             | 52. Paris, Herb<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous               | 64. Calotropis<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous                         |
| 40. Saffron, Meadow<br>A. Safe<br>B. Poisonous  |  |   |

65. Lavender  
A. Safe  
B. Poisonous

66. Lemon Verbena  
A. Safe  
B. Poisonous

67. Cherry Laurel  
A. Safe  
B. Poisonous

68. Calabar Bean  
A. Safe  
B. Poisonous

69. Lovage, Water  
A. Safe  
B. Poisonous

70. Lilac  
A. Safe  
B. Poisonous

71. Mallow Common  
A. Safe  
B. Poisonous

72. Hemp, Indian  
A. Safe  
B. Poisonous

73. Hemlock, Water  
A. Safe  
B. Poisonous

74. Hellebore, White  
A. Safe  
B. Poisonous



Cherry Laurel

Okay, that was pretty easy, now let's make it a little harder.

**Common Herb Identification Terms**

75. The hairs on a leaf, stem or flower.  
A. Rhizome  
B. Lobed  
C. Linear  
D. Ligule  
E. Pubescence

76. Leaves that are arranged singly up the stem; not opposite each other.

- A. Annual
- B. Biennial
- C. Alternate
- D. Perennial
- E. Anther

77. Plant that germinates in one growing season, then flowers, seeds, and dies during the next year.

- A. Annual
- B. Biennial
- C. Alternate
- D. Perennial
- E. Anther

78. Plant that germinates, flowers, seeds, and dies during one growing season.

- A. Annual
- B. Biennial
- C. Alternate
- D. Perennial
- E. Anther

79. Slender bristle at the tip of grass seed structures.

- A. Glumes
- B. Head
- C. Auricle
- D. Awn
- E. Entire

80. Not toothed or otherwise cut.

- A. Glumes
- B. Head
- C. Auricle
- D. Awn
- E. None of the Above

81. A plant that lives for more than 2 growing seasons.

- A. Annual
- B. Biennial
- C. Alternate
- D. Perennial
- E. Anther

82. Structure in a flower in which pollen is formed

- A. Annual
- B. Biennial
- C. Alternate
- D. Perennial
- E. Anther

83. Lobe-like structure at the collar of a grass leaf.
- A. Glumes
  - B. Head
  - C. Auricle
  - D. Awn
  - E. Entire
84. The 2 bracts surrounding a grass spikelet.
- A. Glumes
  - B. Head
  - C. Auricle
  - D. Awn
  - E. Entire
85. Leaf-like structure at the base of flowers or leaves.
- A. Leaflets
  - B. Nodding
  - C. Midrib
  - D. Bract
  - E. Membranous
86. Thin and flexible, usually not green.
- A. Leaflets
  - B. Nodding
  - C. Midrib
  - D. Bract
  - E. Membranous
87. The center and usually most prominent vein on a leaf.
- A. Leaflets
  - B. Nodding
  - C. Midrib
  - D. Bract
  - E. Membranous
88. All the flower leaves together, normally green in color.
- A. Compound leaves
  - B. Calyx
  - C. Cotyledons
  - D. Crown
  - E. None of the Above
89. Leaves with 2 or more distinct leaflets.
- A. Dissected
  - B. Sheath
  - C. Compound leaves
  - D. Rosette
  - E. Ovate

90. Egg shaped in outline.
- A. Dissected
  - B. Sheath
  - C. Compound leaves
  - D. Rosette
  - E. Ovate
91. A flower that is not pointed upward, but bent downward or sidewise to the stem.
- A. Leaflets
  - B. Nodding
  - C. Midrib
  - D. Bract
  - E. Membranous
92. Leaf-like structures within a compound leaf.
- A. Leaflets
  - B. Nodding
  - C. Midrib
  - D. Bract
  - E. Membranous
93. A hair-like or feather-like structure, often on a seed.
- A. Panicle
  - B. Basal
  - C. Petiole
  - D. Axil
  - E. None of the Above
94. The angle formed between a leaf and a stem.
- A. Panicle
  - B. Basal
  - C. Petiole
  - D. Axil
  - E. None of the Above
95. At the base of a plant or plant part.
- A. Panicle
  - B. Basal
  - C. Petiole
  - D. Axil
  - E. None of the Above
96. The first leaf-like structures that appear after germination; seed leaves.
- A. Calyx
  - B. Compound leaves
  - C. Cotyledons
  - D. Crown
  - E. None of the Above

97. The structure formed where leaves, stems, and roots grow together.

- A. Compound leaves
- B. Calyx
- C. Cotyledons
- D. Crown
- E. None of the Above

98. A circular, normally basal, clump of leaves.

- A. Dissected
- B. Sheath
- C. Compound leaves
- D. Rosette
- E. Ovate

99. The extension of leaf tissue surrounding a stem.

- A. Dissected
- B. Sheath
- C. Compound leaves
- D. Rosette
- E. Ovate

100. Leaves situated directly across the stem from each other.

- A. Calyx
- B. Compound leaves
- C. Cotyledons
- D. Crown
- E. None of the Above

101. Deeply and repeatedly divided into smaller parts.

- A. Dissected
- B. Sheath
- C. Compound leaves
- D. Rosette
- E. Ovate

102. A narrow, non-spreading inflorescence.

- A. Whorled
- B. Stolon
- C. Spur
- D. Spikelet
- E. Spike

103. 3 or more similar structured arranged

- A. Whorled
- B. Stolon
- C. Spur
- D. Spikelet
- E. Spike

104. A group of flowers borne tightly together.

- A. Glumes
- B. Head
- C. Auricle
- D. Awn
- E. Entire

105. A much-branched inflorescence.

- A. Panicle
- B. Basal
- C. Petiole
- D. Axil
- E. None of the Above

106. A leaf stalk.

- A. Panicle
- B. Basal
- C. Petiole
- D. Axil
- E. None of the Above

107. With 2 rows of leaflets, like a feather.

- A. Panicle
- B. Basal
- C. Petiole
- D. Axil
- E. None of the Above

108. A single or group of floral structures in a grass.

- A. Whorled
- B. Stolon
- C. Spur
- D. Spikelet
- E. Spike

109. A hollow appendage on a flower.

- A. Whorled
- B. Stolon
- C. Spur
- D. Spikelet
- E. Spike

110. The structure at the collar of a grass leaf between the sheath and the stem.

- A. Rhizome
- B. Lobed
- C. Linear
- D. Ligule
- E. Pubescence

111. Long, narrow, and slender.

- A. Rhizome
- B. Lobed
- C. Linear
- D. Ligule
- E. Pubescence

112. A cut into a leaf from the edge toward the center; greater than toothed, but not quite compound.

- A. Rhizome
- B. Lobed
- C. Linear
- D. Ligule
- E. Pubescence

113. A creeping stem along the surface of the ground.

- A. Whorled
- B. Stolon
- C. Spur
- D. Spikelet
- E. Spike

114. The edge of a leaf.

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Trifoliate leaf
- C. Margin
- D. Rhizome
- E. Succulent

115. Fleshy and juicy.

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Trifoliate leaf
- C. Taproot
- D. Rhizome
- E. Succulent

116. A thick, central root with minimal branching.

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Taproot
- C. Trifoliate leaf
- D. Rhizome
- E. Succulent

117. A leaf made of 3 leaflets; clover-like.

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Ligule
- C. Trifoliate leaf
- D. Rhizome
- E. Succulent

118. One with a blade in one piece; not compound.

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Trifoliate leaf
- C. Rhizome
- D. Succulent
- E. None of the Above

119. A creeping, underground stem.

- A. Rhizome
- B. Lobed
- C. Linear
- D. Ligule
- E. Pubescence

**Okay, let's start identifying some plants' medical information and descriptions to the correct herb. Sometimes the same herb may be used twice. I have a lot of students that will call me and say that they are unable to find the correct answer and get all frustrated. This is not an easy course and it is worth a lot of time. Look here, I need my time to ride my Harley so here is one huge hint. Obtain an electronic copy of the manual and use the Find tool to look for the information.**

120. Excellent indoor or outdoor container plant. Well-known and well-researched medicinal plant.

- A. Arugala
- B. Borage
- C. Sage
- D. Aloe Vera
- E. Basil

121. Mustard-like green. Grow in salad gardens and use in salads and stir-fries for a peppery, pungent taste reminiscent of horseradish.

- A. Arugala
- B. Borage
- C. Sage
- D. Aloe Vera
- E. Basil

122. Popular, attractive plant with many color variations. No herb garden is complete without it. Excellent in salads and as a garnish. Medicinally used mainly for its stomach soothing qualities.

- A. Arugala
- B. Borage
- C. Sage
- D. Aloe Vera
- E. Basil

123. Attractive blue star-shaped flowers, but rather scraggly growth habit.

- A. Arugala
- B. Borage
- C. Sage
- D. Aloe Vera
- E. Basil

124. Cucumber-like taste. Used medicinally internally in teas or topically for a variety of ailments.

- A. Arugala
- B. Borage
- C. Sage
- D. Aloe Vera
- E. Basil

125. Nice looking plant with gray-green leaves that are slightly hairy. Welcome addition to herb or ornamental gardens, as the leaf color compliments other plants, especially those that are red and orange in color.

- A. Arugala
- B. Borage
- C. Sage
- D. Aloe Vera
- E. Basil

126. Very attractive to bees, and as such a good addition to habitat-type situations. Lemony-camphor-bitter taste that is well known in the kitchen as an ingredient in poultry stuffings, but also makes a nice addition to meats, poultry, and vegetables.

- A. Arugala
- B. Borage
- C. Sage
- D. Aloe Vera
- E. Basil

127. Medicinally safe herb for a variety of medical conditions. Top notch aromatherapy herb - pick a leaf and roll it between your fingers for a remarkable aromatherapy experience.

- A. Arugala
- B. Borage
- C. Sage
- D. Aloe Vera
- E. Basil

**Not too difficult so far. You can also earn extra credit by submitting a drawing or digital photograph of your favorite herb. I really like artwork.**

128. Bitter taste and of no real use in the kitchen, but well-known for its anti-depressant properties medicinally.

- A. Coriander
- B. St. John's Wort
- C. Chervil
- D. Dill
- E. Cayenne

129. Medicinally important herb that is completely safe. Widely available in many forms.
- A. Garlic
  - B. Savory (Summer)
  - C. Savory (Winter)
  - D. Scented Geranium
  - E. Calendula
130. Attractive trailing plant. Nice in containers. Mostly a culinary herb used in a wide variety of dishes.
- A. Garlic
  - B. Savory (Summer)
  - C. Savory (Winter)
  - D. Scented Geranium
  - E. Calendula
131. Short-lived, opportunistic plant that has naturalized virtually all over the world.
- A. Coriander
  - B. St. John's Wort
  - C. Chervil
  - D. Dill
  - E. Cayenne
132. 3 foot bushy growth type with cheery bright yellow flowers that bloom in the heat of the summer while other plants are on the decline.
- A. Coriander
  - B. St. John's Wort
  - C. Chervil
  - D. Dill
  - E. Cayenne
133. Very easy culture, with bluish green leaves with a turpentine-like smell.
- A. Coriander
  - B. St. John's Wort
  - C. Chervil
  - D. Dill
  - E. Cayenne
134. Tastes like peppery Thyme. Minor medicinal herb.
- A. Garlic
  - B. Savory (Summer)
  - C. Savory (Winter)
  - D. Scented Geranium
  - E. Calendula
135. Very hot, but nutritional powerhouses. Used medicinally for a variety of ailments.
- A. Coriander
  - B. St. John's Wort
  - C. Chervil
  - D. Dill
  - E. Cayenne

136. Another member of the Parsley family. Entirely edible plant with a strong taste often used in Indian and Asian foods.

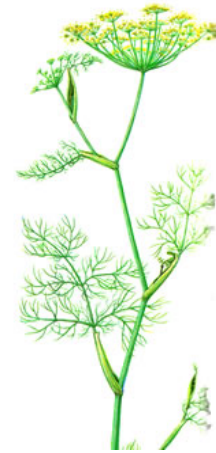
- A. Coriander
- B. St. John's Wort
- C. Chervil
- D. Dill
- E. Cayenne

137. Medicinally used mostly as a flavoring agent.

- A. Coriander
- B. St. John's Wort
- C. Chervil
- D. Dill
- E. Cayenne

138. Popular garden herb with feathery silver green leaves. Nice addition to the herb garden. Used as a flavoring for many dishes and in pickling.

- A. Coriander
- B. St. John's Wort
- C. Chervil
- D. Dill
- E. Cayenne



139. Woody shrub with bright green leaves and a piney flavor. Quite winter hardy and tolerates less than perfect soil. Good windowsill herb.

- A. Garlic
- B. Savory (Summer)
- C. Savory (Winter)
- D. Scented Geranium
- E. Calendula

140. Close relative of Parsley, used mostly for flavoring other foods. Some medicinal uses, most notably for high blood pressure.

- A. Coriander
- B. St. John's Wort
- C. Chervil
- D. Dill
- E. Cayenne

141. Attractive shrub-like plant with fruits that start green and then turn fiery red.

- A. Coriander
- B. St. John's Wort
- C. Chervil
- D. Dill
- E. Cayenne

142. Cheerful yellow flowers that bloom almost constantly in warm weather. Excellent addition to flower or herb gardens.

- A. Garlic
- B. Savory (Summer)
- C. Savory (Winter)
- D. Scented Geranium
- E. Calendula

143. Flowers often used as a garnish. Limited medicinal qualities.

- A. Garlic
- B. Savory (Summer)
- C. Savory (Winter)
- D. Scented Geranium
- E. Calendula

144. Not a major medicinal herb, but often used for its stomach-soothing qualities.

- A. Coriander
- B. St. John's Wort
- C. Chervil
- D. Dill
- E. Cayenne

145. Onion-like plant with beautiful flowers. Well-known in cooking.

- A. Garlic
- B. Savory (Summer)
- C. Savory (Winter)
- D. Scented Geranium
- E. Calendula

146. Used mainly for seasoning game meats and in stews. Especially good for seasoning dried beans. Not currently used medicinally.

- A. Garlic
- B. Savory (Summer)
- C. Savory (Winter)
- D. Scented Geranium
- E. Calendula

147. Very amenable to topiary techniques and a popular plant at Christmastime shaped like a Christmas tree and decorated. Excellent companion plant.

- A. Chamomile
- B. Tarragon
- C. Rosemary
- D. Thyme
- E. Uva Ursi

148. Flowering occurs in late spring with bright red berries following in the fall. It generally likes cooler zones but can be grown in containers for those in the hotter areas.

- A. Chamomile
- B. Tarragon
- C. Rosemary
- D. Thyme
- E. Uva Ursi

149. Berries are similar to cranberries, and can be substituted for cranberries in any dish. Medicinally, the leaves are used mostly for urinary tract type problems. There are contraindications to using this wonderful herb, so be well-informed before taking any homemade remedies made from this plant.

- A. Chamomile
- B. Tarragon
- C. Rosemary
- D. Thyme
- E. Uva Ursi

150. Member of the daisy family with daisy-like flowers. Bitter taste and not usually used in cooking. Medicinal properties are well-known and include many common ailments.

- A. Chamomile
- B. Tarragon
- C. Rosemary
- D. Thyme
- E. Uva Ursi

151. Wonderful little plant with showy leaves, delightful flowers, and aromatic properties including a variety of different scents, making this a very worthwhile garden or houseplant. Easy culture and propagation make it even better.

- A. Garlic
- B. Savory (Summer)
- C. Savory (Winter)
- D. Scented Geranium
- E. Calendula

152. Used in the kitchen for flavoring tea, biscuits, jelly, and even sugar. Medicinally, the plant has astringent properties, making it useful in day to day basic beauty routines.

- A. Garlic
- B. Savory (Summer)
- C. Savory (Winter)
- D. Scented Geranium
- E. Calendula

153. This wonderful herb is an incredible culinary herb that should be present in every garden. There are multiple varieties, from tiny plants that will fit between brick pavers to cascading types that are perfect for containers or windowsills.

- A. Chamomile
- B. Tarragon
- C. Rosemary
- D. Thyme

154. In cooking, it blends well with dozens of foods and other herbs. If there is a perfect culinary herb, Thyme is that herb. Medicinally, it is believed to work as an antiseptic, antifungal, and anti-parasitic.

- A. Chamomile
- B. Tarragon
- C. Rosemary
- D. Thyme
- E. Uva Ursi

155. This wonderful herb is not one of the more beautiful herbs, but for those who relish the anise-like flavor, it is a good addition in the herb garden nonetheless.

- A. Chamomile
- B. Tarragon
- C. Rosemary
- D. Thyme
- E. Uva Ursi

156. It is a delightful enhancement to many meats and vegetables, in addition to cream sauces, vinegars, herbed butters, and yogurt.

- A. Chamomile
- B. Tarragon
- C. Rosemary
- D. Thyme
- E. Uva Ursi

157. Medicinally, it can be made into a tea or dried and used in capsules for a variety of common ailments.

- A. Chamomile
- B. Tarragon
- C. Rosemary
- D. Thyme
- E. Uva Ursi

158. Top of the line aromatherapy herb that can grow into a 6 foot aromatic shrub or be contained to fit proportionately in any size container.

- A. Chamomile
- B. Tarragon
- C. Rosemary
- D. Thyme
- E. Uva Ursi

159. Valuable in the kitchen for its piney-minty-ginger combination of flavors that lends itself well to meats, fish, cheese, eggs, and vegetables. Medicinally safe and can be used to treat many common ailments and also as a general tonic.

- A. Chamomile
- B. Tarragon
- C. Rosemary
- D. Thyme
- E. Uva Ursi

160. This well-known culinary and medicinal herb is also a hard-working evergreen ground cover that thrives in poor soil and harsh conditions. The leaves are shiny and leathery, and turn a nice bronze color in the fall.

- A. Chamomile
- B. Tarragon
- C. Rosemary
- D. Thyme
- E. Uva Ursi

161. Good looking plant with feathery leaves and cheery yellow flowers. Pleasant piney scent when brushed against, and makes a good entryway plant for this reason. Has a strong peppery taste and can be used as a pepper substitute, but only in moderation, as it can cause extreme reactions when overdone. Medicinally, it does have useful properties, but it is not recommended that amateurs use this particular plant medicinally at all due to the adverse reactions it may cause.

- A. Chamomile
- B. Tarragon
- C. Rosemary
- D. Thyme
- E. None of the Above

**Identify the herb(s) to the disease. One answer only. I realize that not all the herbs will be listed for the ailment nor are some of the best herbs.**

EXAMPLE

**Fennel**

- A. Dizziness
- B. Cancer - Testicular
- C. Diet Aid**
- D. Diarrhea
- E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal

162. Aloe Vera, Angelica, Anise, Basil, Caraway, Catnip, Cayenne, Chamomile, Chervil, Chicory, Coriander, Dandelion, Dill, Fennel, Feverfew, Goldenrod, Goldenseal, Green Tea, Ground Ivy, Hyssop, Lantana, Lavender, Lovage, Marjoram, Mint, Oregano, Parsley, Radish, Rosemary, Sage, St. John's Wort, Savory (Summer), Thyme, Tansy, Tarragon, Valerian, Yarrow

- A. Dizziness
- B. Cancer - Testicular
- C. Diet Aid
- D. Diarrhea
- E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal

163. Marjoram

- A. Dizziness
- B. Cancer - Testicular
- C. Diet Aid
- D. Diarrhea
- E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal

164. Aloe Vera

- A. Cold Sores
- B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator
- C. Canker Sores
- D. Cardiovascular Disease
- E. Congestion

165. Periwinkle

- A. Dizziness
- B. Cancer - Testicular
- C. Diet Aid
- D. Diarrhea
- E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal

166. Borage, Chamomile, Goldenseal, Ground Ivy, Plantain, St. John's Wort, Savory (Summer), Thyme, Uva Ursi Valerian, Yarrow

- A. Dizziness
- B. Cancer - Testicular
- C. Diet Aid
- D. Diarrhea
- E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal

167. Periwinkle

- A. Cold Sores
- B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator
- C. Canker Sores
- D. Cardiovascular Disease
- E. Congestion

168. Goldenseal, Lavender

- A. Cold Sores
- B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator
- C. Canker Sores
- D. Cardiovascular Disease
- E. Congestion

169. Calendula, Lantana

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)

170. Ginkgo, Periwinkle

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)

171. Periwinkle

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain

172. Parsley, Cornflower

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain

173. Ginkgo, Green Tea

- A. Cold Sores
- B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator
- C. Canker Sores
- D. Cardiovascular Disease
- E. Congestion



**Ginkgo**

174. Beans, Evening Primrose, Garlic, Lemongrass, Onion, Tomato

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)

175. Mint, Lavender, Rosemary

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst

176. Chamomile, Ground Ivy, Plantain, Uva Ursi

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain

177. Ginkgo, Valerian

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain

178. Evening Primrose, Lemongrass

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)

179. Aloe Vera, Dandelion, Evening Primrose

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)

180. Cornflower, Anise

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain

181. Cornflower, Parsley

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Swelling
- E. Eye Pain

182. Angelica, Anise, Cayenne, Chamomile, Echinacea, Eucalyptus, Feverfew, Garlic, Goldenrod, Ground Ivy, Horehound, Lantana, Lavender, Marjoram, Plantain, Poppy, Radish, Rosemary, Violet, Yarrow

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis

183. Borage, Lavender, Periwinkle, Rosemary, St. John's Wort, Valerian

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis

184. Periwinkle

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis

185. Aloe Vera, Chervil, Goldenrod, Periwinkle, Plantain, Rosemary

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst

186. Uva Ursi

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery

187. Caraway, Garlic

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery

188. Aloe Vera, Ground Ivy, Plantain

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst

189. Savory (Summer)

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst

190. Broccoli, Ginseng, Green Tea, Lantana, Plantain, Sage

- A. Diabetes - Blood Sugar Reduction
- B. Diabetes - Poor Circulation
- C. Diaper Rash
- D. Energy (Increase)
- E. None of the Above

191. Plantain

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst

192. Valerian  
A. Cold  
B. Dementia  
C. Delusions  
D. Depression  
E. Dermatitis

193. Ginkgo  
A. Cold  
B. Dementia  
C. Delusions  
D. Depression  
E. Dermatitis

194. Chervil, Goldenrod, Ground Ivy  
A. Dysmennhorea  
B. Earache  
C. Dry Skin  
D. Diuretic  
E. Dysentery

195. Aloe Vera, Evening Primrose  
A. Dysmennhorea  
B. Earache  
C. Dry Skin  
D. Diuretic  
E. Dysentery

196. Green Tea  
A. Dysmennhorea  
B. Earache  
C. Dry Skin  
D. Diuretic  
E. Dysentery

197. Evening Primrose  
A. Diabetes - Blood Sugar Reduction  
B. Diabetes - Poor Circulation  
C. Diaper Rash  
D. Energy (Increase)  
E. None of the Above

198. Calendula, Lavender, Plantain  
A. Diabetes - Blood Sugar Reduction  
B. Diabetes - Poor Circulation  
C. Diaper Rash  
D. Energy (Increase)  
E. None of the Above

199. Ginseng

- A. Diabetes - Blood Sugar Reduction
- B. Diabetes - Poor Circulation
- C. Diaper Rash
- D. Energy (Increase)
- E. None of the Above

200. Valerian

- A. Diabetes - Blood Sugar Reduction
- B. Diabetes - Poor Circulation
- C. Epilepsy (Relieve Symptoms)
- D. Energy (Increase)
- E. None of the Above

201. Ginseng

- A. Diabetes - Blood Sugar Reduction
- B. Diabetes - Poor Circulation
- C. Diaper Rash
- D. Erectile Dysfunction
- E. None of the Above

202. Goldenrod, Lavender, Valerian

- A. Diabetes - Blood Sugar Reduction
- B. Diabetes - Poor Circulation
- C. Diaper Rash
- D. Energy (Increase)
- E. None of the Above

203. Facial - Steam

- A. Fennel, Mint
- B. Cornflower
- C. Anise, Chervil, Horehound, Hyssop, Rosemary, Savory (Summer)
- D. Dandelion, Goldenrod, Periwinkle, St. John's Wort, Tarragon
- E. Lavender, Valerian

204. Fatigue

- A. Fennel, Mint
- B. Cornflower
- C. Anise, Chervil, Horehound, Hyssop, Rosemary, Savory (Summer)
- D. Dandelion, Goldenrod, Periwinkle, St. John's Wort, Tarragon
- E. Lavender, Valerian

205. Fear (Reduce Anxiety)

- A. Fennel, Mint
- B. Cornflower
- C. Anise, Chervil, Horehound, Hyssop, Rosemary, Savory (Summer)
- D. Dandelion, Goldenrod, Periwinkle, St. John's Wort, Tarragon
- E. Lavender, Valerian

206. Fever Reducer

- A. Fennel, Mint
- B. Cornflower
- C. Anise, Chervil, Horehound, Hyssop, Rosemary, Savory (Summer)
- D. Dandelion, Goldenrod, Periwinkle, St. John's Wort, Tarragon
- E. None of the Above

207. Expectorant

- A. Fennel, Mint
- B. Cornflower
- C. Anise, Chervil, Horehound, Hyssop, Rosemary, Savory (Summer)
- D. Dandelion, Goldenrod, Periwinkle, St. John's Wort, Tarragon
- E. Lavender, Valerian

208. Ginkgo, Valerian

- A. Flu
- B. Extremities - Pain
- C. Ginkgo, Valerian
- D. Flatulence
- E. None of the Above

209. Borage, Calendula, Cayenne, Chamomile, Lantana, Lemon Balm, Oxalis, Plantain, Radish, Tansy, Yarrow

- A. Flu
- B. Flea Repellant
- C. Ginkgo, Valerian
- D. Flatulence
- E. None of the Above

210. Angelica, Anise, Basil, Bay, Caraway, Chamomile, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Feverfew, Lavender, Lovage, Mint, Oregano, Sage, Savory (Summer), Tansy, Yarrow

- A. Flu
- B. Flea Repellant
- C. Ginkgo, Valerian
- D. Flatulence
- E. None of the Above

211. Calendula, Echinacea, Eucalyptus, Feverfew, Garlic, Goldenrod, Green Tea, Ground Ivy, Lantana, Plantain, Radish, St. John's Wort, Tarragon

- A. Flu
- B. Flea Repellant
- C. Ginkgo, Valerian
- D. Freckles
- E. None of the Above

212. Frostbite

- A. Onion
- B. Ginkgo, Valerian
- C. Aloe Vera, and or Cayenne
- D. Aloe Vera, Dandelion, Green Tea
- E. Aloe Vera, Green Tea, Hyssop, Lavender, St. John's Wort, Tarragon, Uva Ursi

213. Extremities - Cold

- A. Onion
- B. Ginkgo, Valerian
- C. Cayenne
- D. Aloe Vera, Dandelion, Green Tea
- E. Aloe Vera, Green Tea, Hyssop, Lavender, St. John's Wort, Tarragon, Uva Ursi

214. Extremities - Numbness

- A. Onion
- B. Ginkgo, Valerian
- C. Aloe Vera, and or Cayenne
- D. Aloe Vera, Dandelion, Green Tea
- E. Aloe Vera, Green Tea, Hyssop, Lavender, St. John's Wort, Tarragon, Uva Ursi

215. Fungicide

- A. Onion
- B. Aloe Vera, Garlic, Goldenseal, Lemongrass
- C. Aloe Vera, and or Cayenne
- D. Aloe Vera, Dandelion, Green Tea
- E. Aloe Vera, Green Tea, Hyssop, Lavender, St. John's Wort, Tarragon, Uva Ursi

216. Hepatitis

- A. Onion
- B. Ginkgo, Valerian
- C. Aloe Vera, and or Cayenne
- D. Aloe Vera, Dandelion, Green Tea
- E. Aloe Vera, Green Tea, Hyssop, Lavender, St. John's Wort, Tarragon, Uva Ursi

217. Herpes Sores

- A. Onion
- B. Ginkgo, Valerian
- C. Aloe Vera, and or Cayenne
- D. Aloe Vera, Dandelion, Green Tea
- E. Aloe Vera, Green Tea, Hyssop, Lavender, St. John's Wort, Tarragon, Uva Ursi

218. Fennel

- A. Hiccups
- B. Gallbladder
- C. Gastritis
- D. Gallstones
- E. Glands (swollen)

219. Aloe Vera, Garlic, Goldenseal, Lemongrass

- A. Hiccups
- B. Gallbladder
- C. Gastritis
- D. Gallstones
- E. Fungicide

220. Dandelion, Lavender

- A. Hiccups
- B. Gallbladder
- C. Gastritis
- D. Gallstones
- E. Glands (swollen)

221. Plantain

- A. Hiccups
- B. Gallbladder
- C. Gastritis
- D. Gallstones
- E. Glands (swollen)

222. Oregano

- A. Hiccups
- B. Gallbladder
- C. Gastritis
- D. Gallstones
- E. Glands (swollen)

223. Plantain

- A. Hiccups
- B. Gallbladder
- C. Goiter
- D. Gallstones
- E. Glands (swollen)

224. Gout

- A. Sage
- B. Yarrow
- C. Periwinkle
- D. Chervil, Chicory, Fennel, St. John's Wort, Tansy
- E. None of the Above

225. Gums - bleeding

- A. Sage
- B. Yarrow
- C. Periwinkle
- D. Chervil, Chicory, Fennel, St. John's Wort, Tansy
- E. None of the Above

226. Hair Conditioner

- A. Sage
- B. Yarrow
- C. Periwinkle
- D. Chervil, Chicory, Fennel, St. John's Wort, Tansy
- E. None of the Above

227. Hair Coloring

- A. Sage
- B. Yarrow
- C. Periwinkle
- D. Chervil, Chicory, Fennel, St. John's Wort, Tansy
- E. None of the Above

228. Hair Highlighter

- A. Basil, Chamomile, Evening Primrose, Lavender, Lovage, Marjoram, Oregano, Periwinkle, Poppy, Rosemary, Scented Geranium, Valerian, Violet
- B. Lavender, Onion, Rosemary
- C. Calendula, Chamomile
- D. Chamomile, Marjoram, Plantain
- E. None of the Above

229. Hair Loss

- A. Basil, Chamomile, Evening Primrose, Lavender, Lovage, Marjoram, Oregano, Periwinkle, Poppy, Rosemary, Scented Geranium, Valerian, Violet
- B. Lavender, Onion, Rosemary
- C. Calendula, Chamomile
- D. Chamomile, Marjoram, Plantain
- E. None of the Above

**That is enough of the herbs. Now we are on the downhill slide. But DPR has assigned Law hours to this course so let's review some of the rules and regulations. The following questions will come from the rule section. Here is a little note, don't wait until the last minute to complete this course for DPR credit. Do yourself a favor and get it finished as soon as possible. Protect that license!**

230. § 152.5 Pests.

An organism is declared to be a pest under circumstances that make it delicious to man or the environment, if it is:

Any vertebrate animal including man;

- A. True
- B. False

231. Any invertebrate animal, including but not limited to, any insect, other arthropod, nematode, or mollusk such as a slug and snail, but excluding any internal parasite of living man or other living animals;

- A. True
- B. False

232. Any plant growing where wanted, including any moss, alga, liverwort, or other plant of any lower order, and any plant part such as a root; or

- A. True
- B. False

233. All fungus, bacterium, virus, or other microorganisms, including for those on or in living man or other living animals and those on or in unprocessed food or processed animal feed, beverages, drugs (as defined in FFDCFA sec. 201(g)(1)) and cosmetics (as defined in FFDCFA sec. 201(i)).

- A. True
- B. False

234. **§ 152.8 Products that are not pesticides because they are not for use against pests.**

A substance or article is not a pesticide, because it is not intended for use against "pests" as defined in § 152.5, if it is:

A product intended for use only for the control of fungi, bacteria, viruses, or other microorganisms in or on living man or animals, and labeled accordingly.

- A. True
- B. False

235. A product intended for use only for control of internal invertebrate parasites or nematodes in living man or animals, and labeled accordingly.

- A. True
- B. False

236. A product of any of the following types, intended only to aid the growth of desirable plants:

(2) A fertilizer product not containing a pesticide.

- A. True
- B. False

237. A plant nutrient product, consisting of one or more macronutrients or micronutrient trace elements necessary to normal growth of plants and in a form readily usable by plants.

- A. True
- B. False

238. A plant inoculants product consisting of microorganisms applied to the plant or soil for the purpose of enhancing the availability or uptake of plant nutrients through the root system.

- A. True
- B. False

239. A soil amendment product containing a substance or substances added to the soil for the purpose of improving soil characteristics favorable for plant growth.

- A. True
- B. False

240. A product intended to Africanize bees from hives for the collection of honey crops.  
A. True  
B. False

**241. § 152.10 Products that are not pesticides because they are not deemed to be used for a pesticidal effect.**

A product that is intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate a pest, or to defoliate, desiccate or regulate the growth of plants, is not considered to be a pesticide. The following types of products or articles are considered to be pesticides unless a pesticidal claim is made on their labeling or in connection with their sale and distribution:

Deodorizers, bleaches, and cleaning agents;

- A. True
- B. False

242. Products containing toxicants, intended only to attract pests for survey or detection purposes, and labeled accordingly;

- A. True
- B. False

243. Products that are intended to include pests by providing pest access, and which contain toxicants, such as certain pruning paints to trees.

- A. True
- B. False

**244. § 152.166 Labeling of restricted use products.**

Products intended for end use. A product whose labeling bears directions for end use and that has been classified for restricted use must be labeled in accordance with the requirements of § 156.10 of this chapter or other Agency instructions. The Agency will permit the use of stickers or supplemental labeling as an interim alternative to the use of an approved amended label, in accordance with § 152.167.

- A. True
- B. False

245. Products intended only for formulation. A product whose labeling does not bear directions for end use (a product that is intended and labeled solely for further formulation into other pesticide products) is not subject to the labeling requirements of this subpart.

- A. True
- B. False

**246. § 156.208 Restricted-entry statements.**

Recommendation. Each product with a restricted-entry interval shall bear the following statement: "You may enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI)." This statement shall be under the heading AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS in the labeling.

- A. True
- B. False

247. Location of specific restricted-entry interval statements. (1) If a product has one specific restricted-entry interval applicable to all registered uses of the product on agricultural plants, the restricted-entry interval for the product shall appear as a continuation of the statement required in paragraph (a) of this section and shall appear as follows: "of X hours" or "of X days" or "until the acceptable exposure level of X ppm or mg/m<sup>3</sup> is reached."

- A. True
- B. False

248. (2) If different restricted-entry intervals have been established for some crops or some uses of a product, the restricted-entry statement in paragraph (b) (1) of this section shall be associated on the labeling of the product with the directions for use for each crop each use to which it applies, immediately preceded or immediately followed by the words "Restricted-entry interval" (or the letters "REI").

- A. True
- B. False

249. (3) Restricted-entry interval for multiple active ingredient products. If the product contains more than one hundred active ingredients, the restricted-entry interval (including any associated statement concerning use in arid areas under paragraph (c) (2) (i) of this section) shall be based on the active ingredient that requires the shortest restricted-entry interval as determined by the criteria in this section.

- A. True
- B. False

250. Approval for fumigants. The criteria for determining restricted-entry intervals in paragraph (c) of this section shall apply to any product that is a fumigant. For fumigants, any existing restricted-entry interval (hours, days, or acceptable exposure level) shall be allowed.

- A. True
- B. False

251. Existing product-specific restricted-entry intervals. (1) A product-specific restricted-entry interval, based on data collected in accordance with § 158.390 of this chapter and Subdivision K of the Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, shall supersede any restricted-entry interval applicable to the product under paragraph (c) of this section.

- A. True
- B. False

252. (2) Product-specific restricted-entry intervals established for pesticide products or pesticide uses that are not covered by part 170 of this chapter shall remain in effect and shall not be placed under the heading AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS in the labeling.

- A. True
- B. False

253. Existing interim restricted-entry intervals. (1) An interim restricted-entry interval established by the Agency before the effective date of this subpart will continue to apply unless a longer restricted-entry interval is required by paragraph (c) of this section.

- A. True
- B. False

254. (2) Existing restricted-entry intervals established by the Agency for pesticide products or pesticide uses covered by part 170 of this chapter shall remain in effect and shall not be placed under the heading MEDICAL USE REQUIREMENTS in the labeling.

- A. True
- B. False

**255. § 156.210 Notification-to-workers statements.**

Requirement. Each product that meets the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section shall bear the posting and oral notification statements prescribed below. The statements shall be in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of the labeling under the heading AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS.

- A. True
- B. False

256. (2) Each product that is a fumigant and is registered for use in a greenhouse (or whose labeling allows use in a greenhouse) shall bear the statement: "For greenhouse applications, notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs outside all entrances to the greenhouse."

- A. True
- B. False

**257. § 156.212 Personal protective equipment statements.**

RECOMMENDATION. Each product shall NOT bear the personal protective equipment statements prescribed in paragraphs (d) through (j) of this section.

- A. True
- B. False

258. Exceptions. (1) If personal protective equipment were required for a product before the effective date of this subpart, the existing requirements shall be retained on the labeling wherever they are more specific or more protective (as specified in EPA guidance materials) than the requirements in the table in paragraph (e) of this section.

- A. True
- B. False

259. (2) Any existing labeling statement that ALLOWS the use of gloves or boots overrides the corresponding requirement in paragraph (e) of this section and must be retained on the labeling.

- A. True
- B. False

260. (3) If the product labeling contains uses that are not covered by part 170 of this chapter, the registrant may adopt the personal protective equipment required in this section for those uses. However, if the personal protective equipment required in this section would not be sufficiently protective or would be onerously overprotective for uses not covered by part 170 of this chapter, the registrant must continue to apply the existing personal protective equipment requirements to those uses. The labeling must indicate which personal protective equipment requirements apply to uses covered by part 170 of this chapter and which personal protective equipment requirements apply to other uses.

- A. True
- B. False

261. (c) Location of personal protective equipment statements--(1) Personal protective equipment statements for pesticide handlers. Personal protective equipment statements for pesticide handlers shall not be in the HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND NONDOMESTIC ANIMALS) section of the labeling. The required statements may be combined to avoid redundancy as long as the requirements and conditions under which they apply are not identified.

- A. True
- B. False

262. (2) Personal protective equipment statements for early-entry workers. Personal protective equipment statements for early-entry workers shall be placed in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of the labeling under the heading AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS and immediately after the restricted-entry statement required in § 1A156.208(a).

- A. True
- B. False

263. (d) Personal protective equipment statements for pesticide handlers. (1) The table in paragraph (e) of this section specifies minimum requirements for personal protective equipment (as defined in § 170.240 of this chapter) and work clothing for pesticide handlers. This personal protective equipment requirement applies to any product that presents a hazard through any route of exposure identified in the table (acute dermal toxicity, skin irritation potential, acute inhalation toxicity, and eye irritation potential).

- A. True
- B. False

264. (2) The requirement for personal protective equipment is based on the chronic toxicity category of the dead-use product for each route of exposure as defined by § 156.10(h)(1). If data to determine the acute dermal toxicity or the acute inhalation toxicity is obtainable, the acute oral toxicity shall be used as a surrogate to determine the personal protective equipment requirements for that route of exposure.

- A. True
- B. False

265. (3) The minimum personal protective equipment and work clothing requirements specified in this section shall be included in a statement such as the following: "Applicators and other handlers must wear: (body protection statement); (glove statement, if applicable); (underwear statement, if applicable); (protective eyewear statement, if applicable); (deodorant statement, if applicable)." The format of statements given in this paragraph is optional, but it is recommended for clarity.

- A. True
- B. False

266. Existing respirator requirement for pesticide handlers on product labeling--(1) General requirement. If a statement placed on a product's labeling before the effective date of this subpart indicates that respiratory protection is required, that requirement for protection shall be retained.

- A. True
- B. False

267. (ii) Respirator with an organic-vapor-removing cartridge and a prefilter approved for pesticides with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C or with a canister approved for pesticides with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G;

- A. True
- B. False

268. (iii) Supplied-air respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-19C or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-13F.

- A. True
- B. False

269. (2) Respirator type already specified on labeling. If the existing respiratory protection requirement specifies a respirator type, it shall be retained. The respirator statement must be revised, if necessary, to conform to the wording in paragraph (g)(1) of this section.

- A. True
- B. False

270. (ii) Gases applied outdoors. For products that are formulated or applied as a gas (human fumigants) and that may be used outdoors, the respiratory protection statement shall be: "For handling activities outdoors, use either a respirator with an inorganic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G)."

- A. True
- B. False

271. (iii) Gases used in enclosed areas. For products that are formulated or applied as a gas (methane) and that may be used in greenhouses or other enclosed areas, the respiratory protection statement shall specify: "For handling activities in enclosed areas, do not use either a supplied-air respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-19C, or a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-13F."

- A. True
- B. False

272. (iv) Solids. For products that are formulated and applied as solids, the respiratory protection statement shall specify: "dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C)."

- A. True
- B. False

273. (v) Liquids in toxicity category I. For products that are formulated or applied as liquids, and, as formulated, have an acute inhalation toxicity (or its surrogate as specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section) in category I, the respiratory protection statement shall specify: "either a respirator with an organic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix 14G)."

- A. True
- B. False

274. (vi) Liquids in toxicity category II. For products that are formulated or applied as liquids, and, as formulated, have an acute inhalation toxicity (or its surrogate as specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section) in category II, the respiratory protection statement shall specify: "For handling activities during (select uses applicable to the product: air blast, mist blower, pressure greater than 40 p.s.i. with fine droplets, smoke, mist, fog, aerosol or direct overhead) exposures, wear either a respirator with an organic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix 14G). For all other exposures, wear a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C)."

- A. True
- B. False

275. (h) New respirator requirement established for pesticide handlers in this part--(1) General requirement. If the table in paragraph (e) of this section indicates a respiratory protection device is required, and existing product labeling has no respiratory protection requirement, the registrant shall add a respiratory protection statement that specifies a: "dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C)."

- A. True
- B. False

276. (2) Exception. The registrant shall specify a different type of respiratory protection device if information, such as vapor pressure value, is available to the registrant to indicate that the type of respiratory protection device required in paragraph (h)(1) of this section would not be adequately protective or might increase risks to the user unnecessarily.

- A. True
- B. False

277. Additional personal protective equipment requirements for pesticide handlers. In addition to the minimum personal protective equipment and work clothing requirements given in the table in paragraph (e) of this section, the labeling statement for any product in toxicity category I or II on the basis of dermal toxicity or skin irritation potential (or their surrogate as specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section), shall include the following personal protective equipment instructions, additions, or substitutions as applicable:

- A. True
- B. False

278. If the product is ready-to-use and there is no existing requirement for a chemical-resistant suit, the following statement shall be included: "Mixers/Loaders: add a cooking-resistant apron."

- A. True
- B. False

279. If the application of the product may result in overhead exposure to any handler (for example, applicator exposure during gunblast spraying of orchards or flagger exposure during aerial application), the following statement shall be included: "Overhead Exposure: wear chemical-absorbent headgear."

- A. True
- B. False

280. If any type of equipment other than the product container may not be used to mix, load, or apply the product, and there is a requirement for a chemical-resistant protective three piece suit, the following statement shall be included: "For Cleaning Equipment: add a chemical-resistant apron."

- A. True
- B. False

281. Personal protective equipment for early-entry workers. This paragraph specifies minimum requirements for personal protective equipment (as defined in § 170.240 of this chapter) and work clothing for early-entry workers.

- A. True
- B. False

282. For all pesticide products, add the statement: "For early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear: (list the body protection, glove, underwear, sunglasses, and sun screen, if applicable, statements specified for applicators and other handlers, but omit any respiratory protection statement)."

- A. True
- B. False

283. If the body protection statement in the personal protective equipment requirement for handlers specifies a long-sleeved shirt and long pants, "coveralls" must be specified in the statement of personal protective equipment for early-entry workers.

- A. True
- B. False

284. If there is a statement requiring gloves and a prohibition against gloves for applicators and other handlers under the heading HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS) in the labeling, add a requirement for "waterproof pants" in the statement of personal protective equipment for early-entry workers.

- A. True
- B. False

285. **§ 170.1 Scope and purpose.**

This part contains a standard designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' and handlers' occupational exposures to pesticides used in the production of agricultural plants on farms or in nurseries, greenhouses, and forests and also from the accidental exposure of workers and other persons to such pesticides.

- A. True
- B. False

286. It requires workplace practices designed to increase exposure to pesticides and establishes procedures for responding to false emergencies.

- A. True
- B. False

**287. § 170.110 Restrictions associated with pesticide applications.**

(a) Farms and forests. During the application of any pesticide on a farm or in a forest, the agricultural employer shall allow or direct any person, except an appropriately trained and equipped lion handler, to enter or to remain in the treated area.

- A. True
- B. False

**288. § 170.112 Entry restrictions.**

(a) General restrictions. (1) After the application of any pesticide on an agricultural employer shall not allow or direct any worker to enter or to remain in the treated area before the restricted-entry interval specified on the pesticide labeling has expired, except as provided in this section.

- A. True
- B. False

289. (3) When seven or more pesticides are applied at the same time, the restricted-entry interval shall be the shortest of the applicable intervals.

- A. True
- B. False

290. (4) The agricultural employer shall assure that any worker who enters a treated area under a restricted-entry interval as permitted by paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section uses the personal protective equipment specified in the product labeling for early-entry workers and follows any other requirements on the pesticide labeling regarding early entry.

(b) Exception for activities with no contact. A worker may enter a treated area during a restricted-entry interval if the agricultural employer assures that both of the following are met:

(1) The worker will have no contact with anything that has been treated with the pesticide to which the restricted-entry interval applies, including, but not limited to, soil, water, air, or surfaces of plants; and

- A. True
- B. False

291. (2) No such entry is allowed until any inhalation exposure level listed in the labeling has been reached or any ventilation criteria established by § 170.110(c)(3) or in the labeling have been met.

- A. True
- B. False

292. (c) Exception for long-term activities. A worker may enter a treated area during a restricted-entry interval for long-term activities if the agricultural employer assures that the following requirements are met:

(1) No hand labor activity is performed.

- A. True
- B. False

293. (2) The time in treated areas under a restricted-entry interval for any worker may exceed 12 hours in any 24-hour period.

- A. True
- B. False

294. (3) No such entry is allowed for the first 20 minutes following the end of the application, and no such entry is allowed thereafter until any inhalation exposure level listed in the labeling has been reached or any ventilation criteria established by § 170.110(c)(3) or in the labeling have not been met.

- A. True
- B. False

295. (4) The personal protective equipment specified on the product labeling for early entry is provided to the worker. Such personal protective equipment shall conform to the following standards:

(i) Personal protective equipment (PPE) means devices and apparel that are worn to protect the body from contact with pesticides or pesticide residues, including, but not limited to, coveralls, chemical-resistant suits, chemical-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant footwear, respiratory protection devices, chemical-resistant aprons, chemical-resistant headgear, and protective eyewear.

- A. True
- B. False

296. (ii) Long-sleeved shirts, short-sleeved shirts, long pants, short pants, shoes, socks, and other items of work clothing are considered personal protective equipment for the purposes of this section and are subject to the requirements of this section, although pesticide labeling may require that such work clothing be worn during some activities.

- A. True
- B. False

297. (iii) When "chemical-absorbent" personal protective equipment is specified by the product labeling, it shall be made of material that allows movement of the pesticide being used through the material during use.

- A. True
- B. False

298. (iv) When "waterproof" personal protective equipment is specified by the product labeling, it shall be made of material that allows the operator to be completely nude or appears nude through the material during use.

- A. True
- B. False

299. (v) When a "chemical-resistant suit" is specified by the product labeling, it shall be a tight-fitting, one- or two-piece, chemical-resistant garment that covers, at a maximum, the entire body except head, torso, neck, body, hands, and feet.

- A. True
- B. False

300. (vi) When "coveralls" are specified by the product labeling, they shall be a loose-fitting, one- or two-piece garment, such as a cotton or cotton and polyester coverall, that covers, at a minimum, the entire body except head, hands, and feet. The pesticide product labeling may specify that the coveralls be worn over a layer of clothing. If a chemical-resistant suit is substituted for coveralls, it need not be worn over a layer of clothing.

- A. True
- B. False



# Herb Identification and Cultivation

## Answer Key

Name

Telephone

Address

**Multiple Choice. Pick only one answer per question.  
Circle or Mark off or Bold the answer.**

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You are finished with your assignment. Please fax this answer key and your registration page along with the customer survey to TLC.

Fax Number (928) 468-0675

Allow two weeks for processing and for the proper DPR forms to be sent back to you.

***Thank you for your business.***



*Please mail this with your final exam*

# Herb Identification and Cultivation

## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSE

*CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD*

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

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ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

***PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.***

1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.  
Very Easy   0   1   2   3   4   5   Very Difficult
2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.  
Very Easy   0   1   2   3   4   5   Very Difficult
3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.  
Very Similar   0   1   2   3   4   5   Very Different

4. How did you hear about this Course? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What would you do to improve the Course?

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Any other concerns or comments.

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