

Registration form

Herb Identification CEU Training \$350.00
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00
Rush service does not include overnight delivery or FedEx fees.

Start and finish dates: _____

You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course

Print Name _____

I have read and understood the disclaimer notice found on page 6. Signature is required.
You can electronically sign with XXX

Signature _____

Address: _____

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____

Phone:
Home (____) _____ **Work** (____) _____

Fax (____) _____ **Email** _____

License or Operator ID # _____ **Exp. Date** _____

Class/Grade _____

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

Commercial Applicator____ Residential Applicator____ Industrial Applicator____

Pesticide Handler____ Agricultural Applicator____ Adviser____ Other _____

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

Technical Learning College
P.O. Box 420, Payson, AZ 85547-0420
Toll Free (866) 557-1746 Fax (928) 272-0747 Back-up Fax (928) 468-0675
info@tlch2o.com
Visit us on the web at www.abctlc.com

Discover card _____ **CCV Security Code** _____

American Express

Master Card / Visa Card # _____ **Exp. Date** _____

If you've paid on the Internet, please write your Customer # _____

Referral's Name _____

CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

Herb Identification Training Course

DATE: _____

NAME: _____

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?

How about the price of the course? Poor ___ Fair ___ Average___ Good___ Great___

How was your customer service? Poor ___ Fair ___ Average ___ Good___ Great___

Any other concerns or comments.

Herb ID Answer Key Name_____

Phone#_____

**Multiple Choice. Pick only one answer per question.
Circle or Mark, X, Underline or Bold the answer. Please circle the number
of the assignment version 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5**

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|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A B C D E F | 39. A B C D E F | 77. A B C D E F |
| 2. A B C D E F | 40. A B C D E F | 78. A B C D E F |
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| 263. A B C D E F | 277. A B C D E F | 291. A B C D E F |
| 264. A B C D E F | 278. A B C D E F | 292. A B C D E F |
| 265. A B C D E F | 279. A B C D E F | 293. A B C D E F |
| 266. A B C D E F | 280. A B C D E F | 294. A B C D E F |
| 267. A B C D E F | 281. A B C D E F | 295. A B C D E F |
| 268. A B C D E F | 282. A B C D E F | 296. A B C D E F |
| 269. A B C D E F | 283. A B C D E F | 297. A B C D E F |
| 270. A B C D E F | 284. A B C D E F | 298. A B C D E F |
| 271. A B C D E F | 285. A B C D E F | 299. A B C D E F |
| 272. A B C D E F | 286. A B C D E F | 300. A B C D E F |
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| 274. A B C D E F | 288. A B C D E F | |
| 275. A B C D E F | 289. A B C D E F | |

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) 272-0747

We will require a photocopy of your driver's license to verify your identity.

Always call us after faxing the paperwork to ensure that we've received it. Allow two weeks for processing and for the proper DPR forms to be sent back to you. If you need this course graded and your certificate sooner, add a \$50.00 rush fee. This may not include postage charges. *Thank you for your business.*

Disclaimer* Herbs are not a replacement for pharmaceutical drugs. If you are unfamiliar with how to use an herb, ask your herbalist or healthcare professional before using the herb. Never use any of these herbs unless you have been personally trained by an herbalist or healthcare professional. Herbs can cause death or serious illness.

USE PESTICIDES WISELY: ALWAYS READ THE ENTIRE PESTICIDE LABEL CAREFULLY, FOLLOW ALL MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND WEAR ALL RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GEAR AND CLOTHING. CONTACT YOUR STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR ANY ADDITIONAL PESTICIDE USE REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

NOTICE: MENTION OF PESTICIDE PRODUCTS IN THIS COURSE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE ENDORSEMENT OF ANY MATERIAL OR HERB OR HERBAL SUPPLEMENT.

Important Information about this Course (Disclaimer Notice)

This CEU course has been prepared to educate pesticide applicators and operators in general safety awareness of dealing with the often-complex and various pesticide treatment sprays, devices, methods, and applications. This course (manual) will cover general laws, regulations, required procedures and accepted policies relating to the use of pesticides and herbicides. It should be noted, however, that the regulation of pesticides and hazardous materials is an ongoing process and subject to change over time. For this reason, a list of resources is provided to assist in obtaining the most up-to-date information on various subjects. This manual is not a guidance document for applicators or operators who are involved with pesticides. It is not designed to meet the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or your local State environmental protection agency or health department. This course manual will provide general pesticide safety awareness and should not be used as a basis for pesticide treatment method/device guidance. This document is not a detailed pesticide informational manual or a source or remedy for poison control.

Technical Learning College or Technical Learning Consultants, Inc. makes no warranty, guarantee or representation as to the absolute correctness or appropriateness of the information in this manual and assumes no responsibility in connection with the implementation of this information. It cannot be assumed that this manual contains all measures and concepts required for specific conditions or circumstances. This document should be used for educational purposes only and is not considered a legal document. Pesticides are poisonous. Always read and carefully follow all precautions and safety recommendations given on the container label. Store all chemicals in the original labeled containers in a locked cabinet or shed, away from food or feeds, and out of the reach of children, unauthorized persons, pets, and livestock.

Confine chemicals to the property or plants being treated. Avoid drift onto neighboring properties, especially gardens containing fruits and/or vegetables ready to be picked. Dispose of empty containers carefully. Follow label instructions for disposal. Never reuse containers. Make sure empty containers are not accessible to children or animals. Never dispose of containers where they may contaminate water supplies or natural waterways. Do not pour down sink or toilet. Consult your county agricultural commissioner for correct ways of disposing of excess pesticides. You should never burn pesticide containers.

Individuals who are responsible for pesticide storage, mixing and application should obtain and comply with the most recent federal, state, and local regulations relevant to these sites and are urged to consult with the EPA and other appropriate federal, state and local agencies.

USE PESTICIDES WISELY: ALWAYS READ THE ENTIRE PESTICIDE LABEL CAREFULLY, FOLLOW ALL MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND WEAR ALL RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GEAR AND CLOTHING. CONTACT YOUR STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR ANY ADDITIONAL PESTICIDE USE REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

NOTICE: MENTION OF PESTICIDE PRODUCTS IN THIS COURSE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE ENDORSEMENT OF ANY MATERIAL OR HERB OR HERBAL SUPPLEMENT. ALWAYS FOLLOW THE PRODUCT'S LABEL INSTRUCTIONS.

NOTICE

I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that this CEU course is either approved or accepted in my State for CEU credit. I understand State laws and rules change on a frequent basis and I believe this course is currently accepted in my State for CEU or contact hour credit, if it is not, I will not hold Technical Learning College responsible. I also understand that this type of study program deals with dangerous conditions and that I will not hold Technical Learning College, Technical Learning Consultants, Inc. (TLC) liable for any errors or omissions or advice contained in this CEU education training course or for any violation or injury caused by this CEU education training course material. I will call or contact TLC if I need help or assistance and double-check to ensure my registration page and assignment has been received and graded.

Grading Information

In order to maintain the integrity of our courses we do not distribute test scores, percentages or questions missed. Our exams are based upon pass/fail criteria with the benchmark for successful completion set at 70%. Once you pass the exam, your record will reflect a successful completion and a certificate will be issued to you.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. We will require all students to fax or e-mail a copy of their driver's license with the registration form.
2. You will need to pick one of the following three assignments to complete. This selection process is based upon your last name.
3. If your last name begins with an A to G, you will pick assignment number 1, if your last name begins with the letter H to P, you are to complete assignment number 2 and if your last name begins with the letter Q-Z, you will pick assignment number 3.

Assignment #1 for all pest applicators whose last name begins with A-G you will find your assignment on pages 9-38.

Assignment #2 for applicators with the last name starting with the letter H-P, your assignment is found on pages 39-68.

Assignment #3 for all applicators with the last name starting with the letter Q-Z, your assignment is found on pages 69-99.

Herb Identification and Cultivation CEU Assignment #1 For Students Names A-G

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 and fax the answers to TLC (928) 468-0675. **Write your answers on the Answer Key found in the front of this assignment.**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. We will require all students to fax or e-mail a copy of their driver's license with the registration form.
2. You will need to pick one of the following three assignments to complete. This selection process is based upon your last name. If your last name begins with an A to G, you will pick assignment number 1, if your last name begins with the letter H to P, you are to complete assignment number 2 and if your last name begins with the letter Q-Z, you will pick assignment number 3.

Please select one answer and mark it on the answer key. (s) means the answer is plural or singular.

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. Angelica
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

8. Melissa
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

2. Carnation
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

9. Apple (Bitter)
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

3. Chamomile
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

10. Apple (Balsam)
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

4. Chicory
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

11. Mescal Buttons
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

5. Stavesacre
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

12. Pineapple Guava
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

6. Anise Hyssop
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

13. Primrose
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

7. Arugula
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

14. Yew
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

15. Chrysanthemum: Garland

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

16. Thornapple

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

17. Strophanthus

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

18. Rosemary

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

19. Runner Bean

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

20. Safflower

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

21. Sage

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

22. Savory Summer

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

23. Scented Geranium

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

24. Snapdragon

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

25. Wake Robin, American

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

26. Laurel, Mountain

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

27. Laburnum

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

28. Society Garlic

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

29. Sunflower

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

30. Thyme

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

31. Ignatius Beans

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

32. Hemlock

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

33. Hellebore, Green

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

34. Mint

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

35. Mustard

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

36. Nasturium

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

37. Baneberry

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

38. Aconite

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

39. Okra

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

40. Saffron, Meadow

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

41. Bryony, Black

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

42. Bloodroot

- A. Safe
- B. Poisonous

- 43. Pansy
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 44. Cabbage Tree
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 45. Bryony, White
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 46. Hellebore, False
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 47. Borage
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 48. Burnet
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 49. Calendula Spurges
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 50. Bryony, European White
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 51. Poppy, White
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 52. Paris, Herb
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 53. Nightshade, Deadly
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 54. Nux Vomica
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 55. Nightshade, Black
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 56. Redbud
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

57. Rose Hellebore, Black

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

58. Gelsemium

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

59. Foxglove

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

60. Dropwort, Hemlock Water

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

61. Cocculus, Indicus

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

62. Coca, Bolivian

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

63. Clematis

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

64. Calotropis

A. Safe

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

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Annual
- B. Biennial
- C. Alternate
- D. Perennial
- E. Anther
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Annual
- B. Biennial
- C. Alternate
- D. Perennial
- E. Anther
- F. None of the Above

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

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

80. Not toothed or otherwise cut.

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

82. Structure in a flower in which pollen is formed
 A. Annual D. Perennial
 B. Biennial E. Anther
 C. Alternate F. None of the Above
83. Lobe-like structure at the collar of a grass leaf.
 A. Glumes D. Awn
 B. Head E. Entire
 C. Auricle F. None of the Above
84. The 2 bracts surrounding a grass spikelet.
 A. Glumes D. Awn
 B. Head E. Entire
 C. Auricle F. None of the Above
85. Leaf-like structure at the base of flowers or leaves.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above
86. Thin and flexible, usually not green.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above
87. The center and usually most prominent vein on a leaf.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above
88. All the flower leaves together, normally green in color.
 A. Compound leaves D. Crown
 B. Calyx E. Ovate
 C. Cotyledons F. None of the Above
89. Leaves with 2 or more distinct leaflets.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
90. Egg shaped in outline.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
91. A flower that is not pointed upward, but bent downward or sidewise to the stem.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above
92. Leaf-like structures within a compound leaf.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above

93. A hair-like or feather-like structure, often on a seed.
 A. Panicle D. Axil
 B. Basal E. Rosette
 C. Petiole F. None of the Above
94. The angle formed between a leaf and a stem.
 A. Panicle D. Axil
 B. Basal E. Rosette
 C. Petiole F. None of the Above
95. At the base of a plant or plant part.
 A. Panicle D. Axil
 B. Basal E. Rosette
 C. Petiole F. None of the Above
96. The first leaf-like structures that appear after germination; seed leaves.
 A. Calyx D. Crown
 B. Compound leaves E. Rosette
 C. Cotyledons F. None of the Above
97. The structure formed where leaves, stems, and roots grow together.
 A. Calyx D. Crown
 B. Compound leaves E. Rosette
 C. Cotyledons F. None of the Above
98. A circular, normally basal, clump of leaves.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
99. The extension of leaf tissue surrounding a stem.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
100. Leaves situated directly across the stem from each other.
 A. Calyx D. Crown
 B. Compound leaves E. Rosette
 C. Cotyledons F. None of the Above
101. Deeply and repeatedly divided into smaller parts.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
102. A narrow, non-spreading inflorescence.
 A. Whorled D. Spikelet
 B. Stolon E. Spike
 C. Spur F. None of the Above
103. 3 or more similar structured arranged
 A. Whorled D. Spikelet
 B. Stolon E. Spike
 C. Spur F. None of the Above

104. A group of flowers borne tightly together.

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

105. A much-branched inflorescence.

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

106. A leaf stalk.

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

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

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

109. A hollow appendage on a flower.

- A. Whorled
- B. Stolon
- C. Spur
- D. Spikelet
- E. Spike
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

111. Long, narrow, and slender.

- A. Rhizome
- B. Lobed
- C. Linear
- D. Ligule
- E. Pubescence
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Whorled
- B. Stolon
- C. Spur
- D. Spikelet
- E. Spike
- F. None of the Above

114. The edge of a leaf.

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

115. Fleshy and juicy.

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Trifoliolate leaf
- C. Margin
- D. Rhizome
- E. Succulent
- F. None of the Above

116. A thick, central root with minimal branching.

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Trifoliolate leaf
- C. Margin
- D. Taproot
- E. Succulent
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Trifoliolate leaf
- C. Margin
- D. Rhizome
- E. Succulent
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Trifoliolate leaf
- C. Margin
- D. Rhizome
- E. Succulent
- F. None of the Above

119. A creeping, underground stem.

- A. Rhizome
- B. Lobed
- C. Linear
- D. Ligule
- E. Pubescence
- F. None of the Above

Okay, let's start identifying some plant's medical information and descriptions to the correct herb. Sometimes the same herb may be used twice. I have a lot of student 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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Arugala
- B. Borage
- C. Sage
- D. Aloe Vera
- E. Basil
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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 stuffing's, but also makes a nice addition to meats, poultry, and vegetables.

- A. Arugala
- B. Borage
- C. Sage
- D. Aloe Vera
- E. Basil
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

Not too difficult so far.

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

133. Very easy culture, with bluish green leaves with a turpentine-like smell.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Coriander | D. Dill |
| B. St. John's Wort | E. Cayenne |
| C. Chervil | F. None of the Above |
134. Tastes like peppery Thyme. Minor medicinal herb.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Garlic | D. Scented Geranium |
| B. Savory (Summer) | E. Calendula |
| C. Savory (Winter) | F. None of the Above |
135. Very hot, but nutritional powerhouses. Used medicinally for a variety of ailments.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Coriander | D. Dill |
| B. St. John's Wort | E. Cayenne |
| C. Chervil | F. None of the Above |
136. Another member of the Parsley family. Entirely edible plant with a strong taste often used in Indian and Asian foods.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Coriander | D. Dill |
| B. St. John's Wort | E. Cayenne |
| C. Chervil | F. None of the Above |
137. Medicinally used mostly as a flavoring agent.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Coriander | D. Dill |
| B. St. John's Wort | E. Cayenne |
| C. Chervil | F. None of the Above |
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 | D. Dill |
| B. St. John's Wort | E. Cayenne |
| C. Chervil | F. None of the Above |
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 | D. Scented Geranium |
| B. Savory (Summer) | E. Calendula |
| C. Savory (Winter) | F. None of the Above |
140. Close relative of Parsley, used mostly for flavoring other foods. Some medicinal uses, most notably for high blood pressure.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Coriander | D. Dill |
| B. St. John's Wort | E. Cayenne |
| C. Chervil | F. None of the Above |
141. Attractive shrub-like plant with fruits that start green and then turn fiery red.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Coriander | D. Dill |
| B. St. John's Wort | E. Cayenne |
| C. Chervil | F. None of the Above |
142. Cheerful yellow flowers that bloom almost constantly in warm weather. Excellent addition to flower or herb gardens.
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Garlic | D. Scented Geranium |
| B. Savory (Summer) | E. Calendula |
| C. Savory (Winter) | F. None of the Above |

143. Flowers often used as a garnish. Limited medicinal qualities.
- A. Garlic
 - B. Savory (Summer)
 - C. Savory (Winter)
 - D. Scented Geranium
 - E. Calendula
 - F. None of the Above
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
 - F. None of the Above
145. Onion-like plant with beautiful flowers. Well-known in cooking.
- A. Garlic
 - B. Savory (Summer)
 - C. Savory (Winter)
 - D. Scented Geranium
 - E. Calendula
 - F. None of the Above
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
 - F. None of the Above
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
 - F. None of the Above
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
 - F. None of the Above
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
 - F. None of the Above
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
 - F. None of the Above
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
 - F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- E. Uva Ursi
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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 D. Thyme
- B. Tarragon E. Uva Ursi
- C. Rosemary F. None of the Above

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 D. Thyme
- B. Tarragon E. Uva Ursi
- C. Rosemary F. 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 D. Diarrhea
- B. Cancer – Testicular E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal
- C. Diet Aid F. None of the Above

163. Marjoram

- A. Dizziness D. Diarrhea
- B. Cancer – Testicular E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal
- C. Diet Aid F. None of the Above

164. Aloe Vera

- A. Cold Sores D. Cardiovascular Disease
- B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator E. Congestion
- C. Canker Sores F. None of the Above

165. Periwinkle

- A. Dizziness D. Diarrhea
- B. Cancer – Testicular E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal
- C. Diet Aid F. None of the Above

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

- A. Dizziness D. Diarrhea
- B. Cancer – Testicular E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal
- C. Diet Aid F. None of the Above

167. Periwinkle
 A. Cold Sores
 B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator
 C. Canker Sores
 D. Cardiovascular Disease
 E. Congestion
 F. None of the Above
168. Goldenseal, Lavender
 A. Cold Sores
 B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator
 C. Canker Sores
 D. Cardiovascular Disease
 E. Congestion
 F. None of the Above
169. Calendula, Lantana
 A. Improve Cognitive Function
 B. Cirrhosis
 C. Chicken Pox
 D. Circulatory Problems
 E. Cholesterol (lower)
 F. None of the Above
170. Ginkgo, Periwinkle
 A. Improve Cognitive Function
 B. Cirrhosis
 C. Chicken Pox
 D. Circulatory Problems
 E. Cholesterol (lower)
 F. None of the Above
171. Periwinkle
 A. Cystitis
 B. Eye Inflammation
 C. Extremities - Tingling
 D. Eye Fatigue
 E. Eye Pain
 F. None of the Above
172. Cornflower, Parsley
 A. Cystitis
 B. Eye Inflammation
 C. Extremities - Tingling
 D. Eye Fatigue
 E. Eye Pain
 F. None of the Above
173. Ginkgo, Green Tea
 A. Cold Sores
 B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator
 C. Canker Sores
 D. Cardiovascular Disease
 E. Congestion
 F. None of the Above
174. Beans, Evening Primrose, Garlic, Lemongrass, Onion, Tomato
 A. Improve Cognitive Function
 B. Cirrhosis
 C. Chicken Pox
 D. Circulatory Problems
 E. Cholesterol (lower)
 F. None of the Above
175. Mint, Lavender, Rosemary
 A. Emphysema
 B. Eczema
 C. Detoxifier
 D. Dandruff
 E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
 F. None of the Above
176. Chamomile, Ground Ivy, Plantain, Uva Ursi
 A. Cystitis
 B. Eye Inflammation
 C. Extremities - Tingling
 D. Eye Fatigue
 E. Eye Pain
 F. None of the Above
177. Ginkgo, Valerian
 A. Cystitis
 B. Eye Inflammation
 C. Extremities - Tingling
 D. Eye Fatigue
 E. Eye Pain
 F. None of the Above

178. Evening Primrose, Lemongrass

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)
- F. None of the Above

179. Aloe Vera, Dandelion, Evening Primrose

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)
- F. None of the Above

180. Cornflower, Anise

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain
- F. None of the Above

181. Cornflower, Parsley

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Swelling
- E. Eye Pain
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis
- F. None of the Above

184. Periwinkle

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

186. Uva Ursi

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

187. Caraway, Garlic

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

188. Aloe Vera, Ground Ivy, Plantain

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

189. Savory (Summer)

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

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

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

191. Plantain

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

192. Valerian

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis
- F. None of the Above

193. Ginkgo

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis
- F. None of the Above

194. Chervil, Goldenrod, Ground Ivy

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

195. Aloe Vera, Evening Primrose

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

196. Green Tea

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

197. Evening Primrose

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

198. Calendula, Lavender, Plantain

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

199. Ginseng

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

200. Valerian

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

201. Ginseng

- A. Diabetes - Blood Sugar Reduction
- B. Diabetes - Poor Circulation
- C. Epilepsy (Relieve Symptoms)
- D. Erectile Dysfunction
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

202. Goldenrod, Lavender, Valerian

- A. Diabetes - Blood Sugar Reduction
- B. Diabetes - Poor Circulation
- C. Epilepsy (Relieve Symptoms)
- D. Erectile Dysfunction
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. 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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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 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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

213. Extremities - Cold

- 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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

218. Fennel

- A. Hiccups D. Gallstones
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

219. Aloe Vera, Garlic, Goldenseal, Lemongrass

- A. Hiccups D. Fungicide
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

220. Dandelion, Lavender

- A. Hiccups D. Gallstones
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

221. Plantain

- A. Hiccups D. Gallstones
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

222. Oregano

- A. Hiccups D. Gallstones
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

223. Plantain

- A. Hiccups
- B. Gallbladder
- C. Goiter
- D. Gallstones
- E. Glands (swollen)
- F. None of the Above

224. Gout

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

WHAT EMPLOYERS MUST DO FOR BOTH WORKERS AND HANDLERS

230. Some _____ protections that employers must provide are nearly the same whether the employees are workers or handlers.

- A. Worker Protection Standard or WPS
- B. Restricted-entry intervals or REIs
- C. Pesticide-related ordinances
- D. EPA registration number
- E. Personal
- F. None of the Above

What Information Must Be Displayed?

231. The following three types of information must be displayed at a central location before a pesticide is applied: Pesticide-specific application information, which must include: the location and description of the area to be treated, product name, _____, and active ingredient(s) of the pesticide, time and date the pesticide is scheduled to be applied, and restricted-entry interval for the pesticide.

- A. Worker Protection Standard or WPS
- B. Pesticide-related ordinances
- C. EPA registration number
- D. Restricted-entry intervals or REIs
- E. Personal
- F. None of the Above

232. _____, which must include the name, telephone number and address of the nearest emergency medical facility.

- A. Worker Protection Standard or WPS
- B. Restricted-entry intervals or REIs
- C. Emergency information
- D. EPA registration number
- E. Agricultural Use Requirements
- F. None of the Above

233. A pesticide safety poster, which must be either the _____ safety poster developed by EPA or an equivalent poster that contains the concepts listed in Criteria for Pesticide Safety Poster.

- A. Worker
- B. Restricted-entry intervals or REIs
- C. Pesticide-related ordinances
- D. Worker Protection Standard or WPS
- E. EPA registration Requirements
- F. None of the Above

Where Must the Information Be Displayed?

234. Display the required information together in a central location on your agricultural establishment where it is readily accessible and can be easily seen and read by _____.

- A. Worker Protection Standard or WPS
- B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
- C. Nursery workers
- D. Workers or handlers
- E. EPA registration Requirements
- F. None of the Above

Timing of Displaying Application Information

235. If _____ are on your establishment at the start of an application, display the required pesticide-specific information before the application takes place.

- A. EPA registration number
- B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
- C. Nursery workers
- D. Only handlers
- E. Workers or handlers
- F. None of the Above

236. If _____ are not on your establishment at the start of an application, display pesticide-specific information no later than the beginning of their first work period.

- A. Workers or handlers
- B. Appropriately trained Workers
- C. Nursery workers
- D. Only handlers
- E. EPA registration Requirements
- F. None of the Above

237. Continue to display pesticide-specific information when _____ are on your establishment until at least 30 days after the restricted-entry interval expires.

- A. Appropriately trained Workers
- B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
- C. Nursery workers
- D. Only handlers
- E. Workers or handlers
- F. None of the Above

238. Continue to display pesticide-specific information when _____ are on your establishment until at least 30 days after the end of the application, if there is no restricted-entry interval for the pesticide.

- A. Workers or handlers
- B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
- C. Nursery workers
- D. Only handlers
- E. Supervisors
- F. None of the Above

Other Responsibilities

239. Inform _____ where the information is located.
- A. Supervisors
 - B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
 - C. Nursery workers
 - D. Only handlers
 - E. Workers or handlers
 - F. None of the Above
240. Allow _____ free, unhampered access to the information.
- A. Workers or handlers
 - B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
 - C. Nursery workers
 - D. Only handlers
 - E. Crop handlers
 - F. None of the Above
241. Be sure that the poster, _____, and application information remain legible during the time they are posted.
- A. Workers or handlers
 - B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
 - C. Nursery workers
 - D. Only handlers
 - E. Crop handlers
 - F. None of the Above
242. Promptly inform _____ if there is any change in the information on emergency medical facilities and update the emergency information listed with the poster.
- A. Workers or handlers
 - B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
 - C. Supervisors
 - D. Workers
 - E. Only handlers
 - F. None of the Above

Restrictions During Applications

243. In areas being treated with pesticides, allow entry only to _____.
- A. Workers or handlers
 - B. Supervisors
 - C. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
 - D. Only handlers
 - E. Nursery workers
 - F. None of the Above
244. Keep nursery workers at least 100 feet away from nursery areas being treated.
- A. Workers or handlers
 - B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
 - C. Nursery workers
 - D. Only handlers
 - E. Nursery workers
 - F. None of the Above
245. Allow _____ to be in a greenhouse during a pesticide application, until labeling-listed air concentration level is met or, if no such level, until after 2 hours of ventilation with fans. (Also see nursery restrictions and greenhouse restrictions)
- A. Workers or handlers
 - B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
 - C. Nursery workers
 - D. Only handlers
 - E. Supervisors
 - F. None of the Above
246. Restricted-Entry Intervals (REIs) During any REI, do not allow _____ to enter a treated area and contact anything treated with the pesticide to which the REI applies. (Also see early entry by workers)
- A. Workers or handlers
 - B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
 - C. Workers
 - D. Only handlers
 - E. Nursery workers
 - F. None of the Above

Notice About Applications

247. _____ and post treated areas if the pesticide labeling requires.
- A. Provide to handlers
 - B. Enter the establishment
 - C. Call or e-mail
 - D. Just before application
 - E. Orally warn workers
 - F. None of the Above

248. Otherwise, either _____ or post entrances to treated areas. Tell workers which method is in effect.

- A. Provide to handlers
- B. Enter the establishment
- C. Orally warn workers
- D. Just before application
- E. Identify
- F. None of the Above

Posted Warning Signs

249. Post legible 14" x 16" WPS-design signs just before application; keep posted during REI; remove _____ and within 3 days after the end of the REI.

- A. Posters
- B. Before workers enter
- C. After orally warning workers
- D. Just before application
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

250. Post signs _____ at all entrances to treated areas, including entrances from labor camps.

- A. Provided to handlers
- B. And then enter the establishment
- C. And then orally warn workers
- D. Just before application
- E. So they can be seen
- F. None of the Above

Oral Warnings

251. Before each application, _____ who are on the establishment (in a manner they can understand): location and description of treated area, REI, and not to enter during REI.

- A. Provide to handlers
- B. Tell workers
- C. Orally warn workers with signage
- D. Just before application tell employees
- E. So they can be seen
- F. None of the Above

252. Workers who enter the establishment after application starts _____ at the start of their work period.

- A. Must be provided to handlers
- B. Must carefully enter the establishment
- C. Just before application
- D. Tell employees
- E. Must receive the same warning
- F. None of the Above

DECONTAMINATION SUPPLIES BASIC RESPONSIBILITIES

253. Handler employers _____ for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues are provided to handlers while they are doing handling tasks.

- A. Must inform the workers to wash
- B. Enter the establishment
- C. Must orally warn workers
- D. Must make sure that decontamination supplies
- E. Must receive the same warning
- F. None of the Above

254. Worker employers must make sure that decontamination supplies for washing off pesticide residues are provided to workers who are working in a (n) _____ and are doing tasks that involve contact with anything that has been treated with the pesticide, including soil, water, or surfaces of plants.

- A. Located together
- B. Pesticide-treated area
- C. Guidelines
- D. Nearest point
- E. Safe Zone
- F. None of the Above

SPECIFIC DUTIES

255. For workers, until 30 days after the end of any _____ for that area. If there is no restricted-entry interval, until 30 days after the end of any application in that area.

- A. Located together
- B. Restricted-entry interval
- C. Guidelines
- D. Nearest point
- E. Safe Zone
- F. None of the Above

Exception

256. When the only pesticides used in the treated area are products with a restricted-entry interval of 4 hours or less, the decontamination supplies must be provided until 7 days after the end of the _____.

- A. Located together
- B. Safe Zone
- C. Guidelines
- D. Nearest point
- E. Restricted-entry interval
- F. None of the Above

257. When products have no _____ listed on the label, the decontamination supplies must be provided until 30 days after the end of any application in that area.

- A. MSDS
- B. Guidelines
- C. Nearest point
- D. Restricted-entry interval
- E. Decontamination supply requirements
- F. None of the Above

258. For early-entry workers who will contact anything that has been treated with the pesticide, the _____ are different.

- A. Rules
- B. Restricted-entry interval
- C. Decontamination supply requirements
- D. Nearest point
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

259. Pilot's fresh air supply--Filtered air for the pilot to breathe is necessary because it is nearly impossible for the pilot to avoid flying back through some of the _____ passes. If a filtered-air helmet is not available, the pilot should at least wear an approved respirator.

- A. ULV
- B. Agricultural flying
- C. Oils
- D. Swath of previous flight
- E. Over spray
- F. None of the Above

260. Fuselage features--Enclosed fuselages should be fitted with cleanout panels for the regular removal of _____. Spray pumps, filters, and control valves should be easily accessible for maintenance and repair.

- A. Corrosive sprays and dusts
- B. Cleanout panels
- C. Oils
- D. Adjuvants
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

261. Maintenance--The seasonal use of agricultural aircraft might suggest a pattern of inspection and repair during the _____.

- A. Crop spraying season
- B. Agricultural flying period
- C. Maintenance period
- D. Idle, off-season periods
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

262. The critical demands of _____ call for all the regular maintenance checks at all required intervals to ensure that the aircraft is in first class order at all times.

- A. Rotary wing aircraft
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Crop spraying season
- D. Maintenance and repair
- E. Agricultural flying
- F. None of the Above

263. Two of the more important advantages of fixed wing aircraft are a _____ and a large payload capacity per dollar invested. Maneuverability is adequate, though not equal to the Rotary wing aircraft.

- A. Not a factor
- B. Low over head
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Maintenance and repair
- E. High speed of application
- F. None of the Above

264. One of the limitations of _____ equipment is the necessity of a designated landing area, which may not always be in close proximity to the application area.

- A. Fixed wing
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Rotary wing
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

265. Rotary wing aircraft offers the advantages of extreme maneuverability and speed variation, and may be operated in almost _____. Pilots of these crafts must also be competent, alert, and have knowledge of the area and the limitations of their crafts.

- A. Weather
- B. Agricultural application
- C. Agricultural setting
- D. Agricultural flying
- E. Any local area
- F. None of the Above

266. Rotary wing flying puts a special demand on the pilot to perform _____, hovering and loading, since this type aircraft is more expensive to operate per unit of flying time than fixed wing aircraft.

- A. Agricultural flying
- B. Agricultural crop dusting
- C. Fueling
- D. Agricultural setting
- E. Application with minimum time loss in turns
- F. None of the Above

267. _____, or additive compounds, aid in the mixing, application or effectiveness of pesticides.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

268. One class of _____, compatibility agents, allow uniform mixing of compounds that would normally separate.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

269. Other types of adjuvants include spreaders, stickers, and _____. There are nearly as many adjuvants as there are pesticides, and they provide a choice for every need.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

270. Some adjuvants are added during pesticide manufacture and are, thus, part of the _____.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

271. Other adjuvants are added just before application. To decide when to use an adjuvant, READ THE LABEL. It will state when a particular _____ is needed, whether or not one should be added or when one is already present.

- A. Adjuvant
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

272. _____ assist application or pesticide activity without being toxic to pests. However, many of these chemicals can present hazards to the applicators.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

273. The EPA has not required manufacturers to perform the same type of research and reporting on _____ that is required for pesticide registration.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

274. Regulations are continually updated to protect the health of applicators and review and registration of _____ may be required in the future.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

275. It is a good practice to use the same care in handling _____ as is used with pesticides.

- A. Oils
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Adjuvants
- E. Surface active agents
- F. None of the Above

276. Many, but not all, adjuvants function as surfactants, or _____.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

277. _____ improve the retention and absorption of herbicides. The benefit that they provide is offset, to a degree, by the increased drift hazard they cause.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

278. Reducing the _____ of the spray solution permits it to break up into finer droplets, which are more likely to drift off target.

- A. Application rates
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Penetrating agents
- D. Surface active agents
- E. Surface tension
- F. None of the Above

279. _____ agents are adjuvants that help reduce the risk of drift. Pesticide drift is off-target spray deposit and off-target damage.

- A. Application rates
- B. Drift control
- C. Penetrating agents
- D. Surface active agents
- E. Surface tension
- F. None of the Above

280. Spray thickeners reduce drift by increasing droplet size and by reducing bounce or runoff during application. Use of these _____ helps to comply with drift regulations, which is especially important in areas adjacent to residential areas.

- A. Application rates
- B. Drift control agents
- C. Penetrating agents
- D. Surface active agents
- E. Surface tension
- F. None of the Above

281. Lo-Drift, Nalco-Trol and Drift Proof are examples of _____ agents.

- A. Application rates
- B. Drift control
- C. Penetrating agents
- D. Surface active agents
- E. Surface tension
- F. None of the Above

282. _____ dissolve the waxy layer that protects the surface of leaves. This speeds up absorption with foliar treatments.
- A. Application rates D. Surface active agents
 B. Drift control agents E. Surface tension
 C. Penetrating agents F. None of the Above
283. Lower _____ used with these adjuvants may provide the same control as higher rates made without them; more chemical enters the plant before breaking down or washing off.
- A. Application rates D. Surface active agents
 B. Drift control agents E. Surface tension
 C. Penetrating agents F. None of the Above
284. Examples of _____ include Arborchem and kerosene.
- A. Application rates D. Surface active agents
 B. Drift control agents E. Surface tension
 C. Penetrating agents F. None of the Above
285. Using _____ involves many responsibilities beyond the immediate needs of pest control.
- A. Application rates D. Surface active agents
 B. Drift control agents E. Pesticides
 C. Penetrating agents F. None of the Above
286. Greenhouse growers, like all _____, are expected to handle hazardous materials in a manner that reduces the exposure risk to other persons and limits contamination of the environment.
- A. SARA D. WPS
 B. OSHA E. EPA
 C. DOT F. None of the Above
287. Numerous _____ exist to help growers handle, store and apply pesticides properly.
- A. SARA D. WPS
 B. OSHA E. EPA
 C. DOT F. None of the Above
288. In addition to FIFRA, the _____ has further authority over pesticide use under the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). These federal regulations cover all materials classified as hazardous and, therefore, apply to pesticides.
- A. SARA D. WPS
 B. OSHA E. EPA
 C. DOT F. None of the Above
289. Pesticide handling and storage are also regulated by the Transportation Safety Act and the _____.
- A. SARA D. WPS
 B. OSHA E. EPA
 C. DOT F. None of the Above
290. Interstate transport of pesticides is regulated by the _____. Their guidelines for safe movement are common sense rules for any transport of chemicals.
- A. SARA D. WPS
 B. OSHA E. EPA
 C. DOT F. None of the Above

291. All pesticides should be in the original _____ approved containers and correctly labeled. All containers should be secured against movement that could result in breaking or spilling.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. WPS
- E. EPA
- F. None of the Above

292. Never _____ in a vehicle that also carries food or feed products.

- A. Transport pesticides
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Access
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

293. Never _____ in the cab of vehicles. Paper or cardboard containers should be protected from moisture. Never leave an open-bed truck containing pesticides unattended. Following these procedures is necessary when moving concentrated chemicals and is good practice for diluted mixtures.

- A. Transport pesticides
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Access
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

294. Persons transporting chemicals must have proper protective clothing available for the _____.

- A. Transport pesticides
- B. Dilute mixtures
- C. Carry the MSDS
- D. Safe handling of the containers
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

295. _____ should be in or on the vehicle for immediate access in case a spill occurs.

- A. The Handler
- B. The Worker
- C. Proper instructions
- D. The protective gear
- E. Wear proper protective clothing
- F. None of the Above

296. _____ of the person managing or cleaning up a spill is the primary concern.

- A. Health
- B. Training
- C. Management
- D. The protective gear
- E. Protection
- F. None of the Above

297. When a minor spill occurs, make sure _____ If pesticide has spilled on anyone, wash it off immediately, before taking any other action.

- A. Clean-up supplies are available.
- B. The supervisor is present.
- C. The MSDS is available.
- D. The proper protective equipment is available, and wear it.
- E. Proper instructions
- F. None of the Above

298. Confine the spill with a dike of sand or soil. Use _____ to soak up the spill.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Contaminated materials
- C. Drawing water
- D. Absorbent materials
- E. Proper instructions
- F. None of the Above

299. Shovel all contaminated material into a leak- proof container and dispose of it in the same manner as _____.

- A. Oil
- B. Excess pesticides
- C. Absorbent materials
- D. Refuse
- E. Proper instructions
- F. None of the Above

300. _____; this spreads the chemical. Always work carefully to avoid making mistakes.

- A. Do not hose down the area
- B. Do not spread the contaminated material
- C. Do not spread the absorbent materials
- D. Hose down the area
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

You are finished with your assignment. Please fax or e-mail your registration page and answer key to TLC. Always call one day later to ensure we've received it. Thank you. Give us 7-10 days to grade it.

Disclaimer* Herbs are not a replacement for pharmaceutical drugs. If you are unfamiliar with how to use an herb, ask your herbalist or healthcare professional before using the herb. Never use any of these herbs unless you have been personally trained by an herbalist or healthcare professional. Herbs can cause death or serious illness.

USE PESTICIDES WISELY: ALWAYS READ THE ENTIRE PESTICIDE LABEL CAREFULLY, FOLLOW ALL MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND WEAR ALL RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GEAR AND CLOTHING. CONTACT YOUR STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR ANY ADDITIONAL PESTICIDE USE REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

NOTICE: MENTION OF PESTICIDE PRODUCTS IN THIS COURSE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE ENDORSEMENT OF ANY MATERIAL OR HERB OR HERBAL SUPPLEMENT.

Herb Identification and Cultivation CEU Assignment #2 For Students Names H-P

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 and fax the answers to TLC (928) 468-0675. **Write your answers on the Answer Key found in the front of this assignment.**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. We will require all students to fax or e-mail a copy of their driver's license with the registration form.
2. You will need to pick one of the following three assignments to complete. This selection process is based upon your last name. If your last name begins with an A to G, you will pick assignment number 1, if your last name begins with the letter H to P, you are to complete assignment number 2 and if your last name begins with the letter Q-Z, you will pick assignment number 3.

Please select one answer and mark it on the answer key. (s) means the answer is plural or singular.

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. Laurel, Mountain
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 8. Melissa
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 2. Laburnum
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 9. Apple (Bitter)
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 3. Society Garlic
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 10. Apple (Balsam)
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 4. Sunflower
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 11. Mescal Buttons
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 5. Thyme
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 12. Pineapple Guava
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 6. Ignatius Beans
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 13. Primrose
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 7. Hemlock
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 14. Yew
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 15. Angelica
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 29. Savory Summer
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 16. Carnation
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 30. Scented Geranium
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 17. Chamomile
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 31. Snapdragon
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 18. Chicory
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 32. Wake Robin, American
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 19. Stavesacre
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 33. Hellebore, Green
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 20. Anise Hyssop
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 34. Mint
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 21. Arugula
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 35. Mustard
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 22. Chrysanthemum: Garland
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 36. Nasturium
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 23. Thornapple
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 37. Baneberry
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 24. Strophanthus
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 38. Aconite
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 25. Rosemary
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 39. Okra
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 26. Runner Bean
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 40. Saffron, Meadow
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 27. Safflower
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 41. Bryony, Black
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 28. Sage
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 42. Bloodroot
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |

43. Pansy
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
44. Cabbage Tree
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
45. Bryony, White
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
46. Hellebore, False
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
47. Borage
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
48. Burnet
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
49. Calendula Spurges
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
50. Bryony, European White
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
51. Poppy, White
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
52. Paris, Herb
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
53. Nightshade, Deadly
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
54. Nux Vomica
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
55. Nightshade, Black
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
56. Redbud
A. Safe
B. Poisonous

57. Rose Hellebore, Black
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
58. Gelsemium
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
59. Foxglove
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
60. Dropwort, Hemlock Water
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
61. Cocculus, Indicus
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
62. Coca, Bolivian
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
63. Clematis
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
64. Calotropis
A. Safe
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

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Annual
- B. Biennial
- C. Alternate
- D. Perennial
- E. Anther
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Annual
- B. Biennial
- C. Alternate
- D. Perennial
- E. Anther
- F. None of the Above

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

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

80. Not toothed or otherwise cut.

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

82. Structure in a flower in which pollen is formed
 A. Annual D. Perennial
 B. Biennial E. Anther
 C. Alternate F. None of the Above
83. Lobe-like structure at the collar of a grass leaf.
 A. Glumes D. Awn
 B. Head E. Entire
 C. Auricle F. None of the Above
84. The 2 bracts surrounding a grass spikelet.
 A. Glumes D. Awn
 B. Head E. Entire
 C. Auricle F. None of the Above
85. Leaf-like structure at the base of flowers or leaves.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above
86. Thin and flexible, usually not green.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above
87. The center and usually most prominent vein on a leaf.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above
88. All the flower leaves together, normally green in color.
 A. Compound leaves D. Crown
 B. Calyx E. Ovate
 C. Cotyledons F. None of the Above
89. Leaves with 2 or more distinct leaflets.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
90. Egg shaped in outline.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
91. A flower that is not pointed upward, but bent downward or sidewise to the stem.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above
92. Leaf-like structures within a compound leaf.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above

93. A hair-like or feather-like structure, often on a seed.
 A. Panicle D. Axil
 B. Basal E. Rosette
 C. Petiole F. None of the Above
94. The angle formed between a leaf and a stem.
 A. Panicle D. Axil
 B. Basal E. Rosette
 C. Petiole F. None of the Above
95. At the base of a plant or plant part.
 A. Panicle D. Axil
 B. Basal E. Rosette
 C. Petiole F. None of the Above
96. The first leaf-like structures that appear after germination; seed leaves.
 A. Calyx D. Crown
 B. Compound leaves E. Rosette
 C. Cotyledons F. None of the Above
97. The structure formed where leaves, stems, and roots grow together.
 A. Calyx D. Crown
 B. Compound leaves E. Rosette
 C. Cotyledons F. None of the Above
98. A circular, normally basal, clump of leaves.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
99. The extension of leaf tissue surrounding a stem.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
100. Leaves situated directly across the stem from each other.
 A. Calyx D. Crown
 B. Compound leaves E. Rosette
 C. Cotyledons F. None of the Above
101. Deeply and repeatedly divided into smaller parts.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
102. A narrow, non-spreading inflorescence.
 A. Whorled D. Spikelet
 B. Stolon E. Spike
 C. Spur F. None of the Above
103. 3 or more similar structured arranged
 A. Whorled D. Spikelet
 B. Stolon E. Spike
 C. Spur F. None of the Above

104. A group of flowers borne tightly together.

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

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
- F. None of the Above

109. A hollow appendage on a flower.

- A. Whorled
- B. Stolon
- C. Spur
- D. Spikelet
- E. Spike
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

111. Long, narrow, and slender.

- A. Rhizome
- B. Lobed
- C. Linear
- D. Ligule
- E. Pubescence
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Whorled
- B. Stolon
- C. Spur
- D. Spikelet
- E. Spike
- F. None of the Above

114. The edge of a leaf.

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Trifoliolate leaf
- C. Margin
- D. Rhizome
- E. Succulent
- F. None of the Above

115. Fleshy and juicy.

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Trifoliolate leaf
- C. Margin
- D. Rhizome
- E. Succulent
- F. None of the Above

116. A thick, central root with minimal branching.

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Trifoliolate leaf
- C. Margin
- D. Taproot
- E. Succulent
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Trifoliolate leaf
- C. Margin
- D. Rhizome
- E. Succulent
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Trifoliolate leaf
- C. Margin
- D. Rhizome
- E. Succulent
- F. None of the Above

119. A creeping, underground stem.

- A. Rhizome
- B. Lobed
- C. Linear
- D. Ligule
- E. Pubescence
- F. None of the Above

Okay, let's start identifying some plant's medical information and descriptions to the correct herb. Sometimes the same herb may be used twice. I have a lot of student 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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Arugala
- B. Borage
- C. Sage
- D. Aloe Vera
- E. Basil
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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 stuffing's, but also makes a nice addition to meats, poultry, and vegetables.

- A. Arugala
- B. Borage
- C. Sage
- D. Aloe Vera
- E. Basil
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

Not too difficult so far.

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

134. Tastes like peppery Thyme. Minor medicinal herb.

- A. Garlic
- B. Savory (Summer)
- C. Savory (Winter)
- D. Scented Geranium
- E. Calendula
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

137. Medicinally used mostly as a flavoring agent.

- A. Coriander
- B. St. John's Wort
- C. Chervil
- D. Dill
- E. Cayenne
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Garlic
- B. Savory (Summer)
- C. Savory (Winter)
- D. Scented Geranium
- E. Calendula
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Garlic
- B. Savory (Summer)
- C. Savory (Winter)
- D. Scented Geranium
- E. Calendula
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- E. Uva Ursi
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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 D. Thyme
- B. Tarragon E. Uva Ursi
- C. Rosemary F. None of the Above

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 D. Thyme
- B. Tarragon E. Uva Ursi
- C. Rosemary F. None of the Above

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 D. Thyme
- B. Tarragon E. Uva Ursi
- C. Rosemary F. 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 D. Diarrhea
- B. Cancer – Testicular E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal
- C. Diet Aid F. None of the Above

163. Marjoram

- A. Dizziness D. Diarrhea
- B. Cancer – Testicular E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal
- C. Diet Aid F. None of the Above

164. Aloe Vera

- A. Cold Sores D. Cardiovascular Disease
- B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator E. Congestion
- C. Canker Sores F. None of the Above

165. Periwinkle

- A. Dizziness D. Diarrhea
- B. Cancer – Testicular E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal
- C. Diet Aid F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

167. Periwinkle

- A. Cold Sores
- B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator
- C. Canker Sores
- D. Cardiovascular Disease
- E. Congestion
- F. None of the Above

168. Goldenseal, Lavender

- A. Cold Sores
- B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator
- C. Canker Sores
- D. Cardiovascular Disease
- E. Congestion
- F. None of the Above

169. Calendula, Lantana

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)
- F. None of the Above

170. Ginkgo, Periwinkle

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)
- F. None of the Above

171. Periwinkle

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain
- F. None of the Above

172. Cornflower, Parsley

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain
- F. None of the Above

173. Ginkgo, Green Tea

- A. Cold Sores
- B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator
- C. Canker Sores
- D. Cardiovascular Disease
- E. Congestion
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)
- F. None of the Above

175. Mint, Lavender, Rosemary

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

176. Chamomile, Ground Ivy, Plantain, Uva Ursi

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain
- F. None of the Above

177. Ginkgo, Valerian

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain
- F. None of the Above

178. Evening Primrose, Lemongrass

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)
- F. None of the Above

179. Aloe Vera, Dandelion, Evening Primrose

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)
- F. None of the Above

180. Cornflower, Anise

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain
- F. None of the Above

181. Cornflower, Parsley

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Swelling
- E. Eye Pain
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis
- F. None of the Above

184. Periwinkle

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

186. Uva Ursi

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

187. Caraway, Garlic

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

188. Aloe Vera, Ground Ivy, Plantain

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

189. Savory (Summer)

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

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

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

191. Plantain

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

192. Valerian

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis
- F. None of the Above

193. Ginkgo

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis
- F. None of the Above

194. Chervil, Goldenrod, Ground Ivy

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

195. Aloe Vera, Evening Primrose

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

196. Green Tea

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

197. Evening Primrose

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

198. Calendula, Lavender, Plantain

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

199. Ginseng

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

200. Valerian

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

201. Ginseng

- A. Diabetes - Blood Sugar Reduction
- B. Diabetes - Poor Circulation
- C. Epilepsy (Relieve Symptoms)
- D. Erectile Dysfunction
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

202. Goldenrod, Lavender, Valerian

- A. Diabetes - Blood Sugar Reduction
- B. Diabetes - Poor Circulation
- C. Epilepsy (Relieve Symptoms)
- D. Erectile Dysfunction
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. 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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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 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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

213. Extremities - Cold

- 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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

218. Fennel

- A. Hiccups D. Gallstones
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

219. Aloe Vera, Garlic, Goldenseal, Lemongrass

- A. Hiccups D. Fungicide
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

220. Dandelion, Lavender

- A. Hiccups D. Gallstones
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

221. Plantain

- A. Hiccups D. Gallstones
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

222. Oregano

- A. Hiccups D. Gallstones
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

223. Plantain

- A. Hiccups
- B. Gallbladder
- C. Goiter
- D. Gallstones
- E. Glands (swollen)
- F. None of the Above

224. Gout

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

WHAT EMPLOYERS MUST DO FOR BOTH WORKERS AND HANDLERS

230. Some _____ protections that employers must provide are nearly the same whether the employees are workers or handlers.

- A. Worker Protection Standard or WPS
- B. Restricted-entry intervals or REIs
- C. Pesticide-related ordinances
- D. EPA registration number
- E. Personal
- F. None of the Above

What Information Must Be Displayed?

231. The following three types of information must be displayed at a central location before a pesticide is applied: Pesticide-specific application information, which must include: the location and description of the area to be treated, product name, _____, and active ingredient(s) of the pesticide, time and date the pesticide is scheduled to be applied, and restricted-entry interval for the pesticide.

- A. Worker Protection Standard or WPS
- B. Pesticide-related ordinances
- C. EPA registration number
- D. Restricted-entry intervals or REIs
- E. Personal
- F. None of the Above

232. _____, which must include the name, telephone number and address of the nearest emergency medical facility.

- A. Worker Protection Standard or WPS
- B. Restricted-entry intervals or REIs
- C. Emergency information
- D. EPA registration number
- E. Agricultural Use Requirements
- F. None of the Above

233. A pesticide safety poster, which must be either the _____ safety poster developed by EPA or an equivalent poster that contains the concepts listed in Criteria for Pesticide Safety Poster.

- A. Worker
- B. Restricted-entry intervals or REIs
- C. Pesticide-related ordinances
- D. Worker Protection Standard or WPS
- E. EPA registration Requirements
- F. None of the Above

Where Must the Information Be Displayed?

234. Display the required information together in a central location on your agricultural establishment where it is readily accessible and can be easily seen and read by _____.

- A. Worker Protection Standard or WPS
- B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
- C. Nursery workers
- D. Workers or handlers
- E. EPA registration Requirements
- F. None of the Above

Timing of Displaying Application Information

235. If _____ are on your establishment at the start of an application, display the required pesticide-specific information before the application takes place.

- A. EPA registration number
- B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
- C. Nursery workers
- D. Only handlers
- E. Workers or handlers
- F. None of the Above

236. If _____ are not on your establishment at the start of an application, display pesticide-specific information no later than the beginning of their first work period.

- A. Workers or handlers
- B. Appropriately trained Workers
- C. Nursery workers
- D. Only handlers
- E. EPA registration Requirements
- F. None of the Above

Restrictions During Applications

237. In areas being treated with pesticides, allow entry only to _____.

- A. Workers or handlers
- B. Supervisors
- C. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
- D. Only handlers
- E. Nursery workers
- F. None of the Above

238. Keep nursery workers at least 100 feet away from nursery areas being treated.

- A. Workers or handlers
- B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
- C. Nursery workers
- D. Only handlers
- E. Nursery workers
- F. None of the Above

239. Allow _____ to be in a greenhouse during a pesticide application, until labeling-listed air concentration level is met or, if no such level, until after 2 hours of ventilation with fans. (Also see nursery restrictions and greenhouse restrictions)

- A. Workers or handlers
- B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
- C. Nursery workers
- D. Only handlers
- E. Supervisors
- F. None of the Above

240. Restricted-Entry Intervals (REIs) During any REI, do not allow _____ to enter a treated area and contact anything treated with the pesticide to which the REI applies. (Also see early entry by workers)

- A. Workers or handlers
- B. Appropriately trained and equipped handlers
- C. Workers
- D. Only handlers
- E. Nursery workers
- F. None of the Above

Notice About Applications

241. _____ and post treated areas if the pesticide labeling requires.

- A. Provide to handlers
- B. Enter the establishment
- C. Call or e-mail
- D. Just before application
- E. Orally warn workers
- F. None of the Above

242. Otherwise, either _____ or post entrances to treated areas. Tell workers which method is in effect.

- A. Provide to handlers
- B. Enter the establishment
- C. Orally warn workers
- D. Just before application
- E. Identify
- F. None of the Above

Posted Warning Signs

243. Post legible 14" x 16" WPS-design signs just before application; keep posted during REI; remove _____ and within 3 days after the end of the REI.

- A. Posters
- B. Before workers enter
- C. After orally warning workers
- D. Just before application
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

244. Post signs _____ at all entrances to treated areas, including entrances from labor camps.

- A. Provided to handlers
- B. And then enter the establishment
- C. And then orally warn workers
- D. Just before application
- E. So they can be seen
- F. None of the Above

Oral Warnings

245. Before each application, _____ who are on the establishment (in a manner they can understand): location and description of treated area, REI, and not to enter during REI.

- A. Provide to handlers
- B. Tell workers
- C. Orally warn workers with signage
- D. Just before application tell employees
- E. So they can be seen
- F. None of the Above

246. Workers who enter the establishment after application starts _____ at the start of their work period.

- A. Must be provided to handlers
- B. Must carefully enter the establishment
- C. Just before application
- D. Tell employees
- E. Must receive the same warning
- F. None of the Above

DECONTAMINATION SUPPLIES BASIC RESPONSIBILITIES

247. Handler employers _____ for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues are provided to handlers while they are doing handling tasks.
- A. Must inform the workers to wash
 - B. Enter the establishment
 - C. Must orally warn workers
 - D. Must make sure that decontamination supplies
 - E. Must receive the same warning
 - F. None of the Above

248. Worker employers must make sure that decontamination supplies for washing off pesticide residues are provided to workers who are working in a (n) _____ and are doing tasks that involve contact with anything that has been treated with the pesticide, including soil, water, or surfaces of plants.
- A. Located together
 - B. Pesticide-treated area
 - C. Guidelines
 - D. Nearest point
 - E. Safe Zone
 - F. None of the Above

SPECIFIC DUTIES

249. For workers, until 30 days after the end of any _____ for that area. If there is no restricted-entry interval, until 30 days after the end of any application in that area.
- A. Located together
 - B. Restricted-entry interval
 - C. Guidelines
 - D. Nearest point
 - E. Safe Zone
 - F. None of the Above

Exception

250. When the only pesticides used in the treated area are products with a restricted-entry interval of 4 hours or less, the decontamination supplies must be provided until 7 days after the end of the _____.
- A. Located together
 - B. Safe Zone
 - C. Guidelines
 - D. Nearest point
 - E. Restricted-entry interval
 - F. None of the Above

251. When products have no _____ listed on the label, the decontamination supplies must be provided until 30 days after the end of any application in that area.
- A. MSDS
 - B. Guidelines
 - C. Nearest point
 - D. Restricted-entry interval
 - E. Decontamination supply requirements
 - F. None of the Above

252. For early-entry workers who will contact anything that has been treated with the pesticide, the _____ are different.
- A. Rules
 - B. Restricted-entry interval
 - C. Decontamination supply requirements
 - D. Nearest point
 - E. All of the Above
 - F. None of the Above

253. Pilot's fresh air supply--Filtered air for the pilot to breathe is necessary because it is nearly impossible for the pilot to avoid flying back through some of the _____ passes. If a filtered-air helmet is not available, the pilot should at least wear an approved respirator.
- A. ULV
 - B. Agricultural flying
 - C. Oils
 - D. Swath of previous flight
 - E. Over spray
 - F. None of the Above

254. Fuselage features--Enclosed fuselages should be fitted with cleanout panels for the regular removal of _____. Spray pumps, filters, and control valves should be easily accessible for maintenance and repair.
- A. Corrosive sprays and dusts
 - B. Cleanout panels
 - C. Oils
 - D. Adjuvants
 - E. All of the Above
 - F. None of the Above

255. Maintenance--The seasonal use of agricultural aircraft might suggest a pattern of inspection and repair during the_____.

- A. Crop spraying season
- B. Agricultural flying period
- C. Maintenance period
- D. Idle, off-season periods
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

256. The critical demands of _____call for all the regular maintenance checks at all required intervals to ensure that the aircraft is in first class order at all times.

- A. Rotary wing aircraft
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Crop spraying season
- D. Maintenance and repair
- E. Agricultural flying
- F. None of the Above

257. Two of the more important advantages of fixed wing aircraft are a _____ and a large payload capacity per dollar invested. Maneuverability is adequate, though not equal to the Rotary wing aircraft.

- A. Not a factor
- B. Low over head
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Maintenance and repair
- E. High speed of application
- F. None of the Above

258. One of the limitations of _____equipment is the necessity of a designated landing area, which may not always be in close proximity to the application area.

- A. Fixed wing
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Rotary wing
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

259. Rotary wing aircraft offers the advantages of extreme maneuverability and speed variation, and may be operated in almost _____. Pilots of these crafts must also be competent, alert, and have knowledge of the area and the limitations of their crafts.

- A. Weather
- B. Agricultural application
- C. Agricultural setting
- D. Agricultural flying
- E. Any local area
- F. None of the Above

260. Rotary wing flying puts a special demand on the pilot to perform _____, hovering and loading, since this type aircraft is more expensive to operate per unit of flying time than fixed wing aircraft.

- A. Agricultural flying
- B. Agricultural crop dusting
- C. Fueling
- D. Agricultural setting
- E. Application with minimum time loss in turns
- F. None of the Above

261. _____, or additive compounds, aid in the mixing, application or effectiveness of pesticides.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

262. One class of _____, compatibility agents, allow uniform mixing of compounds that would normally separate.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

263. Other types of adjuvants include spreaders, stickers, and _____. There are nearly as many adjuvants as there are pesticides, and they provide a choice for every need.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

273. _____agents are adjuvants that help reduce the risk of drift. Pesticide drift is off-target spray deposit and off-target damage.
- A. Application rates D. Surface active agents
 B. Drift control E. Surface tension
 C. Penetrating agents F. None of the Above
274. Spray thickeners reduce drift by increasing droplet size and by reducing bounce or runoff during application. Use of these _____ helps to comply with drift regulations, which is especially important in areas adjacent to residential areas.
- A. Application rates D. Surface active agents
 B. Drift control agents E. Surface tension
 C. Penetrating agents F. None of the Above
275. Lo-Drift, Nalco-Trol and Drift Proof are examples of _____agents.
- A. Application rates D. Surface active agents
 B. Drift control E. Surface tension
 C. Penetrating agents F. None of the Above
276. _____dissolve the waxy layer that protects the surface of leaves. This speeds up absorption with foliar treatments.
- A. Application rates D. Surface active agents
 B. Drift control agents E. Surface tension
 C. Penetrating agents F. None of the Above
277. Lower _____used with these adjuvants may provide the same control as higher rates made without them; more chemical enters the plant before breaking down or washing off.
- A. Application rates D. Surface active agents
 B. Drift control agents E. Surface tension
 C. Penetrating agents F. None of the Above
278. Examples of _____include Arborchem and kerosene.
- A. Application rates D. Surface active agents
 B. Drift control agents E. Surface tension
 C. Penetrating agents F. None of the Above
279. Using _____ involves many responsibilities beyond the immediate needs of pest control.
- A. Application rates D. Surface active agents
 B. Drift control agents E. Pesticides
 C. Penetrating agents F. None of the Above
280. Greenhouse growers, like all _____, are expected to handle hazardous materials in a manner that reduces the exposure risk to other persons and limits contamination of the environment.
- A. SARA D. WPS
 B. OSHA E. EPA
 C. DOT F. None of the Above
281. Numerous _____exist to help growers handle, store and apply pesticides properly.
- A. SARA D. WPS
 B. OSHA E. EPA
 C. DOT F. None of the Above

282. In addition to FIFRA, the _____ has further authority over pesticide use under the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). These federal regulations cover all materials classified as hazardous and, therefore, apply to pesticides.

- A. SARA D. WPS
- B. OSHA E. EPA
- C. DOT F. None of the Above

283. Pesticide handling and storage are also regulated by the Transportation Safety Act and the _____.

- A. SARA D. WPS
- B. OSHA E. EPA
- C. DOT F. None of the Above

284. Interstate transport of pesticides is regulated by the _____. Their guidelines for safe movement are common sense rules for any transport of chemicals.

- A. SARA D. WPS
- B. OSHA E. EPA
- C. DOT F. None of the Above

285. All pesticides should be in the original _____ approved containers and correctly labeled. All containers should be secured against movement that could result in breaking or spilling.

- A. SARA D. WPS
- B. OSHA E. EPA
- C. DOT F. None of the Above

286. Never _____ in a vehicle that also carries food or feed products.

- A. Transport pesticides D. Access
- B. Dilute mixtures E. Wear proper protective clothing
- C. Carry the MSDS F. None of the Above

287. Never _____ in the cab of vehicles. Paper or cardboard containers should be protected from moisture. Never leave an open-bed truck containing pesticides unattended. Following these procedures is necessary when moving concentrated chemicals and is good practice for diluted mixtures.

- A. Transport pesticides D. Access
- B. Dilute mixtures E. Wear proper protective clothing
- C. Carry the MSDS F. None of the Above

288. Persons transporting chemicals must have proper protective clothing available for the _____.

- A. Transport pesticides D. Safe handling of the containers
- B. Dilute mixtures E. Wear proper protective clothing
- C. Carry the MSDS F. None of the Above

289. _____ should be in or on the vehicle for immediate access in case a spill occurs.

- A. The Handler D. The protective gear
- B. The Worker E. Wear proper protective clothing
- C. Proper instructions F. None of the Above

290. _____ of the person managing or cleaning up a spill is the primary concern.

- A. Health D. The protective gear
- B. Training E. Protection
- C. Management F. None of the Above

291. When a minor spill occurs, make sure _____ If pesticide has spilled on anyone, wash it off immediately, before taking any other action.
- A. Clean-up supplies are available. D. The proper protective equipment is available, and wear it.
 B. The supervisor is present. E. Proper instructions
 C. The MSDS is available. F. None of the Above
292. Confine the spill with a dike of sand or soil. Use _____ to soak up the spill.
- A. Adjuvants D. Absorbent materials
 B. Contaminated materials E. Proper instructions
 C. Drawing water F. None of the Above
293. Shovel all contaminated material into a leak- proof container and dispose of it in the same manner as _____.
- A. Oil D. Refuse
 B. Excess pesticides E. Proper instructions
 C. Absorbent materials F. None of the Above
294. _____; this spreads the chemical. Always work carefully to avoid making mistakes.
- A. Do not hose down the area D. Hose down the area
 B. Do not spread the contaminated material E. All of the Above
 C. Do not spread the absorbent materials F. None of the Above
295. Streams and wetlands must be protected in the event of an accidental spill of any size. Even _____pose a threat to natural habitats when released in large amounts. Extra precautions must be taken when drawing water from streams or ponds.
- A. Some chemical will D. Diluted chemicals
 B. Contaminated materials E. All of the Above
 C. Absorbent materials F. None of the Above
296. _____ must be used and be in good working order.
- A. Nurse tanks D. Drawing water pump
 B. Tank mixers E. All of the Above
 C. Antisiphoning devices F. None of the Above
297. Tank mixes should be prepared at least ¼ mile from water resources. If this is not possible, make sure the ground at the mixing site does not slope toward the water, or construct an earthen dike to _____into bodies of water or drains.
- A. Rope off the area D. Notify the proper authorities
 B. Prevent pesticides from flowing E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
 C. Handle F. None of the Above
298. Major spills of concentrates or large quantities of spray solution _____.
- A. Rope off the area D. Notify the proper authorities
 B. Prevent pesticides from flowing E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
 C. Handle F. None of the Above
299. Provide any first aid that is needed and confine the spill, _____. Contact the local fire department using the 911 system, if available.
- A. Rope off the area D. Then notify the proper authorities
 B. Prevent pesticides from flowing E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
 C. Handle F. None of the Above

300. _____ for fire departments, state and local authorities should be carried in the vehicles and by the applicators.
- A. Rope off the area
 - B. Prevent pesticides from flowing
 - C. Handle
 - D. Notify the proper authorities
 - E. Are difficult to handle without assistance
 - F. None of the Above

You are finished with your assignment. Please fax or e-mail your registration page and answer key to TLC. Always call one day later to ensure we've received it. Thank you. Give us 7-10 days to grade your assignment.

Disclaimer* Herbs are not a replacement for pharmaceutical drugs. If you are unfamiliar with how to use an herb, ask your herbalist or healthcare professional before using the herb. Never use any of these herbs unless you have been personally trained by an herbalist or healthcare professional. Herbs can cause death or serious illness.

USE PESTICIDES WISELY: ALWAYS READ THE ENTIRE PESTICIDE LABEL CAREFULLY, FOLLOW ALL MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND WEAR ALL RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GEAR AND CLOTHING. CONTACT YOUR STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR ANY ADDITIONAL PESTICIDE USE REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

NOTICE: MENTION OF PESTICIDE PRODUCTS IN THIS COURSE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE ENDORSEMENT OF ANY MATERIAL OR HERB OR HERBAL SUPPLEMENT.

Herb Identification and Cultivation CEU Assignment #3 For Students Names Q-Z

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 and fax the answers to TLC (928) 468-0675. **Write your answers on the Answer Key found in the front of this assignment.**

INSTRUCTIONS

1. We will require all students to fax or e-mail a copy of their driver's license with the registration form.
2. You will need to pick one of the following three assignments to complete. This selection process is based upon your last name. If your last name begins with an A to G, you will pick assignment number 1, if your last name begins with the letter H to P, you are to complete assignment number 2 and if your last name begins with the letter Q-Z, you will pick assignment number 3.

Please select one answer and mark it on the answer key. (s) means the answer is plural or singular.

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
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 8. Angelica
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 2. Apple (Bitter)
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 9. Carnation
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 3. Apple (Balsam)
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 10. Chamomile
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 4. Mescal Buttons
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 11. Chicory
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 5. Pineapple Guava
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 12. Stavesacre
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 6. Primrose
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 13. Anise Hyssop
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |
| 7. Yew
A. Safe
B. Poisonous | 14. Arugula
A. Safe
B. Poisonous |

15. Chrysanthemum: Garland

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

16. Thornapple

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

17. Strophanthus

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

18. Rosemary

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

19. Runner Bean

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

20. Safflower

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

21. Sage

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

22. Savory Summer

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

23. Scented Geranium

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

24. Snapdragon

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

25. Wake Robin, American

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

26. Laurel, Mountain

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

27. Laburnum

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

28. Society Garlic

A. Safe

B. Poisonous

- 29. Sunflower
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 30. Thyme
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 31. Ignatius Beans
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 32. Hemlock
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 33. Hellebore, Green
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 34. Mint
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 35. Mustard
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 36. Nasturium
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 37. Baneberry
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 38. Aconite
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 39. Okra
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 40. Saffron, Meadow
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 41. Bryony, Black
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 42. Bloodroot
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 43. Pansy
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 44. Cabbage Tree
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 45. Bryony, White
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 46. Hellebore, False
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 47. Borage
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 48. Burnet
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 49. Calendula Spurges
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 50. Bryony, European White
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 51. Poppy, White
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 52. Paris, Herb
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 53. Nightshade, Deadly
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 54. Nux Vomica
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 55. Nightshade, Black
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

- 56. Redbud
 - A. Safe
 - B. Poisonous

57. Rose Hellebore, Black
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
58. Gelsemium
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
59. Foxglove
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
60. Dropwort, Hemlock Water
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
61. Cocculus, Indicus
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
62. Coca, Bolivian
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
63. Clematis
A. Safe
B. Poisonous
64. Calotropis
A. Safe
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

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Annual
- B. Biennial
- C. Alternate
- D. Perennial
- E. Anther
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Annual
- B. Biennial
- C. Alternate
- D. Perennial
- E. Anther
- F. None of the Above

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

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

80. Not toothed or otherwise cut.

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

82. Structure in a flower in which pollen is formed
 A. Annual D. Perennial
 B. Biennial E. Anther
 C. Alternate F. None of the Above
83. Lobe-like structure at the collar of a grass leaf.
 A. Glumes D. Awn
 B. Head E. Entire
 C. Auricle F. None of the Above
84. The 2 bracts surrounding a grass spikelet.
 A. Glumes D. Awn
 B. Head E. Entire
 C. Auricle F. None of the Above
85. Leaf-like structure at the base of flowers or leaves.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above
86. Thin and flexible, usually not green.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above
87. The center and usually most prominent vein on a leaf.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above
88. All the flower leaves together, normally green in color.
 A. Compound leaves D. Crown
 B. Calyx E. Ovate
 C. Cotyledons F. None of the Above
89. Leaves with 2 or more distinct leaflets.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
90. Egg shaped in outline.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
91. A flower that is not pointed upward, but bent downward or sidewise to the stem.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above
92. Leaf-like structures within a compound leaf.
 A. Leaflets D. Bract
 B. Nodding E. Membranous
 C. Midrib F. None of the Above

93. A hair-like or feather-like structure, often on a seed.
 A. Panicle D. Axil
 B. Basal E. Rosette
 C. Petiole F. None of the Above
94. The angle formed between a leaf and a stem.
 A. Panicle D. Axil
 B. Basal E. Rosette
 C. Petiole F. None of the Above
95. At the base of a plant or plant part.
 A. Panicle D. Axil
 B. Basal E. Rosette
 C. Petiole F. None of the Above
96. The first leaf-like structures that appear after germination; seed leaves.
 A. Calyx D. Crown
 B. Compound leaves E. Rosette
 C. Cotyledons F. None of the Above
97. The structure formed where leaves, stems, and roots grow together.
 A. Calyx D. Crown
 B. Compound leaves E. Rosette
 C. Cotyledons F. None of the Above
98. A circular, normally basal, clump of leaves.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
99. The extension of leaf tissue surrounding a stem.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
100. Leaves situated directly across the stem from each other.
 A. Calyx D. Crown
 B. Compound leaves E. Rosette
 C. Cotyledons F. None of the Above
101. Deeply and repeatedly divided into smaller parts.
 A. Dissected D. Rosette
 B. Sheath E. Ovate
 C. Compound leaves F. None of the Above
102. A narrow, non-spreading inflorescence.
 A. Whorled D. Spikelet
 B. Stolon E. Spike
 C. Spur F. None of the Above
103. 3 or more similar structured arranged
 A. Whorled D. Spikelet
 B. Stolon E. Spike
 C. Spur F. None of the Above

104. A group of flowers borne tightly together.

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

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
- F. None of the Above

109. A hollow appendage on a flower.

- A. Whorled
- B. Stolon
- C. Spur
- D. Spikelet
- E. Spike
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

111. Long, narrow, and slender.

- A. Rhizome
- B. Lobed
- C. Linear
- D. Ligule
- E. Pubescence
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Whorled
- B. Stolon
- C. Spur
- D. Spikelet
- E. Spike
- F. None of the Above

114. The edge of a leaf.

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

115. Fleshy and juicy.

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

116. A thick, central root with minimal branching.

- A. Simple leaf
- B. Trifoliate leaf
- C. Margin
- D. Taproot
- E. Succulent
- F. None of the Above

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

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

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

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

119. A creeping, underground stem.

- A. Rhizome
- B. Lobed
- C. Linear
- D. Ligule
- E. Pubescence
- F. None of the Above

Okay, let's start identifying some plant's medical information and descriptions to the correct herb. Sometimes the same herb may be used twice. I have a lot of student 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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Arugala
- B. Borage
- C. Sage
- D. Aloe Vera
- E. Basil
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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 stuffing's, but also makes a nice addition to meats, poultry, and vegetables.

- A. Arugala
- B. Borage
- C. Sage
- D. Aloe Vera
- E. Basil
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

Not too difficult so far.

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

134. Tastes like peppery Thyme. Minor medicinal herb.

- A. Garlic
- B. Savory (Summer)
- C. Savory (Winter)
- D. Scented Geranium
- E. Calendula
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

137. Medicinally used mostly as a flavoring agent.

- A. Coriander
- B. St. John's Wort
- C. Chervil
- D. Dill
- E. Cayenne
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Garlic
- B. Savory (Summer)
- C. Savory (Winter)
- D. Scented Geranium
- E. Calendula
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Garlic
- B. Savory (Summer)
- C. Savory (Winter)
- D. Scented Geranium
- E. Calendula
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- E. Uva Ursi
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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 D. Thyme
- B. Tarragon E. Uva Ursi
- C. Rosemary F. None of the Above

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 D. Thyme
- B. Tarragon E. Uva Ursi
- C. Rosemary F. None of the Above

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 D. Thyme
- B. Tarragon E. Uva Ursi
- C. Rosemary F. 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 D. Diarrhea
- B. Cancer – Testicular E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal
- C. Diet Aid F. None of the Above

163. Marjoram

- A. Dizziness D. Diarrhea
- B. Cancer – Testicular E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal
- C. Diet Aid F. None of the Above

164. Aloe Vera

- A. Cold Sores D. Cardiovascular Disease
- B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator E. Congestion
- C. Canker Sores F. None of the Above

165. Periwinkle

- A. Dizziness D. Diarrhea
- B. Cancer – Testicular E. Digestion/Indigestion/Gastrointestinal
- C. Diet Aid F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

167. Periwinkle

- A. Cold Sores
- B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator
- C. Canker Sores
- D. Cardiovascular Disease
- E. Congestion
- F. None of the Above

168. Goldenseal, Lavender

- A. Cold Sores
- B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator
- C. Canker Sores
- D. Cardiovascular Disease
- E. Congestion
- F. None of the Above

169. Calendula, Lantana

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)
- F. None of the Above

170. Ginkgo, Periwinkle

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)
- F. None of the Above

171. Periwinkle

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain
- F. None of the Above

172. Cornflower, Parsley

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain
- F. None of the Above

173. Ginkgo, Green Tea

- A. Cold Sores
- B. Cerebral vein and artery dilator
- C. Canker Sores
- D. Cardiovascular Disease
- E. Congestion
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)
- F. None of the Above

175. Mint, Lavender, Rosemary

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

176. Chamomile, Ground Ivy, Plantain, Uva Ursi

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain
- F. None of the Above

177. Ginkgo, Valerian

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain
- F. None of the Above

178. Evening Primrose, Lemongrass

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)
- F. None of the Above

179. Aloe Vera, Dandelion, Evening Primrose

- A. Improve Cognitive Function
- B. Cirrhosis
- C. Chicken Pox
- D. Circulatory Problems
- E. Cholesterol (lower)
- F. None of the Above

180. Cornflower, Anise

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Fatigue
- E. Eye Pain
- F. None of the Above

181. Cornflower, Parsley

- A. Cystitis
- B. Eye Inflammation
- C. Extremities - Tingling
- D. Eye Swelling
- E. Eye Pain
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis
- F. None of the Above

184. Periwinkle

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

186. Uva Ursi

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

187. Caraway, Garlic

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

188. Aloe Vera, Ground Ivy, Plantain

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

189. Savory (Summer)

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

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

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

191. Plantain

- A. Emphysema
- B. Eczema
- C. Detoxifier
- D. Dandruff
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

192. Valerian

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis
- F. None of the Above

193. Ginkgo

- A. Cold
- B. Dementia
- C. Delusions
- D. Depression
- E. Dermatitis
- F. None of the Above

194. Chervil, Goldenrod, Ground Ivy

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

195. Aloe Vera, Evening Primrose

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

196. Green Tea

- A. Dysmennhorea
- B. Earache
- C. Dry Skin
- D. Diuretic
- E. Dysentery
- F. None of the Above

197. Evening Primrose

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

198. Calendula, Lavender, Plantain

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

199. Ginseng

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

200. Valerian

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

201. Ginseng

- A. Diabetes - Blood Sugar Reduction
- B. Diabetes - Poor Circulation
- C. Epilepsy (Relieve Symptoms)
- D. Erectile Dysfunction
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. None of the Above

202. Goldenrod, Lavender, Valerian

- A. Diabetes - Blood Sugar Reduction
- B. Diabetes - Poor Circulation
- C. Epilepsy (Relieve Symptoms)
- D. Erectile Dysfunction
- E. Diabetes - Alleviate Thirst
- F. 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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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 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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

213. Extremities - Cold

- 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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

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
- F. None of the Above

218. Fennel

- A. Hiccups D. Gallstones
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

219. Aloe Vera, Garlic, Goldenseal, Lemongrass

- A. Hiccups D. Fungicide
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

220. Dandelion, Lavender

- A. Hiccups D. Gallstones
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

221. Plantain

- A. Hiccups D. Gallstones
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

222. Oregano

- A. Hiccups D. Gallstones
- B. Gallbladder E. Glands (swollen)
- C. Gastritis F. None of the Above

223. Plantain

- A. Hiccups
- B. Gallbladder
- C. Goiter
- D. Gallstones
- E. Glands (swollen)
- F. None of the Above

224. Gout

- A. Sage
- B. Yarrow
- C. Periwinkle
- D. Chervil, Chicory, Fennel, St. John's Wort, Tansy
- E. None of the Above
- F. 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
- F. 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
- F. 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
- F. 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 FFDCA sec. 201(g)(1)) and cosmetics (as defined in FFDCA 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/m³ 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

(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

(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

(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

(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

(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

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