1. Where is the center of origin for peanuts?
   A. South America
   B. Africa
   C. Asia
   D. South Carolina
   E. China

2. What are the 3 botanical classifications of peanut?
   A. Virginia, Runner, Spanish
   B. Virginia, Valencia, Spanish
   C. Virginia, Valencia, Runner

3. Which of the following micronutrients is more problematic to peanut at low pH?
   A. Sulfur
   B. Zinc
   C. Manganese
   D. Boron

4. Which of the following tends to respond more to gypsum?
   A. Bailey
   B. Sullivan
   C. Wynne
   D. Gregory

5. Which of the following explains why runners are generally less expensive than Virginia types to grow?
   A. Requires less than 5 plants per foot of row
   B. Requires fewer pounds of seed to establish the optimum stand
   C. Requires less gypsum
   D. A and B
   E. B and C
6. On average, what increase in yield (pounds/acre) is often obtained with inoculant when applied in fields that have been previously rotated with peanut?

A. 100  
B. 200  
C. 300  
D. 400

7. What temperature base is used in calculating growing degree days for peanut?

A. 50  
B. 56  
C. 65  
D. 68

8. If the maximum temperature for the day is 91 and the low temperature for the day is 71, how many heat units have been accumulated for that day?

A. 15  
B. 20  
C. 25  
D. 35

9. What is the early morning temperature range that coincides with slowing the plant down enough so that additional peanut maturity is unlikely?

A. 40-45  
B. 46-50  
C. 51-55  
D. 56-60

10. What is the minimum number of days in a row that correspond to your answer for 9?

A. 2  
B. 4  
C. 6  
D. 8
11. How many hours ahead of a frost should a farmer stop digging to prevent freeze damage (assume there is an accurate frost prediction)

A. 24  
B. 48  
C. 72  
D. 96
12. What nutrient is deficient?

A. Nitrogen  
B. Potassium  
C. Calcium  
D. Water stress
13. Which nutrient is deficient?

A. Nitrogen
B. Boron
C. Potassium
D. Copper
14. What is this nutrient toxicity?

A. Zinc
B. Potassium
C. Copper
D. Boron
15. What is this deficiency?

A. Potassium
B. Boron
C. Manganese
D. Nitrogen
16. How many quarts of a 9.0% boron solution are needed to supply boron at 0.5 pounds per acre?

A. 1.1  
B. 2.2  
C. 3.3  
D. None of the above  

17. How many pounds of disodium octaborate (Solubor at 15.5% boron) are needed to supply boron at 0.5 pounds per acre?

A. 1.4  
B. 2.8  
C. 3.6  
D. None of the above
18. Which one of the following elements caused this toxicity?

A. Carbon  
B. Boron  
C. Manganese  
D. Zinc
19. What is the NCDA&CS maximum index for zinc relative to peanut?

A. 150  
B. 250  
C. 450  
D. 650

17. What is the optimum in-row plant population for Virginia market types?

A. 3  
B. 4  
C. 5  
D. 6

18. If the realistic yield potential is 4,000 pounds per acre, the contract price is $405/ton, and the cost of production is $900/acre, what is the net return ($/acre)?

A. -40  
B. 61  
C. -90  
D. 11

19. If the realistic yield potential is 4,000 pounds per acre, the contract price is $535/ton, and the cost of production is $950/acre, what is the net return ($/acre)?

A. 170  
B. 120  
C. 304  
D. 254
20. What is this type of injury?
   A. Leaf hopper
   B. Thrips
   C. Crown rot
   D. Paraquat
20. Which insecticide is most likely causing this injury?

A. Admire Pro
B. Acephate
C. Phorate
D. Ag Logic
21. Which herbicide is most likely causing this injury?

A. Cobra  
B. Storm  
C. Roundup  
D. Paraquat
22. How many days is this sample away from being ready to dig?

A. 21 days  
B. 14 days  
C. 7 days  
D. Now
23. How many days is this sample away from being ready to dig?

A. 21 days  
B. 14 days  
C. 7 days  
D. Now
24. How many days is this sample away from being ready to dig?

A. 21 days
B. 14 days
C. 7 days
D. Now
25. Will these weeds die?

A. Yes
B. No
26. What MOA class of herbicides likely was sprayed on these weeds?

A. ALS inhibitor  
B. PPO inhibitor  
C. HPPD inhibitor  
D. EPSP inhibitor
27. What insect most likely caused this injury?

A. Lesser cornstalk borer
B. Cutworm
C. Southern corn rootworm
D. None of these
28. This injury is caused by what type of pest?

A. Pathogen  
B. Nematode  
C. Arthropod  
D. Deer  
E. Human  
F. None of these
29. What arthropod is causing this injury?

A. Corn earworm  
B. Spider mites  
C. Thrips  
D. None of these
30. This symptomology is associated with which pest in peanut?

A. Leaf spot  
B. Spotted wilt virus  
C. Tobacco spit  
D. Rosette virus
31. What is this disease?

A. Late leaf spot
B. Web blotch
C. Early leaf spot
D. Pencil spot
E. None of these
32. What is this disease?

A. Late leaf spot  
B. Web blotch  
C. Early leaf spot  
D. Pencil spot  
E. None of these
33. What is this disease?

A. Late leaf spot
B. Web blotch
C. Early leaf spot
D. Pencil spot
E. None of these
34. What is this disease?

A. Late leaf spot  
B. Web blotch  
C. Early leaf spot  
D. Pencil spot  
E. None of these
35. Which of these stages is R3?
36. What is this disease?

A. Sclerotinia blight
B. CBR
C. Stem rot
D. Crown rot
E. Rhizoctonia limb rot
37. What is this disease?

A. Sclerotinia blight
B. CBR
C. Stem rot
D. Crown rot
E. Rhizoctonia limb rot
38. What is this disease?

A. Sclerotinia blight
B. CBR
C. Stem rot
D. Crown rot
E. Rhizoctonia limb rot
38. What is this disease?

A. Sclerotinia blight
B. CBR
C. Stem rot
D. Crown rot
E. Rhizoctonia limb rot
39. What is this disease?

A. Sclerotinia blight
B. CBR
C. Stem rot
D. Crown rot
E. Rhizoctonia limb rot
40. What is this disease?

A. Sclerotinia blight
B. CBR
C. Stem rot
D. Crown rot
E. Rhizoctonia limb rot
41. What is this disease?

A. Sclerotinia blight
B. CBR
C. Stem rot
D. Crown rot
E. Rhizoctonia limb rot
43. Given the information below for the following field, what is the risk of tomato spotted wilt?

A. Low  
B. Medium  
C. High

44. How about southern corn rootworm?

A. Low  
B. Medium  
C. High

45. How about transitioning from conventional tillage to no till in flat ground?

A. Low  
B. Medium  
C. High

Field 1.
2 plants per foot of row  
Variety Bailey  
Planted May 21  
No history of rootworms  
Admire Pro applied in-furrow  
Periodic irrigation  
Norfolk fine sandy loam  
Conventional tillage  
Moderately well drained
46. Given the information below for the following field, what is the risk of tomato spotted wilt?
   A. Low
   B. Medium
   C. High

47. How about southern corn rootworm?
   A. Low
   B. Medium
   C. High

48. How about transitioning from reduced tillage to conventional tillage in raised seedbeds?
   A. Low
   B. Medium
   C. High

Field 2

4 plants per foot of row
Variety CHAMPS
Planted May 24
Moderate history of rootworms
Phorate applied in-furrow
Periodic irrigation
Goldsboro loam
Strip tillage into flat ground with killed cover crop
Poorly drained
For each of the following fields and the weeds present within them, what is the most effective and legal herbicide combination to use?

49.
Planted May 1 and emerged May 8
Cotton next year
Scouted and able to spray on June 19
Yellow nutsedge
Tropic croton
Bermudagrass
Sicklepod

A. Clethodim
   Ultra Blazer
   Butyrac 200

B. Clethodim
   Basagran
   Butyrac 200
   Cobra

C. Cadre
   Cobra
   Clethodim
   Butyrac 200

D. Gramoxone
   Basagran
50.

Planted May 12 and emerged May 19
Cotton next year
Scouted and able to spray on June 12
Common ragweed
Pigweeds
Broadleaf signalgrass
Eclipta

A. Clethodim
   Ultra Blazer
   Butyrac 200

B. Clethodim
   Basagran
   Butyrac 200
   Cobra

C. Cadre
   Cobra
   Clethodim
   Butyrac 200

D. Gramoxone
   Basagran
51.
Planted May 21 and emerged May 29
Soybean next year
Scouted and able to spray on June 21
Common cocklebur
Pigweeds
Crabgrass
Lambsquarters
Prickly sida

A. Clethodim
   Ultra Blazer
   Butyrac 200

B. Clethodim
   Basagran
   Butyrac 200
   Cobra

C. Cadre
   Cobra
   Clethodim
   Butyrac 200

D. Gramoxone
   Basagran
Planted May 21 and emerged May 29
Soybean next year
Scouted and able to spray on June 21
Bermudagrass
Common cocklebur
Sicklepod
Pigweeds

A. Clethodim
   Ultra Blazer
   Butyrac 200

B. Clethodim
   Basagran
   Butyrac 200
   Cobra

C. Cadre
   Cobra
   Clethodim
   Butyrac 200

D. Gramoxone
   Basagran
53. What does the green line represent in this image?

A. Economic threshold
B. Economic injury level
54. Which one of the following fungicides has resistance issues in North Carolina with respect to leaf spot?

A. Bravo Weather Stik  
B. Headline  
C. Copper sulfate  
D. Fontelis

55. Are there any reported cases of fungicide resistance in stem rot to the products we are currently using?

A. No  
B. Yes

56. Of the four diseases listed, which has the greatest possible negative impact on yield of a single plant?

A. Sclerotinia blight  
B. Stem rot  
C. Tomato spotted wilt  
D. CBR  
E. Leaf spot
57. Which insect is in the image below?

A. Fall army worm  
B. Corn earworm  
C. Tobacco budworm  
D. Fall army worm or tobacco budworm  
E. Corn earworm of tobacco budworm
58. Is this ruler adequate for plant science research?

A. Yes
B. No
59. Is this statement true?

A. Yes
B. No

EVERY PERSON IS GREATER THAN THE SUM OF THEIR THOUGHTS AND ACTIONS.
60. What is the primary cause of these peanuts being pale in color?

A. Drought  
B. Sulfur  
C. Nitrogen  
D. Wet soil
61. What disease is causing this?

A. Tomato spotted wilt
B. Mottle virus
C. Stripe virus
D. No, it is insect feeding
E. No, it is herbicide injury
62. What is causing this symptomology?

A. Brake residue
B. Command volatility
C. None of these
63. What is the primary cause of this symptom often referred to?

A. Bent up
B. Discombobulated
C. J Root
D. Oh crap
E. Ugggg

64. What is the primary cause of this symptom?

A. Dual injury
B. Valor injury
C. Nematodes
D. Seed quality
E. Planting depth
65. Rotation has little to no effect on:

A. CBR  
B. Spotted wilt  
C. Leaf spots  
D. Nematodes

66. Group 3 (DMI) fungicides include:

A. Provost, Fontelis, Tilt, Headline  
B. Provost, “Folicur”, Fontelis, Tilt  
C. Tilt, Provost, “Folicur”, Proline  
D. Omega, Elatus, Provost, Headline

67. Translaminar movement results in

A. Fungicide redistribution via the xylem  
B. Fungicide redistribution to the root  
C. Fungicide redistribution through the leaf  
D. Fungicide redistribution by surface moisture

68. Leaf spot advisories assume:

A. Fungicide sprays last 14 days  
B. Any hour of RH >= 95% is favorable for infection  
C. The pathogen is always present  
D. All of the above  
E. A and B only

69. A high plant population can affect the spread of which of the following diseases?

A. Leaf spot  
B. Stem rot  
C. Portobello  
D. Spotted wilt
70. Which of the following is most likely to cause a reduction in grass control with applied with Clethodim?

A. Boron  
B. Bravo Weather Stik  
C. Omega 500  
D. Apogee

71. Which of the following is more likely to cause a reduction in grass control when applied with Clethodim?

A. Storm  
B. Cobra  
C. Cadre  
D. 2.4-DB  
E. Karate Z

72. Which of the following is an essential component in the mixture when Apogee is applied?

A. Crop oil concentrate  
B. Nonionic surfactant  
C. Nitrogen solution or ammonium sulfate  
D. Sulfur

73. Apogee is applied when:

A. No more than 5 days after rows have lapped  
B. Just before rows begin to touch  
C. When 50% of lateral branches from adjacent rows are touching  
D. About 10 days after peanut rows lap

74. For each 1 MPH increase in ground speed above 2 MPH, one might expect a yield reduction of:

A. 110 pounds/acre  
B. 220 pounds/acre  
C. 330 pounds/acre  
D. 440 pounds/acre

75. Which of the following has the greatest likelihood to carryover to corn when applied to peanut?

A. Cadre  
B. Strongarm  
C. Valor SX  
D. Zidua