

Quiz

FALL 2005

GREEN

Texas Nursery & Landscape Association Certified Professional Quarterly Quiz

This CEU Opportunity Provided by E. Curtis Taber, TMCNP

Choose only one correct answer for each question. A completed exam with a score of 75 percent will qualify for one CEU towards any TNLA certification. Quizzes scoring less than 75 percent will be returned and can be re-submitted. Correct answers can be sent upon request. We encourage you to return the completed quiz no later than **November 15, 2005.**

- 1. Drip irrigation is also commonly known as**
 - a. Hose irrigation
 - b. Macro-irrigation
 - c. Tackle-irrigation
 - d. Micro-irrigation
- 2. In the 1930s, which nationalities were responsible for developing the basics of drip irrigation?**
 - a. French and Germans
 - b. French and Italians
 - c. Germans and Italians
 - d. French and Spanish
- 3. What development made drip irrigation practical for home gardeners?**
 - a. Concrete lines
 - b. UV-light resistant plastic
 - c. Delivery lines
 - d. Filters
- 4. The real conservation features of drip irrigation come from**
 - a. The precise application of water and minimal runoff
 - b. Less evaporation from an essentially closed system
 - c. Less water lost to weeds and undesirable plants
 - d. All of the above
- 5. What will dictate the amount of filtration needed in a drip system?**
 - a. Water source
 - b. Pressure
 - c. Emitters
 - d. Delivery lines
- 6. In order to prolong the life of lines and emitters, what should be used?**
 - a. Clean water source
 - b. Filtration
 - c. Concrete delivery lines
 - d. Plastic emitters
- 7. What are the two types of emitters?**
 - a. Short path and crooked path
 - b. Short path and straight path
 - c. Long path and crooked path
 - d. Long path and straight path
- 8. Drip systems must be maintained and cared for, so it's best to**
 - a. Leave the emitter and loops under the ground
 - b. Leave the emitter and loops on top of the ground
 - c. Leave the emitters three inches from soil level
 - d. None of the above
- 9. The most practical applications for drip irrigation in the home landscape are in**
 - a. Hedge rows
 - b. Flower beds
 - c. Trees
 - d. All of the above
- 10. The key to making drip irrigation work in home landscapes is**
 - a. Saturation
 - b. Filtration
 - c. Absorption
 - d. Scheduling
- 11. An irrigation system should**
 - a. Be operated for more than 12 hours
 - b. Be operated on 24 hour cycles
 - c. Never be operated for longer than 8 to 12 hours
 - d. Never be operated for less than 12 hours
- 12. The ideal irrigation situation is to maintain uniform**
 - a. Moisture in the soil
 - b. Oxygen in the soil
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the above
- 13. If saturated conditions occur, what should be increased?**
 - a. Interval time between watering
 - b. Length of delivery lines
 - c. Frequency of emitters
 - d. Strength of pressure
- 14. What characteristics of a planting bed will dictate the type of drip system employed?**
 - a. Depth
 - b. Plant Materials
 - c. Soil
 - d. Size and shape
- 15. The key with trees is to wet as much of the tree root system as possible, but maintain water in the top**
 - a. 6 to 12 inches of the soil
 - b. 12 to 18 inches of the soil
 - c. 18 to 24 inches of the soil
 - d. 24 to 32 inches of the soil

PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED QUIZ TO:

Texas Nursery & Landscape Association | 7730 S. IH-35 | Austin, TX 78745 | Fax: 512.280.3012
Please retain a copy for your records.

NAME: _____ Certification Type: TCNP TMCNP TCLP

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