



Review Questions

CHAPTER 7: PESTICIDES IN THE ENVIRONMENT

Write the answers to the following questions, and then check your answers with those in the back of this manual.

- 1. Which property of a pesticide would make it more likely to move with water in surface runoff?**
 - A. High solubility.
 - B. High adsorption.
 - C. High volatility.
 - D. A tendency to evaporate quickly.
- 2. Which statement is *true* about groundwater or surface water contamination by pesticides?**
 - A. Pesticides cannot reach groundwater by runoff.
 - B. Runoff and erosion are sources of surface water contamination by pesticides.
 - C. Pesticide-contaminated surface water will not reach groundwater.
 - D. Groundwater or surface water contamination risk is low when a heavy rain immediately follows a herbicide application.
- 3. Which is an example of non-point-source contamination of groundwater?**
 - A. Back-siphoning of pesticide spills at a wellhead.
 - B. Leaching from a pesticide mixing area.
 - C. Pesticides that dissolve and leach through soil after it rains.
 - D. Dumping leftover pesticide products down a well.
- 4. Under what soil conditions are pesticides more likely to leach through soil?**
 - A. A heavy clay soil, low in organic matter, where groundwater is shallow.
 - B. A heavy clay soil, high in organic matter, where groundwater is deep.
 - C. A sandy soil, high in organic matter, where groundwater is deep.
 - D. A sandy soil, low in organic matter, where groundwater is shallow.
- 5. Which is a recommended best management practice for preventing contamination of surface and groundwater by pesticides?**
 - A. Use pesticides that are highly water soluble.
 - B. Use terrace and conservation tillage practices.
 - C. Clean sprayers near sinkholes.
 - D. Select persistent pesticides.
- 6. What two things should pesticide applicators be *most* aware of to avoid spray drift?**
 - A. Droplet size and wind direction and speed.
 - B. Airstability and temperature.
 - C. Viscosity of liquid pesticides and air turbulence.
 - D. Temperature and pesticide volatility.
- 7. What two things should pesticide applicators be *most* aware of to avoid vapor drift?**
 - A. Droplet size and wind direction and speed.
 - B. Airstability and temperature.
 - C. Viscosity of liquid pesticides and air turbulence.
 - D. Temperature and pesticide volatility.
- 8. Which statement about sensitive areas is *true*?**
 - A. Never spray a sensitive area to control a pest for any reason.
 - B. Do not spray a larger target site if it contains a sensitive area.
 - C. Pesticide labels may contain statements that list special precautions around sensitive areas.
 - D. Endangered species habitats are not considered sensitive areas.

9. Which statement is *true* about protecting bees from pesticide injury?

- A.** Wettable powders are the safest formulation for preventing bee injury.
- B.** It is best to spray crops when they are in bloom.
- C.** Aerial applications are less hazardous to bees than ground applications.
- D.** Applying pesticides in the evening or during early morning is recommended.