

Bt Corn Training Exam

Name: _____

Date: _____

9/28/2022

1) The *Bt* certification expires on the third year after it is issued?

- A) True B) False

2) *Bt* that is topically applied is a mixture of several different types of crystalline and vegetative proteins that cause the insect to stop feeding and then die.

- A) True B) False

3) Which of the following practices is most likely going to work to prevent *Bt* resistance?

- A) alternate *Bt* corn with another mode of action pesticide at least every five years
- B) use all appropriate refuges every year
- C) all of the above

4) *Bt* field corn trait lines are available that control European corn borer, black cutworm, and rootworm.

- A) True B) False

5) All pesticide applicators who use plant-incorporated protectants such as *Bt* corn shall maintain their records for a period of five years from the date of planting.

- A) True B) False

6) Most of the *Bt* corn sold today are stacked genetics with *Bt* to control both below-ground and above-ground pests like moths and beetles.

- A) True B) False

7) Non-*Bt*-corn growers whose crops are located within 500 feet of a prospective *Bt*-corn planting site can request that the *Bt*-corn grower protect the non-*Bt*-corn crop from pollen drift.

- A) True B) False

8) If your neighbor has corn next door to your farm, and you are on good terms, you can use his field as your refuge corn.

- A) True B) False

9) Scouting your fields will not be necessary if you plant *Bt* corn because all the seeds contain *Bt*, and if the pest is present, they will be killed.

- A) True B) False

10) If you are planting *Bt* corn for rootworms, why must your refuge be within the field or immediately adjacent to the field?

- a) the EPA just doesn't want to see growers use the technology
- b) rootworms are beetles and don't travel far

c) because people will want to use their neighbor's corn as a refuge

11) An important drawback with refuge in the bag (RIB) corn is that growers have a harder time knowing if the *Bt* is effectively needed compared to the older system where growers could inspect the refuge block and count the number of insects feeding.

A) True B) False

12) Another important drawback with RIB corn is that the refuge corn may not be a true refuge. The refuge corn may get some exposure to *Bt* because of cross-pollination with the *Bt* corn in the field.

A) True B) False

13) To date, applied research conducted in Maine over the past few years showed no significant reduction in fungal mycotoxin levels where *Bt* corn was grown next to corn with similar genetics without the *Bt* trait.

A) True B) False

14) *Bt*-corn dealers must have a pesticide dealers license to sell *Bt*-corn varieties.

A) True B) False

15) A certificate of training is still required for *Bt* corn even though RIB corn is now in use.

A) True B) False

16) If you are using corn seed that produces Cry1F (for cutworm control), you never need to scout your field because the toxin kills 99.73% of the cutworms that feed on the plants.

A) True B) False

17) The Environmental Protection Agency approved *Bt* for crop safety and use in 1995.

A) True B) False

18) Farmers who use *Bt* corn should practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM), including rotating crops to reduced pest resistance.

A) True B) False

19) *Bt* works by forming crystals in the pest gut which tear and puncture the lining.

A) True B) False

20) *Bt* is short for *Bacillus thuringiensis*.

A) True B) False

Send, email, or fax the completed exam to the Maine Board of Pesticides Control

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