

CSLAP Quiz- Answer Key

Part 2: On Lake Procedures- Additional sampling (HABs, vegetation)

1. The HAB shallow water sampling form should be used to document conditions at....?
 - a. **Correct:** the HAB shallow water sampling form should be completed at the regular CSLAP sampling location. The HAB shoreline bloom is used to document shoreline water quality conditions.
 - b. **Incorrect:** the HAB shallow water sampling form should be completed at the regular CSLAP sampling location, not at a location where a shoreline bloom is occurring. The correct answer is A- the regular CSLAP sampling location
 - c. **Incorrect:** the HAB shallow water sampling form should be completed at the regular CSLAP sampling location, not at a location where a previous shoreline bloom occurred. The correct answer is A- the regular CSLAP sampling location
 - d. **Incorrect:** the HAB shallow water sampling form should be completed at the regular CSLAP sampling location, not at your dock or area where you launched the boat to conduct the CSLAP sampling. The correct answer is A- the regular CSLAP sampling location.

2. When should you submit the HAB shallow water sampling form?
 - a. **Incorrect:** The HAB shallow water sampling form is used to document open water (regular CSLAP sampling site) water quality conditions. The HAB shoreline bloom sampling form is used to document water quality conditions along the shoreline. The correct answer is C- Every time you collect a regular CSLAP sample.
 - b. **Incorrect:** It is important to identify both the occurrence and lack of open water algae blooms, using the HAB shallow water sampling form. Reporting when open water blooms occur and when they don't occur is critical for the documentation of algae blooms in New York state. The correct answer is C- Every time you collect a regular CSLAP sample.
 - c. **Correct:** It is important to identify both the occurrence and lack of open water algae blooms, using the HAB shallow water sampling form. The HAB shallow water sampling form should be completed every time you collect a regular CSLAP sample
 - d. **Incorrect:** The HAB shallow water sampling form is used to document open water (regular CSLAP sampling site) water quality conditions. The HAB shoreline bloom sampling form is used to document water quality conditions along the shoreline. The correct answer is C- Every time you collect a regular CSLAP sample.

3. When should you submit the HAB shoreline bloom sampling form?
 - a. **Incorrect:** It is important to identify both the occurrence and lack of shoreline algae blooms. using the HAB shoreline bloom sampling form. This represents a change from 2012, when the HAB shoreline bloom sampling form was completed only when a shoreline bloom sample was collected. The correct answer is C- Every time you collect a regular CSLAP sample.
 - b. **Incorrect:** the HAB shallow water sampling form, not the shoreline bloom form, is used to document water quality conditions at the CSLAP sampling site. The correct answer is C- Every time you collect a regular CSLAP sample.
 - c. **Correct:** the HAB shoreline bloom sampling form is used to document shoreline conditions. For the first time in 2013, completing this shoreline bloom form every time a regular CSLAP sample is collected will help document whether any blooms are observed in the lake.

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- d. **Incorrect (though correct in 2012):** In 2012, the HAB shoreline bloom sampling form was completed only when a bloom is apparent along the shoreline. Starting in 2013, this form is completed during every CSLAP sampling session. So the correct answer is C- Every time you collect a regular CSLAP sample.
4. Your lake looks green, but you're not sure whether or not it's a HAB; You should:
- a. **Correct:** the HAB shoreline bloom sampling form should always be completed. Sending a digital photo to DEC and NYSFOLA will help to determine if sampling the bloom is appropriate. Answer D is also correct- if you are in doubt, you should sample and submit bloom samples
 - b. **Incorrect:** blooms or discolored water should NEVER be ignored, even if these appear to be "normal" conditions in the lake. The correct answer(s) is A- completed the HAB shoreline bloom form and send a digital photo to DEC and NYSFOLA- and D- take a sample anyway and submit it along with the HAB shoreline bloom sampling form
 - c. **Incorrect:** waiting until next week to see if the conditions persist run the risk of subjecting lake residents and their pets to potentially risky conditions. The correct answer(s) is A- completed the HAB shoreline bloom form and send a digital photo to DEC and NYSFOLA- and D- take a sample anyway and submit it along with the HAB shoreline bloom sampling form
 - d. **Correct:** when in doubt, you should take the sample anyway and submit it along with the HAB shoreline bloom sampling form. Answer A is also correct- you can complete the HAB shoreline bloom sampling form, and take a digital photo, e-mail it to DEC and NYSFOLA or call them with a bloom report (to determine if sampling is warranted)
5. A shoreline bloom sample should be collected by doing the following:
- a. **Incorrect:** walking into the bloom could be unsafe for the sampler, particularly if the lake bottom is unstable. Samplers should avoid direct exposure to blooms, even if wearing waders. The correct answer is B- Skimming the bloom sampling bottle through the surface of the bloom (off the side of the boat, dock, or reaching from the shore), using vinyl gloves to protect your hands
 - b. **Correct:** samplers should take all necessary steps to protect themselves when collecting bloom samples. This includes wearing gloves, limiting exposure, and collecting samples from the surface scum.
 - c. **Incorrect:** immersing your arm or any unprotected part of the body within a bloom can imperil your safety. If you are accidentally exposed to a bloom, you should immediately rinse off any exposed parts of the body with clean water. The correct answer is B- Skimming the bloom sampling bottle through the surface of the bloom (off the side of the boat, dock, or reaching from the shore), using vinyl gloves to protect your hands
 - d. **Incorrect:** some methods of collecting bloom samples, including wading into the bloom or exposing unprotected parts of the body to the bloom, will not protect samplers from unsafe exposure to a bloom. The correct answer is B- Skimming the bloom sampling bottle through the surface of the bloom (off the side of the boat, dock, or reaching from the shore), using vinyl gloves to protect your hands

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6. You are collecting plants for the first time. Where could you look for and collect an exotic plant ?
 - a. **Correct (but not the best answer):** exotic and native plants are frequently found as fragments drifted on the shoreline, and along the windward shoreline is a good place to look for them. However, the best answer is C- near a public boat launch site.
 - b. **Correct (but not the best answer):** exotic and native plants frequently tangle on boat propellers and trailers, although they are often removed by boaters or are otherwise dislodged before the boat returns to shore. However, the best answer is C- near a public boat launch site.
 - c. **Correct:** exotic and native plants are frequently transported into lakes by boaters at public boat launch sites. This is probably the best place to find a new infestation, although exotic plants can be found at many locations in lakes.
 - d. **Correct (but not the best answer):** exotic and native plants are often found at the outlet, since plant fragments and sediment often migrate with water moving through the lake. However, the best answer is C- near a public boat launch site.

7. Which methods are acceptable for collecting a plant sample to submit for identification?
 - a. **Correct-** floating plant fragments can be collected and sent for identification, although it might be difficult to identify some plants without flowers, roots, or the entirety of the plant. Removing plants from a tossed rake (Answer B), retrieving fragments from a shoreline or boat propeller (Answer C) or especially hand removing entire plants (Answer D) are also acceptable methods.
 - b. **Correct-**tossing a rake (one- or two-sided) off the side of the boat and removing plants retained on the rake tines is an acceptable method for collecting plants for identification, particularly those growing in deep water. Collecting floating fragments (Answer A), retrieving fragments from a shoreline or boat propeller (Answer C) or especially hand removing entire plants (Answer D) are also acceptable methods.
 - c. **Correct-**retrieving fragments washed up on the shoreline or retrieved from a boat propeller is an acceptable method for collecting plants for identification, although this method is unlikely to gather flowers or roots that help to identify plants. Collecting floating fragments (Answer A), removing plants from a tossed rake (Answer B) or especially hand removing entire plants (Answer D) are also acceptable methods.
 - d. **Correct-**hand removing an entire plant (including roots) directly from the bottom sediment is the best method for gathering specimen for identification. Collecting floating fragments (Answer A), removing plants from a tossed rake (Answer B), and retrieving fragments from a shoreline or boat propeller (Answer C) are also acceptable methods, but if possible, collecting a sample of the underwater leaves, surface leaves, and flowers or seeds is helpful for plant identification.

8. Plants collected for identification should be transported to the NYSDEC by...?
 - a. **Correct:** shaking off any water or mud, placing a single plant in a labeled baggie with a separate moist paper towel, and shipping directly to DEC is the best method for transporting plants to DEC for identification. Digital photos can also be sent directly to DEC, although they may need actual specimen for proper identification.
 - b. **Incorrect:** while this is the correct method for preparing a sample for transport, plant samples should not be sent to the lab, since plants are identified by DEC, not the lab. The correct answer

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- is A- shaking off any water or mud, placing a single plant in a labeled baggie with a separate moist paper towel, and shipping directly to DEC.
- c. **Incorrect:** plants should NOT be transported with water (this will rot the samples), and should not be sent with your regular CSLAP samples (plants will be identified by DEC, not the lab). The correct answer is A- shaking off any water or mud, placing a single plant in a labeled baggie with a separate moist paper towel, and shipping directly to DEC.
 - d. **Correct (but not the best answer):** Digital photos can be sent directly to DEC, but they may need actual specimen for proper identification. The correct answer is A- shaking off any water or mud, placing a single plant in a labeled baggie with a separate moist paper towel, and shipping directly to DEC.
9. You notice a dead fish washed up on shore with suspicious markings suggesting a fish disease. You should....
- a. **Incorrect:** Do not send any plants or animals, including fish, clams, or mussels, to the lab, and do not send anything except aquatic plants to DEC. Animal specimen will not be identified by DEC. The correct answer is D- Do not send the fish. Take a digital picture and send to DEC and NYSFOLA.
 - b. **Incorrect:** Do not send any plants or animals, including fish, clams, or mussels, to the lab, and do not send anything except aquatic plants to DEC. Animal specimen will not be identified by DEC. The correct answer is D- Do not send the fish. Take a digital picture and send to DEC and NYSFOLA.
 - c. **Incorrect:** Do not send animals, including fish, clams, or mussels, to DEC, although aquatic plants can be sent directly to DEC. The correct answer is D- Do not send the fish. Take a digital picture and send to DEC and NYSFOLA.
 - d. **Correct:** Fish and other animals should not be sent to DEC or the lab, although aquatic plants can be sent directly to DEC. If you take a digital picture and send to DEC and NYSFOLA, this picture can be forwarded to the appropriate experts for identification.