

CSLAP Quiz- Questions

For all questions, more than one answer may be partially correct. Choose the BEST answer.

Part 1: On Lake Procedures - Regular CSLAP sampling

1. After you have completed training, you can find instructions to conduct CSLAP sampling in ..?
 - a. The back of the Sampling Record
 - b. The CSLAP Sampling Protocol found on the FOLA website
 - c. The CSLAP tip sheets included in the package of new materials
 - d. The CSLAP sampling instructional video (coming soon to YouTube!)

2. Before you go out to sample, make sure you have:
 - a. Clean sampling equipment
 - b. The Sampling Record, Field Observations Form, and Shallow Water and Shoreline Bloom Sampling Forms
 - c. Personal Floatation Device (PFD) and an anchor
 - d. All of the above

3. How do you determine your sampling location?
 - a. Go to the center of the lake
 - b. Alternate sampling locations every other week until every part of the lake has been sampled
 - c. Go to the expected deepest area- usually near the center of the lake- and check sounding depth until the deepest location is found
 - d. Go out from your dock far enough so that the lake bottom is not visible from the boat

4. Which of the following should be completed first?
 - a. The CSLAP Field Perception Form
 - b. The CSLAP Sampling Record
 - c. The Secchi disk measurement
 - d. Dropping the anchor

5. What is the "Sounding Depth"?
 - a. The sample depth
 - b. The depth of the lake in the center of the lake
 - c. The depth of the lake at the CSLAP sample location
 - d. The depth of the Secchi disk measurement

6. How should the Sounding Depth be measured?
 - a. Lowering the Kemmerer bottle until it can no longer be lowered
 - b. Lowering the Secchi disk until it can no longer be lowered
 - c. Lowering the Secchi disk until it disappears from sight
 - d. Using a depth finder (fish finder)

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7. You use a depth finder (fish finder) to confirm the CSLAP sampling location. The depth finder displays depth in feet. You should...
 - a. Use the depth finder for the Sounding Depth, record in feet, and display units (write “feet” next to the measurement)
 - b. Use the depth finder for the Sounding Depth, but convert the measurement to meters and display units
 - c. Use the depth finder for the Sounding Depth and record both feet and (converted) meters
 - d. Don’t use the depth finder for the Sounding Depth; record all depth measurements with the Secchi disk

8. Where should you evaluate the water quality and aquatic plant perception, Questions A and C respectively, for the CSLAP Field Perception Form?
 - a. The center of the lake and outside your dock, respectively
 - b. The CSLAP sampling site for both
 - c. Outside your dock for both
 - d. The CSLAP sampling site and a consistent unmanaged shoreline site, respectively

9. You can’t decide between choice #2 and #3 on one of the CSLAP Field Perception form questions. You should ...?
 - a. Circle #2 (the more favorable option)
 - b. Circle #3 (the less favorable option)
 - c. Circle #2 and #3
 - d. Decide on a single choice

10. To record Secchi disk transparency you:
 - a. Lower the Secchi Disk, and record the depth at which it disappears; Continue lowering to the bottom of the lake; raise it up and record where it reappears
 - b. Lower the Secchi Disk, and record the depth at which it disappears; Let out a little line; raise it up and record where it reappears
 - c. Lower the Secchi Disk, and record the depth at which the black part disappears; raise it up until the black reappears
 - d. Lower the Secchi Disk to the bottom of the lake and record the depth as the Sounding Depth. Raise the disk until it reappears and record this as the Secchi reading on both lines.

11. Record your Sounding Depth and Secchi disk measurements to the nearest..?
 - a. 0.1 meter
 - b. 0.25 meter
 - c. 1 meter
 - d. As close as you can measure it

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12. Secchi disk transparency is:
 - a. Always greater than sounding depth
 - b. Always less or equal to sounding depth
 - c. An average of two readings that should be greater than 1 meter apart
 - d. Measured when you are wearing sunglasses to avoid glare

13. Your Secchi disk reading 1 (“disappearing”) is more than 1 meter different from Secchi disk reading 2 (“reappearing”). What should you do?
 - a. These measurements should not be that far apart; collect them again
 - b. Nothing- Secchi disk reading 1 and reading 2 are supposed to be at least 1 meter apart
 - c. Secchi disk reading 2 should be the same as the sounding depth
 - d. Nothing- Secchi disk reading 1 and reading 2 should be recorded exactly as they are measured

14. When you lower the Kemmerer bottle to the proper sampling depth, the line is pointing at a steep angle. You should...
 - a. Push the messenger hard to make sure it triggers the Kemmerer line
 - b. Raise the Kemmerer bottle closer to the surface to reduce the angle
 - c. Bring the Kemmerer bottle back into the boat and try again
 - d. Turn the motor back on and keep it running until the boat is directly over the Kemmerer bottle and then quickly drop the messenger

15. At what depth should the surface water sample be collected using the Kemmerer bottle?
 - a. 1 meter
 - b. 1.5 meters
 - c. 5 meters
 - d. Red mark on the Kemmerer line

16. At what depth should the bottom water sample be collected?
 - a. The depth to which you can no longer lower the Kemmerer bottle
 - b. The sounding depth
 - c. 1 meter off the lake bottom
 - d. 1.5 meters off the lake bottom

17. How should you hold the Kemmerer bottle as you pour water into the collapsible container?
 - a. Hold the line above the gray shaft
 - b. Hold the gray shaft
 - c. Hold the side of the Kemmerer bottle
 - d. Rest the Kemmerer bottle between your knees and use both hands to operate the valve

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18. You heard on the radio that the air temperature at the lake is 70 degrees. Can you use this for your air temperature results?
- Yes- Convert the readings heard on the radio to Celsius and report the reading with the proper units
 - Yes- Report the readings from the radio In Fahrenheit
 - No- use the thermometer provided by NYSFOLA and convert the temperature to Fahrenheit
 - No- use the thermometer provided by NYSFOLA and report the temperature in Celsius.
19. The water temperature reading should be collected by....?
- Dangling the thermometer off the side of the boat, using a string or rope
 - Immersing the thermometer in the collapsible container as soon as the sample is collected
 - Either a. or b., as long as method is recorded in the Comments section of the Sampling Record
 - Neither a. nor b. Water temperature should be collected from your dock (or launching point)
20. During the last week, there were two days of rain, four days of clear weather, and one day of overcast weather. Which "Weather: Past Week" boxes should be checked on the CSLAP Sampling Record?
- "Rain" only
 - "Clear" only
 - "Rain" and "Clear"
 - "Rain", "Clear", and "Overcast"
21. Which of the following should NOT be recorded in the Comments section of the Sampling Record
- Actual rainfall amounts in last week, if known
 - Reports about recent lake management actions- plant control, drawdown, etc.
 - Request to replace equipment or replenish supplies
 - Chemical spills into the lake