

OLMS Monitoring Tutorial Quiz

1. An example of non-point source pollution to Ohio waterways':
 - a) Fertilizer
 - b) Sediment
 - c) Bacteria
 - d) All of the above
2. 3 of the most common lake monitoring measurements are:
 - a) Secchi disk depth, water color, water temperature
 - b) Dissolved oxygen, phosphorus, nitrogen
 - c) Secchi disk depth, sediment, dissolved oxygen
 - d) None of the above
3. Your first sample site should be at ____, which would be determined using a map showing the different ____.
 - a) Your dock; Fishing locations
 - b) The shallowest part of the lake; Roads
 - c) The deepest part of the lake; Depths of the lake
 - d) The sunniest part of the lake; Hydrology
4. Water transparency is defined as:
 - a) The presence of algae in water
 - b) The depth at which light can penetrate into water
 - c) The presence of sediment in water
 - d) None of the above
5. In order to ensure your safety while sampling you should:
 - a) Wear your life jacket
 - b) Not monitor in heavy boat traffic
 - c) Not monitor in bad weather
 - d) All of the above
6. The method of using landmarks to locate a position on the lake is called:
 - a) Site Determination
 - b) Triangulation
 - c) Locating
 - d) Directional Selection
7. The Secchi disk is used to measure:
 - a) Water Temperature
 - b) Water Depth
 - c) Water Transparency
 - d) None of the above
8. Non-point source pollution is defined as:
 - a) A single identifiable localized source
 - b) Pollutants emitted from a point source
 - c) Pollutants from diffused sources
 - d) The lack of pollution
9. The depth of disappearance of the Secchi disk is measured in:
 - a) Centimeters
 - b) Inches
 - c) Meters
 - e) Feet
10. The greater the Secchi depth reading:
 - a) The lesser the water clarity
 - b) The darker the water color
 - c) The greater the water clarity
 - e) None of the above
11. The Secchi disk depth and water color can be affected by:
 - a) Decayed plant material
 - b) Algae
 - c) Suspended Sediment
 - d) All of the above
12. The water color chart is used to:
 - a) Determine if sediment/algae are affecting clarity
 - b) Determine the transparency of the lake
 - c) Determine the depth of the lake
 - e) Determine the water quantity of the lake
13. When taking the temperature of the lake, the water should be collected:
 - a) 6 inches below the surface
 - b) 2 feet below the surface
 - c) 1 foot below the surface
 - d) 1.5 feet below the surface
14. The Secchi depth data should be collected during:
 - a) The 2nd and 4th weeks of each month, between 4pm & 9pm
 - b) The 1st and 3rd weeks of each month, between 10am & 4pm
 - c) The 3rd week of the month, at noon
 - d) The 2nd week of the month, between noon & 2pm
15. You should always follow the following three steps prior to taking the Secchi Disk reading:
 - a) Anchor boat, move to sunny side, remove sunglasses
 - b) Take water temperature, anchor boat, move to sunny side
 - c) Anchor boat, move to shady side, remove sunglasses
 - d) Turn off motor, move to sunny side, take water temperature
16. The OEPA form requires:
 - a) One Secchi reading
 - b) Two Secchi readings
 - c) Three Secchi readings and the average of the three
 - d) Two Secchi readings and the average of the two
17. In order to ensure consistency you should:
 - a) Move your location from time to time
 - b) Be sure your equipment is calibrated
 - c) Take at least 5 readings
 - d) None of the above