

| MARKING | INSTRUCTIONS |
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## **BASS SYMPOSIUM SURVEY**

#### Please bubble in your answer.

| 1. | I am primarily a: (bubble in one only)  O Pond or lake owner  O Agency/university biologist  O Fish farmer  O Fisheries consultant  O Other (please list)  |
|----|--|
| 2. | The biggest problem I have with my pond or lake is: (bubble in one only)  O Aquatic weed problems O Poor fishing O Fish farmer O Water quality problems (i.e., stays muddy, too acid) O Other (please list)  |
| 3. | What would you be willing to spend on your pond per year to enjoy good bass fishing?  O \$50 per surface acre O \$51-\$100 per surface acre O \$101-\$250 per surface acre O \$251-\$500 per surface acre O \$501-\$1000 per surface acre O \$1000+ per surface acre |
| 4. | How did you learn about this conference?  O Direct mail-out O TWA magazine flyer O Outdoor magazine calendar of events O Newspaper article O Other (please list)   |
| 5. | How many total surface acres of ponds/lakes do you own/control?  surface acres (omit commas)   |

## **BASS SYMPOSIUM PRE-TEST**

# Please bubble in your answer.

O Midnight O Daylight

#### MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

| ricase bubble in your answer. |   | CORRECT: INCORRECT: 🧭 🖾 🕒 |  |  |
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| 1.                            | How many pounds of prey must a bass eat to gain 1 pound? O 2 O 5 O 10 O 15  |                           |  |  |
| 2.                            | <ul> <li>Which of the following products is commonly used to clear muddy ponds?</li> <li>O Aluminum sulfate and gypsum</li> <li>O Gypsum and anhydrous ammonia</li> <li>O Hydrated lime and rotenone</li> <li>O None of the above</li> </ul>  |                           |  |  |
| 3.                            | <ul> <li>Aquatic vegetation is a necessary component of any well managed pond.</li> <li>O True</li> <li>O False</li> </ul>  |                           |  |  |
| 4.                            | 4. After a couple of unusually rainy/cloudy days during the summer, you go down to your 1-acre lake that is filled with trophy catfish, bass and bluegill for an afternoon of fishing. To your dismay, you find several big catfish and some 5+ pound bass floating dead. Even though there is an abundance of small fish, including minnows, none were found dead. What was the likely cause of this fish kill? O The fire ant poison you put on your lawn washed into the lake during the rain and killed the fish. O oxygen in the pond got too low due to the previous cloudy weather, warm temperatures, and too many fish on the previous at the fish and catfish feed generated. O Your envious neighbor probably poisoned it with rotenone. |                           |  |  |
| 5.                            | <ul> <li>Which of the following is most important in determining when a pond or lake should be limed?</li> <li>O pH</li> <li>O Total hardness</li> <li>O Total alkalinity</li> <li>O Water clarity</li> </ul>   |                           |  |  |
| 6.                            | . When stocking a pond, what prey (bluegill)-to-predator (bass) ratio is considered optimal?  O 2 to 1  O 5 to 1  O 10 to 1  O 20 to 1  |                           |  |  |
| 7.                            | If you suspect low oxygen in your pond, the best time to check it is:  O Noon O Dusk  |                           |  |  |

|     |   | MARKING INSTRUCTIONS  CORRECT: ■ INCORRECT: Ø Ø • • |
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| 8.  | What is the backbone of the forage base for largemouth bass in sm O Hybrid sunfish O Bluegill O Redear sunfish O Threadfin Shad O Fathead minnows   | nall impoundments?                                  |
| 9.  | Managing bass on lakes larger than 10 acres you should:  O Practice "catch and release" by returning all bass caught O Keep water clarity greater than 3 feet so that the bass can se O Add 8 to 10 pounds of fathead minnows per acre each year t O All of the above O None of the above |   |
| 10. | A liability of using Florida largemouth bass to produce trophy-size based of Grow too slowly O Don't reproduce well enough O Can be hard to catch O Die at an early age   | ass is that they:                                   |
| 11. | The most important part of a lake survey is the assessment of:  O The habitat O The fish population O The user group  |   |
| 12. | The purpose of a nursery pond is:  O To provide supplemental forage for stocking O Improve genetics of existing fish populations O Grow-out of small fingerlings to stocker size fish O All of the above  |   |
| 13. | Relative weight (Wr) calculations:  O Are most beneficial for fall-caught fish O Are most beneficial for spring-caught fish O Require a weight measurement only O Are a great exercise for fisheries majors but don't mean much   | h to pondowners                                     |

14. What's the most common problem encountered during the post-treatment period of herbicide applications?

O Low oxygen

O Removal of all vegetation

O Phytoplankton bloom O No cover for forage fish



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|  | CONNECT. S INCONNECT. S & S  |
| <ul> <li>15. Which of the following herbicides is not labeled for the control of aquation of Aquathol</li> <li>O Rodeo</li> <li>O Karmex</li> <li>O Reward</li> <li>O None of the above</li> </ul>   | tic vegetation?  |
| <ul> <li>16. Anglers debate the relative benefit of aquatic plants to largemouth bas communities assumed to be more beneficial in the long term than exo</li> <li>O Exotic species frequently form monocultures that may displace</li> <li>O Exotic plant species can become dense enough to limit angler a</li> <li>O Exotic plant species can limit the ability of sport fishes to capture</li> <li>O Exotic plant species are not as pretty as native species.</li> <li>O All of the above</li> <li>O None of the above</li> </ul>  | tic species? native plant communities. access.   |
| 17. Texas Parks and Wildlife assures that grass carp won't reproduce in TO Are inspected by Texas Parks and Wildlife for tripoloidy O Are inspected by the USFWS for triploidy O Require that barriers are placed on pond spillways O Require that only diploid grass carp enter the state   | Texas because they:  |
| <ul> <li>18. You have noticed both live and dead fish near the water surface. Som decide to get help in identifying the problem.</li> <li>O You send one of the dead fish to the diagnostic lab for evaluation lesions to detect what killed it.</li> <li>O You send both a dead fish and a water sample to the diagnostic animal can be evaluated to detect the disease problem.</li> <li>O You send 1-2 live "affected" fish and a "midday" water sample to representative samples for evaluation of an ongoing problem.</li> <li>O You send 1-2 live "affected" fish and an "early morning" water sample to the best information to evaluate an ongoing disease problem.</li> </ul> | n, because a dead fish will provide the best lab, so both the environment and the diseased the diagnostic lab, because they will be more |
| <ul> <li>19. Which of the following control techniques is NOT legal for beaver control</li> <li>O Snares</li> <li>O Shooting</li> <li>O Toxicants</li> <li>O Traps</li> <li>O Snares and shooting</li> </ul>   | rol?   |

20. Which of the following choices is false? The double-crested cormorant, or water turkey:

O Nests in the Great Lakes region and migrates south in the winter

O Has tremendously increased in population over the past 20 years

O Feeds on both forage and game fish

O Feeds beneath the surface

O Cannot be legally killed by pond owners

