

## SECTION IX

### Fishing Courses

#### 110. Sample Copy of Mandatory Subjects/Teaching Times

SUBJECT	DATE/DURATION	NAME OF INSTRUCTOR
1. Welcome/Introduction	8 Mar 99 – 0800-0810 10 Minutes	Mr. _____
2. Fishing Agreement	8 Mar 99 – 0815-0900 45 Minutes	Ms. _____
3. Fishing Coordinator	8 Mar 99 – 0900-0910 10 Minutes	Mr./Ms. _____
4. General Ichthyology – historical development – zoology – anatomy of fish – physiology of fish	8 Mar 99 – 0915-1215 180 Minutes	Mr./Ms. _____
5. Specialized Ichthyology – distinctions – habitat – cause of danger for fish, mussels and crayfish	8 Mar 99 – 1400-1700 180 Minutes	Mr./Ms. _____
6. Hydrology and Conservation – General – Water Quality – Bio Indicators – Water Plants – Water Animals – Type of Waters – Fish Stocking and Conservation – Fish Diseases – Mode of Acting by Fish Dye	9 March 99 – 0800-1300 360 Minutes	Mr./Ms. _____
7. Fishing Equipment, Techniques and Treatment of Fish – Theoretical Training – Practical Training – Treatment of Caught Fish	9 Mar 99 – 1400-1615 10 Mar 99 – 0800-1 100 10 Mar 99 – 1130-1300	Mr./Ms. _____ Mr./Ms. _____ Mr./Ms. _____
8. Laws – Fishing Law – Animal Protection Act – Nature Protection Act	11 Mar99 – 0800-1145	Mr./Ms. _____
9. Fishing Organizations	11 Mar 99 – 1200-1215	Mr./Ms. _____
10. Fishing Publications	11 Mar 99 – 1215-1230	Mr./Ms. _____
11. Fishing Licenses/ Fishing Permits	11 Mar 99 – 1300-1330	Mr./Ms. _____
12. Examination	13 Mar 99 – 0900-1100	H & F Office

7. I am aware that I have to keep a daily participation roster and give to the examiner on the date of the examination. Students will be informed that all classes are mandatory and must be attended before taking the examination.

Encl  
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(Signature of Chief Instructor)

**111. Sample Copy "Request to Conduct a Fishing Course"**

REQUEST TO CONDUCT A FISHING COURSE

(Office Symbol)

\_\_\_\_\_ Date

SUBJECT: Request to conduct a Fishing Course

USA Installation Management Agency  
Europe Region Office  
ATTN: Hunting & Fishing Office  
Unit 29353  
Box 200  
APO AE 09014

1. Request Permission to conduct a fishing course from: \_\_\_\_\_

to: \_\_\_\_\_ at: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Rod and Gun Club and location

2. I am a certified fishing instructor and took the course on: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date and Year

at the Fishing Institute in Staruberg, Bavaria.

3. Enclosed is a schedule of instruction with mandatory subjects and minimum periods of instruction.

4. The following USAREUR certified fishing instructors are scheduled to teach:

Rank	Name	Address	Tel. Number / Fax number	Certified:	year	place
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5. I request use of the mandatory training films free of charge.

6. I understand that I have to book a USAREUR licensed Hunting and Fishing Coordinator for the subjects: Fishing Law, Nature- and Animal Protection Acts as well as the USAREUR/ Laender Fishing Agreements. I also understand that the final fishing examination is to be given by the USAREUR Hunting and Fishing Office.

## Practice Test Questions

Provided by Bavarian State Institute for Fisheries  
Starnberg, Germany  
September 2010

- 1.17. Which Fish has four whiskers ?  
a) Crucian Carp  
b) Tench  
c) Barbel
- 1.18. Where do Eel larva originate ?  
a) From the Saragossa See  
b) From the mouth of rivers  
c) From the Gulf of Biscay
- 1.21. Which fish type has gullet teeth and chew plates ?  
a) Trout Types  
b) Bass Types  
c) Whitefish
- 1.23. The Bream is predominantly a ?  
a) Plant-eater  
b) Predator  
c) eats small animals
- 1.24. Which type of Whitefish have an especially long Anal Fin ?  
a) Bream and White Bream  
b) Nose Carp and Barbel  
c) Chub and Dace
- 1.26. Which fish has a Fatty or Adipose Fin ?  
a) Pike-Perch  
b) Catfish  
c) Wels
- 1.27. Which fish type is a typical Gravel Spawner ?  
a) Grayling  
b) Wels  
c) Crucian Carp
- 1.28. Select the fish with an especially large, fatty liver ?  
a) Eel  
b) Wels  
c) Burbot
- 1.30. Why do we need to know the location of the Fish's Brain ?  
a) To determine equilibrium problems in fish  
b) To kill it by Brain Stabbing it  
c) To properly knock it out, according to the Animal Protection Act
- 1.34. How is the Eel's sense of smell developed ?  
a) poorly  
b) not at all  
c) Very Good
- 1.37. What is the distinguishing mark of a male trout during spawning time?  
a) the spawning hook  
b) the larger Pelvic Fins  
c) the larger Dorsal Fins

## Practice Test Questions

Provided by Bavarian State Institute for Fisheries

Starnberg, Germany

September 2010

- 1.60. On which organ are the Carp Lice located ?  
a) on the liver  
b) on the gills  
c) on the skin
- 1.61. Which types of fish hunt mostly at night ?  
a) Eel and Wels  
b) Chub and Asp  
c) Perch and Pike Perch
- 1.63. How should the organs in a healthy fish look like ?  
a) the Liver-dark red, the kidneys- dark red  
b) the liver yellowish, the kidneys- watery light colored  
c) the liver-bright yellow, the kidneys-frazzle-ended
- 1.65. How good is the ability to taste in Fish ?  
a) good  
b) poor  
c) non present
- 1.66. In what fish is Swim-Bladder connected to the Inner Ear ?  
a) Pike  
b) Trout  
c) Wels
- 1.67. Which fish deposits its eggs on water-plants in net-shaped strings ?  
a) Perch  
b) Pike  
c) Carp
- 1.69. The River Perch has ?  
a) Comb-Scales  
b) Round-Scales  
c) No Scales
- 1.73. How many whiskers does the Brown Bullhead have ?  
a) 8  
b) 6  
c) 4
- 1.74. What can be deduced by a Superior Mouth of a fish ?  
a) The fish is a predator  
b) The fish is a top feeder  
c) The fish is a bottom feeder
- 1.78. Which Fish, especially at the spawn, has poisonous eggs ?  
a) Pike  
b) Wels  
c) Barbel
- 1.79. The body temperature of fish is ?  
a) almost equal the Water Temp.  
b) lower than the Water Temp.  
c) much higher than the Water Temp.

- 2.11. Where is the Centralized Nerve System located in a fish ?
- in the lateral line
  - in the body cavity
  - rearward in the spine
- 2.13. Which fish prefers the bottom region of water ?
- Pike
  - ASP
  - Bream
- 2.14. Which fish has a short intestine ?
- Pike
  - Carp
  - Roach
- 2.15. What can we usually deduce if a fish shows an enlarged Gall-Bladder?
- the fish is sick
  - the fish has not eaten for quite a while
  - the fish has eaten too much fatty food
- 2.16. Which fish has a dual-chambered swim-bladder ?
- Eel
  - Bream
  - Burbot
- 2.17. What does the Rainbow Trout not have ?
- a Adipose or Fat Fin
  - a Stomach
  - Chew-plate
- 2.18. Which fish has a mouth that is split straight across horizontally ?
- Brook Lamprey
  - Nose Carp
  - Bream
- 2.19. Is the size of Eel dependent on the sex of the fish ?
- Yes, the female is larger
  - No, they are both the same size
  - Yes, the male is larger
- 2..20. By looking at a Carp and Crucian Carp how can you differentiate the two ?
- By the scales
  - By the length of the Dorsal Fins
  - The Carp has whiskers, the Crucian Carp does not
- 2.21. Where do Trout lay their eggs ?
- in flat depressions on the bottom
  - on water covered grass leaves
  - in nests made of plant materials
- 2.25. When do Pike spawn ?
- February to May
  - October to December
  - July to September

- 2.26. Where do Carp lay their eggs ?  
 a) on gravel bottoms, in shallow depressions  
 b) in a nest made of plant material  
 c) on plants
- 2.28. Which fish have extremely well developed Gullet Teeth ?  
 a) Pike-Perch  
 b) Pike  
 c) Carp  
 c) Pike
- 2.31. Which fish spawn predominantly in summer ?  
 a) Salmonoides  
 b) Whitefish  
 c) Pike types
- 2.32. What is characteristic and very noticeable in the Grayling ?  
 a) Size of the mouth  
 b) Positioning of the pelvic fins  
 c) Size and shape of the dorsal fin
- 2.34. Which fish have smooth, round scales ?  
 a) Wels  
 b) Pike-Perch  
 c) Chub
- 2.36. How do River Perch lay their eggs ?  
 a) in flat , shallow depressions  
 b) in long beads  
 c) on plants one at a time
- 2.37. Which fish have comb scales ?  
 a) Pike-Perch and Perch  
 b) Eel and White Bream  
 c) Chub and Crucian Carp
- 2.38. How many whiskers does the Tench have ?  
 a) Four  
 b) Two  
 c) None
- 2.39. What Salmonoid have tuyypical red dots in their coloration?  
 a) Rainbowtrout  
 b) Brown Trout  
 c) Salmon
- 2.40. Which fish type was introduced to Germany from North America ?  
 a) Lake Char  
 b) Lake Trout  
 c) Rainbowtrout
- 2.41. Which Middle-European fish is the largest predator ?  
 a) Pike  
 b) Wels  
 c) Bullhead

- 2.44. Which of the following fish has a thorn on the gill plate ?  
 a) Wels  
 b) Perch
- 2.46. When do Carp spawn ?  
 a) January to March  
 b) May to July  
 c) October to December
- 2.48. Where do Bitterlings lay their eggs ?  
 a) into water intakes of lake clams  
 b) into a nest made of water plants  
 c) they don't lay eggs, they are live bearers
- 2.50. When do Pike-Perch spawn ?  
 a) October to December  
 b) April to May  
 c) January to March
- 2.55. How many times does an Eel spawn in its life ?  
 a) every year  
 b) only once  
 c) three times
- 2.58. What fish feed predominately on plants ?  
 a) Carp  
 b) Chub  
 c) Rudd
- 2.59. Which area does the Tench prefer to inhabit after maturity ?  
 a) Between plants on the bottom  
 b) On the surface  
 c) in the open water areas
- 2.61. Which fish have comb scales ?  
 a) Pike-Perch and Perch  
 b) Eel and White Bream  
 c) Chub and Crucian Carp
- 2.62. Select the fish with Gullet Teeth ?  
 a) Brook Trout  
 b) Perch  
 c) Carp
- 2.64. Which fish guards its eggs ?  
 a) Rudd and Roach  
 b) Perch and Pike  
 c) Pike Perch and Wels



- 2.66. Which of the three answers apply to the Carp family of fish ?
- Scales on the head, teeth in mouth, gullet teeth, two chambered swim bladder
  - No scales on the head, toothless mouth, gullet teeth, two chambered swim bladder
  - Fatty or Adipose Fin, numerous gill bow teeth, lower jaw contains teeth, head has no scales
- 2.67. Which of the following groups belong to the Carp family ?
- Pike-Perch, Orfe, and Tench
  - Gudgeon, Barbel, and Crucian Carp
  - Nase, Carp, and Burbot
- 2.69. Which fish has no Pelvic Fins ?
- Eel
  - Burbot
  - Miller's Thumb
- 2.71. Which fish has the highest Oxygen requirement ?
- Brook Trout
  - Eel
  - Tench
- 2.72. How many whiskers does the European Wels have ?
- Eight
  - Four
  - Six
- 2.73. When do Tench spawn ?
- May to July
  - October to December
  - January to February
- 2.75. How is the Swim-Bladder constructed, in Perch ?
- Single chamber, with a air tube
  - Single chamber, without an air tube
  - Twin chambers, with an air tube
- 2.76. How many eggs does the Pike-Perch Female have per kilogram (2.2 lb.) of body weight ?
- 1 to 2 thousand
  - 10 to 20 thousand
  - 100 to 200 thousand
- 2.78. Where does the Pike spawn ?
- on gravel bottoms
  - in deeper regions
  - on flat, plant covered shore regions
- 2.80. What fills the swim-bladder ?
- Oxygen
  - a Gas mixture
  - Carbon DI-Oxide

- 3.12. How can you determine that a fish-die out was caused by disease ?
- the fish-die out affects all fish in the water
  - it occurs slowly and affects only one or related species of fish
  - it affects only fish which live and feed on the bottom
- 3.16. An adaption to the water temperature is required prior to stocking fish ?
- as not to damage the mucus skin
  - to allow the swim-bladder to adjust
  - to wash of skin parasites
- 3.17. How should young Pike be stocked ?
- in small quantities in open waters
  - singly, close to shore in weed beds if possible
  - in large quantities along the shore
- 3.18. Which fish should not be stocked together in closed waters ?
- Pike and Trout
  - Carp and Tench
  - Pike and Roach
- 3.20. What is required for water plants to produce oxygen ?
- a water temperature over 10 degrees C.
  - sunlight
  - high levels of nutrients
- 3.23. Why is construction sewage(cement, concrete) harmful to fish ?
- because they are alkaloids and corrosive
  - because they cloud the water
  - because they contain acids
- 3.26. How does water react at a pH Level of 7 ?
- acidic
  - neutral
  - alkaline
- 3.31. Why can excess development of above water plants be undesirable ?
- due to nutrient removal and reduction in water surface
  - due to release of toxic substances
  - due to pollen development
- 3.34. Should man-made lakes have shallow water areas, with under water and above water plants, as well as reed covered shorelines ?
- no, they limit the open areas suitable for fishing
  - yes, they provide areas for development of nutrients and fry growth, serve as spawning areas for fish and amphibians, nesting places for birds, and provide cover and shelter
  - no, predatory fish develop in these areas
- 3.35. Where is the most nutrient rich zone in water ?
- in the open water areas
  - close to shore
  - on the bottom

- 3.38. Which information is important in maintaining fishing statistics ?  
 a) date caught, length and weight  
 b) weather, water temperature and bait used  
 c) color and shape of fish, and how long it took to land
- 3.40. When will there be low levels of oxygen in water ?  
 a) when water is heavily polluted  
 b) during low water temperatures  
 c) large amounts of high water-plants are present
- 3.45. What criteria is used to determine how much fish can be stocked ?  
 a) amount of natural nutrients found in the water  
 b) according to the depth of the water  
 c) according to the legal size of the fish
- 3.49. Which condition characterizes a fertile closed water ?  
 a) clear water, you can see the bottom  
 b) gravel bottom  
 c) water clouded by plankton, can not see bottom
- 3.51. What can disturb the biological balance of water, among other things ?  
 a) a proper balance of predatory fish  
 b) the prohibition of using live bait fish  
 c) an unbalanced fish stocking program
- 3.52. What purpose do catch statistics serve ?  
 a) as basis for fish management  
 b) to award prizes for especially large catches  
 c) no purpose whatsoever
- 3.53. Which pH levels are acceptable for German Fish ?  
 a) 3.5-5 pH  
 b) 6.5-8.5 pH  
 c) 9-11.5 pH
- 3.54. What purpose do water samples serve, taken after a fish die-out ?  
 a) no purpose whatsoever  
 b) to placate the public  
 c) to determine the cause and the source
- 3.55. Which water is usually poorly oxygenated ?  
 a) spring water  
 b) lake water  
 c) river water
- 3.57. What is meant by the term "Blooming Water" ?  
 a) discoloration of water through excess algae growth  
 b) discoloration through sewage  
 c) discoloration through chemical affluent
- 3.59. Up to what water depth can green plants constantly live in lakes ?  
 a) as deep as sufficient light is available  
 b) plant growth is not affected by water depth  
 c) to a depth where the water pressure is not too high

- 3.61. Why can fish suffocate in standing (closed) waters under the ice ?  
 a) the water can not assimilate oxygen from the air  
 b) the levels of Carbon DI-Oxide rise  
 c) the water temperatures are to low
- 3.63. Does the water bottom's characteristics have any fish biological meaning ?  
 a) no  
 b) yes, the irregular bottom, varying depths, offers habitats for parasites  
 c) yes, the irregular bottom, varying depths, offer habitats for bottom breeding organisms and animals
- 3.67. Do small organisms have a use, if yes, which ?  
 a) no  
 b) yes, they provide water with oxygen  
 c) yes, they are part of the food chain, i.e. for fish
- 3.68. What does the pH Level of a water sample tell us ?  
 a) the water is acidic, basic, or neutral  
 b) it is used to determine the degree of pollution by organic materials  
 c) it determines the Phenol content
- 3.70. Can fish , which have died through pollutants (Fish die-out), which smell different or have reddish tissue or fungus growth, be eaten or used as fish meal ?  
 a) they can be eaten or used as fish meal  
 b) they are unsuitable to eat or use as fish meal, and must immediately be disposed properly  
 c) they are only unsuitable for consumption by humans
- 3.71. What should be used to determine the amount of Pike to be stocked ?  
 a) the availability of feeder fish  
 b) the water depth  
 c) the amount of funds available
- 3.73. What type of water is beneficial for trout ?  
 a) flowing, moderately cold, oxygen rich water  
 b) fast moving, soft slightly cloudy water  
 c) rapidly flowing, warm acidic water
- 3.74. What influence does the water temperature have on the oxygen content of water ?  
 a) none  
 b) cold water holds more oxygen  
 c) warm water holds more oxygen
- 3.76. Where are the fish nutrients located in the mountain streams ?  
 a) swimming in the water  
 b) on, between, and under the stones  
 c) on the waters surface

- 3.79. What benefits, to fish, do holes and sumps have in moving waters ?
- they are preferred stands for fish
  - they can have a negative effect on water due to their low oxygen content
  - fish avoid them
- 3.81. Can small amounts of sewage cause biological damages to water ?
- yes, because the animals and plants are easily affected by changes in the water chemistry
  - no, because the cleaning ability of water is infinite
  - no, because the affluent are diluted
- 3.82. Why do rotting, organic wastes endanger water and it's ability to maintain life ?
- it prevents the formation of ice
  - because the rotting consumes oxygen
  - because it changes the color of water
- 3.86. Which organisms can constantly live in dark deep water regions ?
- water plants
  - bacteria
  - plant plankton
- 3.88. Which biological function has oxygen that is contained in water?
- it is used by the water organisms for breathing
  - it neutralizes alkaloid water
  - it neutralizes acidic water
- 3.89. Why should anglers be especially careful in shore regions with reed and plant growth ?
- because the line can become tangled
  - because the fighting and landing of fish can be very difficult
  - because water fowl nest and feed here and can easily be disturbed
- 3.91. What is the most important oxygen production factor for under water plants ?
- the water temperature must be above 18 degrees Celsius
  - the water must be very alkaloid
  - light
- 3.92. What do Dragonfly Larva feed on ?
- fish eggs
  - fish and fry
  - water-plants
- 3.94. Which of the following parasites are external parasites ?
- Tape worms
  - Fish Leeches
  - Carp Lice
- 3.95. Which organisms can produce oxygen ?
- green plants
  - animal plankton
  - insect larva

- 3.97. What type of affluence is responsible for the fish losing its slime covering ?
- corrosive affluence
  - affluence with high concentrations of suspended matter
  - organic affluence
- 3.100. Is the Oxygen level in moving (open) water usually higher or lower than in standing (closed) waters ?
- there is no difference
  - it is lower due to the high water temperature
  - it is higher, due to the swirling of water the oxygen is carried to the depths of moving water
- 3.104. Stocking should be done according to ?
- availability of funding
  - requests by the anglers
  - ecological and fish biological factors
- 3.105. Which fish species is not found in the Trout Region ?
- Minnow
  - Burbot
  - Sheatfish (Wels)
- 3.107. Why does standing (closed) water form layers of water with different temperatures ?
- because water at 18 degrees Celsius is heavier than colder water
  - because water layers of different temperatures have different weights
  - because the water bottom is heated by the ground
- 3.109. Which water plants are especially helpful in producing oxygen in standing (closed) waters ?
- the swimming water plants (Water Lilies, etc.)
  - the "hard" type plants (reeds, etc.)
  - the underwater (soft) plants
- 3.110. Why is stocking of waters required in many cases ?
- because man made changes have destroyed fish runs, as well as spawn and rearing areas
  - because to many young fish are eaten by predators
  - because most of the mature fish are caught and removed
- 3.111. Is it acceptable to dispose of fish entrails, by throwing them into the water ?
- yes, because fish eat them
  - no, because the water is saturated with nutrients
  - no, because diseases can be transmitted
- 3.112. What are the symptoms of Oxygen starvation in fish ?
- the fish come to the surface to breath
  - the fish move into water with sufficient oxygen
  - all fish die immediately