Designation: E1199 – 19

Standard Practice for
Sampling Zooplankton with a Clarke-Bumpus Plankton Sampler[1]

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the procedures for obtaining quantitative samples of a zooplankton community by use of a Clarke-Bumpus plankton sampler.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

D4134 Practice for Sampling Phytoplankton with a Clarke-Bumpus Plankton Sampler

E1200 Practice for Preserving Zooplankton Samples

3. Summary of Practice

3.1 The sampler is towed from a moving boat at a specified depth. The sampler uses a net for the collection and concentration of zooplankton. The actual volume of water entering the sampler is measured by a calibrated flowmeter. The zooplankton are preserved as dictated by the objectives of the study.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The *advantages* of the Clarke-Bumpus plankton sampler are as follows:

4.1.1 It will sample a discrete depth or multiple depths, depending upon the sampling design.

4.1.2 It is a slow to medium speed sampler requiring a towing speed of three to five knots.

4.1.3 The sample size can be easily controlled.

4.1.4 The sampler is lightweight and can be used without auxiliary equipment.

4.1.5 It has a relatively high filtration efficiency factor of 0.88.

4.1.6 It is a versatile sampler and can be used in all but the shallowest waters.

4.1.7 The flowmeter records the amount of water that passes into the net.

4.1.8 Overspill of water at the mouth of the net due to excess speed of towing is of minimal consequence.

4.2 The *disadvantages* of the Clarke-Bumpus plankton sampler are as follows:

4.2.1 The flowmeter requires frequent maintenance including calibration and lubrication.

4.2.2 It is not suitable for use in very small areas or shallow waters.

4.3 There are several *special considerations* that shall be observed when using a Clarke-Bumpus plankton sampler. They are:

4.3.1 The flowmeter should be calibrated and serviced frequently to ensure efficient and accurate operation.

4.3.2 The sampler is relatively fragile, particularly the closing device and flowmeter. This necessitates careful deployment and recovery procedures.

4.3.3 Following each collection, the net must be thoroughly washed.

4.3.4 Special attention must be given to the strength of the cable and its attachment to avoid loss of the sampler.

4.3.5 The sampler should not be used in beds of macrophytes, in waters containing submerged objects, or close to the bottom.

4.3.6 The net should be inspected frequently for pin-size holes, tears, net deterioration, and other anomalies.