



Standard Practice for Preserving Zooplankton Samples¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1200; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice describes the proper procedures for preserving zooplankton samples with either formaldehyde, ethanol, glutaraldehyde, Lugol's iodine solution, or vinegar (acetic acid).

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

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

3. Summary of Practice

3.1 A zooplankton sample collected with either a qualitative or quantitative sampler is preserved with formaldehyde, ethanol, glutaraldehyde, Lugol's iodine solution, or 25 % vinegar or 3 % acetic acid, as dictated by needs of the study. The preservatives are listed in order of preference.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Calcium Carbonate (CaCO_3) buffered formalin (3 to 5 %) can be used as a permanent preservative for zooplankton. Lugol's iodine solution can be used to preserve zooplankton for up to one year. Thirty percent ethanol, 30 % glutaraldehyde, or 25 % vinegar (can use 3 % acidic acid solution) can be used for more temporary storage and preservation of zooplankton samples. A 25 % vinegar solution is preferred to preserve soft-bodied planktonic coelenterates.

5. Reagents

5.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D19 on Water and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D19.24 on Water Microbiology.

Current edition approved Dec. 1, 2012. Published December 2012. Originally approved in 1987. Last previous edition approved in 2004 as E1200 – 87 (2004). DOI: 10.1520/E1200-87R12.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.³

5.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water as defined by Type II of Specification D1193.

5.3 *Formaldehyde Solution*—37 to 40 % aqueous.

5.4 *Ethanol (95 %)*—Dilute with water 30 mL of ethanol to 100 mL.

5.5 *Glutaraldehyde*—Dilute with water 30 mL of glutaraldehyde to 100 mL.

5.6 *Lugol's Iodine Solution*—Dissolve 60 g of potassium iodide and 40 g of iodine crystals in 1000 mL of water.

5.7 *Vinegar Solution*—Dilute 25 or 250 mL of vinegar to 100 or 1000 mL of water, respectively. An alternative is to dilute with water 3 mL of 100 % acetic acid to 100 mL.

5.8 *Detergent Solution (20 %)*—Dilute with water 20 mL of household liquid detergent to 100 mL.

6. Procedure

6.1 If the sample is to be examined within 2 to 3 h after collection, no special treatment is necessary. A zooplankton sample may be maintained longer if refrigerated or iced at 2 to 3°C. For extended storage, beyond 72 h, preservation is required. There are numerous preservatives for zooplankton. The formaldehyde solution is the most commonly used.

6.2 To use the formaldehyde solution, to each 1000 mL of sample add 30 mL of 37 to 40 % aqueous formaldehyde solution (100 % formalin) and 5 mL of 20 % liquid detergent solution.⁴

6.3 For soft-bodied forms like planktonic coelenterates, 25 % vinegar solution or 3 % acetic acid is a more suitable preservative.

³ "Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications," Am. Chem. Soc., Washington, D.C. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see "Analar Standards for Laboratory U.K. Chemicals," BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, and the "United States Pharmacopeia."

⁴ Greeson, P. E., Ehlike, T. A., Irwin, G. A., Lium, B. W., and Slack, K. V., "Methods for Collection and Analysis of Aquatic Biological and Microbiological Sampler," *U.S. Geological Survey, Technology of Water-Resources Investigations*, Book 5, Chapter A4, p. 332.

6.4 Since many chemicals are oxidized by excess light, store zooplankton samples in the dark or closed boxes.

ASTM International takes no position respecting the validity of any patent rights asserted in connection with any item mentioned in this standard. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any such patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, are entirely their own responsibility.

This standard is subject to revision at any time by the responsible technical committee and must be reviewed every five years and if not revised, either reapproved or withdrawn. Your comments are invited either for revision of this standard or for additional standards and should be addressed to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend. If you feel that your comments have not received a fair hearing you should make your views known to the ASTM Committee on Standards, at the address shown below.

This standard is copyrighted by ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, United States. Individual reprints (single or multiple copies) of this standard may be obtained by contacting ASTM at the above address or at 610-832-9585 (phone), 610-832-9555 (fax), or service@astm.org (e-mail); or through the ASTM website (www.astm.org). Permission rights to photocopy the standard may also be secured from the ASTM website (www.astm.org/COPYRIGHT/).