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Bongo Net

438 750

Bongo Net

1. Double Net ring of stainless steel, each ring 60cm diameter
- 2.1. Two Nylon webbings with zip fasteners
- 2.2. Two Net Parts (one per ring) with zip fastener, conical, upper diameter 60 cm , lower diameter 11 cm, length 250 cm, of synthetic material, mesh 500 microns*)
3. Two Plastic Net Buckets, each consisting of:
 - 3.1. Fixing ring with overcentre fasteners for attaching to the end of a net
 - 3.2. PVC Net Bucket with side window, covered with sieve gauze
4. Distance Rod for Plastic Net Buckets

Accessories:

438 416

V-Fin Depressor with steel rope and shackle, weight 22 kg

438 110

Digital Flow Meter for counting the amount of water passing through the net

Spare Parts:

438 752

Spare Net part (one single net), upper diameter 60 cm, length 250 cm , of synthetic material

438 753

Spare Nylon webbing with zip fastener (one single part)

438 955

Spare Plastic Net Bucket, consisting of:

- A. Fixing ring with overcentre fasteners for attaching to the end of a net
- B. PVC-Net Bucket with side window, covered with sieve gauze (as per choice between 100 and 500 microns mesh)

*) This Net Part is also available in all other mesh sizes between 100 and 500 microns.



Bongo Net

The Bongo Net consists of 2 net rings of 60 cm dia. connected by a central axle. This central axle is covered by a tube with two eyes: one for the towing wire and the other for the bridle of the depressor. By this arrangement the net rings are free to move in the vertical plane so that, independent from the angle of the towing wire, the water passes through the total opening area of the net.

Thus the total area of the nets ($2 \times 0,2825 \text{ m}^2 = 0,565 \text{ m}^2$) allows a relatively large volume of water to be strained (34³/min. at 2 kts.) in a reasonable short period of time.

The construction of the Bongo Net meets the following requirements:

1. The mouth size of the net is large enough to minimize avoidance (i.e. the "minimum escape velocities" of Barkley 1964).
2. The net is large enough to filter a large volume of water in a reasonable short period of time. This increases the chances of sampling "rare" species.
3. No bridles or other towing devices precede the mouth of the net, since these tend to "frighten" zooplankton into avoidance reactions.
4. The net takes paired samples to provide better data for statistical analyses.
5. The net is sturdy enough to be towed at a speed of 4 kts.
6. The net is rugged enough to survive rough treatment at sea.
7. It is simple enough to be repaired at sea.

The standard mesh size of 500 microns is suitable for collection of fish eggs and fish larvae, the max. towing speed is 4 knots.

For collection of zooplankton it is recommended to use nets with a mesh of 335 microns and the max. towing speed should not exceed 3 knots.

