



Using multitable techniques for assessing Phytoplankton Structure and Succession in the Reservoir Marne (Seine Catchment Area, France)

Frédéric Bertrand, Myriam Maumy, Anne Rolland, Stéphan Jacquet

► To cite this version:

Frédéric Bertrand, Myriam Maumy, Anne Rolland, Stéphan Jacquet. Using multitable techniques for assessing Phytoplankton Structure and Succession in the Reservoir Marne (Seine Catchment Area, France). First joint meeting of the Société Francophone de Classification and the Classification And Data Analysis Groupe of SIS, Jun 2008, Caserta, Italy. 2008. <hal-00287691>

HAL Id: hal-00287691

<https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00287691>

Submitted on 12 Jun 2008

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Using multitable techniques for assessing phytoplankton structure and succession in the Reservoir Marne (Seine catchment area, France)

F. Bertrand, M. Maumy, A. Rolland and S. Jacquet

Abstract Micro-organisms, especially phytoplankton species, may be considered as potential indicators of local and more global changes in aquatic ecosystems and may thus constitute an excellent biomarker of water quality. Multitable analyses, such as partial triadic analysis and multiple coinertia analysis, are a well suited statistical tool to get a clear representation of the spatial and temporal organization of the assemblages of these different species and hence assess for the existence of changes in water quality. Handling of the few missing data was done using the NIPALS algorithm.

1 Material and methods

1.1 Biological background and aims of the study

Micro-organisms, especially phytoplankton species, may be considered as potential indicators of local and more global changes in aquatic ecosystems and may thus constitute an excellent biomarker of water quality. Assessing biological, chemical

F. Bertrand

IRMA – Université Louis Pasteur & CNRS, 7 rue René Descartes, 67084 Strasbourg Cedex, France, e-mail: fbertran@math.u-strasbg.fr

M. Maumy

IRMA – Université Louis Pasteur & CNRS, 7 rue René Descartes, 67084 Strasbourg Cedex, France, e-mail: mmaumy@math.u-strasbg.fr

A. Rolland

INRA, Station d'Hydrobiologie Lacustre – Université de Savoie, 75 avenue de Corzent – BP 511 – 74203 Thonon-les-Bains Cedex, France, e-mail: rolland@thonon.inra.fr

S. Jacquet

INRA, Station d'Hydrobiologie Lacustre – Université de Savoie, 75 avenue de Corzent – BP 511 – 74203 Thonon-les-Bains Cedex, France, e-mail: jacquet@thonon.inra.fr

and physical influence on phytoplankton regulation is a key process to understand population structure and dynamics, population diversity and succession, and to propose, if necessary and when possible, a human-hand control before any excessive algal proliferation could occur. Such issues are of main concern to help scientists and water managers to make it possible for large-body reservoirs, lakes and ponds, to reach the “good ecological state” recommended by the Water Framework Directive (WFD) by 2015. One aim of our project was to identify both the spatial and temporal phytoplankton structure and dynamics in the Reservoir Marne (located in the Seine catchment area), referred to as one of the largest reservoirs in occidental Europe. In 2006, i.e. the first year of the project, the reservoir has been sampled once a month in March and April and then, once every two weeks between May and September. To assess for spatial heterogeneity, six stations and various depths for each station have been investigated. Stations K and J correspond to two nautical basins, station G receives water from two ‘feeding’ channels, stations I and H are close to the restitution channels and finally station N is more or less in the middle of the reservoir. This sampling strategy was chosen in order to obtain the best picture of the structure of the microbial organisms considering also human feasibility in terms of sampling and analysis.

1.2 Selection of species

Among the 282 phytoplankton species originally identified in the Reservoir Marne, 113 species were selected to be included in the multitable analysis, see Table 1 in [3] for details. The criterion for selection was that the relative abundance and biovolume of the species would be greater than a fixed value set to 0.01 %. It is a commonly used pattern of selection in phytoplankton community ecology studies.

1.3 Statistical methods

Since it was shown that the reservoir is not uniform as revealed by the phytoplankton abundance and structure which vary significantly from one sampling station to another and that a clear seasonal dynamics had been observed for the different microbial communities with main differences on a vertical scale, multitable analyses, such as partial triadic analysis, [7], and multiple coinertia analysis, [4], were a well suited statistical tool to get a clear representation of the spatial and temporal organization of the assemblages of the different species. Unfortunately, we experimented some failures in analyzing physical and chemical properties of several samples of water. As a result we had to deal with missing values and used the NIPALS algorithm, [8], as a way to try to solve our problem. Analyses were performed using the `pcaMethods`, [1], and `ade4`, [5] and [6], packages for the R software, [2].

2 Results

Investigations began with the spatial homogeneity of the Reservoir Marne through time. A rather good interstructure was revealed by the partial triadic analysis: on one hand, the arrows, Figure 1 left, head towards the same direction and on the other hand the \cos^2 are above average values for each of the table which is tantamount to a good representation of each of the tables on the compromise, Figure 1 right. This interstructure enables us to look at the compromise, a common temporal structure derived from each sampling station table, Figure 2 left and right, and check for its reproducibility among the 6 sampling stations (G, H, I, J, K and N), Figure 1 in [3]. The links highlighted by the interstructure between stations are sensible from a biological point of view if one looks at the different features of the stations such as maximum depth, distance from the shore, stream velocity and so on, depicted in 1.1. As one can spot on the compromise showing the temporal evolution of the phytoplankton community, left of 2, the phytoplankton community structure does not change between winter and spring. Then, after some time spent growing, the community structure undergo some changes between late spring and summer. The projection of variables, i.e. phytoplankton species, enables us not only to spot associations between species themselves but also to highlight which ones of the species are specific to some season of the year.

In order to investigate time homogeneity of the Reservoir Marne, a multiple coinertia analysis was performed – at first a partial triadic analysis was used but no satisfying interstructure was revealed, thus preventing us from using this kind of analysis–. Due to paper length restrictions, only the results of the partial triadic analysis for samples collected at a depth of 3 meters can be analyzed here. Some additional material is available in an appendix published on the Internet, [3].

The commonly used classification of phytoplankton species does not appear to be relevant to characterize either the season or the features of the stations. The results of our analysis provides an alternative solution by showing relevant associations.

References

1. Stacklies, W., Redestig, H.: *pcaMethods: A collection of PCA methods.* (2007)
2. R Development Core Team: *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing.* R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna (2007)
3. Bertrand F., Maumy M., Rolland A., Jacquet S.: Using multitable techniques for assessing phytoplankton structure and succession in the Reservoir Marne (Seine catchment area, France) – Appendix for tables and graphics. (2008). http://www-irma.u-strasbg.fr/~fbertran/recherche/SFC08_Apx.pdf
4. Chessel, D., Hanafi, M.: Analyses de la co-inertie de K nuages de points. *Revue de Statistique Appliquée*, **44**, 35–60 (1996)
5. Chessel, D., Dufour, A.-B., Thioulouse, J.: The ade4 package I: One-table methods. *R News* **4**, 5–10 (2004)
6. Dray S., Dufour, A.-B., Chessel, D.: The ade4 package II: Two-table and K –table methods. *R News* **7**, 47–52 (2007)

Interstructure

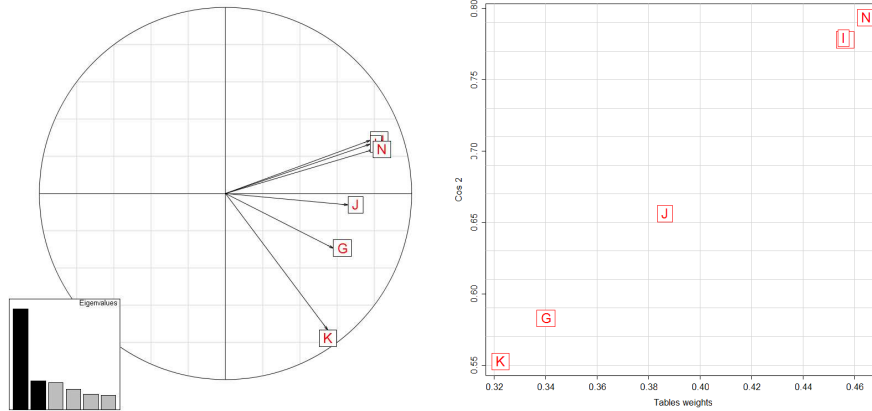


Fig. 1 Left: Temporal Interstructure derived from each sampling station table and their closeness according to the Axis 1 and Axis 2 computed from the partial triadic analysis. Right: \cos^2 and Table Weights.

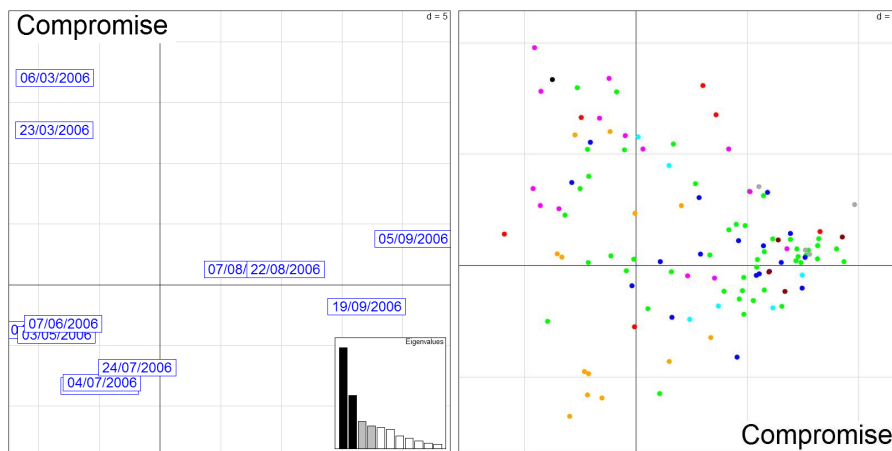


Fig. 2 Axis 1 and Axis 2 of the compromise for the partial triadic analysis. Left: Compromise with the temporal evolution of the phytoplankton community. Right: Phytoplankton Species colored by family and projected on the compromise of the partial triadic analysis.

7. Lavit, Ch., Escoufier, Y., Sabatier, R., Traissac, P.: The ACT (STATIS method). Computational Statistics and Data Analysis **18**, 97–119 (1994)
8. Wold, H.: Estimation of principal components and related models by iterative least squares. In Multivariate analysis (ed. P.R. Krishnaiah), Academic Press, New York, (1966).