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**In situ pelagic dataset from continuous monitoring: a mesocosm experiment in Lake Geneva (MESOLAC)**

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23 **Abstract**

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25 This dataset corresponds to a data series produced from automated data loggers during the MESOLAC  
26 experimental project. Nine pelagic mesocosms (about 3000 L, 3m depth) were deployed in July 2019 in  
27 Lake Geneva near the shore of Thonon les Bains (France), simulating predicted climate scenarios (i.e.  
28 intense weather events) by applying a combination of forcing. The design consisted of three treatments  
29 each replicated three times: a control treatment (named C – no treatment applied) and two different  
30 treatments simulating different intensities of weather events. The high intensity treatment (named H)  
31 aimed to reproduce short and intense weather events such as violent storms. It consisted of a short-  
32 term stress applied during the first week, with high pulse of dissolved organic carbon (5x increased  
33 concentration, i.e. total DOC ~ 6 mgL<sup>-1</sup>), transmitted light reduced to 15% and water column manual  
34 mixing. The medium intensity treatment (named M) simulated less intense and more prolonged  
35 exposures such as during flood events. It was maintained during the 4 weeks of the experiment and  
36 consisted of 1.5x increased concentration of dissolved organic carbon (i.e. total DOC ~ 2 mgL<sup>-1</sup>), 70%  
37 transmitted light and water column manual mixing. Automated data loggers were placed for the entire  
38 period of the experiment in the mesocosms and in the lake for comparison with natural conditions.  
39 Temperature, conductivity, dissolved oxygen and CO<sub>2</sub> were monitored every 15 minutes at different  
40 depths (0.15, 0.25, 1 and 2m).

41 This data set aims to contribute our understanding of the effect of environmental forcing on lake  
42 ecosystem processes (such as production, respiration and CO<sub>2</sub> exchange) under simulated intense  
43 weather events and the ability of the planktonic community to recover after perturbation. To a broader  
44 extent, the presented data can be used for a wide variety of applications, including monitoring of lake  
45 community functioning during a period of high productivity on a large peri-alpine lake and being  
46 included in further meta-analysis aiming at generalising the effect of climate change on large lakes.

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48 **Keywords**

49 Automated data loggers; Experimental ecology; Climate change; Ecosystem functioning; Large peri-  
50 alpine lakes

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54 **Specifications Table**

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<b>Subject</b>	Environmental Science - Ecology
<b>Specific subject area</b>	Continuous environmental monitoring dataset produced from automated data loggers placed during an <i>in situ</i> mesocosm experiment in Lake Geneva.
<b>Type of data</b>	Table
<b>How data were acquired</b>	<p>Data were continuously acquired (every 5 to 15 minutes) from automated data loggers. Measured parameters and used data loggers include:</p> <p>Temperature: Hobo Water pro onset, Tinytag sensors, Therm107 - Campbell Scientific, MiniDOT- PME</p> <p>Conductivity: CS547A-L - Campbell Scientific</p> <p>Dissolved oxygen: MiniDOT - PME</p> <p>CO<sub>2</sub>: GMP221 -Vaisala</p> <p>Hobo Water pro onset, Tinytag Wpro and MiniDOT are autonomous sensors and were ready for deployment.</p> <p>Temperature, conductivity (Therm107 and CS547A-L - Campbell Scientific) and CO<sub>2</sub> (GMP221 -Vaisala) sensors are analog and needed to be connected to dataloggers. Dataloggers Campbell CR10x were used in C1 and M1 treatment and CR1000 for H1 treatment.</p> <p>Temperature sensors were calibrated in an environmental chamber. For Hobo and Tinytag sensors, the factory calibration data were used because manufacturing company does not allow modifying the software. For Campbell and MiniDOT, calibration data were updated via the software.</p> <p>Conductivity sensors were calibrated using a potassium chloride standard solution of 300 μS/cm. The calibration included temperature compensation.</p> <p>Oxygen sensors were calibrated at 100% saturation in air and 0% in anoxic water taking into account the barometric pressure.</p>

	CO <sub>2</sub> sensors were calibrated in the air and in a closed chamber. The intercalibration was done with certified reference CO <sub>2</sub> sensor (AMT).
<b>Data format</b>	Raw
<b>Parameters for data collection</b>	Data loggers were placed in the mesocosms and in the lake at different depths (air, 0.15, 0.25, 1 and 2m). Data were continuously acquired from 5 minutes to 15 minutes and downloaded once a week and at the end of the experiment.
<b>Description of data collection</b>	Data were collected in July 2019 during an <i>in situ</i> mesocosm experiment simulating extreme weather events in Lake Geneva, FR. The experiment included three treatments: a control (no treatment) and two treatments simulating medium and high intensity extreme weather events. The high intensity treatment aimed at reproducing violent storms and consisted of applying an intense stress for 5 days (5x increased DOC concentration, 15% transmitted light and water column manual mixing daily for 15 mins. The medium intensity treatment simulated flood events, it was maintained for 4 weeks and consisted of 1.5x increased DOC concentration, 70% transmitted light and water column manual mixing daily for 5 mins.
<b>Data source location</b>	Institution: UMR INRAE CARTEL City/Town/Region: Thonon les Bains Country: France The mesocosms were placed in a rectangle with coordinates: 46°22'09.64" N 6°27'09.89" E 46°22'11.39" N 6°27'08.73" E 46°22' 12.58" N 6°27' 13.74" E 46°22' 11.19" N 6°27' 14.80" E

<b>Data accessibility</b>	<p>The dataset described in this data paper is accessible as open file in the INRAE Dataverse repository as single excel file [1].</p> <p>Repository name: Dataverse INRAE  Data identification number: doi: <a href="https://doi.org/10.15454/T3VCB0">https://doi.org/10.15454/T3VCB0</a>  Direct URL to data:  <a href="https://data.inra.fr/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.15454/T3VCB0">https://data.inra.fr/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.15454/T3VCB0</a></p>
<b>Related research article</b>	None

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### Value of the Data

- This data set improve our understanding of the effect of environmental forcing on lake ecosystem processes (such as production, respiration and CO<sub>2</sub> exchange) under simulated intense weather events and the ability of the planktonic community to recover after perturbation.
- This open and raw dataset will benefit the scientific community as can be used for a wide variety of applications including further meta-analysis aiming at generalising the effect of climate change on large lakes
- The presented data can moreover potentially be helpful and make an impact on society as they include the monitoring of lake processes functioning during a period of high productivity on a large peri-alpine lake.

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### Data Description

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74 Data are stored as single excel file containing two sheets. The first sheet contains the dataset with the  
75 data presented in rows for each time point (CET date and summer time). The measured parameters are  
76 listed in columns, including information on the used device (data logger brand) and the unit of the  
77 measure (flagged by “#”). Unique ID for each column includes the mesocosm treatment and replicate,  
78 the measured parameter and the depth as listed below (Table 1).

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**Table 1:** Definition of ID variables in the data set, including treatment, replicate, parameter, unit of measurement and depth of the data logger.

ID	Treatment	Replicate	Parameter	Unit	Depth (m)
C1_Temp_0.25	C	1	Temperature	°C	0.25
C1_Temp_1	C	1	Temperature	°C	1
C1_Temp_1	C	1	Temperature	°C	1
C1_Temp_2	C	1	Temperature	°C	2
C1_Temp_Air	C	1	Temperature	°C	Air
			Oxygen		
C1_Ox-Conc_1	C	1	concentration	mgL <sup>-1</sup>	1
C1_Ox-Sat_1	C	1	Oxygen saturation	%	1
C1_CO2_1	C	1	CO2 concentration	ppm	1
C1_Cond_1	C	1	Conductivity	µScm <sup>-1</sup>	1
C2_Temp_0.15	C	2	Temperature	°C	0.15
C2_Temp_1	C	2	Temperature	°C	1
C2_Temp_2	C	2	Temperature	°C	2
			Oxygen		
C2_Ox-Conc_1	C	2	concentration	mgL <sup>-1</sup>	1
C2_Ox-Sat_1	C	2	Oxygen saturation	%	1
C3_Temp_0.15	C	3	Temperature	°C	0.15
C3_Temp_1	C	3	Temperature	°C	1
			Oxygen		
C3_Ox-Conc_1	C	3	concentration	mgL <sup>-1</sup>	1
C3_Ox-Sat_1	C	3	Oxygen saturation	%	1
H1_Temp_0.25	H	1	Temperature	°C	0.25
H1_Temp_1	H	1	Temperature	°C	1
H1_Temp_1	H	1	Temperature	°C	1
H1_Temp_2	H	1	Temperature	°C	2
H1_Temp_Air	H	1	Temperature	°C	Air
			Oxygen		
H1_Ox-Conc_1	H	1	concentration	mgL <sup>-1</sup>	1
H1_Ox-Sat_1	H	1	Oxygen saturation	%	1
H1_CO2_1	H	1	CO2 concentration	ppm	1
H1_Cond_1	H	1	Conductivity	µScm <sup>-1</sup>	1
H2_Temp_0.15	H	2	Temperature	°C	0.15
H2_Temp_1	H	2	Temperature	°C	1
H2_Temp_2	H	2	Temperature	°C	2
			Oxygen		
H2_Ox-Conc_1	H	2	concentration	mgL <sup>-1</sup>	1
H2_Ox-Sat_1	H	2	Oxygen saturation	%	1
H3_Temp_0.15	H	3	Temperature	°C	0.15
H3_Temp_1	H	3	Temperature	°C	1
			Oxygen		
H3_Ox-Conc_1	H	3	concentration	mgL <sup>-1</sup>	1
H3_Ox-Sat_1	H	3	Oxygen saturation	%	1

M1_Temp_0.25	M	1	Temperature	°C	0.25
M1_Temp_1	M	1	Temperature	°C	1
M1_Temp_1	M	1	Temperature	°C	1
M1_Temp_2	M	1	Temperature	°C	2
M1_Temp_Air	M	1	Temperature	°C	Air
			Oxygen		
M1_Ox-Conc_1	M	1	concentration	mgL <sup>-1</sup>	1
M1_Ox-Sat_1	M	1	Oxygen saturation	%	1
M1_CO2_1	M	1	CO2 concentration	Ppm	1
M1_Cond_1	M	1	Conductivity	µScm <sup>-1</sup>	1
M2_Temp_0.15	M	2	Temperature	°C	0.15
M2_Temp_2	M	2	Temperature	°C	1
M3_Temp_0.15	M	3	Temperature	°C	0.15
M3_Temp_1	M	3	Temperature	°C	1
			Oxygen		
M3_Ox-Conc_1	M	3	concentration	mgL <sup>-1</sup>	1
M3_Ox-Sat_1	M	3	Oxygen saturation	%	1
Lake_Temp_0.15	Lake		Temperature	°C	0.15
Lake_Temp_1	Lake		Temperature	°C	1
Lake_Temp_1	Lake		Temperature	°C	1
Lake_Temp_2	Lake		Temperature	°C	2
Lake_Temp_2.5	Lake		Temperature	°C	2.5
			Oxygen		
Lake_Ox-Conc_1	Lake		concentration	mgL <sup>-1</sup>	1
Lake_Ox-Sat_1	Lake		Oxygen saturation	%	1

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84 Missing value code: NA

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86 In the second sheet is provided a summary table (same as Table 2) of all the measures, depths and data  
87 loggers

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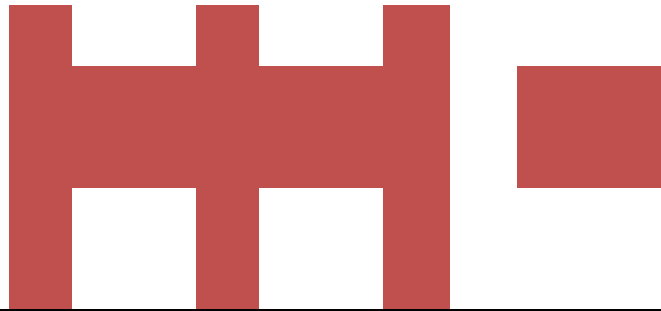
89 **Table 2:** Schematic overview of the used data loggers, measured parameters, depth and mesocosm  
90 replicate where they were placed.

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Logger	Parameter	Depth (m)	C1	C2	C3	H1	H2	H3	M1	M2	M3	Lake
Hobo	Temperature	0.15		■			■			■		■
Tinytag	Temperature	0.15			■			■			■	
Campbell	Temperature	0.25	■			■			■			
MiniDot	Temperature	1	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Campbell	Temperature	1	■			■			■			■
Tinytag	Temperature	2	■			■			■			
Hobo	Temperature	2.5										■



Tinytag	Temperature	Air
MiniDot	Oxygen-conc	1
MiniDot	Oxygen-sat	1
Campbell	CO2-ppm	1
Campbell	Conductivity	1

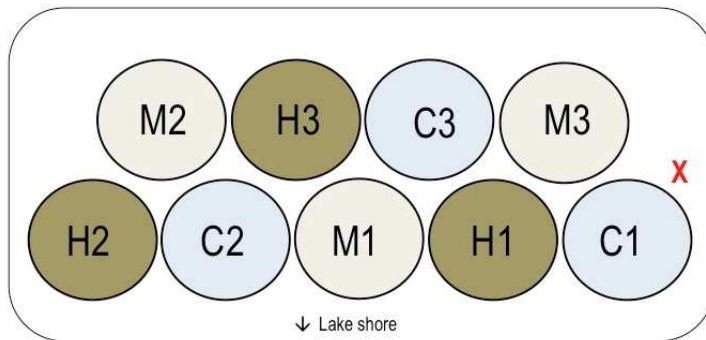


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## Experimental Design, Materials and Methods

**Experimental design:** The mesocosm experiment was performed during a period of high production in Lake Geneva to simulate predicted climate scenarios in a deep peri-alpine lake. The experimental design consisted of nine pelagic mesocosms (about 3000 L, 3m depth) placed near the shore of Thonon les Bains, France (Fig.1).

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**Fig.1** Experimental design and position of the 9 *in situ* floating mesocosm. The red cross indicates the position of the data loggers placed in the lake for comparison with the natural conditions.

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The experiment lasted 4 weeks in July 2019 and included three treatments each replicated three times: a control treatment (no treatment applied – named C) and two different treatments simulating medium and high intensity extreme weather events. The high intensity treatment (named H) aimed at reproducing short and intense weather events such as violent storms. It consisted of a short-term intense stress applied for 5 days during the first week (from July 4 to 8), with high pulses of dissolved organic carbon (5x increased concentration, i.e. total DOC ~ 6 mgL<sup>-1</sup>), transmitted light reduced to 15% and water column manual mixing daily for 15 minutes. The medium intensity treatment (named M) simulated less intense and more prolonged exposures such as flood events. It was maintained for 4 weeks and consisted of 1.5x increased concentration of dissolved organic carbon (i.e. total DOC ~ 2 mgL<sup>-1</sup>), 70% transmitted light and water column manual mixing daily for 5 minutes.

The objective of the experiment was to disentangle ecosystems responses to local and global disturbances by assessing the effects of extreme climate events on natural plankton communities' diversity and dynamics. The broad aim is to achieve a better understanding of processes (e.g. production, respiration, resource use efficiency, sedimentation...) that govern the functioning and recovery of aquatic food webs when submitted to environmental stress.

**Design characteristics:** The mesocosms consisted of reinforced polyethylene bags (produced by Insinööri-toimisto Haikonen Oy, Finland), supported at every meter of depth by plastic frames to avoid collapse of the structure due to the lake currents and supported by a double system of buoys at the

130 surface to allow floating. Each bag was filled with water the same day within a few hours and the  
131 mesocosms were left to acclimate for three days before the start of the experiment.  
132 The experimental design included three treatments each replicated three times:  
133 Control – no variation applied, total DOC concentration  $\sim 1.5 \text{ mgL}^{-1}$  and covered with a 95% transmitted  
134 light filter.  
135 Medium intensity and continuous exposure treatment (M) – stressors were applied for 4 weeks and  
136 consisted of light reduction ( $\sim 70\%$  transmitted light), DOC concentration increased 1.5 times (i.e. total  
137 DOC concentration  $\sim 2 \text{ mgL}^{-1}$ ) and regular mixing applied manually daily for 5 minutes.  
138 High intensity and short-term exposure treatment (H) – stressors were applied for only a short period (5  
139 days) and more intensively. Transmitted light was reduced to  $\sim 15\%$ , DOC concentration increased 5  
140 times (i.e. total DOC concentration  $\sim 6 \text{ mgL}^{-1}$ ) and daily mixing for 15 minutes. After this period, the  
141 treatments were exposed to control conditions (covered with a 95% transmitted light filter, no further  
142 DOC increase and no mixing).  
143  
144 **Instrumentation:** Loggers used for measuring temperature were: Hobo Water pro onset, Tinytag  
145 sensors, Therm107 - Campbell Scientific, MiniDOT; for conductivity: CS547A-L - Campbell Scientific  
146 Dissolved oxygen: MiniDOT and for CO<sub>2</sub>: GMP221 –Vaisala.  
147 Hobo Water pro onset, Tinytag Wpro and MiniDOT are autonomous sensors and were ready for  
148 deployment. Temperature, conductivity (Therm107 and CS547A-L - Campbell Scientific) and CO<sub>2</sub>  
149 (GMP221 -Vaisala) sensors are analog and needed to be connected to dataloggers. Dataloggers  
150 Campbell CR10x were used in C1 and M1 treatment and CR1000 for H1 treatment.  
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152 **Data forms or acquisition methods:** Data were continuously acquired from 5 to 15 minutes and raw  
153 data were downloaded once a week and at the end of the experiment and sequentially named with date  
154 and time. Data are provided in the form of csv or txt files.  
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156 **Data entry verification procedures:** Digital data were recorded and exported using specific software  
157 developed by manufacturing companies.  
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159 **Quality assurance/quality control procedures:** Temperature sensors were calibrated before  
160 deployment in an environmental chamber. For Hobo and Tinytag sensors, the factory calibration data  
161 were used because manufacturing company does not allow modifying the software. For Campbell and  
162 Minidot, calibration data were updated via software.  
163 Conductivity sensors were calibrated using a potassium chloride standard solution of  $300 \mu\text{Scm}^{-1}$ . The  
164 calibration included temperature compensation.  
165 Oxygen sensors were calibrated at 100% saturation in air and 0% in anoxic water taking into account the  
166 barometric pressure.  
167 CO<sub>2</sub> sensors were calibrated in the air and in a closed chamber. The intercalibration was done with  
168 certified reference CO<sub>2</sub> sensor (AMT).  
169 Verification at the end of experiment: All the sensors were calibrated at the end of experiment in order  
170 to determine potential sensors deviations.  
171

172 **Data anomalies:** All the devices Campbell on C1, M1 and H1 treatment needed to be activated during  
173 the deployment. Others devices such as Tinytag, HOBO and MiniDOT were pre-activated before the  
174 deployment. During the first day of experiment, the first device Campbell (temperature and CO<sub>2</sub>) was  
175 deployed and activated in H1 treatment on July 4th at 12:00 (CET summer time). The logistic  
176 deployment of other devices was finished during the first day of the experiment except for the Campbell  
177 M1 treatment due to a technical issue. The measurements of temperature, conductivity and CO<sub>2</sub> in M1  
178 treatment started July 5th at 16:00 (CET summer time).  
179 CO<sub>2</sub> data are missing for the C treatment from July 7th at 17:45 to July 9th at 20:15 because of a  
180 technical outage of the device provoked by a storm.  
181 Conductivity parameters for the M1 treatment are lower compared to the C1 and H1 treatments, we  
182 think this is due to instability of conductivity cell and should be discarded.  
183 Temperature data measured by HOBO, Tinytag and MiniDOT during the first day from 12:00 to 19:45  
184 seems to be too high and close to air temperature, which is probably due to the fact that measurements  
185 were triggered before deployment. Non-systematic anomalies are removed using different methods of  
186 identification and treatment of outliers during the quality assurance and quality control procedures.  
187 Quality assurance was entirely performed on R in order to keep data transparency and maintain  
188 reproducibility. Calibrations and deviation data were applied to the final dataset.

189  
190 **Computer programs and data-processing algorithms:** For data formatting, homogenization and first  
191 check inspection we used the software Open Refine and R. Data outliers were mostly identified using  
192 median filter and matrix profile analysis [2]. We used the packages “dplyr”, “reshape”, “tdyr”,  
193 “prospectr”, “tomp” and “ggplot2” within R.

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195  
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200 AnaEE France (Analysis and Experimentation on Ecosystems - <https://www.anaee.com>) provided  
201 funding for the purchase of the experimental structures (mesocosm enclosures adapted for  
202 experimental purposes and all the facilities for the pelagic incubation) and supported CG.  
203 INRAE and the UMR CARTELE supported the purchase of the data loggers and all the personnel working  
204 on the project  
205 Permit history: A legal authorization of territory occupation for a period of 3 months (from June to  
206 August 2019) was obtained from local competent authorities (Direction Départementale des Territoires)  
207 for the installation of the ecological anchor system, buoys and mesocosms and followed by the  
208 complete removal of the structure.

## 209 210 211 **Declaration of Competing Interest**

212  
213

214 The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships  
215 which have, or could be perceived to have, influenced the work reported in this article.

216

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