Chlorophyll a Lake Constance data documentation

Updated 05 July 2018

Authors: Ursula Gaedke, Alice Boit

Lake name: Lake Constance

Contact person: Professor (em.) Dr. Max Tilzer, (Max.Tilzer@t-online.de), Dr. Clivia Häse (cliviah@yahoo.de)

If not available, try Professor Dr. Ursula Gaedke (gaedke@uni-potsdam.de), Institute of Biochemistry and Biology, University of Potsdam, Maulbeerallee 2, 14469 Potsdam

Rights of usage: Data are free to use after consultation with the contact persons stated above. The researchers who gathered the data (see publications in this documentation) shall be mentioned in the Acknowledgements of any publication using this data package.

Sampling site

Lake Constance (LC) is a temperate, large (476 km²), deep (mean depth = 101 m, max. depth 252 m), and warm-monomictic lake north of the European Alps of glacial origin with weak pelagic-benthic coupling, and little allochthonous input into the pelagic zone (Bäuerle & Gaedke 1998). Plankton biomass and the factors regulating growth exhibit strong seasonality (Sommer *et al.* 1986, Boit & Gaedke 2014 and literature therein). The annually repeated, successional cycle in LC is largely driven by autogenic processes during the growing season from March until October/November (Sommer *et al.* 1986, Sommer 1986, Peeters *et al.* 2007, Tirok & Gaedke 2007) and by abiotic forcing during winter.

Sampling methods

At the deepest site (147 m) of the north-western part of Lake Constance ("Überlinger See"), chlorophyll-a was measured weekly to bi-weekly during the growing season and approximately bi-weekly to monthly in winter between 1980-2000 (Häse *et al.* 1998). There is a gap in the measurements from 1984-1985. Water samples were collected from 15 depths levels covering the euphotic zone. The samples were subsequently filtered onto glass-fiber filters (a product by Schleicher & Schuell Filters, No. 6). Particular care was taken to minimize light exposure of the samples during handling. Chlorophyll-a was analysed spectrophotometrically after extraction in hot ethanol and was corrected for phaeopigments by acidification (for details, see Tilzer 1983).

Chlorophyll-a datasets

We provide two datasets 1 and 2 with approximately (bi-) weekly measurements comprising the longterm chlorophyll-a data for each sampling date (1980-2000). Dataset 1 provides the chlorophyll-a concentration (in μ g/l) resolved by different depth layers (n = 13974). Derived from this dataset, we provide a depth-averaged Dataset 2 (Fig. 1) which contains the chlorophyll-a concentration (in μ g/l) for each sampling date averaged across the upper 0-20m depth (n = 788).

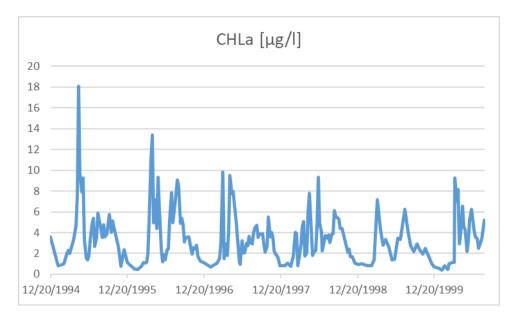


Fig. 1: The time series of the depth-integrated Chlorophyll-a in μ g/l as provided by Dataset 2.

Dataset 1: Depth-resolved chlorophyll-a

Filename: "Dataset_1_Lake_Constance_Chlorophyll_a_Depth_Resolved"

This dataset contains the depth-resolved chlorophyll-a concentration from 1980-2000. Measurements were taken at different depths from 1 to 140 meters.

Column headers

- A. Date
- B. Depth [m]
- C. CHLa [µg /l]

Dataset 2: Depth-averaged chlorophyll-a

Filename: "Dataset_2_Lake_Constance_ Chlorophyll_a_Depth_Averaged"

This dataset provides the chlorophyll-a concentration averaged across the upper 0-20 m depth at each sampling date from 1980-2000. Note that this dataset has the same unit as the depth-resolved dataset (μ g Chl a/l).

Column headers

- D. Date
- E. CHLa [μg /l]

References

General references on Lake Constance

- Bäuerle E, Gaedke U (1998) Lake Constance: characterization of an ecosystem in transition. Stuttgart, Germany: Schweizerbartsche Verlagsbuchhandlung.
- Boit A, Gaedke U (2014) Benchmarking Successional Progress in a Quantitative Food Web. PLoS One 9(2): e90404
- Peeters F, Straile D, Lorke A, Ollinger D (2007) Turbulent mixing and phytoplankton spring bloom development in a deep lake. Limnology and Oceanography 52: 286–298.
- Sommer U, Gliwicz ZM, Lampert W, Duncan A (1986) The PEG-Model of Seasonal Succession of Planktonic Events in Fresh Waters. Archiv für Hydrobiologie 106: 433–471.
- Sommer U (1986) The periodicity of phytoplankton in Lake Constance (Bodensee) in comparison to other deep lakes of central Europe. Hydrobiologia 138: 1–7.
- Tirok K, Gaedke U (2007) The effect of irradiance, vertical mixing and temperature on spring phytoplankton dynamics under climate change long-term observations and models. Oecologia 150: 625-642.

Specific references for this data package

- Häse C, Gaedke U, Seifried A, Bärbel B, Tilzer MM (1998) Phytoplankton response to reoligotrophication in large and deep Lake onstance: Photosynthetic rates and chlorophyll concentrations. Arch. Hydrobiol. Spec. Issues Advanc. Limnol. 53: 195-178.
- Tilzer MM (1983) The importance of fractional light absorption by photosynthetic pigments for phytoplankton productivity in Lake Constance. Limnology and Oceanography 28(5): 833-846.