A 45-year hydrological and planktonic time series in the South Bight of the North Sea

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Abstract. This article presents a 45-year data series (from 1978 to 2023) acquired under the IGA ("Impact des Grands Aménagements" in French; Impacts of Major Developments) program, conducted by Ifremer for EDF (Électricité de France, the French multinational electricity utility company). The IGA program was established to monitor the ecological and environmental quality of the coastal area surrounding the Gravelines Nuclear Power Plant (NPP), located in the southern bight

10   of the North Sea. The main objective of this program is to assess medium- and long-term environmental evolution by providing means to identify possible changes in the local marine habitats. Since 1978, the IGA program has measured key parameters, including temperature, salinity, nutrient concentrations, oxygen levels, chlorophyll-*a* concentrations, as well as the abundance of phytoplankton and zooplankton species. These measurements have been taken at different sampling stations around the NPP, including the "Canal d'amenée" sampling station, for which hydrological and biological characteristics are considered

15   as representative of broader coastal area of the southern bight of the North Sea. This data paper provides an overview of the main statistical characteristics of the time series, including long-term trends and shifts analysis. Despite the importance and length of this dataset, one of the longest available for this region, its application in advancing knowledge of hydrological and biological processes has been surprisingly limited. The aim of this paper is to make this valuable dataset available to the scientific community, stakeholders, and society to help decipher the local and global influence of anthropogenic activities in a

20   world increasingly affected by climate change. Since all the main statistics and patterns are still available thanks to our analysis, the user should be able to use this data and combine it with other sources (*in situ*, satellite, modelling), in order to dive into deeper analyses, and to investigate new key scientific challenges as well as more specific ones.

1 Introduction

Understanding dynamics of marine ecosystems requires long-term time series that allow to take into account different sources

25   of natural variability (seasonal, inter-annual) as well as anthropogenic variability (under local/regional pressures, global warming). However, such long-term series are difficult to obtain, as they are costly to maintain and require measurement protocols that are stabilised throughout their duration to avoid acquisition biases. Especially, long-term planktonic time series, particularly for phytoplankton and zooplankton, are relatively scarce and not widely available in the scientific literature.

Phytoplankton form the basis of pelagic food chains and ~~contribute~~ are responsible for approximatively~~to~~ 50% of ~~the Earth's~~
~~chlorophyll biomas~~global primary production~~s~~ (Falkowski et al. 2003), playing a crucial role in capturing carbon dioxide (CO_2)
and producing oxygen (O_2). Under certain favourable conditions of temperature, light, turbulence and nutrient availability, the
growth of various phytoplankton species can be enhanced. Among the species forming massive blooms in the Eastern
Channel/South Bight of the North Sea (SBNS), some, like *Pseudo-Nitzschia*, *Dinophysis*, and *Alexandrium*, are known to
produce phycotoxins that pose significant health risks to humans when introduced into the food chain, particularly through
filter-feeding shellfish. Other species, such as *Phaeocystis globosa* (Lefebvre and Dezécache 2020; Karasiewicz and Lefebvre
2022; Karasiewicz et al. 2018; Lancelot and Rousseau 1994), can become so abundant that they disrupt ecosystem functioning.
Both physico-chemical parameters (bottom-up control) as well as zooplankton populations (top-down control) influence the
phenology of phytoplankton species (Banse, 1992, Feng et al., 2014).

Zooplankton is the main aquatic animal compartment in terms of biomass and diversity (Mauchline, 1998). Zooplankton is
considered as primary consumer, as it is a major consumer of phytoplankton (Atkinson, 1996), it makes this organic matter
available to predatory animals, particularly fish larvae and juveniles. In the Eastern Channel/SBNS holoplankton (i.e. species
that stay planktonic during all their life cycle, by opposition to meroplankton) are dominated by copepod species such as the
calanoids *Temora longicornis*, *Acartia clausii* and *Centropages hamatus* and the harpacticoid *Euterpina acutifrons* (in order
of annual phenology and dominance, Brylinski, 2009). Zooplankton communities are generally studied on an ad hoc basis, and
long-term zooplankton time series are even rarer in the scientific literature than phytoplankton time series especially in the
Eastern Channel and in the French part of the SBNS.

The ecological monitoring of Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) discharges into the sea focuses on studying the medium- and long-
term temporal evolution of various marine domains, including pelagic, benthic and fishery domains, along with their associated
compartments (hydrology, physico-chemistry, chemistry, phytoplankton, zooplankton, benthos, microbiology, etc.). This
monitoring is conducted on a localized spatial scale, focusing on areas surrounding the power plants and within their zones of
influence. The aim is to detect any changes by monitoring specific parameters that are characteristic of each marine
compartment. Ecological monitoring of such infrastructure in Gravelines, located in the French coastal part of the Dover
Straight, was initiated in 1978 providing the longest-running ecological time series in this part of the English Channel–North
Sea continuum. The monitoring strategy and sampling methods (including sampling locations and frequencies, nature of
analyses carried out) evolved between 1978 and 1986 as the six production units of the Gravelines power plant came on stream.
One of the monitoring stations (named "Canal d'amenée") of this network has been specifically set up to track the
characteristics of seawater entering the cooling turbines and is therefore not influenced by the NPP activity. This monitoring
station, crucial for the smooth operation of the NPP, has benefited from an improvement of the monitoring protocol, by
increasing the frequency of measurements. Particular attention has been paid to plankton monitoring, where certain species
(gelatinous zooplankton or ~~HABs~~ Harmful Algal Bloom species, HABs, such as *Phaeocystis globosa*) are known to cause
seasonal disruptions to the NPP operations (Masilamoni et al. 2000; Wang et al. 2022; Wang et al. 2023). Initially established

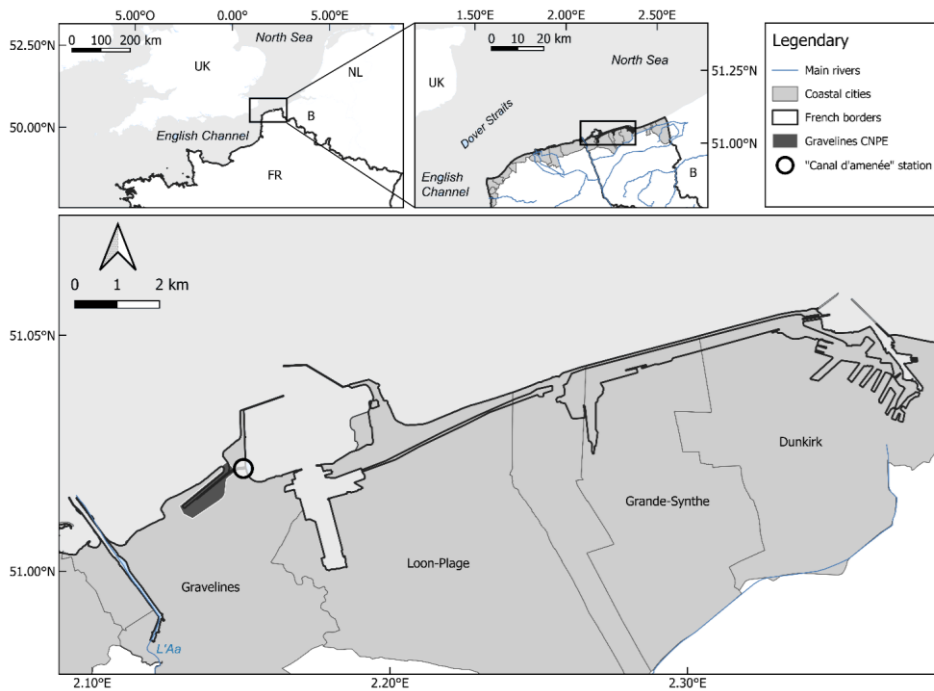
to assess the direct and indirect effects of large-scale coastal developments, this monitoring effort now also offers scientists a valuable opportunity to study local plankton dynamics on a multi-decadal scale.

2 Objectives

The aim of this paper is to present the IGA physico-chemical, phytoplankton and zooplankton dataset at the "Canal d'amenée" sampling point. This includes an overview of the sampling strategy, data collection process (with associated Quality Assurance/Quality Controls steps), data investigation, and storage. The characteristics of the different datasets as well as a general interpretation of their variability will be detailed. Based on the limited existing applications and valorisations of the IGA dataset, we will demonstrate its relevance not only for furthering understanding in marine phytoplankton ecology, but also for public policy needs, such as assessment of environmental or ecological status as requested by EU directives and Regional Sea Conventions. Additionally, we introduce some numerical tools based on an R-package available for the scientific community and developed specifically to rapidly process such data and therefore to valorise the findings.

3 Materials and methods

3.1 Sampling point location

The Gravelines NPP site is located in the southern bight of the North Sea, near the Dover Strait. This ~~situation~~location, coupled with the shallow waters (less than 30 meters), results in strong hydrodynamic conditions. The hydrodynamic regime of the southern North Sea is influenced by the semi-diurnal tidal circulation, and wind action. The tidal range is macrotidal, varying from 3.5 meters during neap tides to 5.6 meters during spring tides. Tidal currents along the Dunkirk coast run parallel to the coast and are asymmetrical: the flood tide, flowing northeast, is faster and more intense than the ebb tide, which flows southwest. This flood current dominates the entire southern North Sea coastline (Figure 1), with recorded maximum speeds of approximately 1.5 $m.s^{-1}$. Off Dunkirk, "the flood is present between 3 hours before and 3 hours after high tide" (SHOM 1988). The only river flowing into the North Sea along the French Coast is the Aa, an 89-kilometer-long river with a watershed of 1,215 km² and a discharge rate of 10 $m^{-3}.s^{-1}$. Industrial activities represent the main local pressures on this environment.

85 **Figure 1: Location of the "Canal d'amenée" sampling station (black circle) in the Gravelines harbour, which is open on the South West bight of the North Sea.**

The most comprehensive ecological time series are available from the "Canal d'amenée" sampling station (x: 2.15003, y: 51.0222), located within the Gravelines harbour at the entrance of the NPP cooling system (Figure 1). This position allows the station to avoid the direct impacts of the NPP operations, although it remains subject to other anthropogenic influences such as global warming and eutrophication. This is therefore a relevant position for coastal monitoring, completing the monitoring network of the French North Sea coastal ecosystem alongside the SRN Dunkerque 1 station (Lefebvre and Devreker 2023).

3.2 Hydrological/biological parameter measurements

Water samples were initially collected at a monthly frequency and later at a weekly frequency at the end of the 80's, at the surface of the "Canal d'amenée" sampling station using an oceanographic bucket. The wWater samples is are analysed analyzed for different parameter measurements, though not all parameters were measured in at every instancesampling. The

evolution of the monitoring practices and the specific temporal distribution of samples are detailed by parameter in the Supplementary Materials (Table S1 and Figures S1 to S3).

3.2.1 Temperature, salinity, turbidity and oxygen concentration

These four variables are measured using a multi-parameter probe. Salinity is determined using a conductivity sensor coupled
100 with a temperature sensor (°C) and is expressed as a conductivity ratio (PSU for Practical Salinity Unit). Unlike temperature measurements, which are conformed to the global frequency strategy (i.e. monthly sampling until 1985, then weekly since), salinity was recorded only twice a year between 1990 and 2006, and has been monitored weekly since 2013.

Since 2019, turbidity is assessed by nephelometry and expressed in Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) (US-EPA 1980), but was measured with a FNU (Formazine Nephelometric Unit, ISO 7027) sensor between 2016 and 2018. Turbidity is quantified
105 by measuring the amount of light scattered at 90° to the incident light. Dissolved oxygen concentration has been measured using a luminescence oxygen sensor since 2016 and is expressed in mg.l^{-1} (NF EN ISO 25814). However, prior to 1987, it was measured using the Winkler method and reported in ml.l^{-1}. The complete methods are described in Aminot and Kérouel (2004). Oxygen concentrations were measured only in the 70's, 80's and since 2016.

Except for turbidity, these variables are recognized as Essential Ocean Variables (EOVs) for physics and biochemistry by the
110 Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) (Muller-Karger et al., 2018).

3.2.2 Nutrients

For nutrient analysis, a 65 ml subsample (for phosphate and Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen DIN = ammonium + nitrite + nitrate) or a 125 ml subsample (for silicate) of water filtered through a 48 µm mesh is frozen at -25°C. Nutrient concentrations are subsequently measured in the lab using a spectrophotometer with an Optical Density (OD)/concentration relationship
115 determined from a calibration curve performed for each series of measurements. The complete methods are detailed in Aminot and Kérouel (2007).

Ammonium (NH$_4^+$) is quantified using the indophenol blue molecular absorption spectrophotometric method (NF T90-015-2, concentration expressed in µmol.l^{-1}). Nitrite (NO$_2^-$) and nitrate (NO$_3^-$) are measured using the N-naphthyl-ethylenediamine
120 molecular absorption spectrophotometric method (NF ISO 13395, concentration expressed in µmol.l^{-1}). Phosphate (PO$_4^{2-}$) is determined by the phosphomolybdic blue molecular absorption spectrophotometric method (NF ISO 6878, concentration expressed in µmol.l^{-1}). Silicate (SiOH) in water is measured using the silicomolybdic blue molecular absorption spectrophotometric method (NF T90-007, concentration expressed in µmol.l^{-1}).

Nutrient monitoring was suspended in the mid-1990s and in the 2000s for nitrates and nitrites. Phosphate measurements were
125 more intermittent, conducted only from 1978 to 1986 and then resuming from 2016 to the present at a monthly frequency. The Global Ocean Observing System also classifies nutrients as Essential Ocean Variables for biochemistry.

3.2.3 Chlorophyll-*a*

To measure chlorophyll pigments, an indicator of phytoplankton biomass, one liter of water is kept cool and protected from light. For determining the specific composition and abundance of phytoplankton, 500 ml of water is fixed with Lugol's solution (2.5 ml per liter of seawater). Until 2018, chlorophyll-*a* concentrations were determined using the trichromatic method (SCOR-UNESCO 1966). From December 31, 2018, the measurement method used is the monochromatic method (Lorenzen 1967). Regardless of the method, one-liter water samples are filtered through Whatman GF/C 47 mm glass fiber filters. The chlorophyll pigments concentrated on these filters are then extracted with 90% acetone. After centrifugation for 20 minutes at 6,000 rpm, the absorbance of the supernatant is measured spectrophotometrically. The limit of quantification is 0.10 μg.l^{-1}.

Chlorophyll-*a* concentration (proxy of phytoplankton biomass) is measured according to the global frequency strategy and is recognized as a Biology and Ecosystems EOV by the GOOS.

3.3 Plankton

3.3.1 Phytoplankton

A 10 ml volume of the Lugol-fixed water samples is decanted in a sedimentation tank for at least 12 hours, following the method of Utermöhl (1958). Cell counts are then performed using inverted microscopy within a month of sample collection to minimize significant changes in phytoplankton size and abundance. Except for *Phaeocystis globosa* enumeration, over 200 phytoplankton cells per sample are counted using a 20X Plan Ph1 0.5NA objective, yielding an error margin of 10%. Therefore, mainly micro-phytoplankton (cell size between 20 μm and 200 μm) where identified. For *P. globosa*, only the total number of cells is computed. A minimum of 50 solitary cells are enumerated from several randomly selected fields (10 to 30) using a 40X Plan Ph2 0.75NA objective. The abundance of cells in a colony is determined using a relationship between colony biovolume and cell number, as defined by Rousseau et al. (1990). No counting data for *P. globosa* is available between 1982 and 1990 due to unknown reasons.

Phytoplankton identification is standardized using the WoRMS (2024) database and reaches the species level in many cases (Table 1). However, when identification is challenging or uncertain, a lower taxonomic level is kept. Some species are also grouped into "artificial taxa" or "Complex" of species or by common higher taxonomic ranks (mainly Genus or Family) if they are subject to strong identification confusion (this is the case for *Pseudo-nitzschia* or *Chaetoceros*, for example). In such cases, "[]" denotes a complex of species, while "+" indicates a complex of species and common genus. These groupings are considered as taxonomic units to maintain consistency in the database, despite changes in taxonomic names. Freshwater phytoplankton and protozoa, though regularly found in low abundances in samples, are not considered in figures and statistical analyses that only focus on marine species. Phytoplankton species diversity calculationsSpecies richness calculations, the Shannon-Weaver Wiener index (Equation 1), are based on all taxonomic levels:

$$H' = -\sum_{i=1}^{S} p_i . \ln p_i \; \log_2 p_i \qquad (1)$$

With H' the index value and p_i the proportion of the entire community made up of species i.

During the period from 1978 to 2023 (excluding 1987 which is a missing year), a total of 1,811 phytoplankton samples were collected, representing 237 taxa across various taxonomic ranks, which are mostly species and genera, providing a good overall taxonomic accuracy (Table 1). Among these taxa, the Prymnesiophyceae species *Phaeocystis globosa* is the most abundant, with blooms reaching "more than millions" of cells per liter each year. The six other prevalent taxa are Bacillariophyceae species (i.e. *Rhizosolenia delicatula*, *Chaetoceros*, Pse*udo-nitzschia* [*calliantha + delicatissima + pseudodelicatissima + subcurvata*], *Rhizosolenia* sp., *Skeletonema costatum*, *Leptocylindrus* [*danicus + curvatus + mediterraneus + aporus + convexus + hargravesii + adriaticus*]). The seventh most common taxa are Cryptophyceae, while the first Dinophyceae genus is *Gymnodinium*, ranked at the 37th position. However, the relative dominance of these taxa can vary with seasons and years. Phytoplankton sampling frequencies were conformed to the global frequency strategy, and phytoplankton diversity is recognized as an EOV for Biology and Ecosystems by the GOOS.

Table 1: Number and occurrence of the different taxonomic ranks (highest level of taxonomic identification) encountered in phytoplankton identification.

Taxonomic rank	Number	Occurrence
Kingdom	1	2
InfraPhylum	1	209
Phylum	3	934
Form	2	4
Class	6	1,243
Order	5	928
Family	7	99
Complex	6	1,273
Genus	107	14,740
Species	112	17,972

3.3.2 Zooplankton

Zooplankton sampling at the "Canal d'amenée" station was conducted monthly using a WP2 net equipped with a flow meter for water volume calculations of each samples. By using a WP2 net, mainly mesozooplankton (0.2-2 cm) and larger planktonic orrnganisms were sampled. Sampling duration was 10 minutes for gelatinous zooplankton and 3 minutes for mesozooplankton. Over time, the type of plankton net used has changed. From 1991 to 2007, the standard WP2 net, used since the start of monitoring in 1978, was replaced with a smaller net (0.09 m^2 opening, 110 cm high, tapered, 200 µm mesh size) for sampling in the intake channels. The smaller opening and conical shape of this net made it more sensitive to the effects of clogging and backflow, particularly in spring and summer when algae (*Phaeocystis globosa*, *Coscinodiscus* sp...) or Noctiluca proliferate. The WP2 net, with its wider opening and cylindrical-conical shape, prevents backflow into the net and is more effective for capturing zooplankton from a single point. From 2008 onward, the standard WP2 net was reintroduced for sampling. A 2018 analysis of potential biases related to changes in sampling strategies (frequency, net type, level of identification) indicated that the replacement of the smaller net by a WP2 net did not significantly impact the estimates of total zooplankton abundance.

Samples are preserved in formalin solution (0.9% final concentration). Samples are filtered through a 200 µm mesh at the lab,
and subsamples are obtained using a Motoda Box and identified under a binocular microscope in a Dolfus tank. Identification
stops when 100 individuals are counted. The number of individuals counted is then extrapolated to the total sample volume
(ind.m^{-3}). Zooplankton identification is standardized using the WoRMS (2024) database, achieving species-level identification
in many cases (Table 2). However, as for phytoplankton, when identification is challenging or uncertain, a lower taxonomic
level is retained. To prevent misinterpretation of scientific names, the AlphaID, which comes from the WORM reference
website, is also provided. Species richness calculations, the Shannon-Weaver Weiner index (Equation 1), are based on all
taxonomic levels (not only species).

During the 1978–2023 period, 585 zooplankton samples were collected, representing 224 taxa across different taxonomic ranks
which are mostly species and genus, providing a high taxonomic accuracy. The most abundant species identified is the
Calanoid copepod *Temora longicornis*. Copepods are globally the most abundant zooplankton taxa (*Acartia clausi*, *Euterpina
acutifrons*, *Centropages hamatus*, *Pseudocalanus elongatus* and *Paracalanus parvus*). Additionally, the appendicular
Oikopleura dioica is frequently observed. However, this relative dominance varies among seasons and years. Zooplankton
diversity is identified as a Biology and Ecosystems EOV by the GOOS.

Table 2: Number and occurrence of the different taxonomic ranks (highest level of taxonomic identification) encountered in zooplankton identification.

Taxonomic rank	Number	Occurrence
Kingdom	1	87
Subclass	2	503
Infraorder	4	393
Phylum	8	969
Order	12	1,136
Class	12	1,288
Family	24	760
Genus	53	1,226
Species	108	6,091

3.4 Other parameters

The IGA survey monitor additional parameters, but these were measured only sporadically over a few years, depending on the
monitoring strategy. These parameters, including pheopigments, zooplankton biomass, pH, suspended organic matter, nitrogen
and carbon organic concentrations in zooplankton, are scattered across the survey period and have therefore not been included
in this article.

4 Database

To efficiently manage coastal monitoring data, Ifremer has developed the Quadrige² information system
(https://envlit.ifremer.fr/Quadrige-la-base-de-donnees; last access on April12, 2023), which combines a database with various

products and services. Quadrige² plays a crucial role in two key areas: (1) securely and optimally storing basic monitoring
data, including analysis results from all monitoring networks, in a supervised and scalable manner, and (2) interpreting and
enhancing the value of this data. Once data is stored with an assigned quality level, it becomes available for a wide range of
applications. As a result, this system is the required link for monitoring data between data collection in the field and its
availability in multiple formats. Quadrige² has been approved as the national reference information system for coastal waters
by the French Ministry of the Environment and is part of broader national data portals dedicated to ocean data such as the
ODATIS Pole, which is part of the Research e-Infrastructure Data Terra (https://www.data-terra.org/).

The datasets presented in this article are derived from extractions from the Quadrige² database. The raw extraction, which
includes all parameters (hydrological, phytoplankton, and zooplankton) is available on SEANOE. The data is provided as a
semicolon-delimited CSV file, but it contains non-ASCII characters and a few errors that have accumulated over time.
Consequently, a data pre-processing phase was applied to the extraction, including checks for duplicates, outliers, the accuracy
of identified taxa, and the verification and harmonisation of measurement units. This ensured that the dataset was clean and
reliable for further analysis.

Some cells in these databases are empty, particularly in the "hours" column, where the sampling time was not consistently
recorded by operators. Additionally, the metadata for the "NO_3+NO_2" parameter is only filled when the values result from
direct sample analyses, not from the addition of NO2 and NO3 results, which was done for database harmonization.
Consequently, the final quality-controlled database is divided into three separate semicolon-delimited CSV files, all encoded
in UTF-8 with ASCII characters and using a dot as the decimal separator. The first file, containing hydro-chemical parameters
and chlorophyll-*a* concentrations includes 19 columns and 12,635 rows. The second file, which holds phytoplankton
abundance data, has 20 columns and 37,418 rows. The third file, dedicated to zooplankton abundance data, contains 21 columns
and 12,453 rows.

The database header columns are in French, as Quadrige² is a French national database. A French-English translation of these
headers is provided in the Supplementary Materials, and a detailed description can be found in Ifremer (2017). Physico-
chemical, phytoplankton and zooplankton data are available for the 1978-2023 period, because the database is up to date until
2023 at the time the article is written. The datasets will be updated annually in SEANOE, maintaining the same DOI to ensure
continuity and accessibility.

5   Quality Control

5.1 Data Validation

The data are collected in the field and/or laboratory and subsequently entered into the Quadrige² database via a dedicated user
interface. Data control involves verifying and potentially modifying the entered data (including both results and metadata) to
ensure consistency with the original bench book (or field sheets). After this verification and any necessary corrections, the data
follow this validation process:

- data validity: ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data corresponding to the analytical results,

- data locking: secures the data, preventing further modifications, even by the original data entry person,

- data distribution: once verified, the data become accessible for extraction and dissemination by all authorized Quadrige² users.

5.2 Data Qualification

Following the initial round of data verification, the data undergo a qualification procedure which involves:

- searching for data that may be scientifically suspicious or clearly erroneous/aberrant,

- correcting data where possible, making adjustments to correct any identified issues,

- assigning a qualification level, which is:

- good: the data is scientifically valid and relevant,

- doubtful: the data may be inaccurate: taking it into account may bias the results,

- false: the data is considered erroneous or problematic, and should not be included in the analysis.

The level of qualification reflects the level of confidence in the data. It determines the way in which the data is distributed (only data qualified as "good" and "doubtful" are widely distributed), and how it is used in specific data processing. It is determined through a two-steps qualification process:

1) "automatic" qualification, that involves identifying obvious and easily detectable errors in the data,

2) "expert" qualification, which focuses on detecting statistically aberrant data using adapted methods (time series analysis, statistical tests...). Only data qualified as "good" or "doubtful" from the previous step are used for this expert qualification.

6   Data analysis

The R-package TTAinterfaceTrendAnalysis was used to efficiently, homogeneously and rapidly perform these tests and extract the most relevant statistical metrics (Devreker and Lefebvre 2014). Temporal trend analysis was performed using the Seasonal Mann-Kendall non parametric test, with p-values corrected for autocorrelated data. Since this test is suited for monotonic trend analyses, the cumulative sum method was applied to identify shifts within the time series. Moreover, when a significant trend was detected, the Theil-Sen slope estimator was used to quantify the magnitude of the trend.

7   Data summary

Table 3 presents the descriptive statistics for each physicochemical and biological parameter at the "Canal d'amenée" station. At an inter-annual scale, temperature is the only hydrological parameter showing a significant upward trend between 1978 and

270   2023, with an average increase of +0.04°C per year, resulting in a total rise of +1.8°C during the survey period. Among nutrients, only phosphorus shows a significant decreasing trend, with a rate of -0.01 µmol.l^{-1}.year^{-1}. Chlorophyll-*a* concentrations also demonstrate a significant decreasing trend with a clear shift in the time series (Figure 2, Table3 and ~~Figure 4~~Figure 3). This shift, detected by the Pettitt test, occurs around 2012, with mean chlorophyll-*a* concentrations decreasing from 5.85 µg.l^{-1} before 2012 to 2.68 µg.l^{-1} afterwards (and from 8 µg.l^{-1} to 3.7 µg.l^{-1} during the growing season from March to

275   September).

At the inter-seasonal scale, nutrient concentrations (nitrate+nitrite, silicate and phosphorus) are maximum in winter (~~Figure 3~~Figure 4). These concentrations decrease in February/March when concentrations in chlorophyll-*a* (~~Figure 3~~Figure 4) and phytoplankton abundances (Figure 5) increase. Chlorophyll-*a* concentrations reach their maximum from March to July, with the highest average value occurring in April (12 µg.l^{-1}), and the maximum value reached in March 2010 at >60 µg.l^{-1}.

280   Temperature follows a typical pattern for temperate coastal waters, with February being the coldest month (6.9°C) and August the warmest (19.6°C) (~~Figure 3~~Figure 4). Mean oxygen concentrations are highest in winter (~10 to 11 mg.l^{-1}), when photosynthetic activity and temperature are lowest. These levels decrease in spring, reaching 8 to 9 mg.l^{-1} (~~Figure 3~~Figure 4). Inter-annual variability of phytoplankton communities reveals a significant increase in the abundance of major taxonomic classes including Bacillariophyceae (and its major species), Dinophyceae and Cryptophyceae. The species *Phaeocystis globosa*

285   does not show any significant trend. On an annual scale, phytoplankton communities are typically dominated by either *P. globosa* or Bacillariophyceae, alternating between the two (with Bacillariophyceae dominance observed in 1993-1997, 2002-2005 and 2013) (Figure 6). Mean annual abundances tend to be higher during years where *P. globosa* is dominant (Figure 6). The ratio Dinophyceae/Bacillariophyceae abundance (an indicator of eutrophication status, Wasmund et al. 2017; Xiao et al. 2018) shows a significant increasing trend, suggesting that Dinophyceae abundances are increasing more rapidly than

290   Bacillariophyceae (Table 3).

Phytoplankton communities also show a clear seasonal pattern. Abundances are low in early winter and begin to increase with Bacillariophyceae starting during February. From March to May, *Phaeocystis globosa* is dominant, constituting over 90% of total phytoplankton abundance, while Bacillariophyceae remain dominant for the rest of the year. *Phaeocystis globosa* bloom corresponds to the peak period of phytoplankton abundance and the lowest specific richness (Figure 7). During the average *P.*

295   *globosa* bloom, Bacillariophyceae species such as *Chaetoceros* or *Asterionellopsis* are present at the beginning of the bloom, followed later by *Guinardia* and *Pseudo-nitzschia*.

Concerning zooplankton communities, the mean seasonal variability shows dominance of meroplankton in February while copepods are clearly dominant the rest of the year (Figure 8). Zooplankton mean monthly abundance show a ~~pic~~ peak value in

300   ~~March~~ May at 7,200 ind.m^{-3} when the copepod *Temora longicornis* is the dominant species (Figure 8) that corresponds to a zooplankton specific richness slight decrease (Figure 7). Copepod succession show the large dominance of calanoids (*T. longicornis*, *Acartia clausii*, *Centropages*, *Paracalanus* and *Pseudocalanus*) from January to July, harpacticoids relative abundance increasing in August to represent 50% of the zooplankton community in September (Figure 9).

There is no clear inter-annual trend in overall zooplankton community abundance (Table 3). However, meroplankton
abundance shows a significant decreasing trend over time. Among copepods, the genera *Centropages* and *Paracalanus* show
significant increasing trends, while *Pseudocalanus* shows a significant decreasing trend. Mean inter-annual zooplankton
abundances demonstrate some variability, with copepod species remaining the dominant group (Figure 10).

Diversity of both zooplankton and phytoplankton communities follow similar seasonal patterns, with the lowest diversity in
April and May during the *P. globosa* bloom (Figure 7). However, there is a notable difference in February and March when
phytoplankton diversity increases while zooplankton diversity decreases.

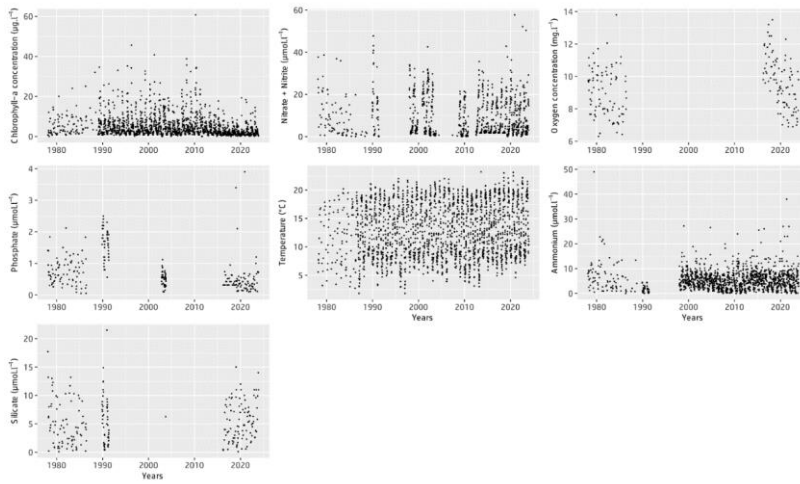



**Figure 2: Times series of the different physico-chemical parameters and chlorophyll-*a* concentrations measured from 1978 to 2023
as part of the IGA Gravelines monitoring program at the "Canal d'amenée" sampling station.**

Table 3: Statistical summary (minimum, first and third quantiles, mean, median, maximum, length of data series) for main zooplankton and phytoplankton taxonomic groups and physico-chemical variables collected within the IGA monitoring program (1978-2023) at the "Canal d'amenée" station. The "Trend" column indicates whether there is an increasing (orange arrow) or decreasing (green arrow) monotonic trend ~~(1: single orange (green) arrow for increasing (decreasing) monotonic trend), a non-monotonic trend (2: two arrows indicating a shift in the time series),~~ or no significant trend (grey arrow~~na~~). The "Trend%unit/year" column provides the quantification of significant trends (as a percentage change per year using the Theil-Sen slope method).

Taxonomic group	Rank	Trend	Trend %unit/year	Min.	1st Q.	Median	Mean	3rd Q.	Max.	N
Zooplankton (ind.m⁻³)										
Appendicularia	Class	na		0.04	10.11	46.90	197.84	137.92	7,066.78	493
Oikopleura (Vexillaria) dioica	Species	na		0.04	9.69	42.54	182.76	134.98	7,051.24	490
Branchiopoda	Class	na		0.10	2.58	13.11	61.70	50.31	1,058.10	109
Ctenophora	Phylum	na		0.03	0.60	1.78	50.91	6.76	10,698.90	265
Chaetognatha	Phylum	na		0.03	1.23	8.36	27	30.32	326.80	330
Copepoda	Class	na		2.00	416.40	1,091.10	2,785.90	3,044.70	119,500.00	524
Temora	Genus	na		0.26	78.90	321.40	1,444.99	1,004.54	113,083.30	519
Acartia	Genus	na		1.18	56.25	192.20	617.44	671.39	10,050.60	516
Centropages	Genus	na		0.10	17.78	62.00	282.36	185.90	9,608.30	505
Euterpina	Genus	na		0.10	13.30	59.70	315.30	301.30	8,963.60	437
Paracalanus	Genus	▲	0.06	0.10	9.21	25.10	85.70	76.66	1,447.22	436
Pseudocalanus	Genus	▼	-0.03	0.10	7.44	25.16	96.15	84.24	2,954.50	397
Meroplankton total	Guild	▼	-0.01	0.01	34.07	191.18	477.08	535.06	11,818.61	578
Phytoplankton (cell.l⁻¹)										
Bacillariophyceae	Class	na		500	33,300	110,850	274,944	289,475	21,669,833	1,807
Chaetoceros	Genus	na		10	1,900	8,700	68,557	36,726	5,340,000	1,387
Pseudo-nitzschia	Genus	▲	0.04	66	1,300	6,139	47,403	28,064	2,753,000	1,300
Paralia	Genus	na		100	2,200	5,262	10,539	11,550	919,000	1,193
Rhizosolenia	Genus	▼	-0.02	100	1,600	8,000	67,811	44,100	9,970,000	1,619
Skeletonema	Genus	na		100	2,200	5,500	30,135	19,294	2,249,100	897
Thlassiosira+Porosira	Genus	na		30	800	2,477	14,597	7,893	1,500,000	1,595
Leptocylindrus+Tenuicylindrus	Genus	▲	0.07	100	2,600	9,360	68,055	36,130	11,886,000	879
Asterionella+Asterionellopsis	Genus	▲	0.03	100	1,500	4,385	21,815	15,786	1,160,000	801
Eucampia+Climacodium	Genus	▼	-0.02	80	800	2,450	16,883	8,466	2,530,000	920
Cryptophyceae	Class	▲	0.19	100	2,100	7,016	21,629	20,171	349,600	824
Dictyochophyceae	Class	na		100	100	200	578	877	7,016	299
Dinophyceae	Class	▲	0.04	40	700	2,731	8,960	8,193	2,548,000	1,538
Prorocentrum	Genus	▲	0.03	0.2	200	877	6,204	3,508	1,351,500	540
Phaeocystis globosa	Species	na		1	6,375	731,222	4,243,913	4,748,154	57,734,729	354
Dinophyceae/Bacillariophyceae	Ratio	▲	0.04	0.00019	0.008	0.02	0.06	0.05	2.49	1,517
Physico-chemical										
Temperature (°C)		▲	0.003	1.80	8.90	12.60	12.95	17.30	23.20	2,292
Salinity		na		31.40	33.60	33.90	33.87	34.20	37.16	913
NH4 (µmol.l⁻¹)		na		0.03	2.42	4.79	5.32	7.21	49.00	1,509
NO2 (µmol.l⁻¹)		na		0.01	0.23	0.40	0.51	0.65	16.00	902
NO3 (µmol.l⁻¹)		na		0.09	1.61	4.40	8.73	14.90	57.00	1,310
NO2+NO3 (µmol.l⁻¹)		na		0.09	1.87	4.69	9.02	15.16	57.70	1,099
PO4 (µmol.l⁻¹)		▼	-0.01	0.05	0.32	0.58	0.79	1.05	1.05	289

SiOH (µmol.l⁻¹)	na		0.1	2.00	4.55	5.27	8.01	21.51	242
Chlorophyll-*a* (µg.l⁻¹)	▼	-0.02	0.01	1.38	2.85	4.90	6.26	60.76	1,901

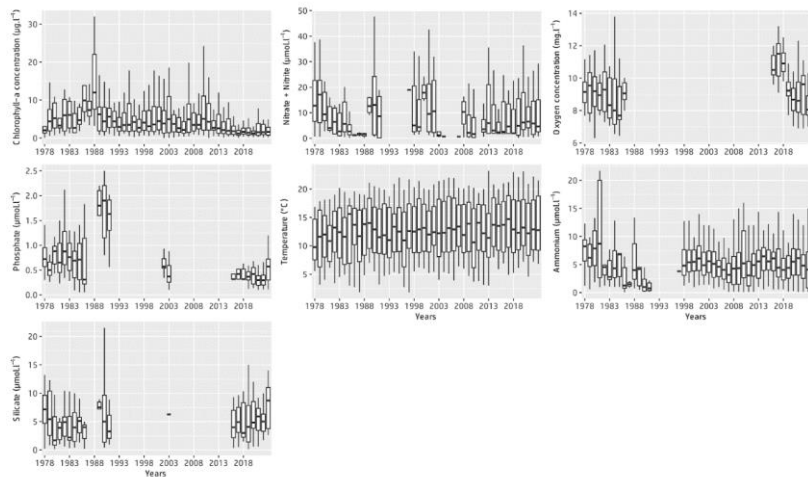



Figure 3: Annual box-and-whisker plots of the main physico-chemical parameters at the "Canal d'amenée" sampling station as part of the IGA Gravelines monitoring program over the period 1978–2023. For improved data visualization, outliers are not represented.

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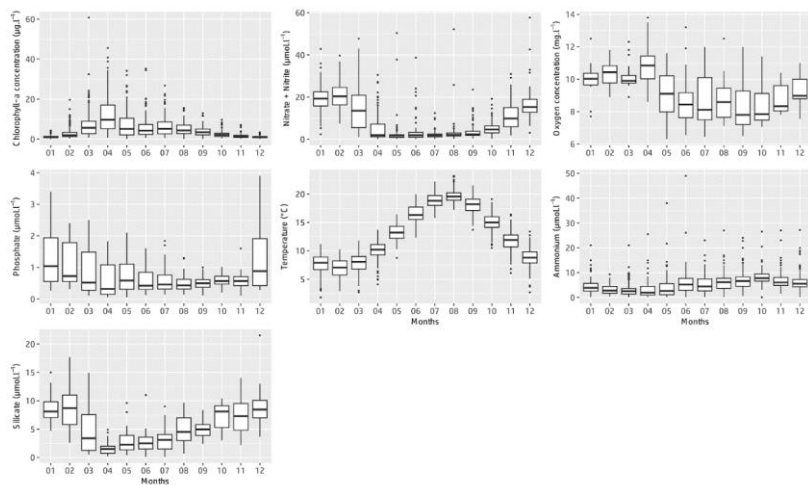


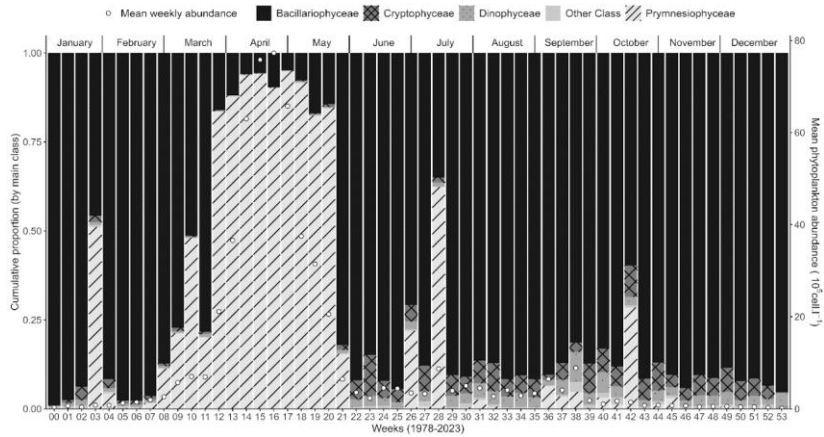
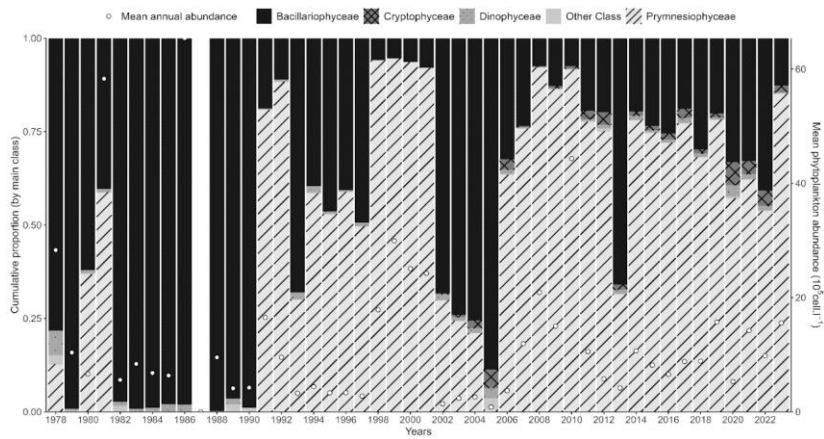
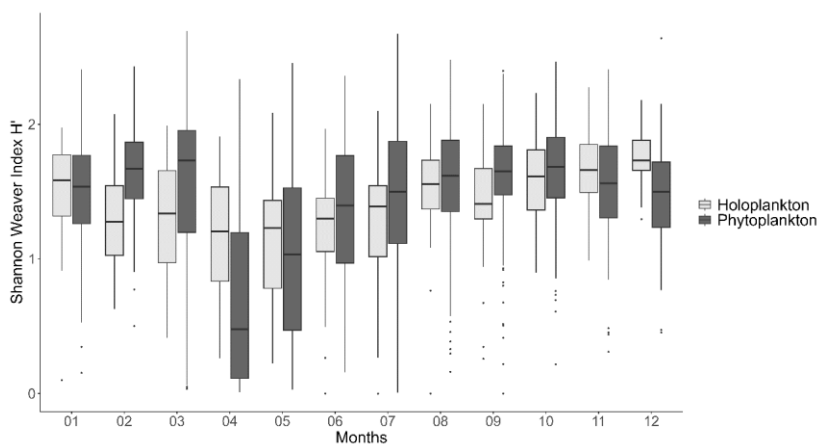
Figure 4: Monthly box-and-whisker plots of the main physico-chemical parameters at the "Canal d'amenée" sampling station as part of the IGA Gravelines monitoring program over the period 1978–2023.

340 **Figure 5: Weekly average variability (1978-2023) of the major phytoplankton groups (Prymnesiophyceae mainly *Phaeocystis globosa*, Bacillariophyceae, Dinophyceae, Cryptophyceae, and other phytoplankton) at the "Canal d'amenée" sampling station, as part of the IGA Gravelines monitoring program. The vertical bars illustrate the relative abundances of these groups (%), while the black circles indicate the mean weekly total phytoplankton abundance (10^5 cells.l^{-1}).**

345 **Figure 6: Inter-annual variability of the major phytoplankton groups (Prymnesiophyceae mainly *Phaeocystis globosa*, Bacillariophyceae, Dinophyceae, Cryptophyceae, and other phytoplankton) at the "Canal d'amenée" sampling station, as part of the IGA Gravelines monitoring program. The vertical bars represent the relative abundances of these groups (%), while the black circles indicate the mean annual total phytoplankton abundance (10^5 cells.l^{-1}).**

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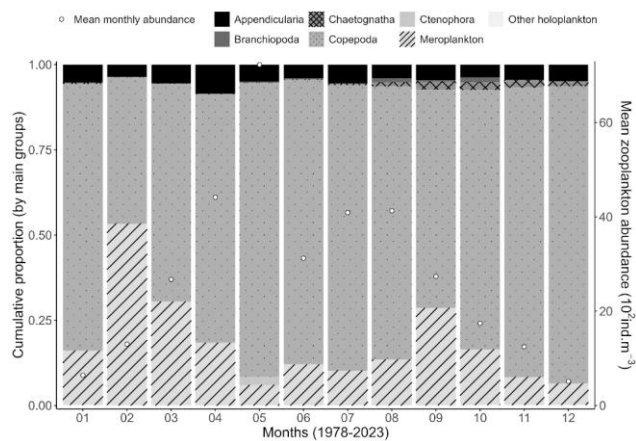
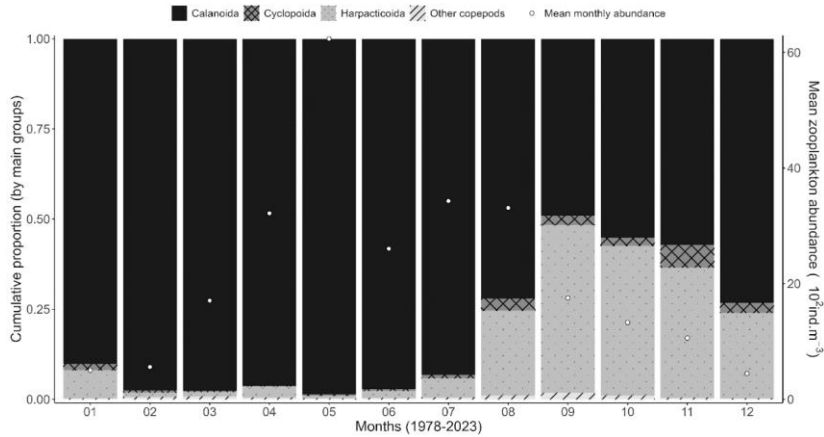
Figure 7: Mean seasonal variation (monthly scale, 1978-2023) of the Shannon-~~Weaver~~ Weiner diversity index for both phytoplankton and holo(zoo)plankton at the "Canal d'amenée" sampling station, as part of the IGA Gravelines monitoring program.

355 **Figure 8: Mean seasonal variability (1978-2023) of the major zooplankton groups (Appendicularia, Branchiopoda, Copepoda, Chaetognatha, Ctenophora, Meroplankton, and other holoplankton) at the "Canal d'amenée" sampling station of the IGA Gravelines monitoring program. The vertical bars indicate the relative abundances of these groups (%), while the black circles represent the mean monthly total abundance (10^2 ind.m^{-3}).**

360 **Figure 9: Mean monthly variability (1978-2023) of copepods orders (Calanoida, Cyclopoida and Harpacticoida) at the "Canal d'amenée" sampling station of the IGA Gravelines monitoring program. The vertical bars illustrate the relative abundances of these groups (%), while the black circles show the mean monthly total abundance (10^2 ind.m^{-3}).**

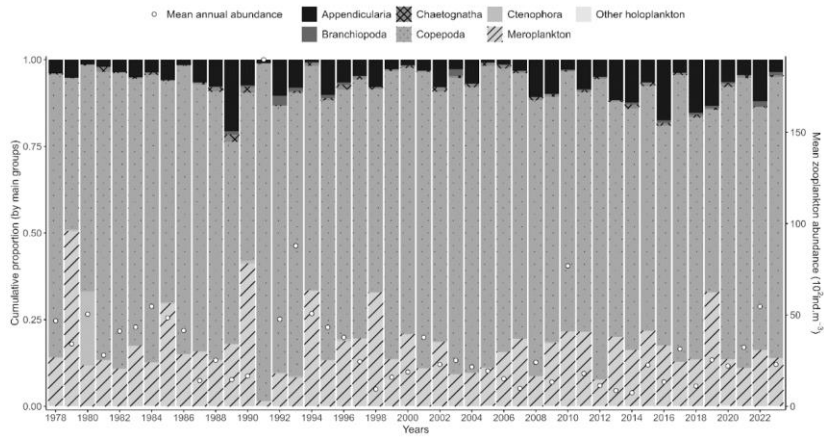



Figure 10: Inter-annual variability of the major zooplankton groups (Appendicularia, Branchiopoda, Copepoda, Chaetognatha,
365 **Ctenophora, Meroplankton, and other holoplankton) at the "Canal d'amenée" sampling station of the IGA Gravelines monitoring**

program. The vertical bars indicate the relative abundances of these groups (%), while the black circles represent the mean annual total abundance (10^2 ind.m^{-3}).

8   Discussion and conclusion

370 The IGA Gravelines "Canal d'amenée" data series, which began in 1978, represents the longest physico-chemical and planktonic data series in the southern bight of the North Sea. This time series captures the dynamics of phytoplankton, mainly dominated by Bacillariophyceae and the Prymnesiophycae, *Phaeocystis globosa*, as well as zooplankton species, with a focus on copepods. The dataset reveals temporal successions and multi-year trends in plankton communities, including annual phenology characterized by an initial increase in Bacillariophyceae abundance, followed by the early spring bloom of *P.*

375 *globosa*, which coincides with high abundances of the potential harmful alga *Pseudo-nitschzia* sp.

The Bacillariophyceae/*P. globosa* bloom is one of the most structuring event in the planktonic community of this region of the Eastern English Channel (Schapira et al. 2008, Grattepanche et al. 2011), influencing not only plankton but also bacteria (Lamy et al. 2006) and benthic communities (Dauvin et al. 2008; Denis and Desroy 2008; Spilmont et al. 2009). The IGA survey shows that this bloom varies significantly in intensity and relative proportion between years. During this bloom, annual

380 chlorophyll-*a* concentrations peak, while nutrients levels hardly decrease. This period also sees a significant drop in the annual proportion of copepod species (the most abundant primary consumers in the zooplankton community) showing the impact of this bloom on the entire pelagic ecosystem, as previously described in this region (Lancelot et al. 2005).

The inter-annual variability in plankton dynamics was concomitant with a significant increasing trend in seawater temperature and a significant decreasing trend in phosphate concentrations. Both of these parameters were already described as drivers of

385 *P. globosa* blooms (Hernández Fariñas et al. 2015, Karasiewicz et al. 2018). Given the variety of parameters measured, the frequency of measurements, and the length of the dataset, this series is exceptionally well suited for studying the dynamics of planktonic communities and the effects of anthropogenic pressures on them.

Indeed, similar long-term data series have proven to be valuable resources for scientific research, leading to a significant number of publications across various topics. For instance, the "Point B" series from the Laboratoire d'Océanographie de

390 Villefranche sur Mer (LOV) in the Mediterranean Sea (Romagnan et al. 2015; Romagnan et al. 2016; Feuilloley et al. 2022), the "L4" series from the Plymouth Marine Laboratory in the Western Channel (Harris 2010; Widdicombe et al. 2010; McEvoy et al. 2023) ~~and~~, the "SRN" series from Ifremer's LER-BL laboratory in the Eastern Channel-North Sea (Lefebvre and Devreker 2023; Lefebvre et al. 2011) and other extensive pan-European series such as the Continuous Plankton Record survey (Holland et al. 2024) or those report to the OSPAR biodiversity working group (Holland et al. 2023) have generated a

395 substantial number of scientific articles addressing a wide range of topics. These include plankton dynamics (Vandromme et al. 2011; John et al. 2001; Lefebvre and Devreker 2023), climate change (Corona et al. 2024; Kapsenberg et al. 2017; Parravicini et al. 2015), harmful algal blooms (HABs) (Karasiewicz et al. 2020; Karasiewicz and Lefebvre 2022), food webs

(Atkinson et al. 2015), and the carbon cycle (González-Benítez et al. 2019). Such extensive, long term, multi-parameter datasets can also be critical for assessing environmental quality within the framework of European Directives (such as the Water Framework Directive WFD or the Marine Strategy Framework Directive MSFD) and Regional Marine Policies (such as the OSPAR or Barcelona Conventions) (McQuatters-Gollop et al. 2019; Lefebvre and Devreker 2020).

The IGA Gravelines "Canal d'amenée" series has been used in various studies, including analyses of long-term temperature fluctuations and their link with the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) (Woehrlings et al. 2005). The dataset, covering measurements from 1975 to 1992, has been used to investigate trophic relationships (Le Fevre-Lehoerff et al. 1993) and cycles within the context of climatic changes (Le Fevre-Lehoerff et al. 1995), incorporating data on water temperature, salinity, suspended matter, nutrients, chlorophyll-*a*, and zooplankton. Halsband-Lenk and Antajan (2010) showed the utility of this time series ~~fir~~ for defining regional multi-metric food web indices using temperature, salinity, chlorophyll pigments, phytoplankton and zooplankton abundance data. The series has also been identified as a series-of-interest by the ICES WGZE (Working Group on Zooplankton Ecology) and has been integrated into NOAA's METABASE (https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/copepod/time-series/fr-30101/). Despite the highest scientific value of this dataset, the number of publications focused on plankton and hydrology remains relatively limited compared to other datasets, such as "L4" and "Point B" (Google Scholar results for "plankton" and the station name since 2020: 128 for "L4" and 69 for "Point B"). Publications related to benthic fauna from the IGA Gravelines survey are more numerous.

Moreover, studying plankton dynamics using such data series can also provide critical insights into preventing cooling problems at Nuclear Power Plants. High biomass blooms can obstruct cooling systems by either physically blocking the flow or altering water viscosity, leading to reduced efficiency and potential operational issues. Such events has been documented in literature, including cases involving gelatinous species at Gravelines (Antajan et al. 2014) and HABs globally (Wang et al. 2022). At the Gravelines NPP, in addition to issues caused by gelatinous blooms, particularly from *Pleurobrachia pileus*, blooms of *Phaeocystis globosa* can also affect cooling systems. Consequently, it is crucial to understand the drivers of *P. globosa* blooms, including the parameters that influence their intensity and timing. Developing early warning systems to anticipate such blooms and implementing preventive or mitigative measures is thus essential for maintaining operational efficiency and avoiding disruptions.

The data acquired through the IGA program follow the FAIR principles, which define a set of rules to facilitate Findability, Accessibility, Interoperability and Reusability of data and associated metadata. This dataset from Gravelines is particularly well suited for collaborative annotation work, which could enhance forecasting capabilities. This process involves identifying and labelling recurring, rare, and extreme events in the time series by experts. Recent advancements in machine learning have introduced several tools to assist with pattern recognition and automatic segmentation of time series data. Techniques include fixed-length window segmentation (Van Hoan et al. 2017), sliding window approaches using autoencoders (Längkvist et al. 2014), Expectation-Maximization models (Poisson-Caillault and Lefebvre 2017), Hidden Markov Models (Dias et al. 2015; Rousseeuw et al. 2015), and Multi-Level Spectral Clustering (Grassi et al. 2020). These methods can be used to isolate patterns in the time series, which can then be annotated with relevant event labels based on the expertise of the annotators.

This labelled database could be used as a reference training set by the scientific community, addressing specific needs in artificial intelligence. It would be particularly valuable for developing algorithms, calibrating models, and implementing digital prediction and warning systems. Such advancements could enhance biologists' understanding of marine dynamics, providing new insights into plankton community functioning and environmental states evolution, including potential trends or regime shifts in the context of global environmental change.

The recent decision by EDF to provide open access to the IGA Gravelines "Canal d'amenée" monitoring data offers significant opportunities for scientific advancement. This will facilitate the utilization of the time series in ways similar to other long-term datasets. By detailing the characteristics of the Gravelines "Canal d'amenée" series, this article provides the information needed for future scientific investigations and management applications to researchers and managers, and thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of coastal ecosystems in the Channel-North Sea.

Data and code availability

The IGA-HP Gravelines dataset is publicly available via https://doi.org/10.17882/102656 (Hydrology and Plankton monitoring programme at the Gravelines coastal station, 2024).

The R-package **TTAinterfaceTrendAnalysis** is available on the CRAN website (Comprehensive R Archive Network - https://cran.r-project.org/package=TTAinterfaceTrendAnalysis/index.html ; last access: January 23, 2024).

Author contribution

DD, GW, AL wrote the paper. DD created all the figures and tables. GW coordinates the ecological monitoring of the Gravelines NPP for the IGA program. AL led the conceptualization and overall writing of the paper.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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