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Elaboration of a biotic index of pollution using macroinvertebrates for the monitoring of Lake Nokoué in Benin

Pierre GNOHOSSOU^{1*}, Philippe LALÈYÈ¹, Pierre ATACHI¹, Magali GERINO²,
Sebastien BROSSE³ and Jacques MOREAU⁴

¹ Laboratoire d'Hydrobiologie et d'Aquaculture / Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques / Université d'Abomey
Calavi 01 BP 526 Cotonou, Bénin.

² UMR5177 LEH CNRS – UPS Laboratoire d'Ecologie des Hydrosystèmes, 29 rue Jeanne Marvig. 31055
Toulouse, France.

³ Laboratoire Dynamique de la Biodiversité (LADYBIO) CNRS/UPS Université Paul Sabatier, Bâtiment 4R3
31062 Toulouse cedex 4, France.

⁴ Laboratoire d'Agronomie Environnement et Ecotoxicologie, I.N.P./E.N.S.A.T. B.P. 107, Auzeville Tolosane,
31326 Castanet Tolosan, France.

* Corresponding author; E-mail: gnohossou@yahoo.com; Tel: 0022995157063; Fax: 0229303084

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ABSTRACT

A study on the relationships between the physicochemical parameters and of the macroinvertebrates of the Lake Nokoué was carried out for the purpose of developing a biotic index of pollution. A total of 96 stations were prospected twice during the flooding and the dry seasons from September 2004 to February 2006. At each station, seven physicochemical parameters were measured and macroinvertebrates were collected. Canonical analyses of correspondence were used to show the relations between the parameters of the environment and the macroinvertebrates. A self-organizing map (SOM) of Kohonen allows the categorization of the studied stations into four groups according to different degrees of pollution. Rough scores were allotted to each taxon according to its abundance in the various groups of stations determined by the SOM for each campaign. A synthesis of the data obtained from the four field surveys allows the assignment of a score to each taxon according to its abundance in the different groups of stations. A biotic index was developed and used for the evaluation of the level of pollution of the stations studied. It then emerged that the borders of the lake present a «poor quality» of water; however, during the dry season there is slight improvement.

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INTRODUCTION

The permanent control of water quality is crucial for the preservation of the aquatic ecosystems. Methods of monitoring the

health of aquatic ecosystems based only on the use of physical and chemical measures such as the concentration of pollutants from rivers cannot assess the capacity of the

ecosystems to maintain a functional balance (Stod-Dard et al., 2006). The biological indicators have greater power of integrating information, but cannot completely replace the physical and chemical indicators (Rioux and Gagnon, 2001). Indeed, the biological and ecological communities living in an ecosystem are a reflection of the characteristics (chemical, physical and biological) of the environment, both past and present. Moreover, these include both the effect of current events as well as those that are unexpected (Ohio EPA, 1987).

Among all living indicators of pollution, invertebrates hold an important place and are at the basis of many biotic indices. The majority of macroinvertebrates have limited possibilities for moving. The recolonization of polluted sectors is possible from the adults of the following generations, those adults being drawn from non-polluted sectors (Tachet et al., 2000). Beck (1955) was the first to mention a biotic index by classifying macroinvertebrates according to their organic pollution tolerance. But this index did not take into account the diversity of organisms. Moreover, many other biotic indexes have been developed in different countries: for instance, the Trent Biotique index (TBI) in England (Woodiwiss, 1964) and the Normalized Global Biological Index (IBGN) (AFNOR, 1992) in France.

Other biological indicators such as fish and bacteria are used by some authors (Aguilar Ibarra, 2004).

Nowadays, most of the indices elaborated and utilized for the evaluation of water quality have been elaborated in Europe (IBGN, BMWP, BBI), in the United States (FBI, BI), in Australia and New Zealand (SIGNAL, MCI) (AFNOR, 1992; Resh and Jackson, 1993; Stark, 1993; Mary, 1999) and in Colombia (Mathuriau, 2002). The validity of these indices goes slightly beyond the limits of the national or regional geographical context in which they have been defined.

The objective of this study is, firstly, to characterize the existing relationships between communities of macroinvertebrates and the measured physicochemical parameters of the water and, secondly (rewrite the objective with regard of the work done), to elaborate a new index of bioperturbation in order to characterize the level of pollution of Lake Nokoué.

Study area

Located in West Africa, Benin is divided into two major climatic zones: in the north, the climate is tropical with the rainy season extending from April to October with a peak in August and September. In the South, the climate is subequatorial with two rainy seasons of unequal importance. The longer rainy season lasts from mid-March to mid-July and the shorter rainy season from early September to late October. The Dry season is similar. Average annual rainfall is 1150 mm in Cotonou (Adounvo et al., 2007).

Located in the Southeast of Benin (6°25' N, 2°36' E), Lake Nokoué (Figure 1) is the most important brackish water (about 150 km² in low water period) in Bénin (Lalèyè et al., 2003). It has an average length of 20 km in its East-West side and 11 km width in its North-South side. Lake Nokoué is directly linked to the Atlantic Ocean through the Cotonou channel which is 4.5 km length. The depths measured in 2002 varied between 0.4 and 3.4 m with an average of 1.20 m (Adounvo et al., 2007). Water salinity varies from less than 1‰ during the flooding season to 31‰ during the dry season (Adounvo et al., 2007). The oxygen content varies greatly inside the lake; from 0.5 mg/l in the areas of great pollution (example of Ganvié station) to 9.0 mg/l in the areas close to the sea (Niyonkuru et al., 2007). According to the same author, the temperature of water in surface varies between 25.3 to 33.1 °C, the transparence goes from 0.2 to 0.8 m, the maximum being obtained during the dry

season. The pH varies between 6.5 and 8.2. Pollution in the lake is essentially organic. The use of pesticide and chemical nutrients in agriculture is not well developed and there is little industry in Benin (Gnohossou 2006).

The hydrological regime of Lake Nokoué is characterized by:

- A period of low water from December to April;
- A slight rising of water from May to August which corresponds to the longer rainy season in the south;
- A heavy rising of water from September to November which corresponds to the longer rainy season in the North.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sampling stations

The lake has been divided into seven zones according to the salinity levels (distance from the ocean) and the nature of the sediment. In each zone, three habitats have been considered including a natural substrate (macrophytes of the banks), an artificial substrate (Acadja, fish parks) and the lake without macrophytes and Acadja. For each habitat, five stations have been chosen with consideration of a pollution gradient going from the less polluted station (station of reference) to the most polluted station, the criteria of characterization of pollution being the concentration of oxygen in water between 06:00 and 09:00.

It must be noted that at the centre of the lake, an area with no littoral vegetation and low-polluted, only 6 stations were visited. A total of 96 stations have been prospected twice during flooding and low water seasons from September 2004 to February 2006.

Field and laboratory works

Physicochemical parameters (temperature, depth, salinity, transparency, conductivity, pH, oxygen) have been measured *in situ* with portable or in-field instruments of measurement (HI9143

Oxymeter portable, Pioneer 10 pHmeter, Pioneer 30 Conductimeter, Thermometer and Secchi Disk). This protocol has been followed in September 2004 (flooding season), in February 2005 (low water season), in September 2005, and in February 2006. During those four sampling periods on the field, samples of water have been taken and preserved at 4 °C for the analyses of ammonium ions (NH₄⁺), which have been carried out through the method of test cards the same day in the laboratory. The organic matter content of sediments was calculated by the loss of ignition method: drying at 105 °C, 24h then combusting at 520 °C, 6h (Kristensen and Anderson, 1993).

At each station, a sample of macrophyte was taken by hand for the macroinvertebrate living in it. The sediment (in Acadja and the lake itself) was collected using a sort of "modified surber" of 50 cm of width and 30 cm of height with a mesh net of 300 µm. It was dragged along the bottom like a drag over a distance of 3 metres with a rope. Each sample of macroinvertebrates has been preserved in formaldehyde at 10%.

In the laboratory, a complete sorting of collected samples was done in which macroinvertebrates were extracted. They were then transferred into a solution of 70% alcohol and identified under dissecting microscope or naked eye, and counted using an "Olympus SZ40" dissecting microscope. Macroinvertebrates were identified using some keys (Hayward, 1980; Durand and Lévêque, 1981; McCafferty, 1981; FAO, 1992; Tachet et al., 2000).

Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were realised using the SOM toolbox (MATHWORKS Inc, 1999). In all cases, the dependent variable has been the percentage in number of given individual taxa in a given sample. The absolute abundance utilised is the number of individuals harvested by sampling operation

with the Surber net or by samples on macrophytes.

Networks of artificial neurons and hierarchical classification

The collected data were studied using networks of artificial neurons (Lek et al., 1996, 2000). There are many types of artificial neurons; but, for ecological analysis, the most frequent used are of two types: supervised and non-supervised networks. An example of network of artificial neurons is the network of « retropropagation » ("back-propagation network" —BPN), whereas a non-supervised network is used in the outworking of the method of Kohonen's self-organising map (SOM). In our case, we used the latter.

The hierarchical classification was realised using « U-matrix »'s algorithms following the analysis with the neurons' network. The results thus obtained have been submitted to characterization analysis according to Ward's method (Ward, 1963) coupled with Chebychev's Euclidian distance (Diday, 1974; Michalski et al., 1981).

The Self-organizing Map (SOM) of Kohonen

Initially, the Self-Organising Map (SOM), first developed by Kohonen (1982), was used for the pattern recognition aspect of the project. SOM is an unsupervised neural network that identifies patterns in data, clusters them into a predefined number of classes, and orders the classes in two-dimensional output spaces such that near neighbours in data space are near neighbours in output space. Clustering and ordering are integrated into one process using a similarity metric based on Euclidean distances and a neighbourhood function which ensures that near neighbours in the output space represent similar patterns.

For the whole Lake Nokoué, we established a Kohonen self-organizing map (SOM Kohonen, 2001). The aim was to classify the quality of a station from the composition of its living community and the environmental characteristics of the site.

Indeed, this method has a notable advantage of visually representing non-linear relationships (Lek et al., 2000).

The data consisted of biological samples taken from 96 stations in the Nokoué Lake prospected twice during the flooding and the dry seasons from September 2004 to February 2006. The sampling procedure covered 39 benthic macroinvertebrate families, and recorded their relative abundance in each sample. In addition, the data included 7 environmental characteristics of the sampling stations. All of which were expressed as continuous variables. These were transformed to discrete variables when input to the system.

Canonic Analysis of Correspondence

Canonic analysis of correspondence has been realised using data obtained from each field survey in order to show relationships between the physicochemical parameters and invertebrates relative abundance according to Manly (1995).

Determination of biotic index of pollution

The biotic index of pollution we suggest is based on the method of average scores attributed to stations, already applied by Armitage et al. (1983) in order to evaluate the quality of water in Great Britain. This method does not depend on the number of taxa but on the score attributed to them.

The index is calculated by adopting the principle of Mathuriau (Mathuriau, 2002) which considers the average of the scores of taxa observed at a given station.

IBVC (Indice biotique de Valle del Cauca) = $\sum Si/N$ with Si = score of taxon, i = indicator and N = number of taxon indicators presents in the samples. These are scores that we have determined and that are proper to the taxa of Nokoué lagoon given to their sensitivity to pollution. These taxa were considered because of their presence during the rising as well as low water period.

In this study, the method of stations group (Lenat, 1988) has been used to obtain

scores of taxa that will serve as a basis for the elaboration of the biotic index mentioned above. In order to calculate the scores, several computations have been done. The abundance per taxon has been calculated for each group of stations marked from G1 to G4. The relative frequency of taxa in each group of stations has been calculated. A rough score has been calculated for each taxon by multiplying its relative frequency within each group by 100; 75; 50; and 25 according to the quality of the group's stations and by adding the obtained values for the four groups of stations (Table 2). For instance, during the first flood in September 2004, the raw score for Aoridae = $0.31 * 100 + 0.05 * 75 + 0.62 * 50 + 0.02 * 25 = 66.25$. That means that 31% Aoridae were observed in the group of stations less polluted and 2% in the group most polluted.

A hierarchical classification based on the raw scores allowed defining 6 groups of taxa. A net score from 5 (very polluo-sensitive) to 1 (very polluo-resistant) has then

been attributed to the taxa according to the group to which they belong (Mathuriau, 2002).

The biotic index of each station has been calculated by adding the net scores of the taxa indicators present, then divided by the number of taxon indicators, the maximum value of the index being 5 (good quality water) and the minimum 1 (very polluted water). The stations having an index values superior to 4 can then be considered of a very good quality. The stations having index values comprised respectively between 4 and 3; 3 and 2, and between 2 and 1 can be considered respectively as stations where water is of good, bad, and very bad quality.

Realization of map of distribution of pollution on Lake Nokoué

A map of spatial distribution has been produced with the SURFER software from the spatial structure of biotic indices (calculated for each station) and detected by the variogram.

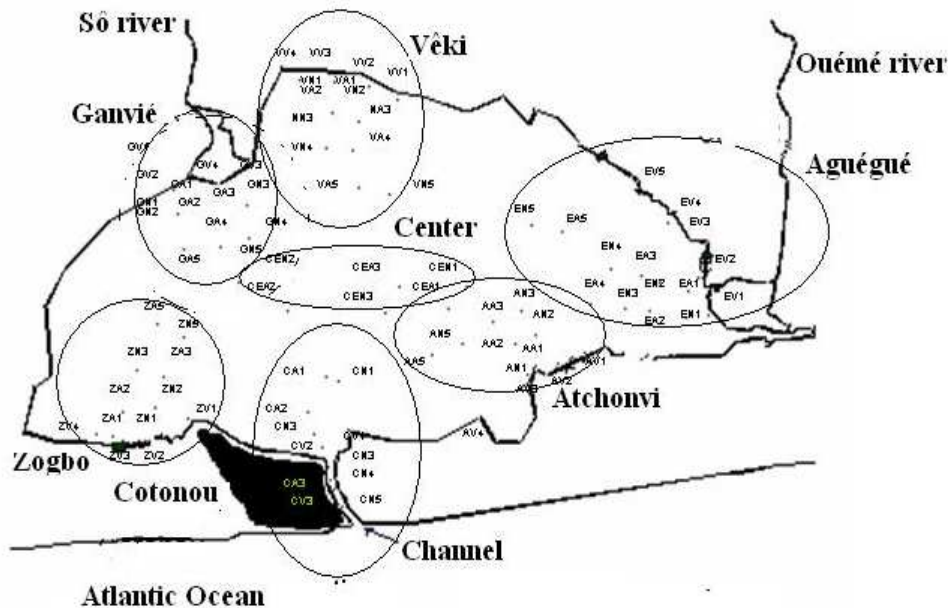


Figure 1: Map of the lake Nokoué mentioning the localization of the stations defined for the study of the spatial distribution of pollution (the codes of the stations are made of a letter indicating zone (E for Embouchure, V for Vêki, G for Ganvié, Z for Zogbo C for Channel CE for Center and A for Atchonvi), then of a letter indicating the type of habitat (N for naked lake or interstitial water, V for vegetation, A for acadja) and, finally, the number of the station for the zone and the habitat considered. Example: GN1= the first interstitial water station of Ganvié).

RESULTS

Relationships between physicochemical parameters and invertebrates have been carried out twice for each season (September 2004 (flooding season), February 2005 (lower water season), September 2005, and February 2006).

We present the detailed analysis concerning the first flooding from September 2004. The other detailed data are available on request to the first author, but have been taken into account in the elaboration of the present index. In effect, four campaigns have been done for the elaboration of the index and here we present the detailed analysis of one campaign and we use the synthesis of the tree others to elaborate our index.

Specific richness

39 taxa have been identified in the lake during the four field survey, covering all the habitats (Vegetation, acadjas and sediments): 12 insects, 15 crustaceans, 9 molluscs, 3 annelids (Table 1). 9 taxas (Planorbidae, Parguridae, Lymnaeidae, Geryonidae, Batidae, Pleidae, Caenidae, Ceratopogonidae, Tipulidae) have been observed only during the flooding period (in all habitat) and 1 (dryopidae) only during low water period (in macrophyte). 29 species have been observed all the time in the lake (in all habitat).

Results of statistical analyses: example of the flooding period (September 2004)

The results obtained with the neuronal networks show four groups of stations according to the importance of the pollution (Figure 2): the highly polluted stations, the lowly polluted stations, and two groups of intermediate stations. Each group was mainly associated with the characteristics of the water types. For instance, group 1 is mainly consisted of site of upper transparency, oxygen, low level of ammonium and organic matter. The station of group 2 are characterized by high level of oxygen and transparency but less than group 1 and low

level of ammonium and organic matter (Table 2) but higher than group 1, group 3 characterized by intermediate values of these parameters. Finally, group 4 is characterized by low value of oxygen and high value of organic matter.

Canonic shows four groups of invertebrates (Figure 3) according to their sensitivity to the pollution: very sensitive, sensitive, less sensitive, and resistant to pollution. At the left of the diagram we have two groups correlated with the level of organic matter and ammonium and at the right we have also two groups characterized by high level of oxygen and transparency.

Table 2 presents the relative abundances of the different taxa in each group, their raw scores calculated as quoted above as well as the values of the different physicochemical parameters at the level of the groups of the stations.

Determination of biotic index of pollution

Attribution of Scores

Table 3 presents rough scores of each taxon during the four field surveys. The Analysis of Variance (Table 4) shows that there is no significant difference ($p > 0.05$) between the four field surveys and allows then to calculate an average score for each taxon.

The hierarchical analysis of the rough scores of the different taxa during the four field surveys allows the classification of the latter in five groups (Figure 4). A score between 5 (very polluo-sensitive) to 1 (very polluo-resistant) has been attributed to the taxa (Table 5) according to the group to which they belong.

An examination of Table 5 shows that the insects represent the group of invertebrates as the most resistant to pollution with shrimps, crabs, and molluscs being the most sensitive organisms. The small shellfishes present variable sensitivity to pollution. Thus, the Aoridae, very abundant, can be considered as resistant, whereas, on the opposite side, the Mysidae are very vulnerable.

Evaluation of the quality of water of the studied stations with the proposed biotic indexes and comparison with other indices

The values of the index vary between 4.75 for the station CN2 to 1 for the station GN3.

In general, during flooding periods, the stations located on the border of the lake are “polluted” particularly near Ganvié, a lakeshore village built on piles, where water at several stations is of “very polluted ” whereas down to the centre and to the channel stations, the water becomes cleaner and cleaner (Figure 5). However, during the dry season, the water in the centre and the border stations presents a

good quality (Table 6). Ganvié remains the most polluted area but there is a clear improvement during the low water period.

Table 6 shows that the biotic index values within the stations of the centre of the lake and of the stations numbered 5 (i.e., the less polluted of the “column of water” and “acadja” habitats) have little variations according to the season. On the contrary, the stations closer to the bank generally have weak values during the flooding season and are heightened during the low water period. However, very few polluted stations such as GV3 remain polluted during the whole year.

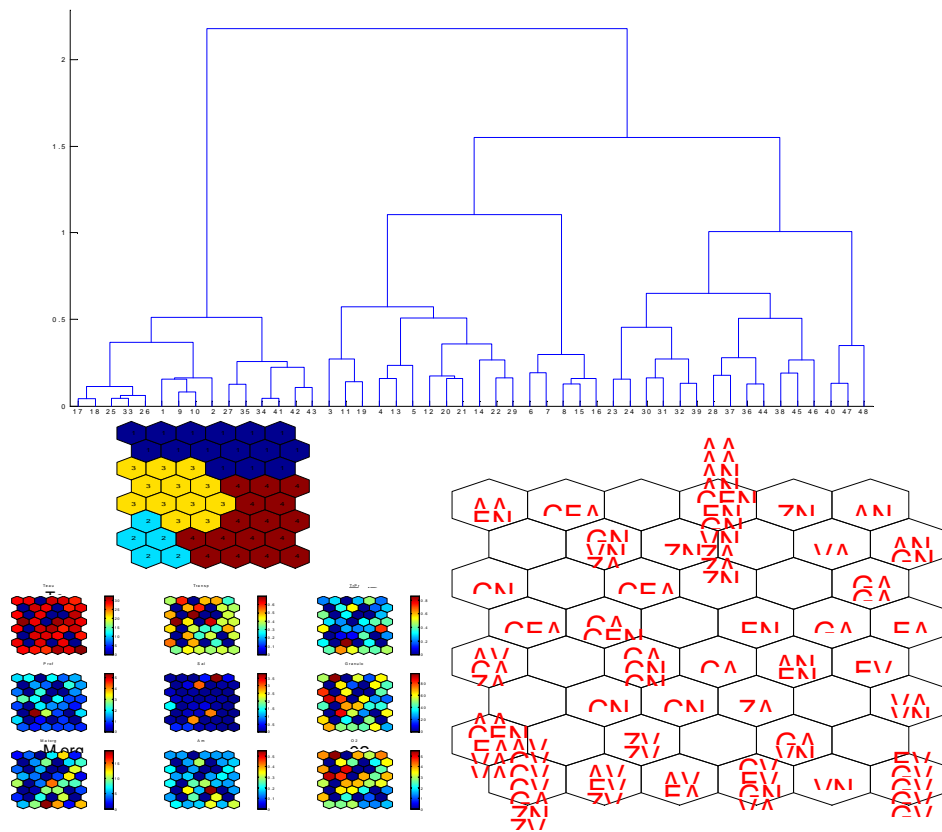


Figure 2: Results of SOM analysis carried out on the data of the first flooding season showing the groups of stations according to their degree of pollution.

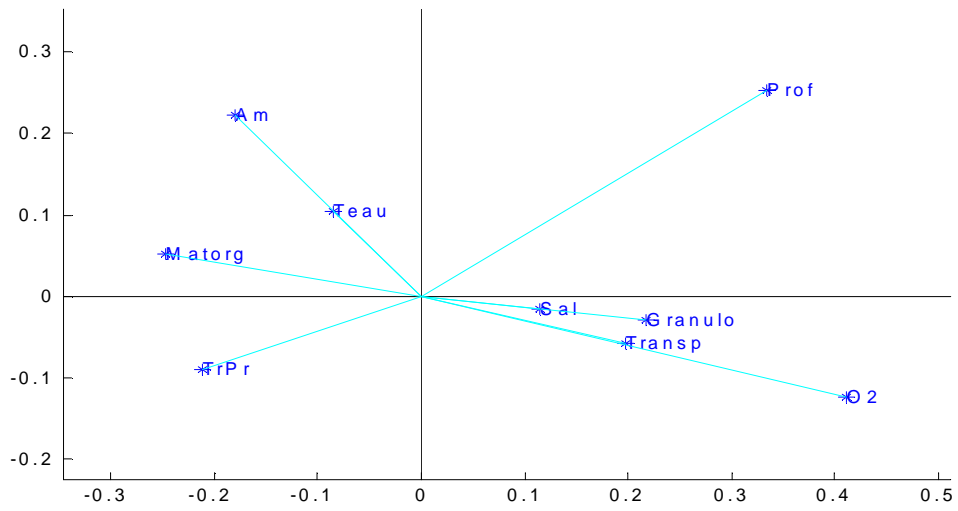


Figure 2: Results of SOM analysis carried out on the data of the first flooding season showing the groups of stations according to their degree of pollution.

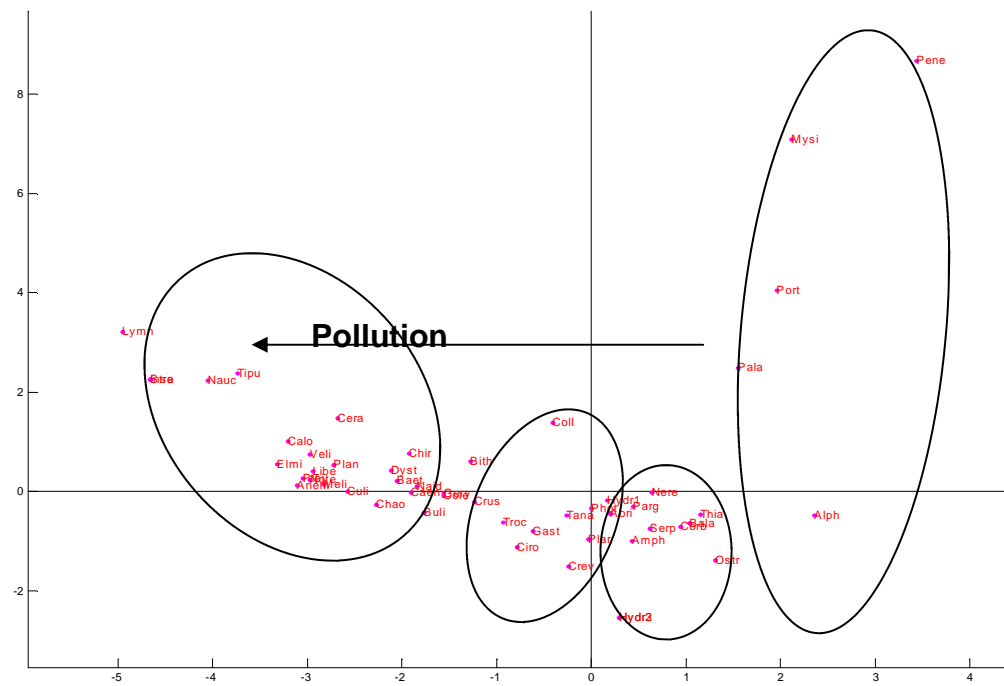


Figure 3: Results of CCA analysis carried out on the data of the first flooding season showing the groups of macroinvertebrates according to their tolerance to pollution.

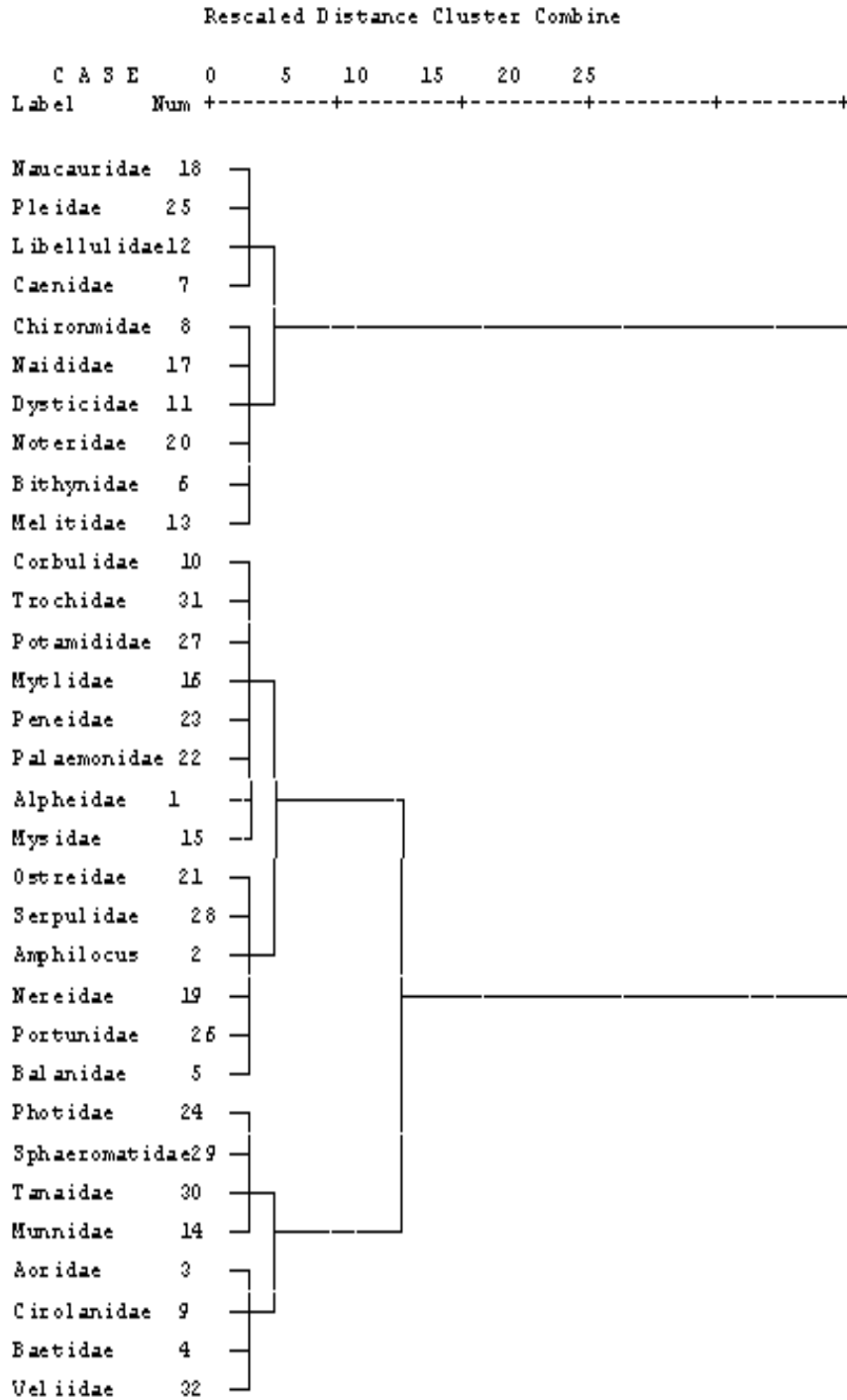


Figure 4: Dendrogram showing taxa with rough similar scores as presented on Table 2.

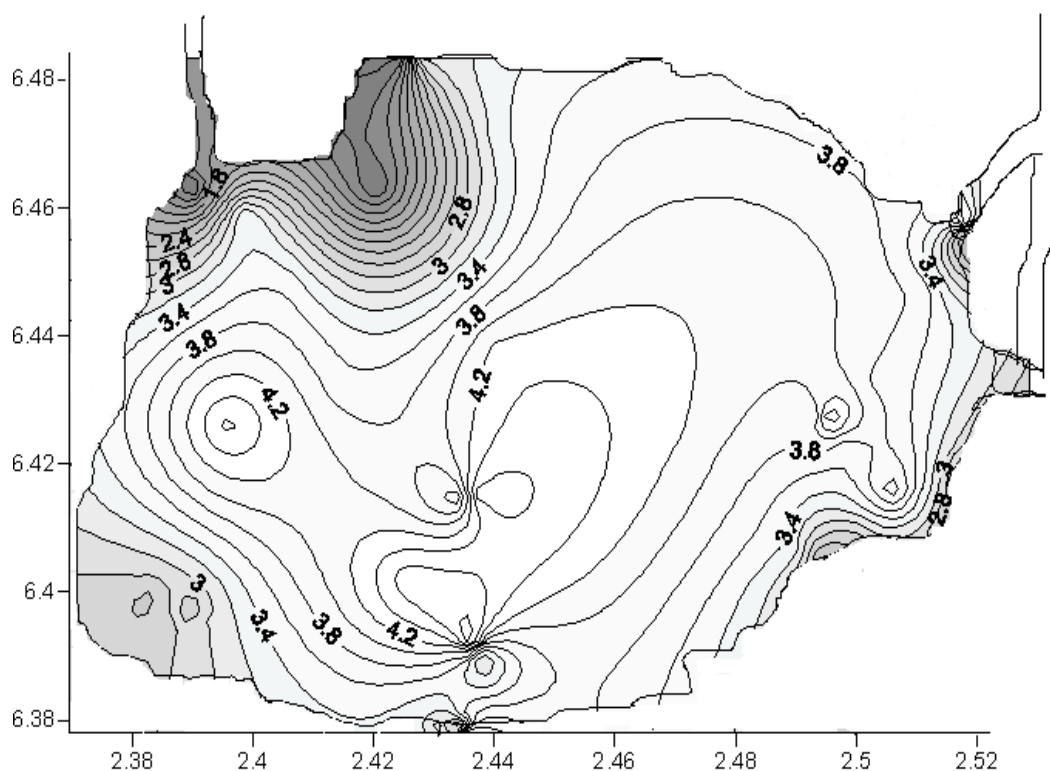


Figure 5: Spatial repartition of the biotic index on the lake Nokoué in September 2004.

Table 1: List of invertebrates taken into account for the pollution study.

Taxa		Codes		
Great groups	Family	Genus	Species	
Small crustaceans	Aoridae	Grandierella	<i>Grandierella bonnieroides</i>	Aor
	Melitidae	Quadrivisio	<i>Quadrivisio beninensis</i>	Mel
	Amphilocus	Amphilocus	<i>Amphilocus brunneus</i>	Amp
	Photidae	Photis	Photis sp	Pho
	Sphaeromatidae	Cassinidea	<i>Cassinidea</i> sp	Sph
	Cirolanidae	Cirolana	<i>Cirolana chaloti</i>	Cir
	Tanaidae	Sinelobus	<i>Sinelobus stanfordi</i>	Tan
	Balanidae	Balanus	<i>Balanus</i> sp	Bal
	Mysidae	Ropaloptalmus	<i>Ropaloptalmus africana</i>	Mys
	Paguridae	Pagurus	<i>Pagurus</i> sp.	Par
	Munnidae	Uromunna	<i>Uromunna powelli</i>	Mun

Shrimps	Palaemonidae	Macrobrachium	<i>Macrobrachium sp.</i>	Pal
	Penaeidae	Penaeus	<i>Penaeus sp</i>	Pen
	Alpheidae	Alpheus	<i>Alpheus sp</i>	Alp
Crabs	Portunidae	Callinectes	<i>Callinectes sp.</i>	Por
Mollusk	Potamididae	Tympanotonus	<i>Tympanotonus fuscatus</i>	Pot
	Hydrobiidae	Hydrobia	<i>Hydrobia sp</i>	Hyd
	Mytilidae	Mytilus	<i>Mytilus sp</i>	Myt
Bivalvs	Trochidae	Neritina	<i>Neritina sp.</i>	Tro
	Corbulidae	Corbula	<i>Corbula sp.</i>	Cor
	Ostreidae	Crassostrea	Crassostrea gasar	Ost
Worms	Nereidae	Nereis	<i>Nereis sp.</i>	Ner
	Serpulidae	Serpula	<i>Serpula sp.</i>	Ser
	Naididae			Nai
Insects	Chironomidae	Chironomini	<i>Chironomini sp.</i>	Chi
	Baetidae	Baetis	<i>Baetis sp.</i>	Bae
	Pleidae	Plea	<i>Plea sp.</i>	Ple
	Dysticidae			Dys
	Veliidae	Microvelia	<i>Microvelia sp.</i>	Vel
	Caenidae	Caenomedea	<i>Caenomedea sp.</i>	Cae
	Noteridae			Not
	Naucauridae	Naucauris	<i>Naucauris sp.</i>	Nau
	Libellulidae			Lib

Table 2: Repartition (in % of the total) of taxa considered between the 4 groups of stations noted G1 with G4 and represented on Figure 4 above on the left side, Rough scores of these taxa, during the first flooding period.

Level of pollution	Very low	low	Polluted	Highly polluted	
Coefficient	100	75	50	25	
Groups	G3	G1	G2	G4	Gross scores
Aoridae	0,31	0,05	0,62	0,02	66,43
Melitidae	0	0,01	0,12	0,88	28,28
Amphilocus	0,26	0,06	0,65	0,03	63,76
Photidae	0,03	0,05	0,87	0,05	51,54
Sphaeromatidae	0,07	0,08	0,72	0,14	51,96
Cirolanidae	0,26	0,04	0,63	0,07	62,04
Tanaidae	0,03	0,05	0,86	0,06	51,23
Balanidae	0,04	0,11	0,85	0	54,73
Mysidae	0,8	0,18	0	0,02	93,89
Parguridae	0,33	0	0,67	0	66,67
Palaemonidae	0,75	0	0,06	0,19	82,69
Peneidae	0,93	0	0,07	0	96,43

Alpheidae	0,88	0,12	0	0	97,12
Portunidae	0,58	0,06	0,33	0,03	79,55
Potamididae	0,03	0,96	0,01	0	75,42
Hydrophilidae	0,03	0,04	0,09	0,83	31,94
Corbulidae	0,15	0,77	0,06	0,01	76,6
Ostreidae	0	0,09	0,91	0	52,27
Trochidae	0,5	0	0,5	0	75
Nereidae	0,34	0,26	0,29	0,11	70,81
Serpulidae	0	0,01	0,98	0,01	50,17
Naididae	0,02	0,06	0,24	0,67	35,77
Chironomidae	0,01	0,12	0,15	0,72	35,21
Baetidae	0	0	0,03	0,97	25,68
Pleidae	0	0	0	1	25
Dysticidae	0	0	0	1	25
Veliidae	0	0	0	1	25
Caenidae	0	0,02	0	0,98	26,09
Noteridae	0	0	0	1	25
Naucauridae	0	0	0	1	25
Libellulidae	0	0	0	1	25
Matière organique	8,27	7,08	7,52	11,28	
Ammoniaque	0,18	0,17	0,23	0,32	
O2	3,31	3,41	2,15	1,75	
Transparence	0,46	0,46	0,37	0,38	

Table 3: Gross Score of taxa considered during the four field surveys.

Taxa	Gross scores				Means
	1 st flooding	2 nd flooding	1 st low water	2 nd low water	
Aoridae	66,43	66,69	62,26	56,63	63,01
Melitidae	28,28	37,41	40,46	27,08	33,3
Amphilocus	63,76	77,24	61,5	85,92	72,1
Photidae	51,54	67,51	32,23	71,56	55,71
Sphaeromatidae	51,96	67,52	42,17	81,52	60,79
Cirolanidae	62,04		49,53	40,83	50,8
Balanidae	54,73		75,68	80,07	70,16
Tanaidae	51,23	65,4	39,71	97,14	63,37
Mysidae	93,89	89,28	51,04	86,11	80,08
Munnidae		32,12	25,37	73,96	43,82
Palaemonidae	82,69	75	83,78	100	85,36
Peneidae	96,43	87,33	84,96	89,48	89,55
Alpheidae	97,12	64,63	75		78,92
Portunidae	79,55	59,51	72,41	89,65	75,28
Potamididae	75,42	97,93	90,19	76,26	84,95
Hydrophilidae	31,94	25,84	53,94	28,42	35,03

Corbulidae	76,6	79,22	79,23	74,42	77,36
Mytilidae		85,89	71,43	86	81,1
Ostreidae	52,27	75	74,72	76,73	69,68
Trochidae	75	81,37	73,98	72,09	75,61
Nereidae	70,81	65,41	64,86	85,57	71,66
Serpulidae	50,17	92,19	66,36	79,57	72,07
Naididae	35,77	42,49	65,61	25,92	42,44
Chironomidae	35,21	50,83	66,09	25	44,28
Noteridae	25	25	50	25	31,25
Naucauridae	25	25		25	25
Libellulidae	25			25	25
Veliidae	25	75	47,21		49,07
Caenidae	26,09	25			25,54
Dysticidae	25	25	50	25	31,25
Baetidae	25,68	62,06			43,87
Pleidae	25	25			25

Table 4: ANOVA for gross scores for the four field surveys.

	Sum of squares	ddl	Means of squares	F	Signification
Inter-groups	1830,967	3	610,322	1,123	0,343
Intra-groups	61403,082	113	543,390		
Total	63234,050	116			

Table 5: Attribution of the scores to different taxa classified by decreasing scores.

Taxa	Scores adopted	Great groups
Peneidae	5	Shrimps
Palaemonidae	5	Shrimps
Alpheidae	5	Shrimps
Mysidae	5	Small crustacean
Potamididae	5	Mollusks
Mytilidae	5	Mollusks
Corbulidae	5	Mollusks
Trochidae	5	Mollusks
Portunidae	4	Crabs
Amphilocus	4	Small crustacean
Balanidae	4	Small crustacean
Serpulidae	4	Polychaetes
Nereidae	4	Polychaetes
Ostreidae	4	Mollusks

Tanaidae	3	Small crustacean
Sphaeromatidae	3	Small crustacean
Photidae	3	Small crustacean
Munnidae	3	Small crustacean
Veliidae	2	Insects
Cirolanidae	2	Small crustacean
Aoridae	2	Small crustacean
Baetidae	2	Insects
Chironomidae	1	Insects
Naididae	1	Insects
Hydrophilidae	1	Mollusks
Melitidae	1	Insects
Dysticidae	1	Insects
Noteridae	1	Insects
Caenidae	1	Insects
Libellulidae	1	Insects
Naucauridae	1	Insects
Pleidae	1	Insects

Table 6: Biotic index of the sampling stations during the four seasons.

Station	Biotic index			
	1 st flooding	1 st low water	2 nd flooding	2 nd low water
AA1	4,17		3,00	4,50
AA2	3,60	4,00	3,50	3,89
AA3	3,86			4,00
AA4	4,67	3,50		3,67
AA5	4,00		4,50	4,33
AN1	2,33	4,60	3,00	4,00
AN2	2,86	4,00		4,25
AN3	3,8			4,20
AN4	4,67		4,00	4,33
AN5	4,67	4,10		4,50
AV1	2,25	3,42		4,00
AV2	3,29		3,00	3,63
AV3	2,36	3,56	2,20	3,13
AV4	2,25	4,38		
CA1	3,40			4,50
CA2	4,40		4,50	4,25
CA3	4,00		4,00	3,67
CA4	2,71		3,00	
CEA1	4,17		4,00	
CEA2	3,67	4,00	3,83	3,88
CEA3	4,25	3,89		
CEN1	4,00		4,25	4,20
CEN2	3,82	3,67	4,33	

CEN3	4,00	4,00		
CN1	4,67			4,20
CN2	4,75	4,00		3,38
CN3	4,50	3,00	4,13	3,50
CN4	3,63	4,00		4,40
CN5	4,6	4,50		4,29
CV1	2,88	2,83	3,33	3,83
CV2		3,83	3,00	
CV3	3,33	3,10	3,50	2,50
CV4		3,30		3,75
EA1		3,36	2,20	
EA2	2,20	3,70	2,50	4,00
EA3		4,43		3,91
EA4	3,78	4,00	4,00	
EA5		3,50	4,60	
EN1	3,60	3,17		3,60
EN2	3,80		4,50	3,00
EN3	3,71	3,33		
EN4	3,00	4,40		3,00
EN5			4,40	
EV1	1,50	2,83		
EV2	1,64	3,00		2,38
EV3	1,31	2,77	2,00	2,90
EV4	2,71	3,23	1,00	3,00
EV5		2,92	1,00	
GA1	2,75	3,30	3,67	2,00
GA2		2,5	3,75	3,78
GA3	1	3,75		2,83
GA4	3,4	3,75		2
GA5	3,5	4,14	4,11	3,89
GN1		4		
GN2	2,33	4	4,00	4
GN3	1	3	1,00	3,33
GN4	2,25	4,33	4,00	2
GN5	4	4	3,90	3,91
GV1	1	1,5	2,50	3,8
GV2	2,06	3	2,71	4,5
GV3	1,44	1	1,33	1,33
GV4	1,47			
VA1	1	3,2	1,66	3
VA2		3,2		
VA3	3	4,2		
VA4	3,3		3,14	3,78
VA5	3,3			3,86
VN1	1	3	1,00	
VN2	1	2,5	2,00	4
VN3	2,4	3,72	4,00	3,63
VN4	2,92	4		4,17

VN5	3,25	4,75		4,38
VV1			1,00	2,2
VV2		2		
VV3		2,83	2,40	2
VV4		2		
ZA1	3			3,5
ZA2	3	4,5	3,00	4,38
ZA3			3,50	
ZA4	4		4,00	3,71
ZA5	4,67	3,83	4,50	4,17
ZN1		4,5	2,50	
ZN2	4,4	4,5		4
ZN3	2,5	3,8	4,00	
ZN4	4	4,5	4,00	3,38
ZN5	4,67		4,38	4,14
ZV1	2,5	3,8	4,00	3,38
ZV2		3,5		
ZV3	3	3,33	3,50	3,5
ZV4	2,71	2,85	3,00	
ZV5			2,67	3,56
Mean	3,12	3,53	3,22	3,61

DISCUSSION

Most of the indexical methods are utilized in order to characterize impacts of organic pollution on the quality of water and habitats in rivers. In lakes, the control of pollution is often focused on the measures of physicochemical parameters of water and sediments or of sentinels' organisms (in USA, O'Connor, 1992; in Great-Britain, Franklin and Jones, 1994; in France, RNO, 1998).

Nevertheless, the macroinvertebrates are recognized as a good biological instrument showing the different perturbations that affect the costal ecosystems, namely, the estuaries (Le Bris and Glémarec, 1996). It is particularly a good indicator of ecological conditions at water sediment interface level, where the effects of an organic enrichment or of a more important environmental perturbation, frequently accumulate (Carmargo et al., 2004). Some indices have been suggested for the follow-up of the quality of lagoons in Europe and North America (Hily, 1984; Majeed, 1987; Grall and Glémarec, 1997; Weisberg et al., 1997; Dauer, 2000; BORJA et al., 2000). Those indices are

based on the theory of r, K, and T strategies (Mcarthur and Wilson, 1967) and of progressive change of communities under the stress effect (Rosenberb and Resh, 1993).

No study related to this subject has been done for Benin lagoons. The index that we suggest in this study must be improved by pursuing the study in the Lake Nokoué and investigating other lagoons in Benin.

The biological index suggested here is based on the method of average scores. This method does not depend on the number of taxa but on the score attributed to these latter. This method has been suggested and applied by Armitage et al. (1983) in order to evaluate the quality of water in Great Britain.

In order to obtain the scores thus necessary, three types of approaches have been utilized in the literature: scores are attributed to aquatic invertebrates based on the observations and on the acquired knowledge on the distribution of their ecology. A score of 0 to 10 (in most of the cases) is assigned to taxon indicators. Following these indices, a score of 0 is assigned to the most polluo-sensitive taxa and a score of 10 to the most

polluo-tolerant taxa (Hilsenhoff, 1988), or inversely (Alba-Tercedor and Sanchez Ortega, 1988);

1 The method of groups of stations : scores are obtained from subjectively classified sites according to gradient of pollution (example : 1 = excellent quality; 2 = good ; 3 = acceptable ; 4 = bad ; 5 = very bad). The scores are attributed to taxa based on their relative frequencies in the community of invertebrates at the different sites and with the use of several regressions (Lenat, 1988) ;

2 The scores are attributed to taxa based on maximal values taken by the major physicochemical parameters indicators of pollution where the taxa are collected (Mary, 1999).

The first approach is the one used most often in the United States (Lenat, 1993), in England (Armitage et al., 1983), in France (AFNOR, 1992), and in Colombia (Zùniga de Cardoso et al., 1994; Roldan, 1999). The second has been proposed by Lenat (1993) in order to assign more precise scores to taxon indicators used for the index NCBI (North Carolina Biotic Index). The third approach has been used by Mary (1999) in order to calculate the scores utilized for the index IBNC (Biotic Index of New Caledonia) which we adopted for this study.

Lake Nokoué (Figure 1) is the most important brackish water (about 150 km² in low water period) in Bénin (Lalèyè et al., 2003) and the most productive in West Africa (Villanueva, 2004).

Invertebrates' diversity in the lake Nokoué can be used to elaborate biotic index. Gnohossou (2006) identified 76 taxa and 30 are observed all the time in the lake. The particularity of Lake Nokoué is the presence of acadjas which are highly enriched zones in the lake (Niyonkuru 2010). Sediments at the bottom of acadjas are colonized by polychaetes, oligochaetes and a variety of small bivalves while the branches are attacked mainly by periphyton, sessile organisms (*Balanus*, *Ostrea* and teredo worms (*Teredo petiti* and *Bankai bagidiensis*) to accelerate its eventual disintegration (Azim et al., 2005).

They are present in all other West African lagoons, but to varying degrees, high in lagoons of Lomé (Togo) and Lagos (Nigeria) and more limited in Ebrie lagoon. Indeed, in the latter, very poor in the immediate vicinity of Abidjan (Dufour et al., 1994),

Our study is, to our knowledge, the first to investigate the relationship between pollution and the benthic fauna distribution in brackish water at least in West Africa. The index elaborated is simple and easy to use but enjoying simple instructions for identifying taxa the most important (thirty).

Borja et al. (2000) developed a method called AMBI (AZETI's Marine Biotic Index) inspired by Hily (1984) and by Glémarec (1986) who have divided macrobenthic organisms into 5 groups according to their sensitivity to organic pollution. This concept is also similar to the one developed for the Infaunal Index for Southern California as described by Mearns and Word (1982) and Ferraro et al. (1991).

It must be observed that this grouping has been done by Grall and Glémarec (1997) following the identification of 900 taxa. The relative proportion of every taxon in the sampling allows the calculation of the biotic index, which varies from 0 to 7.

The difficulty of comparing these results with ours lies in that our level of identification of taxa is the family whereas it is the species in the case of Borja et al., 2000. In addition, some of our taxa are absent on the list of Borja. However, our results appear identical for certain groups such as group I (carnivorous invertebrates and big stature polychaetes) that can be, in our case, shrimps and, to a less extent, crabs and Nereidae (sea nymphs). Groups III and IV include small shellfishes such as some Mysidaceae and some Balanidae, which are sensitive species. It is the same in our study.

The AMBI method equally proved efficient in the study and the diagnosis of brackish water pollution of several European and Mediterranean regions (Bazairi et al., 2005; Salas et al., 2004 ; Borja et al., 2003).

Benthic population of Lake Nokoué

displays signs of disequilibrium, with the predominance of tolerant taxons, which seem to be a characteristic of natural aquatic environments with strong physicochemical variability. Species that remain most frequent in the meantime are brackish water species that tolerate more or less surcharge in organic matters. They are also species which are abundant (Grall, 1997; Borja et al., 2000). The evaluation of the water quality with the index elaborated from the species of the Lake Nokoué shows a general pollution during the flooding. Yet, we have shown that, for some stations close to the city of Cotonou (CN5 and CV3 for instance), the indices seem rather high during flooding seasons and low during dry season (Gnohossou, 2006). This could be explained by the evacuation of organic matters in the sea during flooding seasons and their accumulation during dry seasons. Pollution is felt primarily in coastal areas during floods and more spread (we can say "leopard skin") across the lagoon during low flow periods. It seems that the entrance of marine waters, (very less polluted) could not be "clean" on a wide range of Lake Nokoué. Without doubt, we see the influence of poor water circulation related to the presence of acadjas.

COMPETING INTERESTS

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

PG was the principal investigator of this work and drafted the manuscript. PL, PA, MG, SB and JM designed and supervised the work. The manuscript was read, revised and approved by all co-authors.

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