

## Report from SMHI's and SU's marine monitoring cruise with R/V Svea – May 2026



Sampling at Ölands södra udde. Photo: Martin Hansson

**Survey period:** 2026-05-04 to 2026-05-11

**Principals:** Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI),  
Stockholm University (SU)  
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM)

**Cooperation partners:** Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU),  
Swedish Maritime Administration (SMA)

## SUMMARY

During the cruise, which is part of the Swedish pelagic monitoring programme, the Skagerrak, Kattegat, the Sound, and the Baltic Proper were visited. During the cruise, Stockholm University conducted sediment and benthic fauna sampling in the Baltic Sea.

Surface water temperature was generally close to normal in all sea areas and had increased slightly since the April cruise. Salinity in surface waters was generally higher than normal in all areas.

Phosphate concentrations in surface waters were higher than normal in large parts of the Baltic Proper, as well as in the central Kattegat and parts of the Skagerrak. Dissolved inorganic nitrogen in surface waters was largely depleted, although stations with higher-than-normal concentrations occurred in all sea areas. Silicate concentrations in surface waters were generally higher than normal in all areas.

Oxygen conditions were good at all stations in the Skagerrak, Kattegat, and the Sound, and no oxygen deficiency was observed in these areas. The pulse of oxygen-rich water that reached the Hanö Bight and the Bornholm Basin in March/April had begun to be consumed, and oxygen concentrations had generally decreased in bottom waters compared to measurements in April. The inflow could be observed very weakly at intermediate depths in the Eastern Gotland Basin.

In deeper parts of the Baltic Proper, oxygen deficiency or anoxic conditions persisted, with the presence of hydrogen sulphide from approximately 80–100 m depth.

Chlorophyll fluorescence was relatively high in association with the stratification. Sharp and pronounced fluorescence peaks were observed at several stations in the Skagerrak and Kattegat. Biological activity in the form of fluorescence was also observed in the Baltic Proper in the surface layer down to the thermocline. High fluorescence peaks were also observed deeper in the water column, around the depth of the oxycline. This is likely caused by different types of hydrogen sulphide bacteria living at the interface between oxygenated and anoxic water, which can fluoresce.

SMHI's next regular cruise with R/V Svea is planned for 12–17 June, starting in Lysekil and ending in Kalmar.

## Cruise overview

The cruise was carried out on board R/V *Svea*, starting in Lysekil on 4 May and ending in Kalmar on 11 April. Weather conditions during the cruise were mostly calm and sunny; however, fresh westerly winds prevailed initially, decreasing during the second day of the cruise, after which winds were generally light. Air temperatures ranged between 7 and 13°C.

Due to wind in combination with strong currents, sampling with the large nets for gelatinous plankton (WP3) and zooplankton (WP2) was cancelled at station Å17 in the outer Skagerrak.

At Östergarnsholm, a sensor for Uppsala University was replaced. The purpose of the sensor is to measure partial pressure of carbon dioxide within ICOS – Integrated Carbon Observation System – a European research infrastructure to quantify and understand the greenhouse gas balance of the European continent and adjacent regions (<https://www.icos-sweden.se/>). A reference CTD profile was also taken at this site. Additional reference CTD casts were conducted in the southern Kattegat at a bottom-mounted measurement system (P22), as well as at the Huvudskär buoy.

*Svea*'s Moving Vessel Profiler (MVP), used for underway profiling, was operated in the Skagerrak along the "Å-section", and from the Bornholm Basin through Stolpe Trench to station BCSIII-10 and further into the Eastern Gotland Basin. MVP was also operated in the Northern Baltic Proper and in parts of the Eastern Gotland Basin. In total, 150 profiles were collected with the MVP.

At Kårehamn, on the east coast of Öland, a transect consisting of four CTD profiles was conducted from the coast to offshore waters. The aim was to investigate oceanographic conditions prior to the deployment of a bottom-mounted measurement system in the area. This work is a collaboration between SMHI, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (HaV), and the offshore wind farm operating in the area.

Measurements of eDNA/barcoding have been part of the monitoring programme since February this year, and surface water samples are filtered at four stations: BY31, BY5, Anholt E, and Å17.

The ferrybox system, which continuously measures a range of oceanographic parameters in surface waters, was operated throughout the entire cruise. The ADCP was also operated continuously.

In large parts of the Baltic Proper, *Svea* was affected by GPS disturbances, so-called jamming. The vessel temporarily lost its positioning but was able to determine its location at the affected stations. These disturbances caused problems for data collection with the ferrybox system and prevented MVP operations in the Western Gotland Basin. The GPS interference also prevented the recovery of two harbour porpoise pods south of Öland.

This report is based on data that have undergone initial quality control and have been compared with monthly averages for the period 1991–2020. Further quality checks may

lead to adjustments. Reported values are rounded to one decimal place and may therefore differ slightly from published data. Data are typically made available within about one week after the expedition. Some analyses are conducted afterward and are published later.

More information about our data hosting service and to download data:

<https://www.smhi.se/data/oceanografi/datavardskap-oceanografi-och-marinbiologi>

For more information on the algal situation, see the AlgAware report:

<https://www.smhi.se/publikationer/publikationer/algrapporter>

## Results

### Skagerrak

Surface water temperature was normal and ranged between 9–10°C, except at the outer stations along the Å-section, where colder surface waters were observed with temperatures around 7.5°C.

Surface salinity ranged between 31.0 and 33.6 psu, with lower values near the coast and in the southern parts. In the open Skagerrak, salinity was generally higher than normal.

Stratification separated the surface water from deeper water at depths of 10–20 m. Below the stratified layer, salinity increased while temperature remained relatively stable with depth.

Nutrient concentrations in surface waters were generally higher than normal but had decreased since April. Dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) had declined from nearly 6 µmol/l in April to 2.4 µmol/l in the outer Skagerrak, with lower concentrations near the coast (0.1 µmol/l). Phosphate had also decreased, from 0.5 µmol/l in April to 0.1–0.2 µmol/l, although levels remained above normal. Silicate concentrations, which were around 4 µmol/l in April, had decreased to approximately 2.0–3.3 µmol/l but were still higher than normal. In deeper waters, nutrient concentrations were generally normal or below normal.

Oxygen conditions in bottom waters were good at all stations in the Skagerrak, with concentrations above 6 ml/l, which is normal for the season. At the coastal station Släggö, where bottom water oxygen concentrations were approximately 4.3 ml/l in April, levels had increased to 6.2 ml/l.

Chlorophyll fluorescence, which is an indicator of plankton activity and is measured using a sensor mounted on the CTD, showed large spatial variability. Higher fluorescence was observed at coastal stations (Släggö, Å13, and P2), whereas lower fluorescence occurred in the outer Skagerrak. The observed fluorescence peaks were located within the pycnocline.

### Kattegat and The Sound

Surface water temperature was normal for the season, ranging between 9–11°C. Salinity varied between 22 and 26 psu, with the highest values in the north and the lowest in the the Sound. In the Sound, at station W Landskrona, the current flowed southward throughout the entire water column, resulting in relatively high salinity. Further south in the Sound, at Flinten-7, salinity was lower, around 10.8 psu.

Dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) in surface waters was close to the detection limit (<0.1–0.5 µmol/l), while higher concentrations (1.7 µmol/l) were measured in the Sound. Phosphate, which is also utilized by phytoplankton as a nutrient, was measured at approximately 0.2 µmol/l in the Kattegat and just below 0.4 µmol/l in the Sound, which is higher than normal.

Silicate concentrations in surface waters were generally somewhat higher than normal, ranging between 5–6  $\mu\text{mol/l}$ , and around 8  $\mu\text{mol/l}$  in the Sound. In deeper waters, nutrient concentrations were generally normal or slightly above normal.

Oxygen concentrations in bottom waters of the Kattegat were normal for the season, ranging between 4.2 and 6.3 ml/l. Lower concentrations were observed in the southern Kattegat and the Sound, with values close to the threshold for oxygen deficiency, typically defined as  $<4$  ml/l.

Chlorophyll fluorescence was relatively high in association with the stratification. Sharp and pronounced fluorescence peaks were observed at all stations.

### **Baltic Proper**

Surface layer temperatures had increased slightly since April and were generally normal or slightly below normal for the season, ranging between 5.5 and 8.0°C. Surface salinity was generally somewhat higher than normal, varying from a minimum of 6.4 psu in the northeastern Baltic Proper to a maximum of 8.1 psu in the Arkona Basin.

In the Arkona Basin, temperature stratification (the thermocline) began already at around 15 m depth, while the salinity stratification (halocline) was found deeper, at approximately 30 m. In the Hanö Bight and the Bornholm Basin, the thermocline was located at about 10–20 m depth and the halocline at around 40 m. In the rest of the Baltic Proper, a thermocline was found at 20–30 m depth, below which colder “winter water” occurred at around 50 m depth. The halocline was then found at approximately 60–80 m depth. Temperature increased from the halocline down towards the bottom.

Dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) in surface waters was depleted at all stations (around 0.1  $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ), except in the Bornholm Basin where concentrations of 0.17–0.21  $\mu\text{mol/l}$  were measured, which is normal for the season.

Concentrations of dissolved inorganic phosphorus (DIP) in surface waters were higher than normal in the Eastern, Western, and Northern Gotland Basins, with values ranging between 0.3 and 0.5  $\mu\text{mol/l}$ .

Silicate concentrations were generally higher than normal throughout the entire water column at all stations, ranging between 14 and 19  $\mu\text{mol/l}$ .

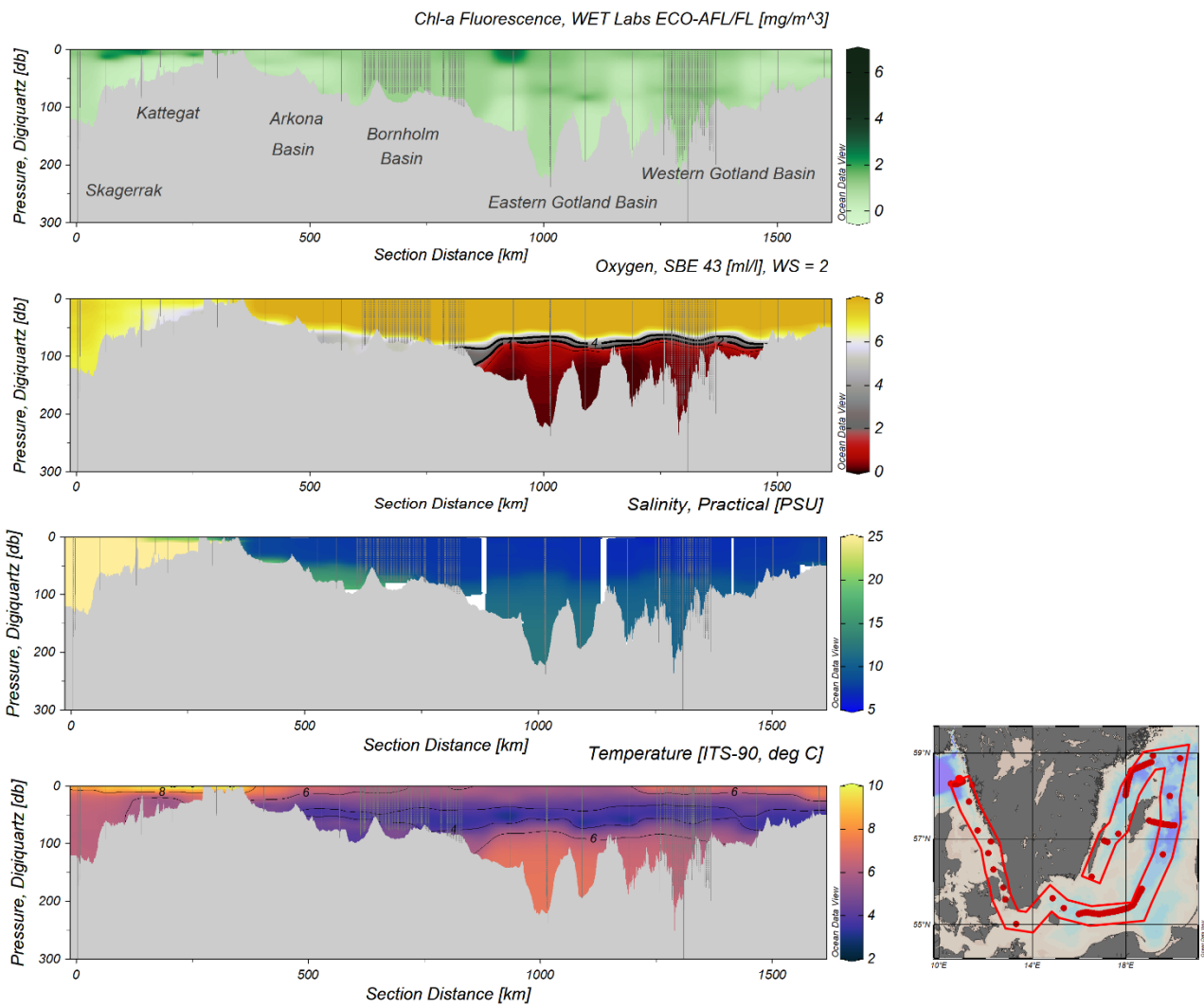
In deeper waters, nutrient concentrations were higher than normal, particularly near the bottom at all stations in the Eastern and Western Gotland Basins.

In the Arkona Basin and the Bornholm Basin, bottom waters were fully oxygenated, with oxygen concentrations ranging between 3.4 and 5.5 ml/l. However, concentrations had decreased since April, when values near the bottom were around 6–7 ml/l. Above the bottom water, lower oxygen concentrations of 2–3 ml/l were observed, close to the threshold for acute oxygen deficiency (2 ml/l). The minor inflow event in March has therefore not had any lasting effect on deep waters in these basins.

Further into the southeastern Baltic Proper, at station BCSIII-10, the inflow signal was observed near the bottom, with oxygen concentrations around 1–2 ml/l. In the Eastern Gotland Basin, at stations BY10, BY15, and BY20, a thin oxygenated layer was found at depths of approximately 100–120 m, with oxygen concentrations just above zero (0–0.5 ml/l). This is likely an effect of the March inflow, which was not sufficiently large or dense, and is therefore now only present at intermediate depths without significantly affecting the deep waters of the central basins. Further north, at BY29, this thin layer with low oxygen concentrations was not observed.

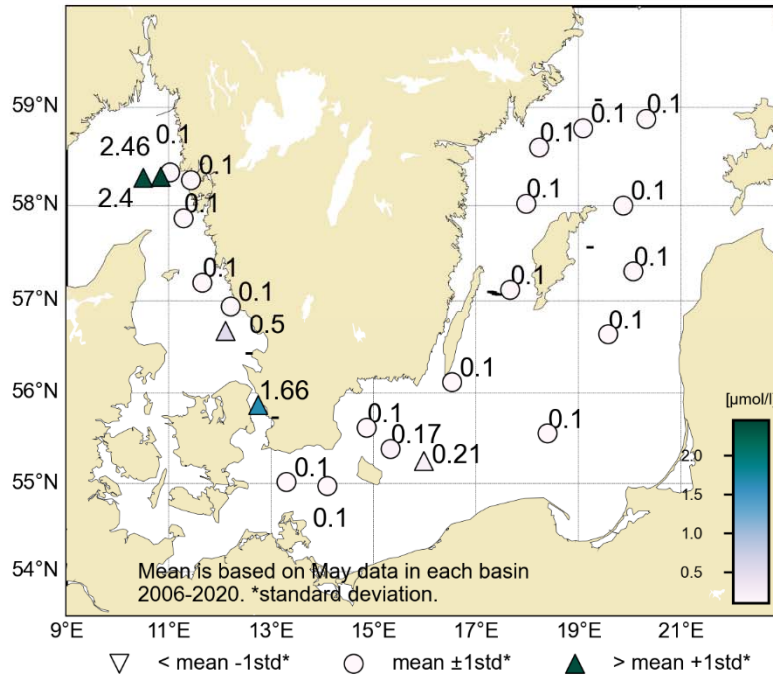
In the Eastern Gotland Basin, acute oxygen deficiency (<2 ml/l) occurred from around 70 m depth, with oxygen concentrations close to zero down to depths where hydrogen sulphide was detected: at BY10 only near the bottom, at BY15 from 125 m, at BY20 from 90 m, and at BY29 from 80 m. In the Western Gotland Basin, the depth of anoxic conditions (hydrogen sulphide) varied between 80 and 100 m, with acute oxygen deficiency occurring between 70 and 90 m.

Fluorescence measurements from the CTD indicated biological activity in the Baltic Proper within the surface layer down to the thermocline. High fluorescence peaks were also observed deeper in the water column, around the depth of the oxycline, i.e. the depth where oxygen concentrations decrease sharply. This is likely due to different types of hydrogen sulphide bacteria inhabiting the interface between oxygenated and anoxic water, which are capable of fluorescing.



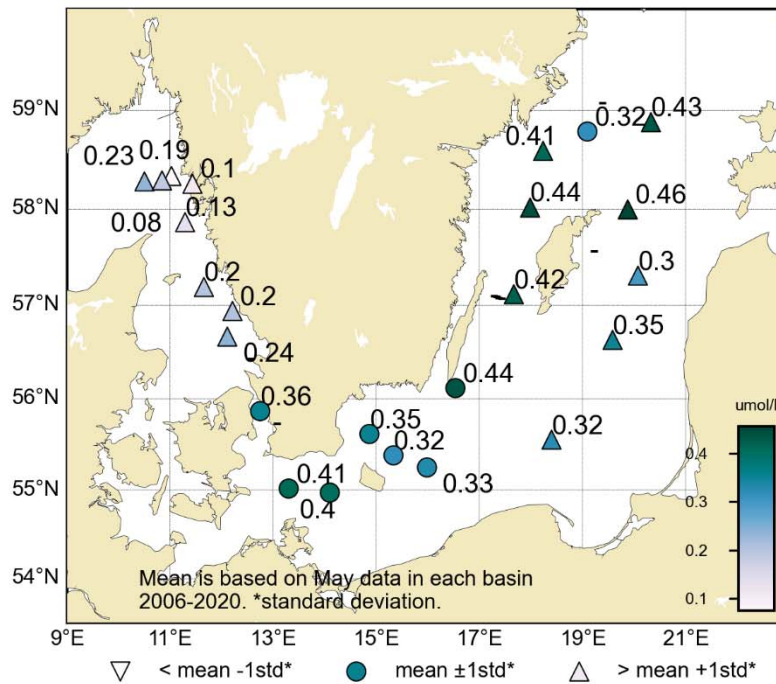
**Figure 1.** Cross section showing chlorophyll fluorescence, oxygen concentration, salinity and temperature from measurements with CTD and MVP, from Skagerrak to the Eastern Gotland Basin and further into the Western Gotland Basin.

SMHI marine monitoring May 2026  
DIN in the surface water (0-10m)

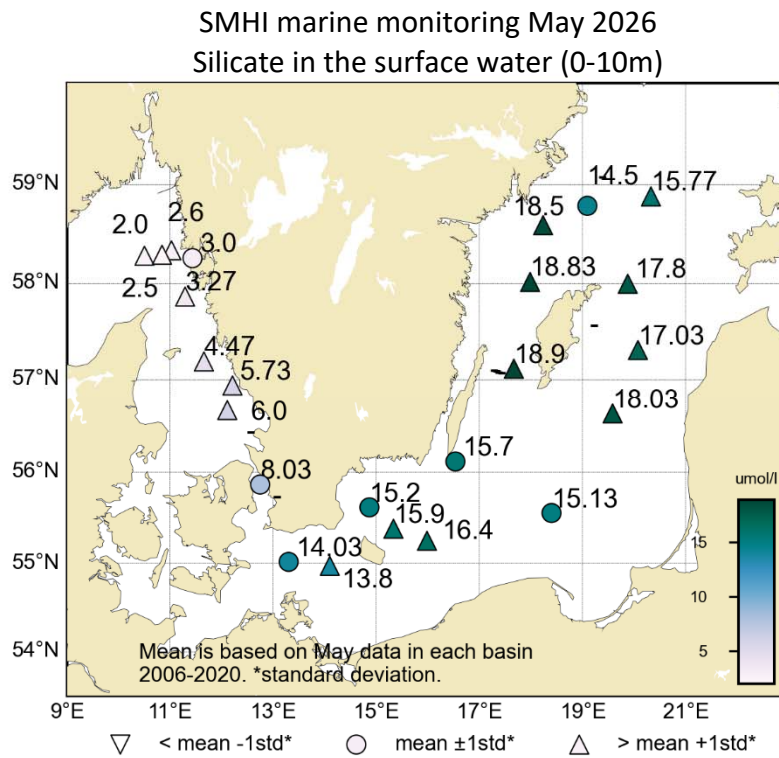


**Figure 2.** The concentration ( $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ) of inorganic nitrogen (DIN) in the surface water (0 – 10 m). The mean value is based on data for the month at each station during the years 1991 – 2020.

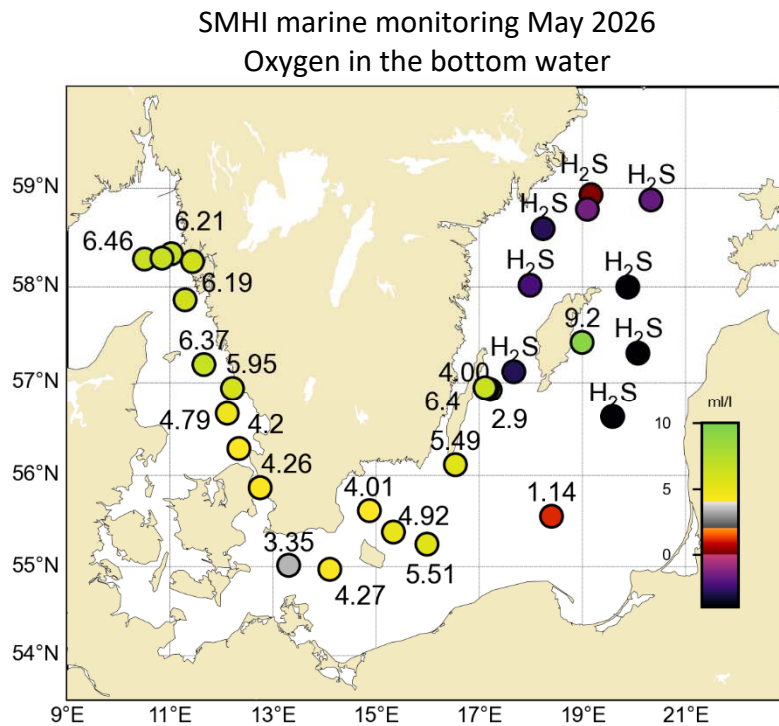
SMHI marine monitoring May 2026  
Phosphate in the surface water (0-10m)



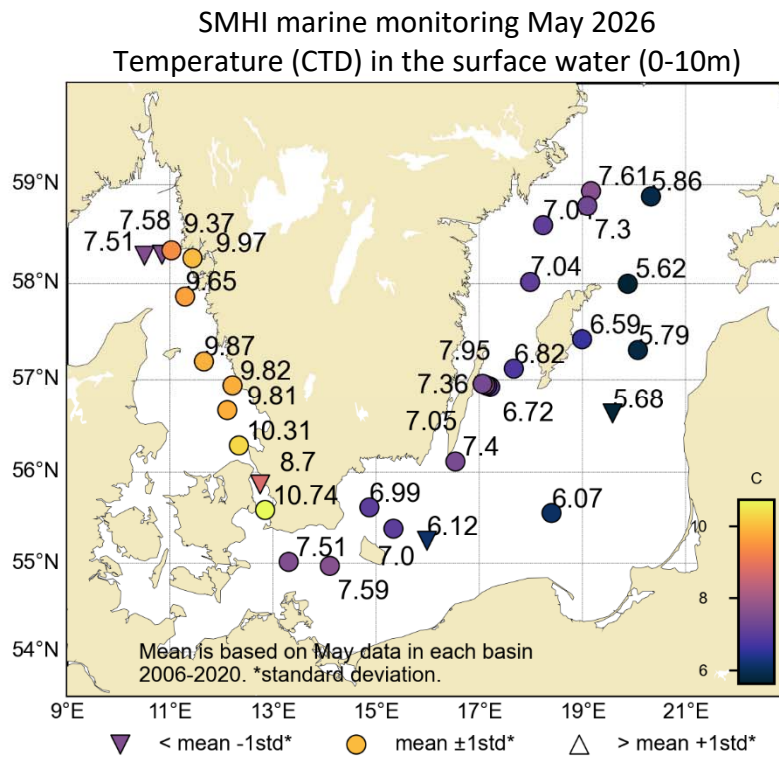
**Figure 3.** The concentration ( $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ) of phosphate in the surface water (0 – 10 m). The mean value is based on data for the month at each station during the years 1991 – 2020.



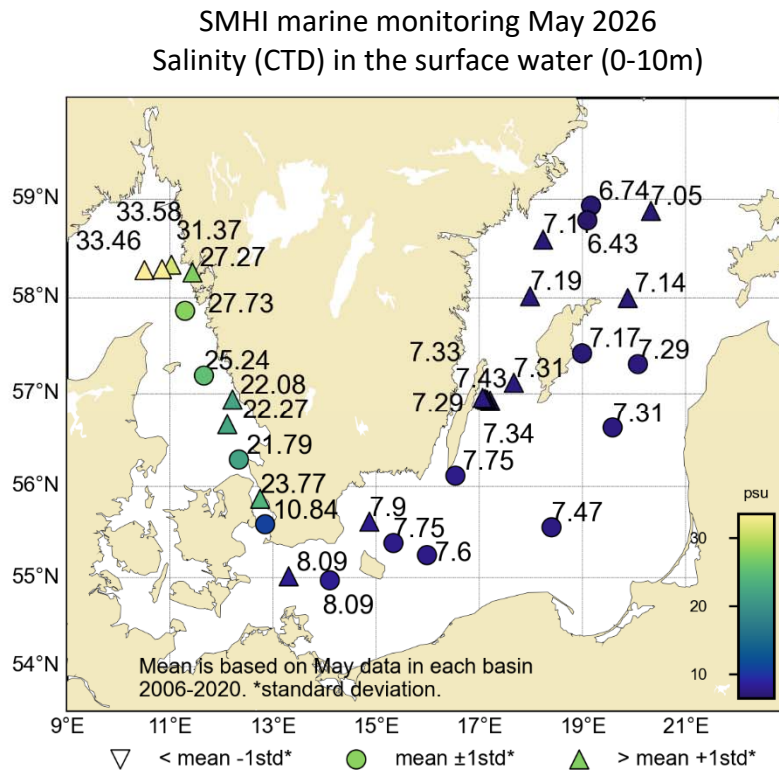
**Figure 4.** The concentration ( $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ) of silicate in the surface water (0 – 10 m). The mean value is based on data for the month at each station during the years 1991 – 2020.



**Figure 5.** Dissolved oxygen concentration ( $\text{ml/l}$ ) in the bottom water, approx. one metre above the seafloor. Presence of hydrogen sulphide is shown as  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ . Note that the values have not been compared to statistics as in similar figures (containing surface data) and only circles are shown.



**Figure 6.** Temperature in the surface water (0 – 10 m). The mean value is based on data for the month at each station during the years 1991 – 2020.



**Figure 7.** Salinity in the surface water (0 – 10 m). The mean value is based on data for the month at each station during the years 1991 – 2020.

## PARTICIPANTS

Name	Role	From
Martin Hansson	Chief Scientist, Oceanographer	SMHI
Örjan Bäck	Oceanographer	SMHI
Lena Viktorsson	Oceanographer	SMHI
Alex Rockström	Oceanographic engineer	SMHI
Kerstin Cote	Oceanographic influenser	SMHI
Johanna Linders	Oceanographer	SMHI
Madelaine Nilsson	Marine Chemist	SMHI
Sara Johansson	Marine Chemist, Quality Manager	SMHI
Marika Huldt	Sediment and benthic fauna sampling	SU
Malin Dahlgren	Sediment and benthic fauna sampling	SU
Elin Snis	Sediment and benthic fauna sampling	SU
Elin Hammarström	Sediment and benthic fauna sampling	SU
Johan Kronsell	Ship technician	SLU

## APPENDICES

- Track chart
- Table with stations, analysed parameters and number of sampling depths
- Monthly average plots for surface water
- Vertical profiles



Havs  
och Vatten  
myndigheten

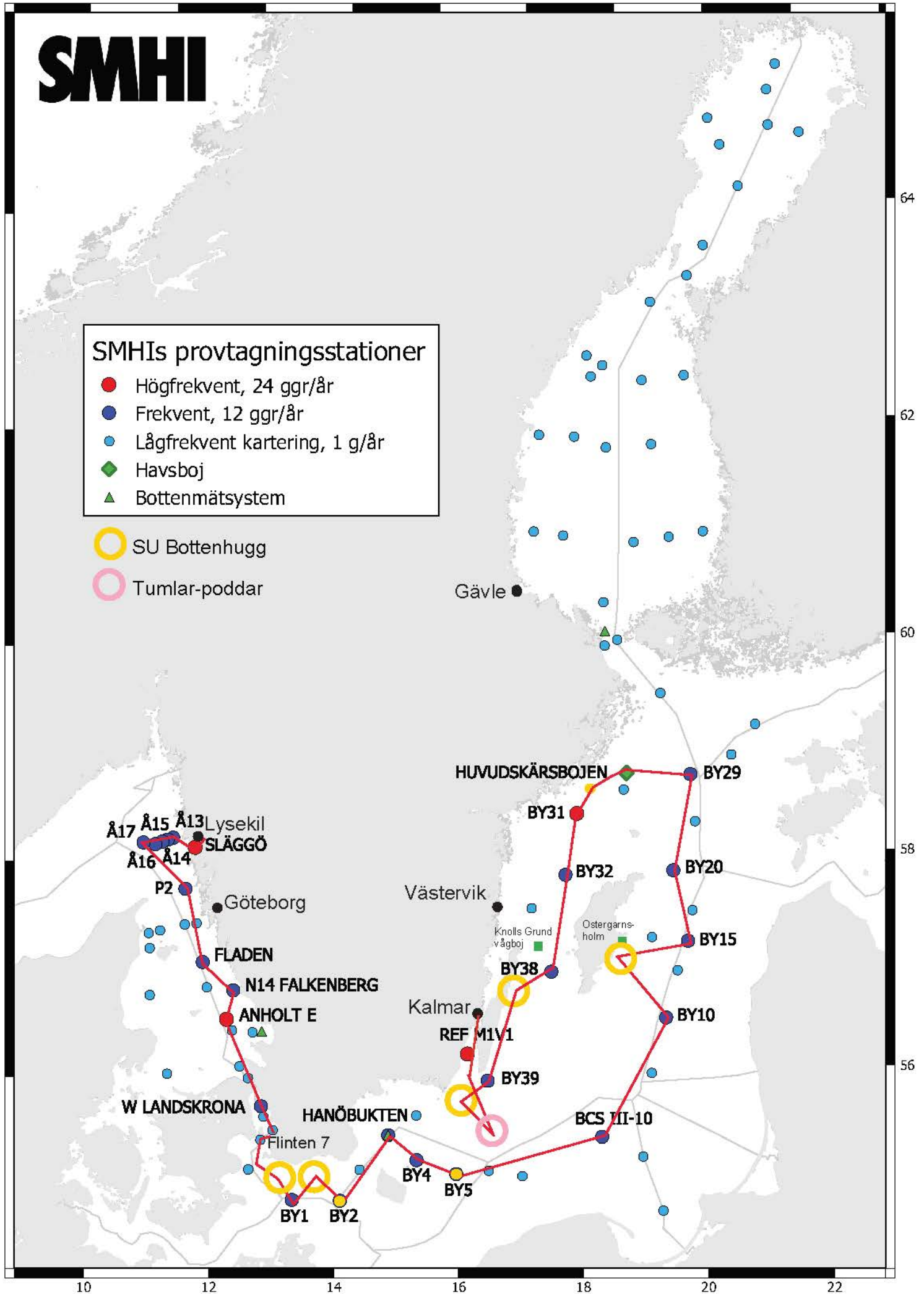


## SMHIs provtagningsstationer

- Högfrekvent, 24 ggr/år
- Frekvent, 12 ggr/år
- Lågfrekvent kartering, 1 g/år
- ◆ Havsboj
- ▲ Bottenmätsystem

○ SU Bottenhugg

○ Tumlar-poddar





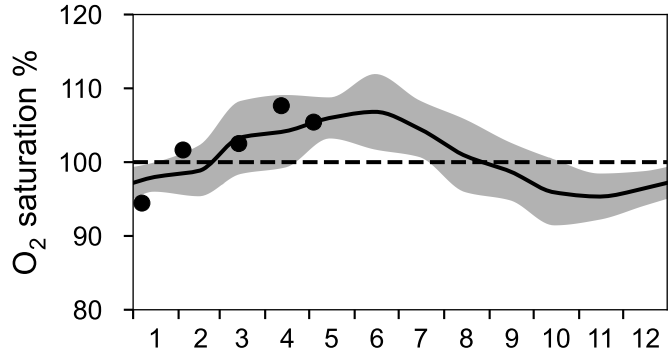
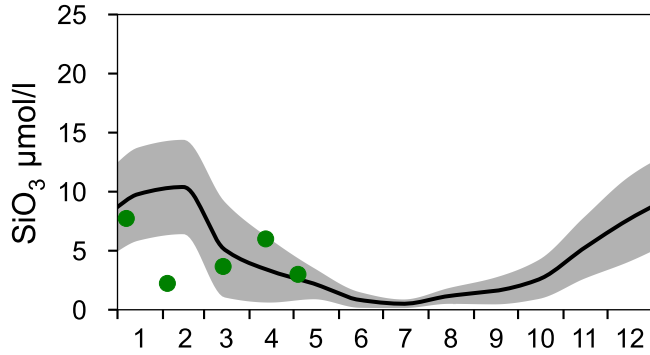
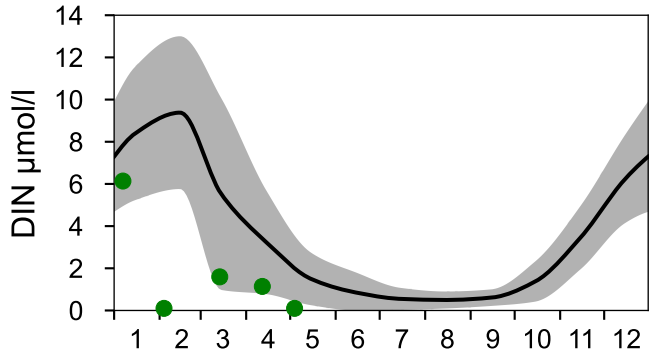
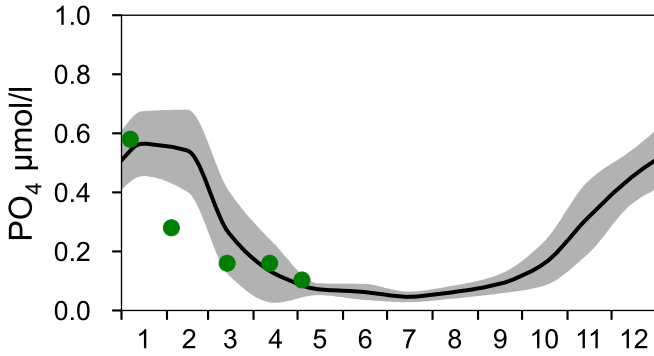
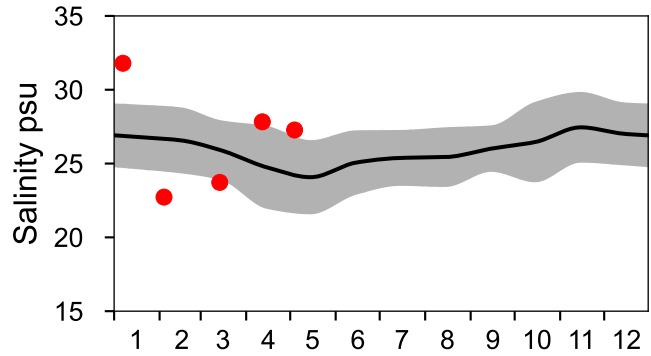
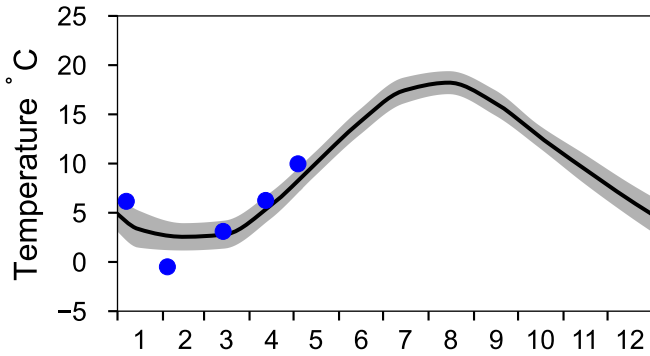
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0518	09	BPSE49	BAS...	BY39 ÖLANDS S UDDE	5606.98	01632.16	20260510	1840	50		19	7	8.5	1011	1720	-x--	8		-	x	-	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	

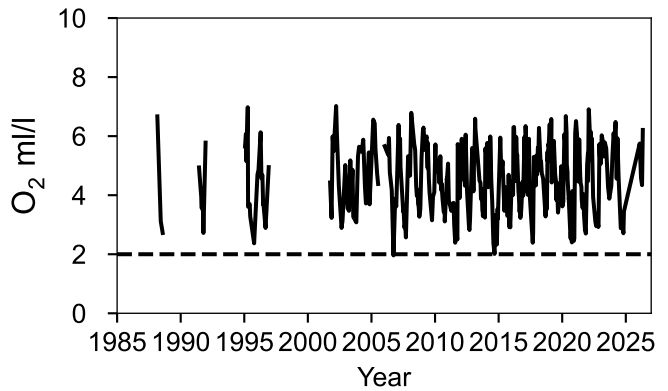
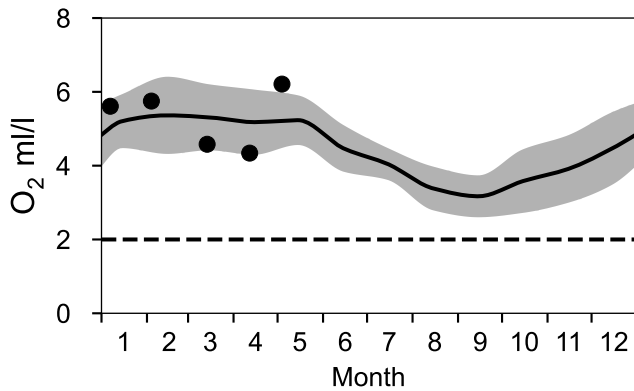
# STATION SLÄGGÖ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

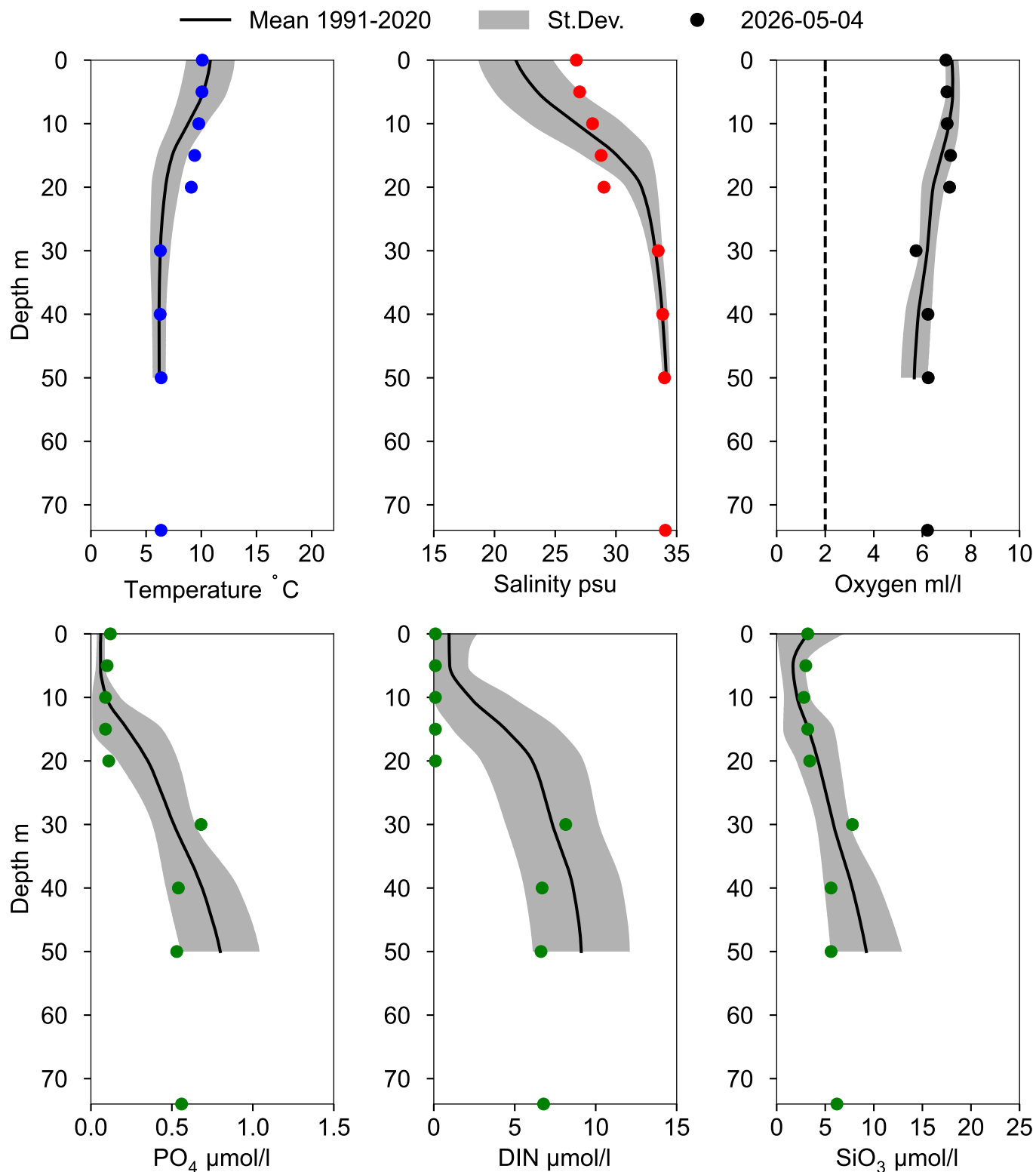
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 64 m)



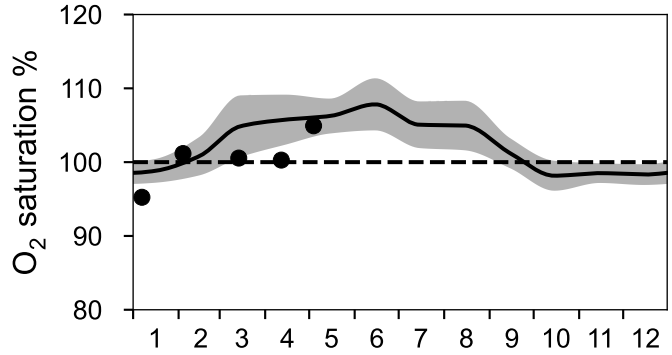
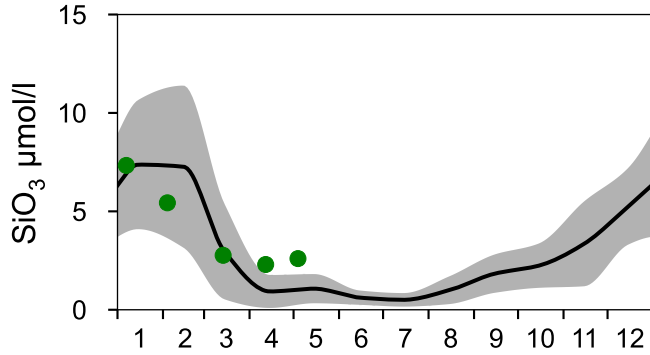
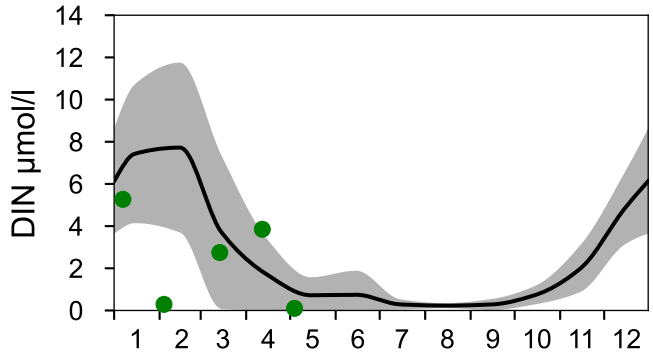
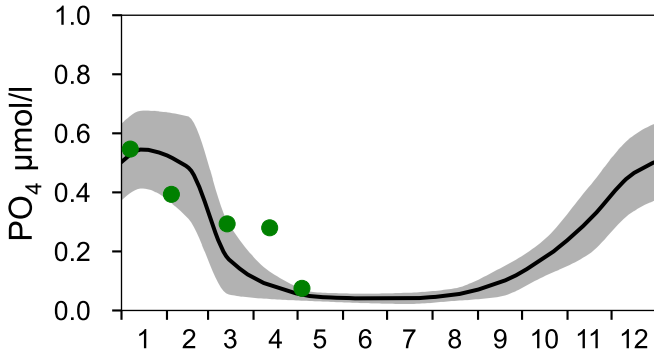
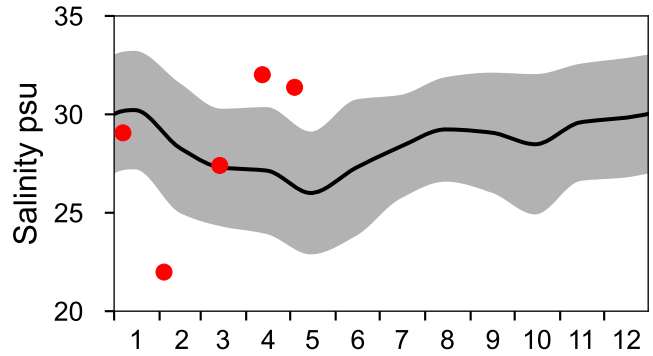
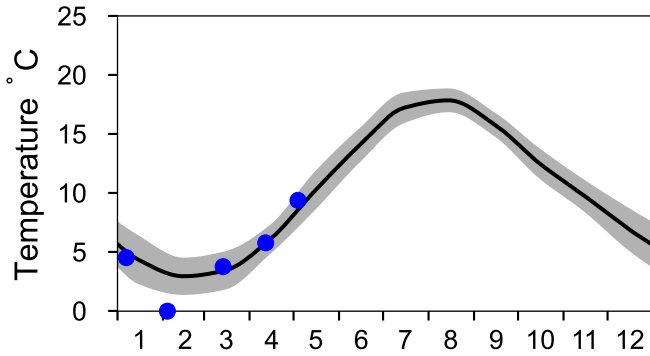
# Vertical profiles SLÄGGÖ May



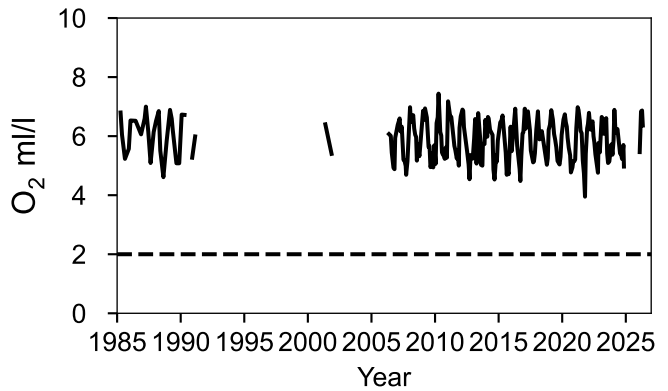
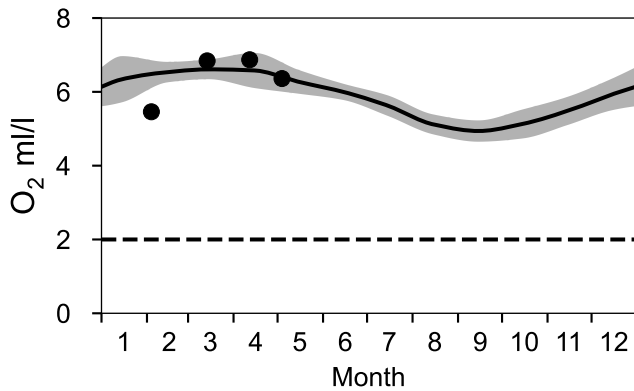
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Annual Cycles

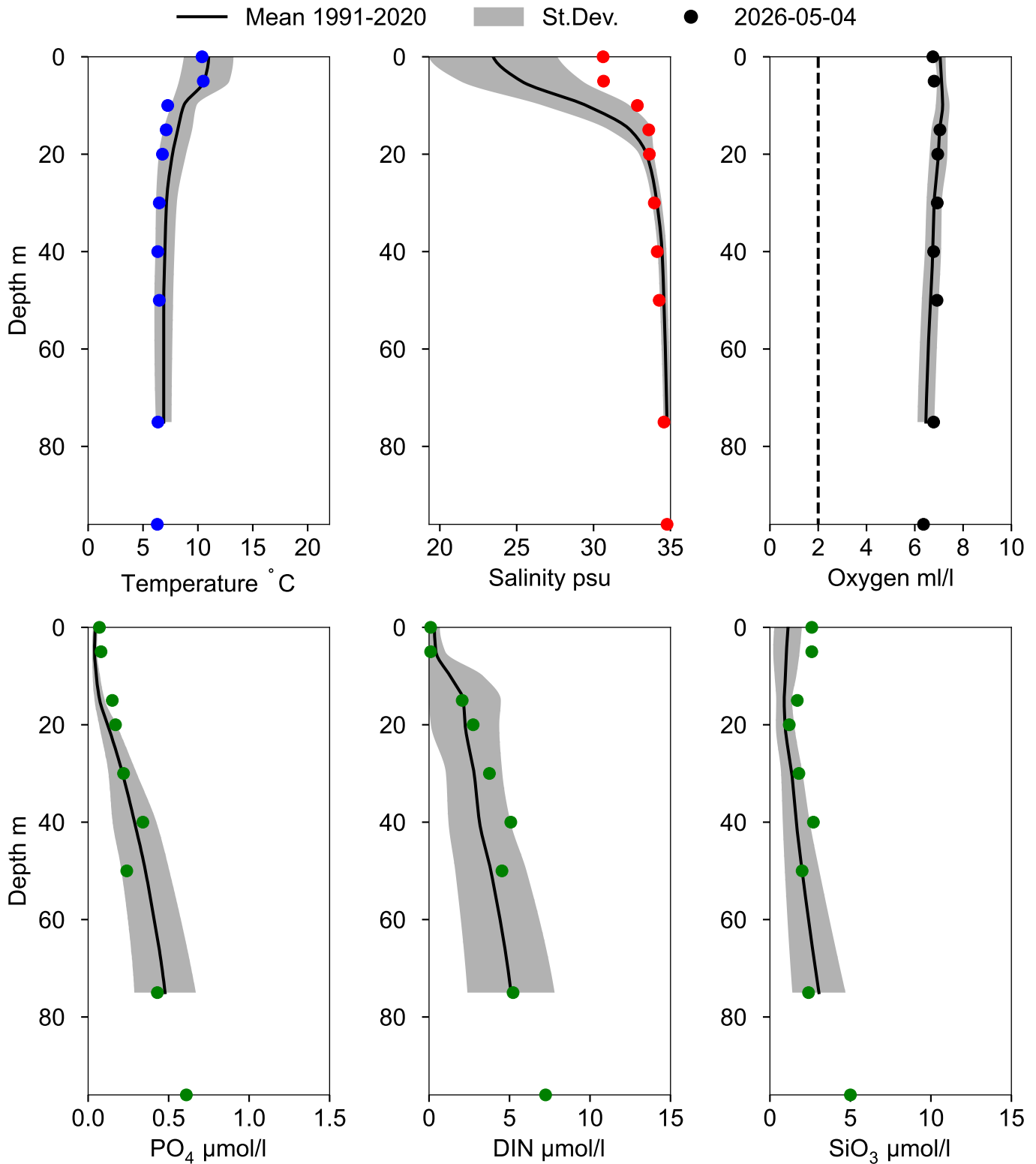
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## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 82 m)



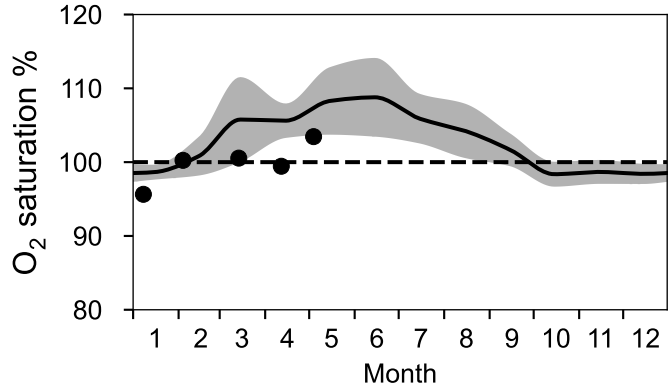
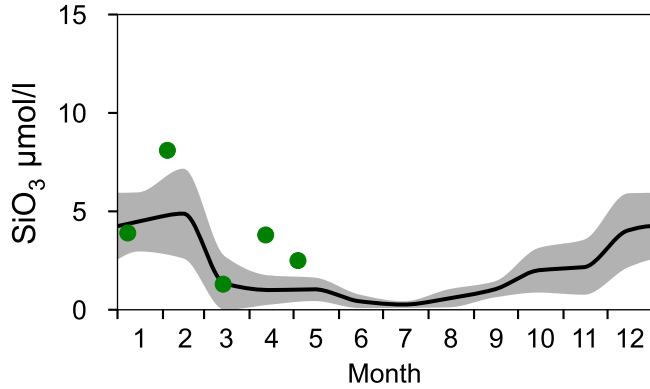
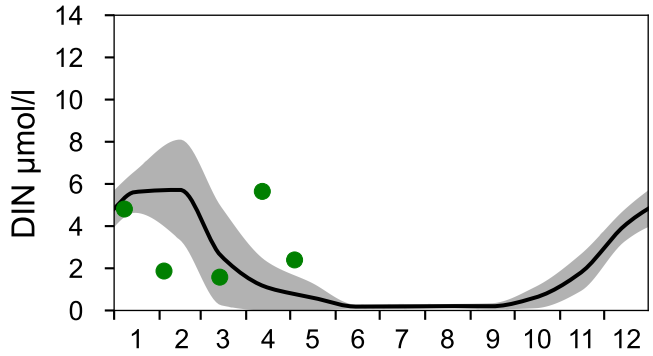
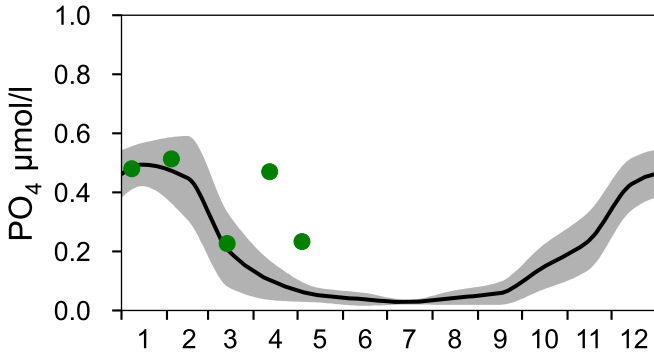
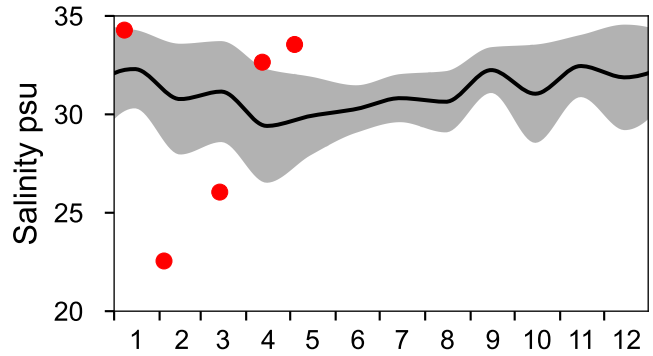
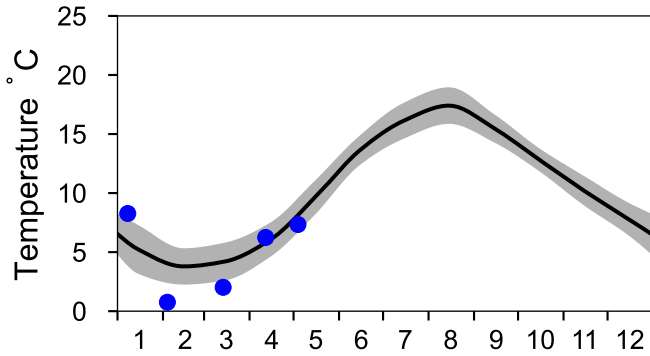
# Vertical profiles A13 May



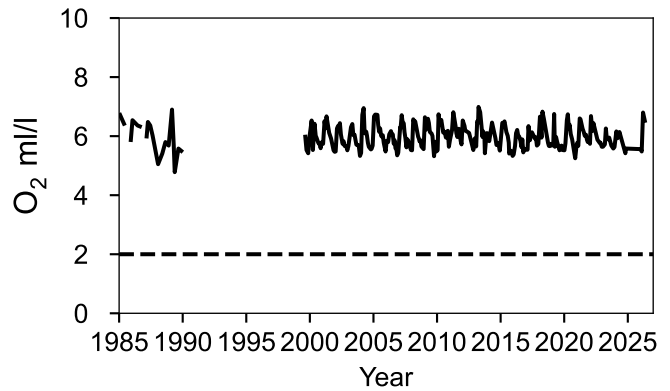
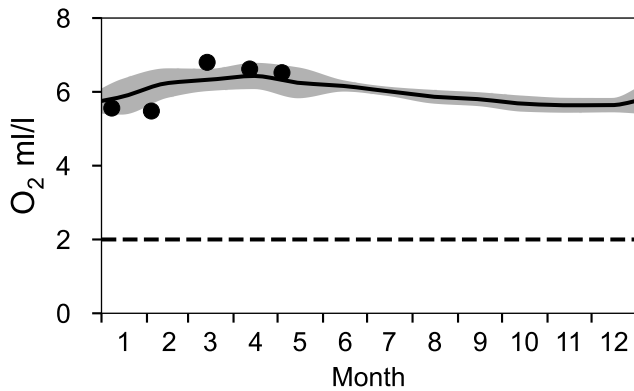
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Annual Cycles

— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026

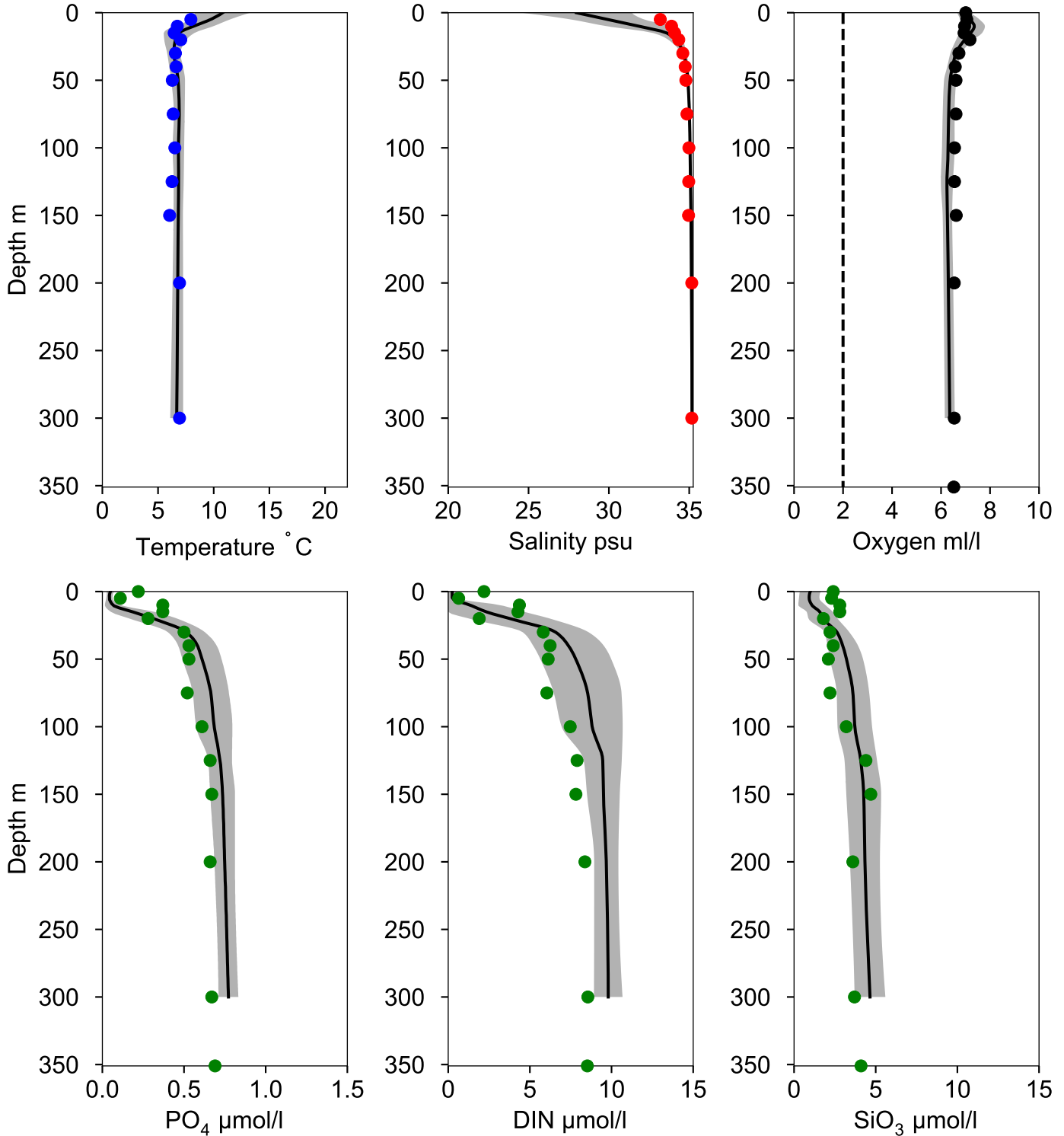


## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 300 m)



# Vertical profiles Å17 May

— Mean 1991-2020    ■ St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-04



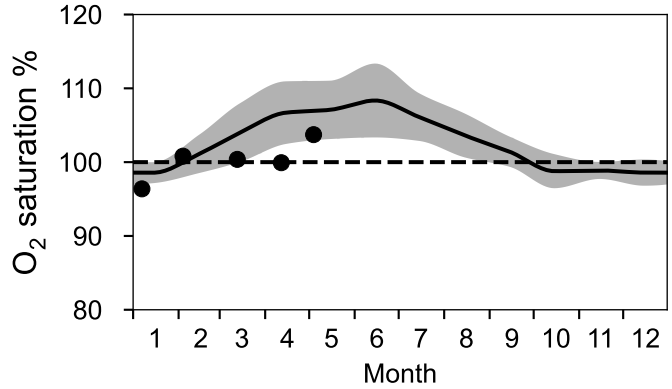
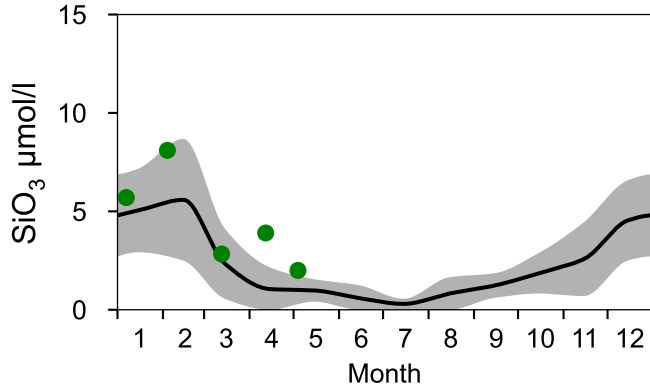
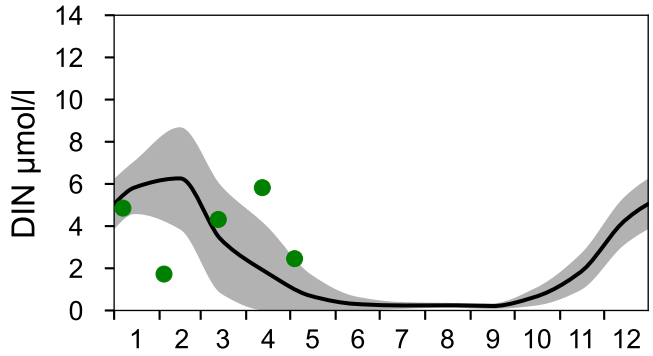
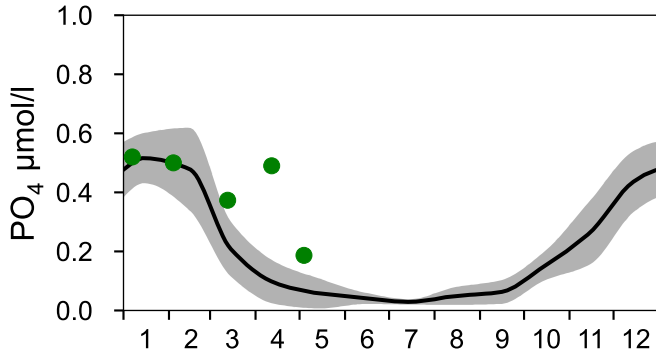
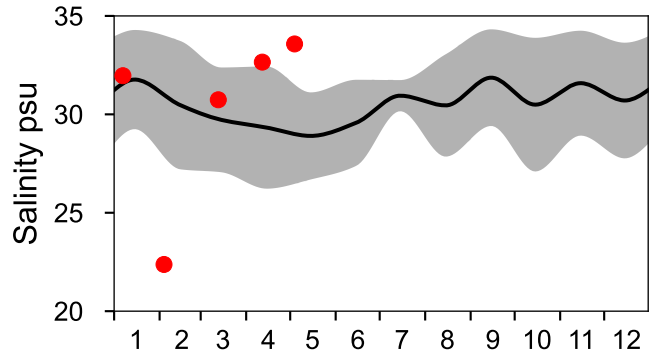
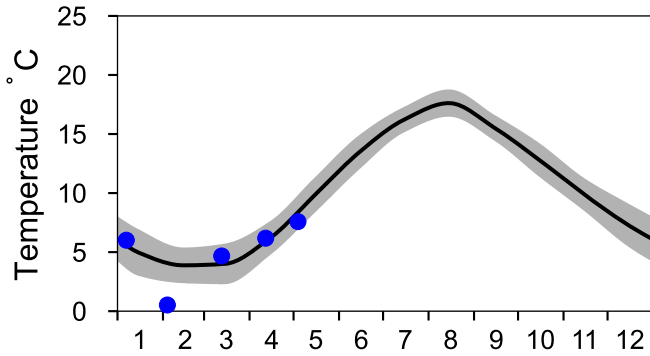
# STATION Å15 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

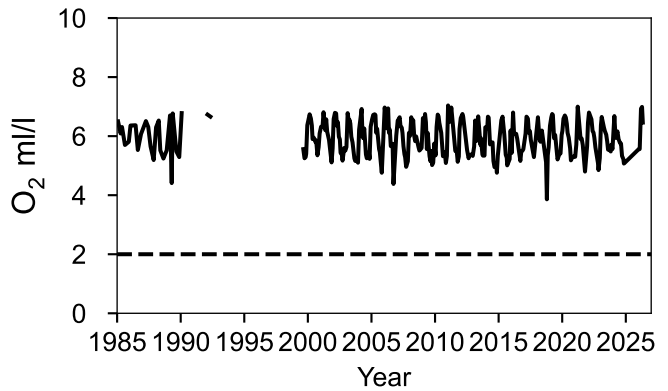
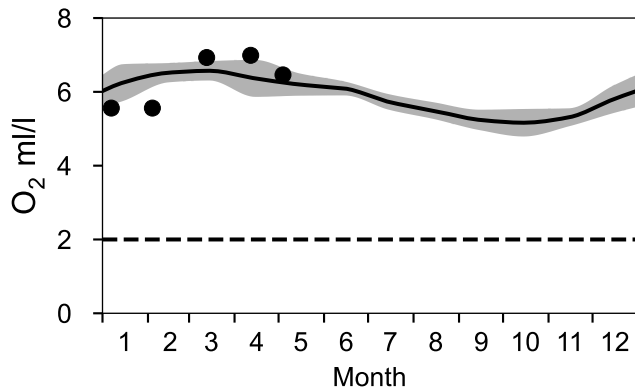
— Mean 1991-2020

■ St.Dev.

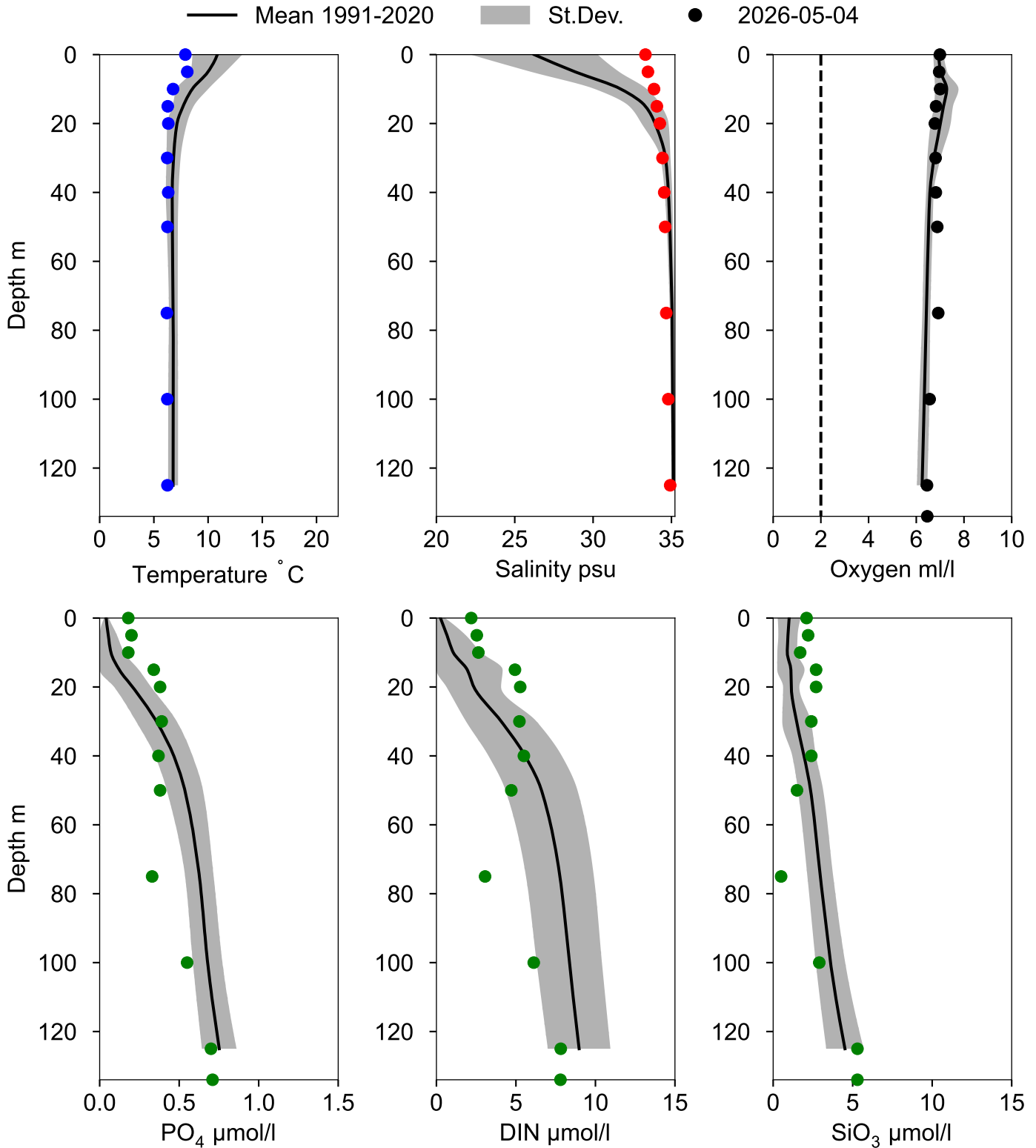
● 2026



## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 125 m)



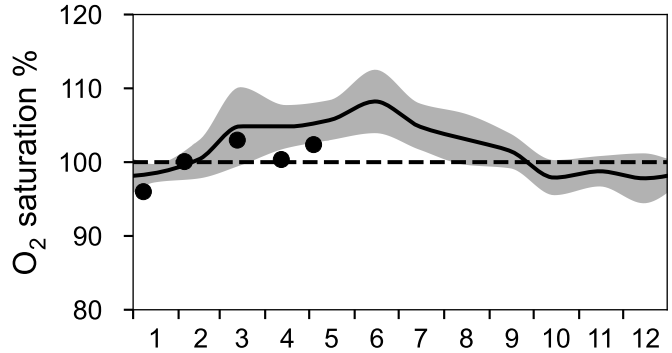
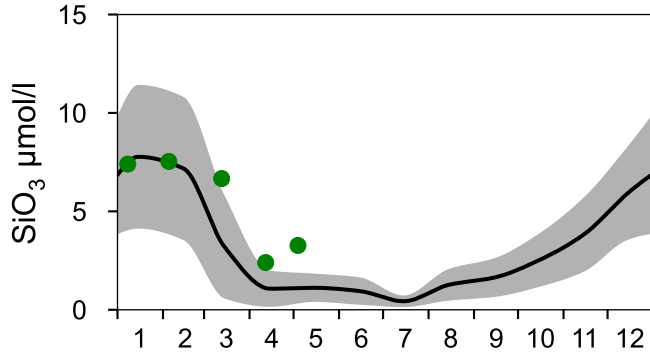
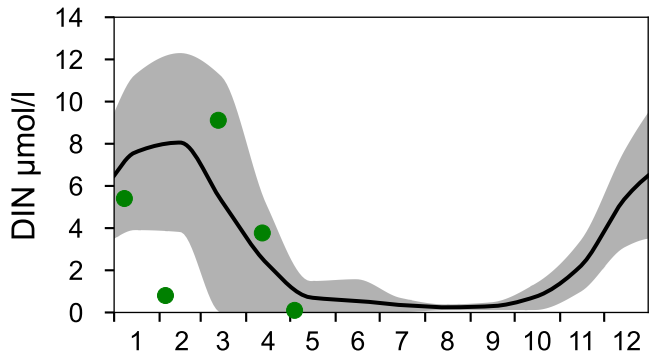
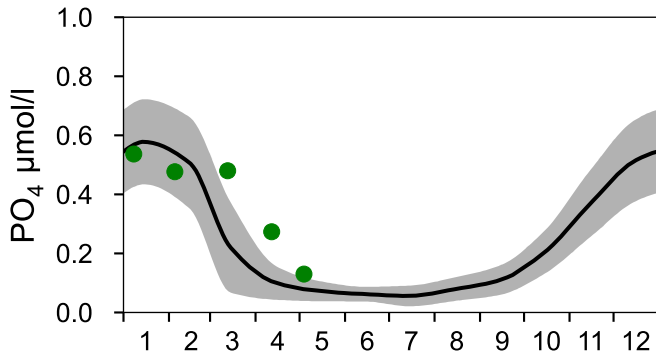
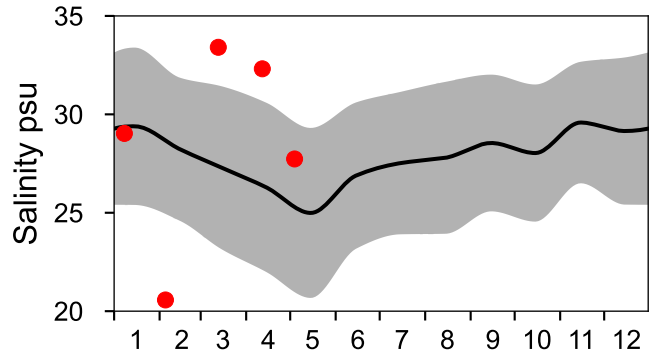
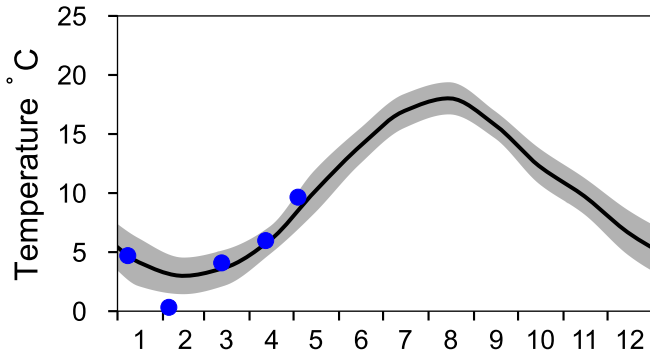
# Vertical profiles Å15 May



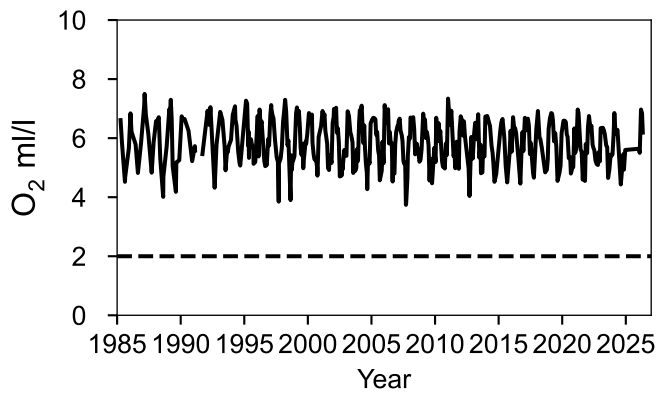
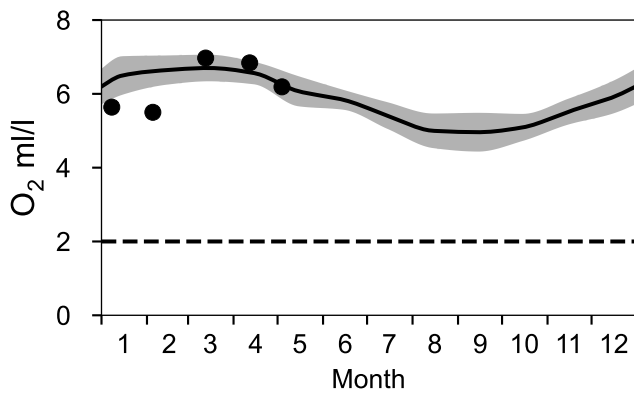
# STATION P2 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

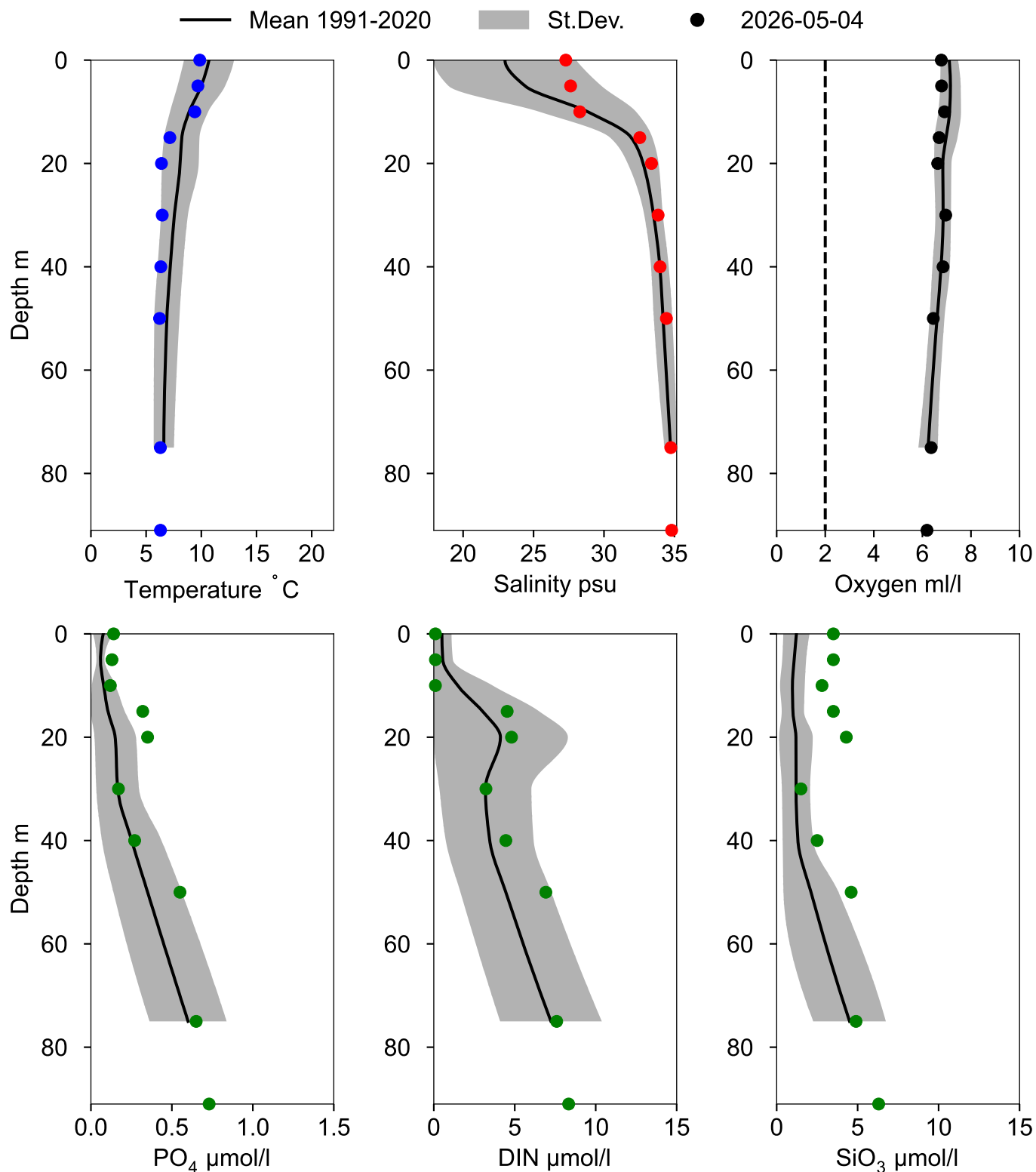
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 75 m)



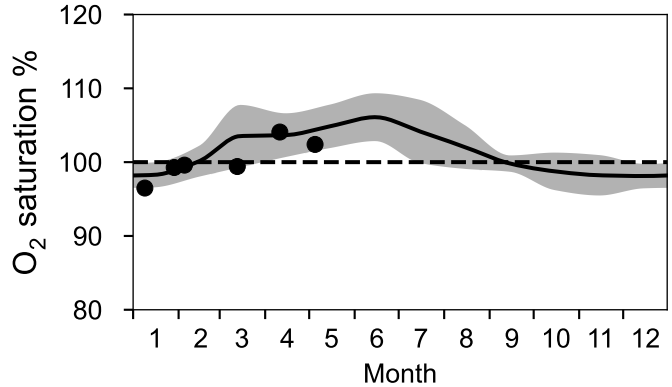
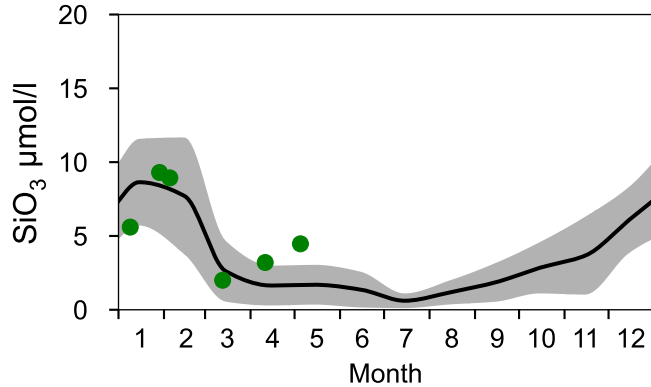
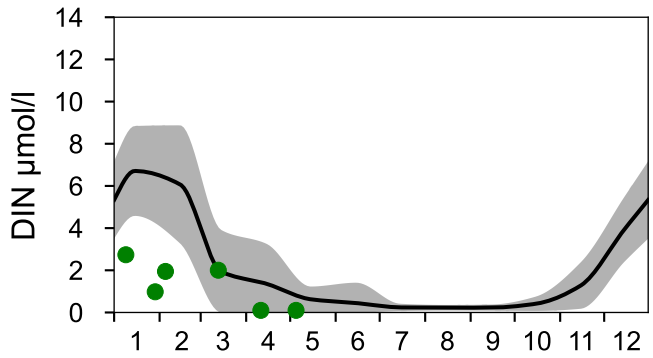
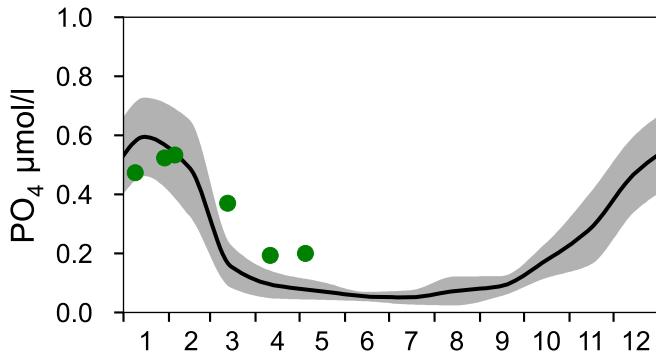
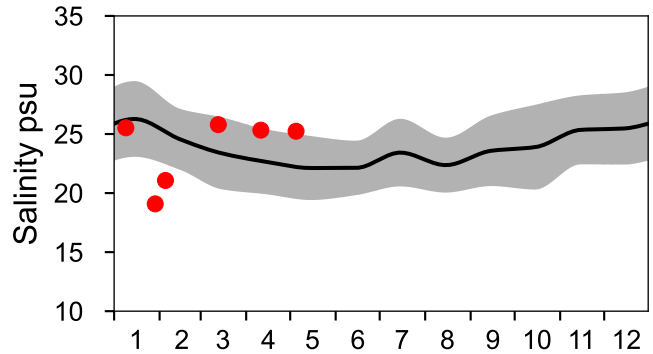
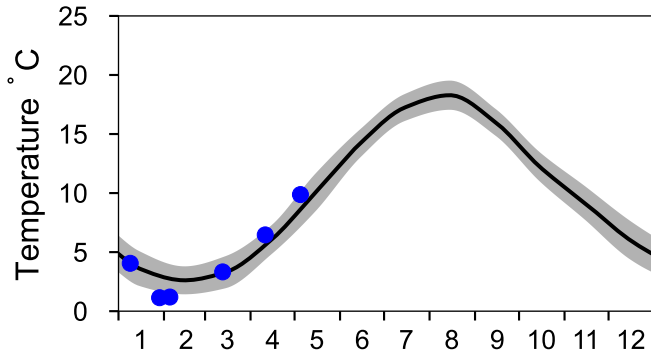
# Vertical profiles P2 May



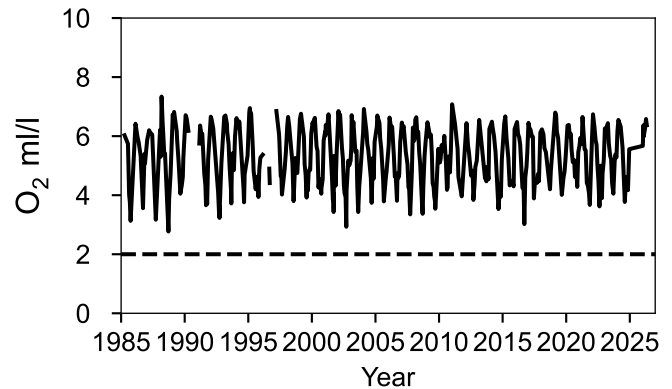
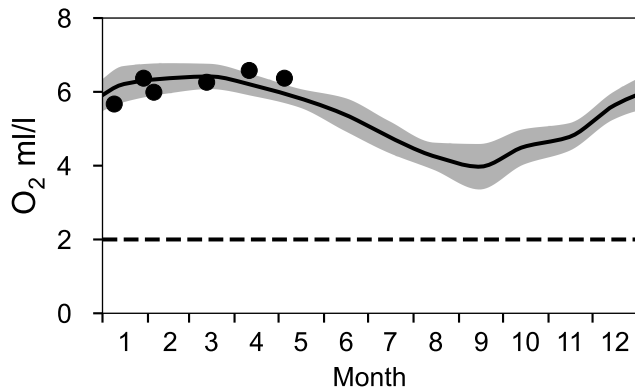
# STATION FLADEN SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

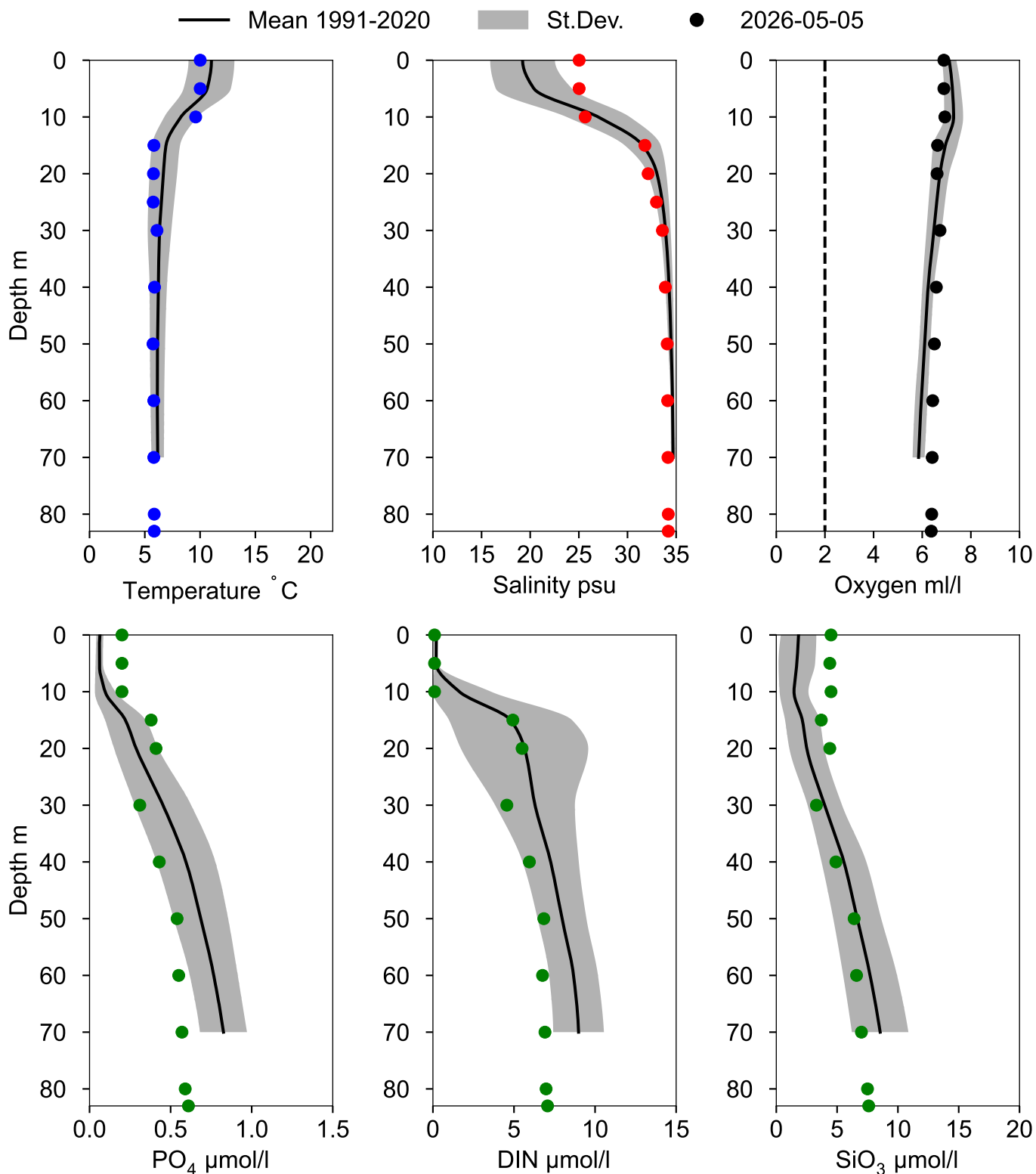
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 74 m)



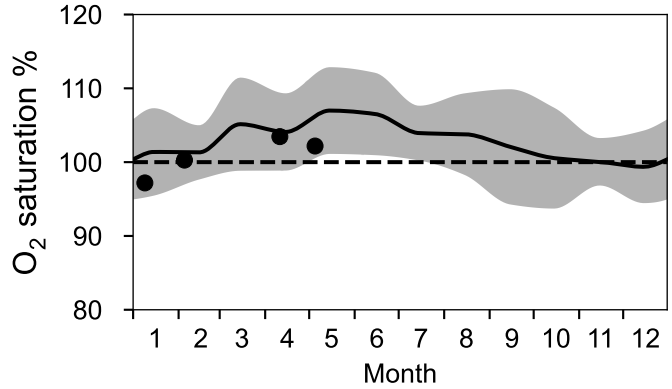
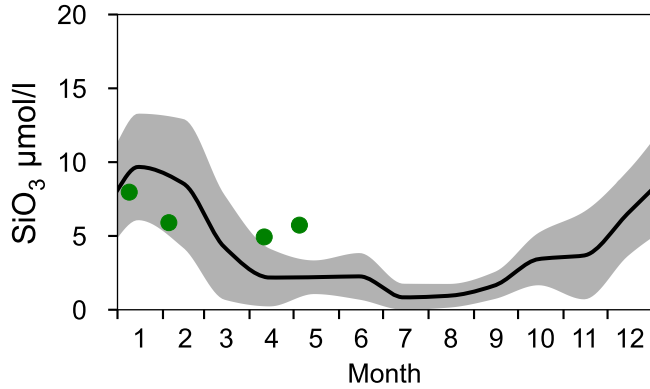
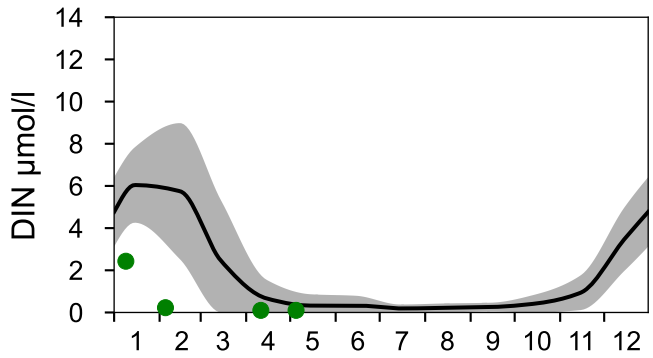
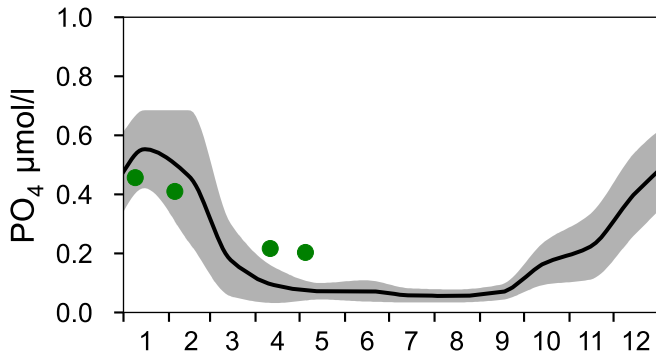
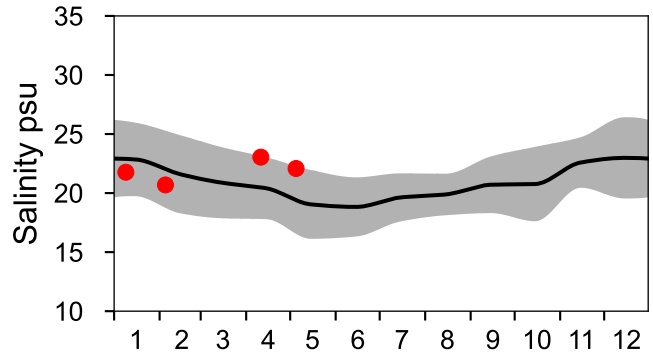
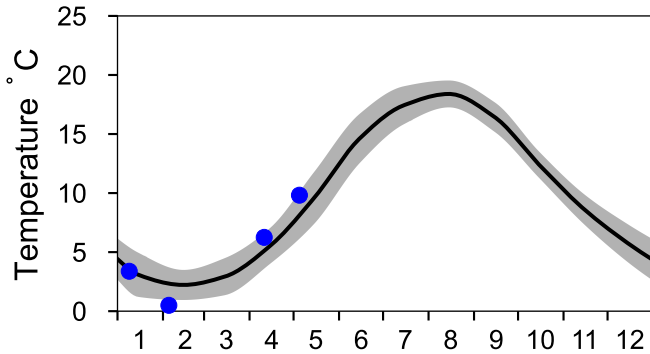
# Vertical profiles FLADEN May



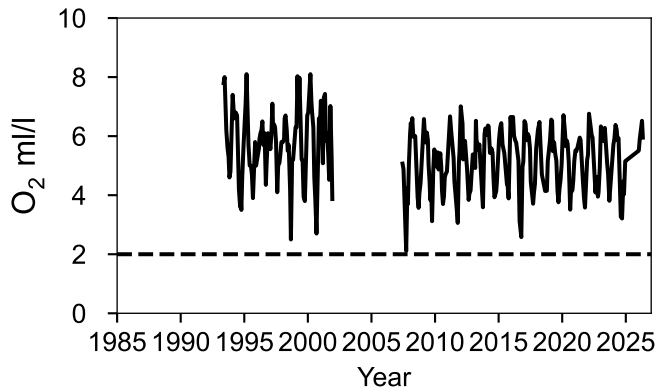
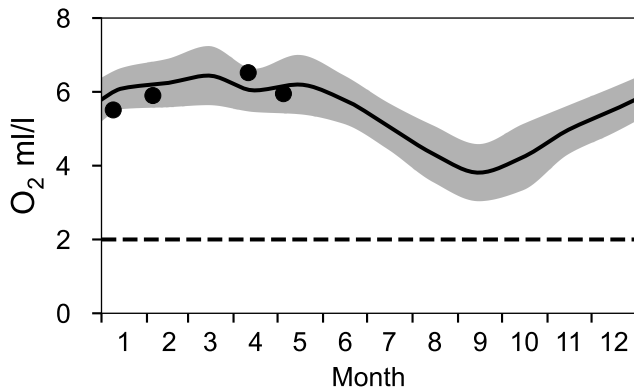
# STATION N14 FALKENBERG SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

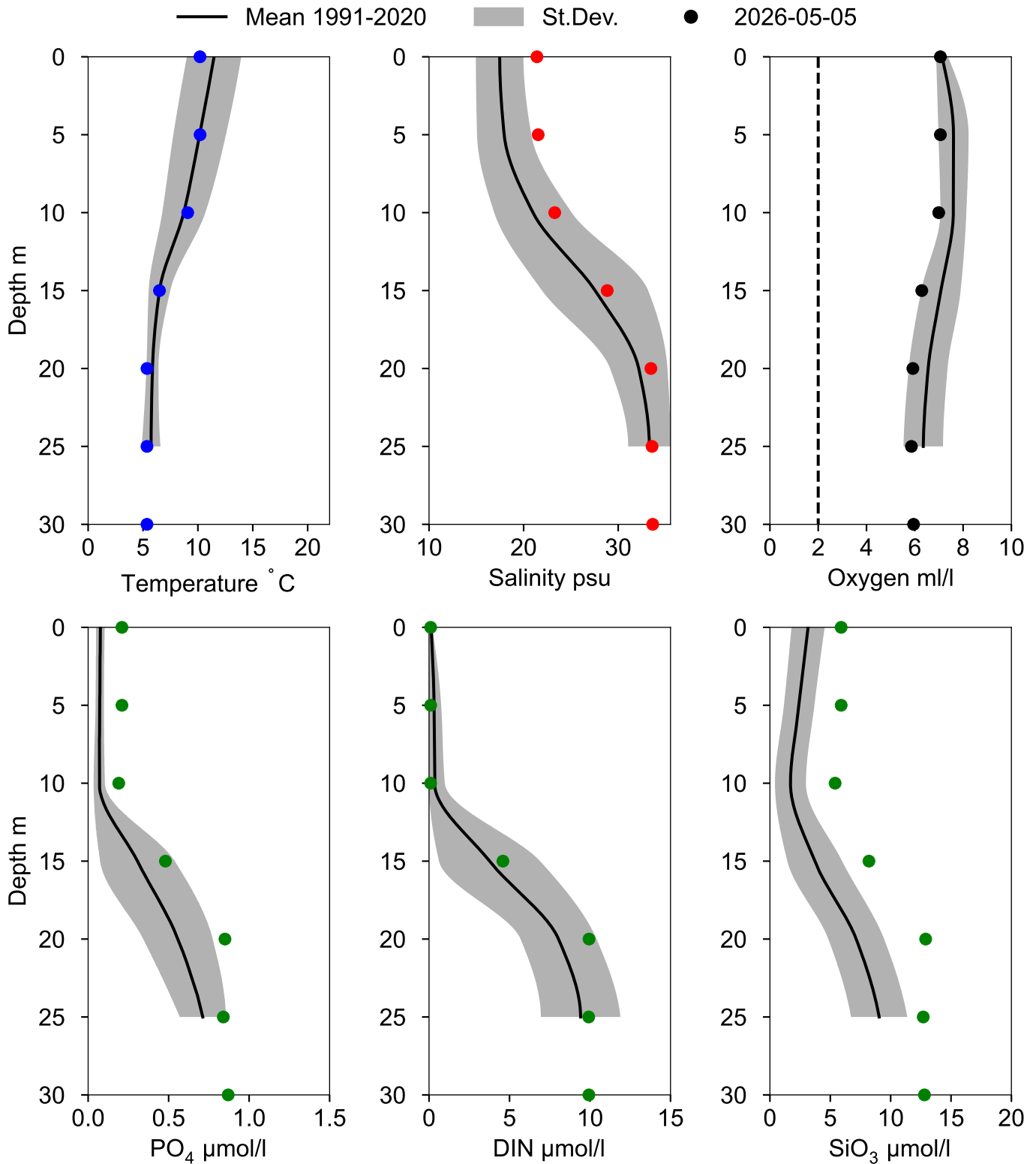
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 25 m)



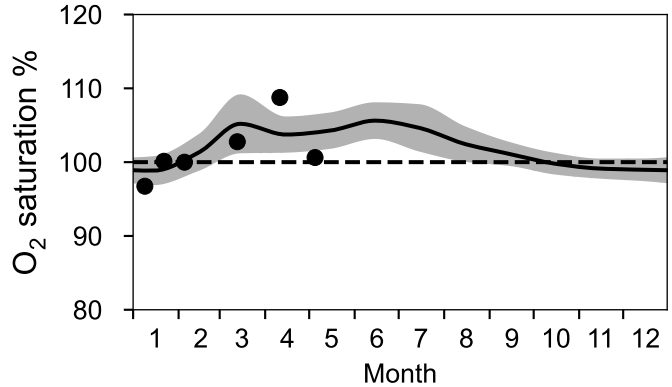
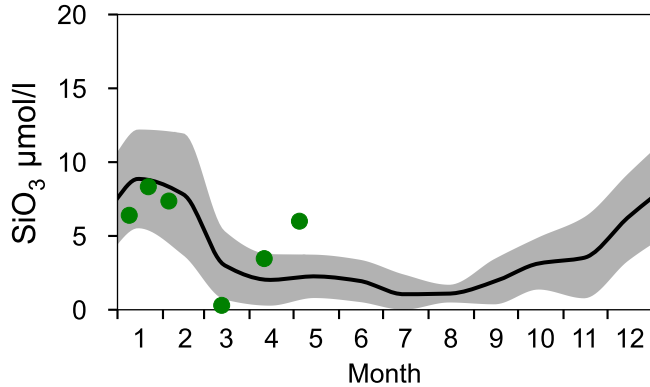
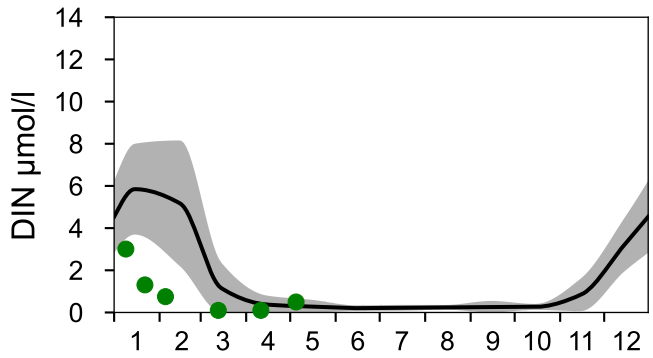
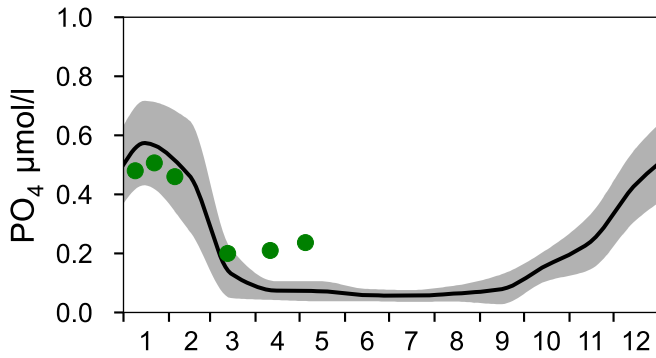
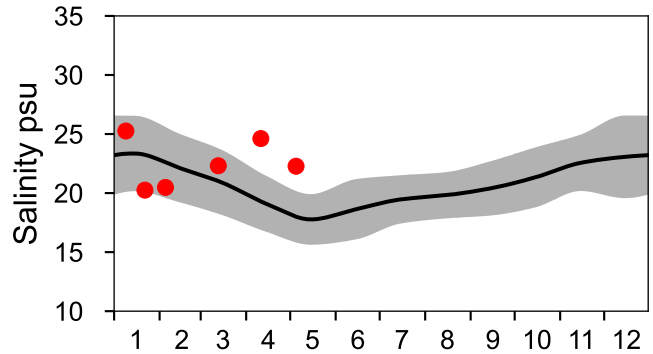
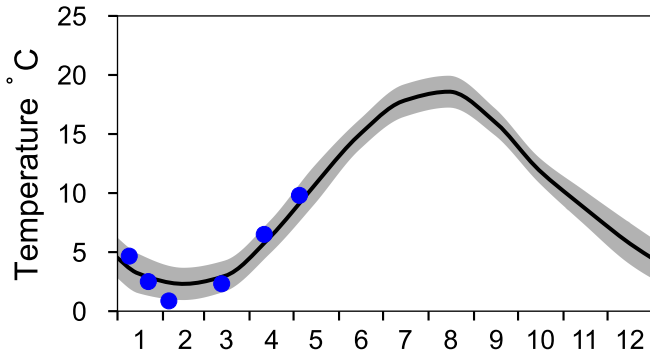
# Vertical profiles N14 FALKENBERG May



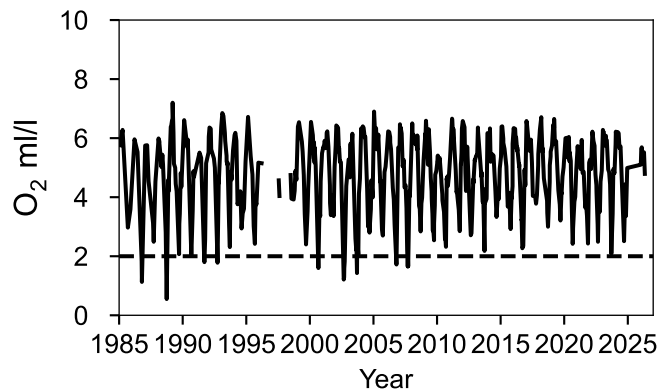
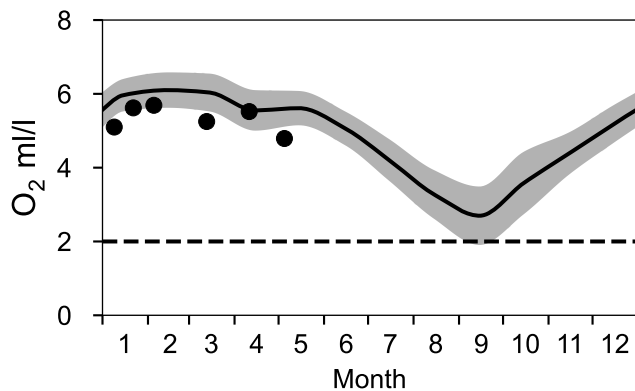
# STATION ANHOLT E SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

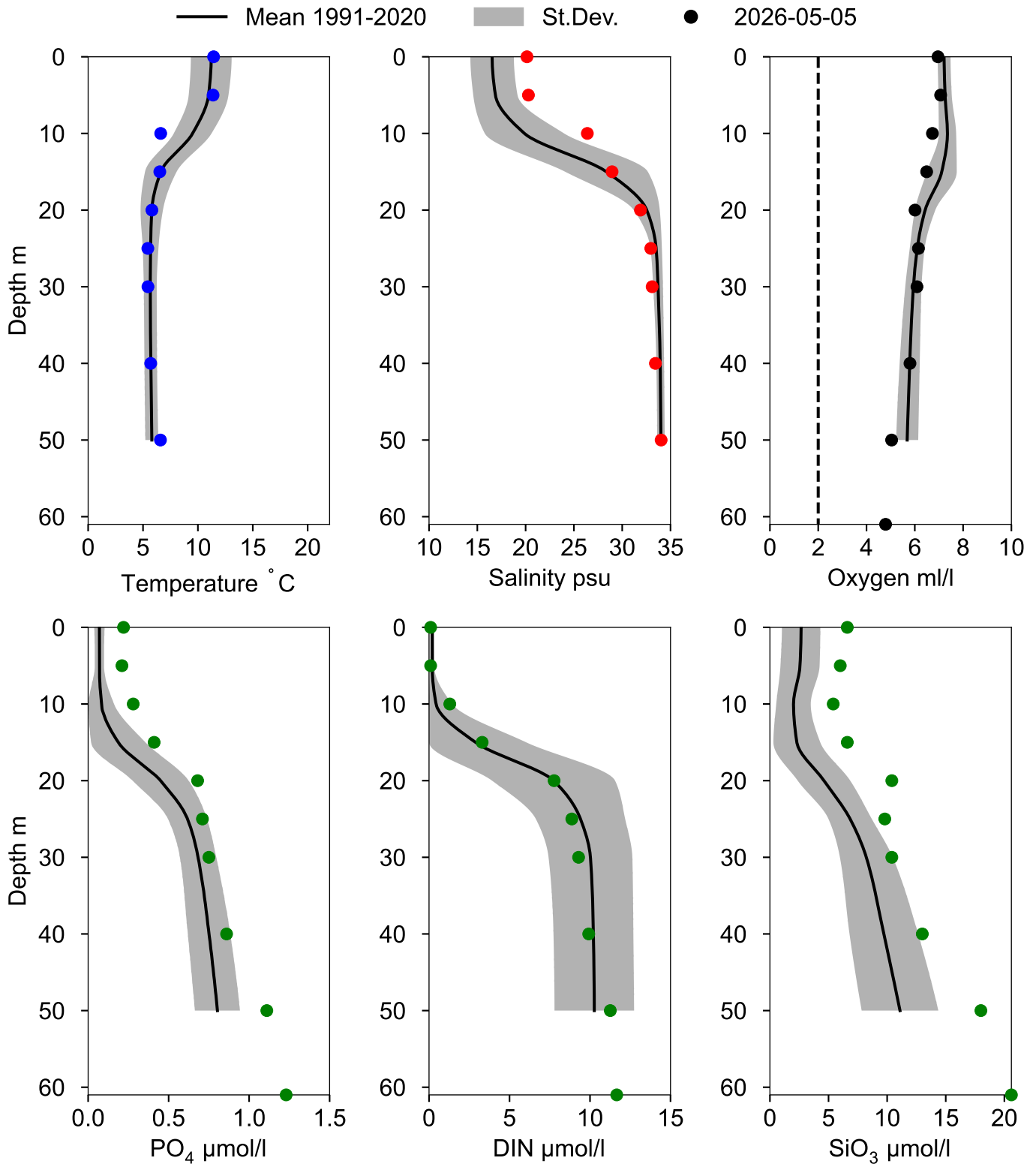
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 52 m)



# Vertical profiles ANHOLT E May

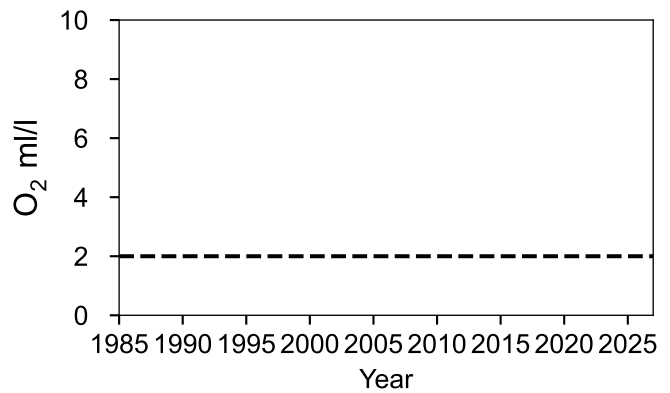
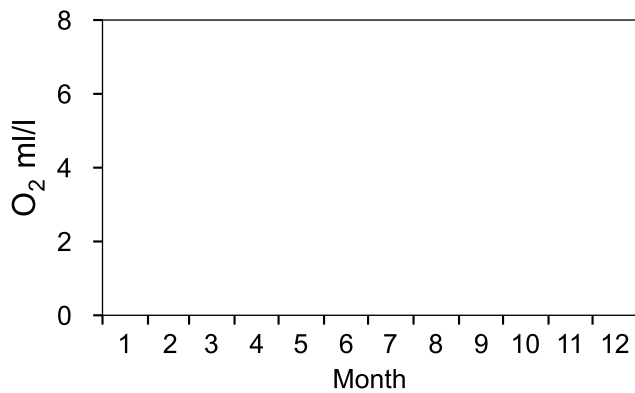
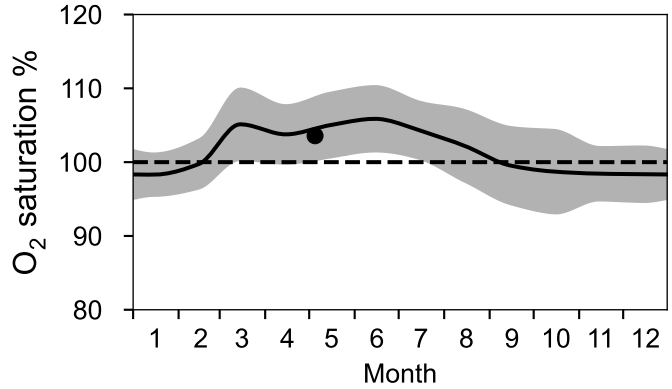
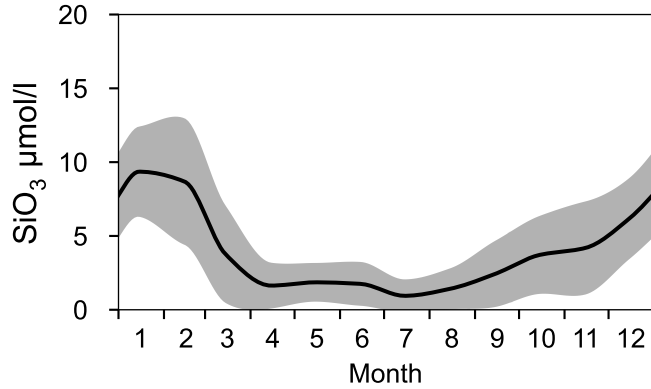
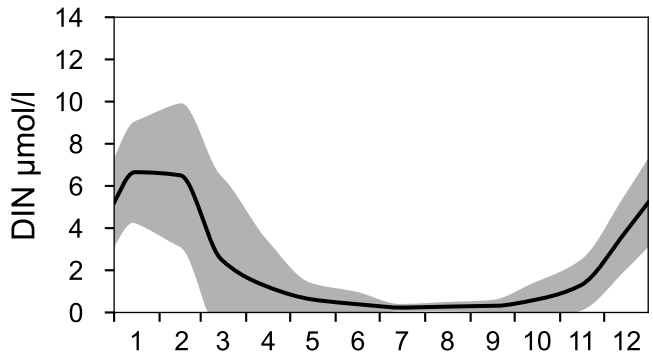
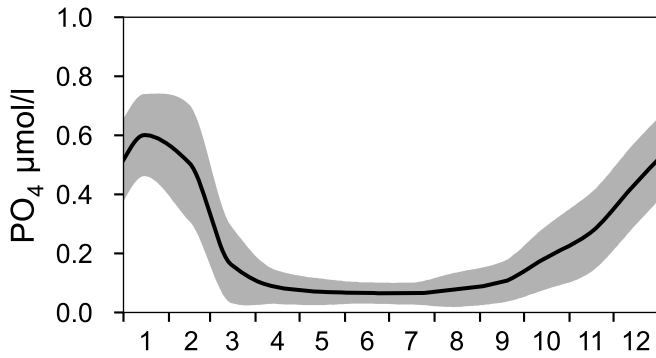
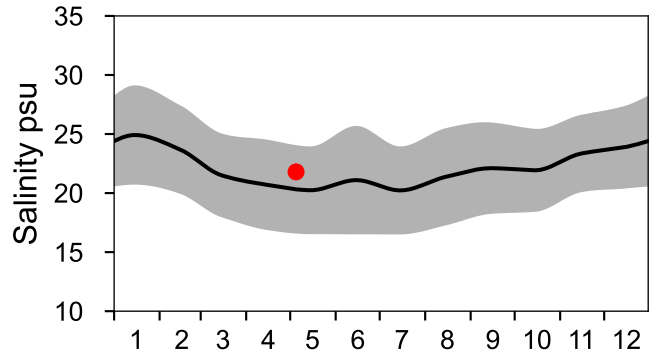
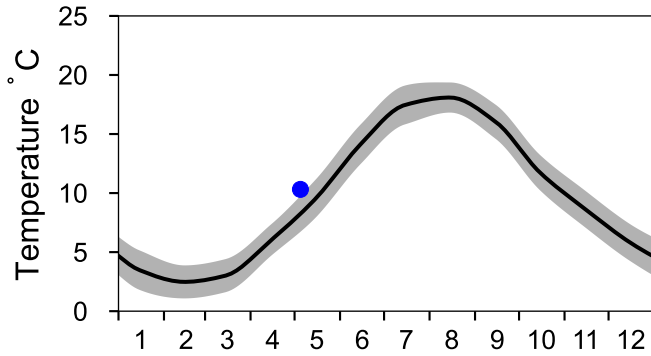


# STATION P22 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

## Annual Cycles

Statistics based on data from: Kattegatt

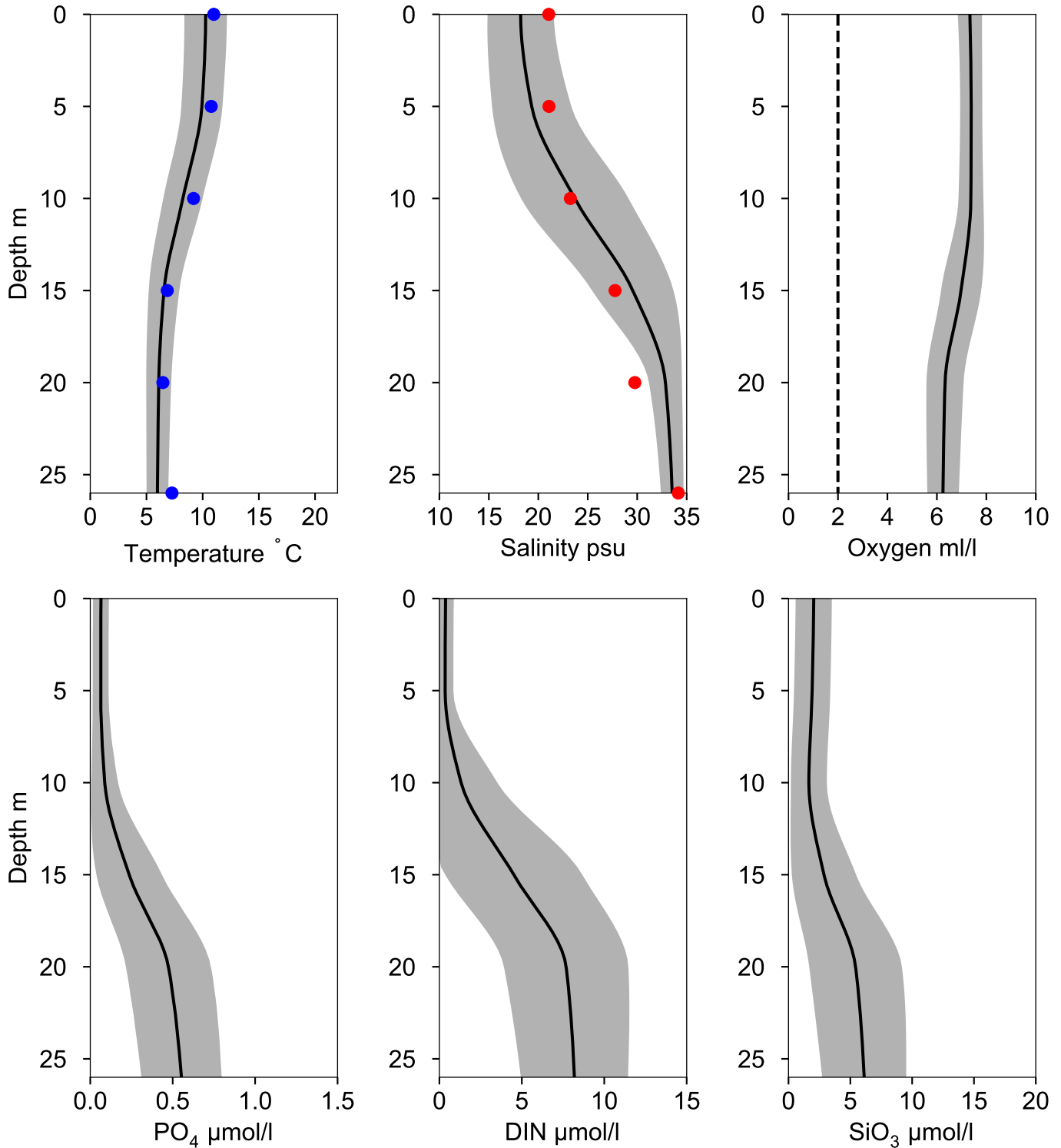
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



# Vertical profiles P22 May

Statistics based on data from: Kattegatt

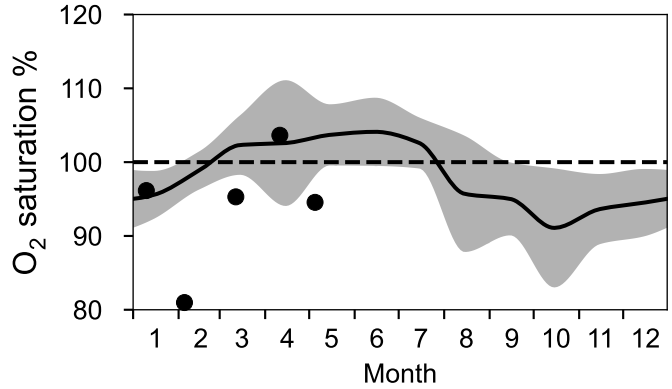
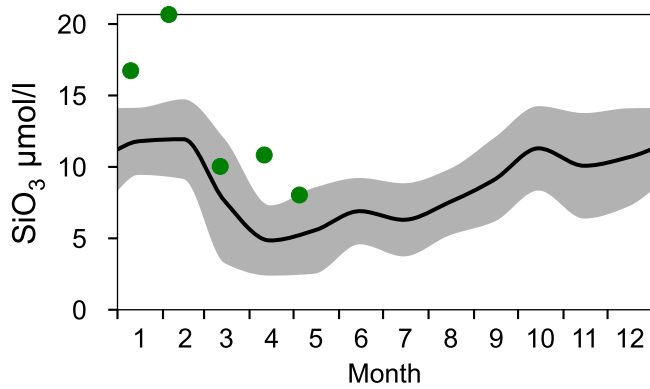
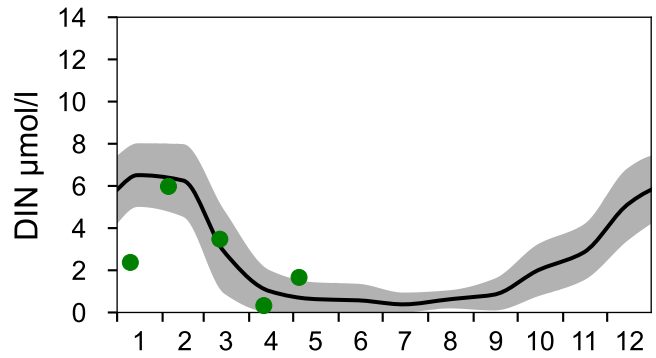
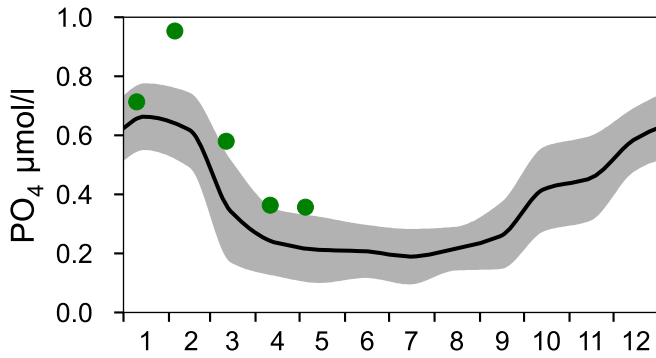
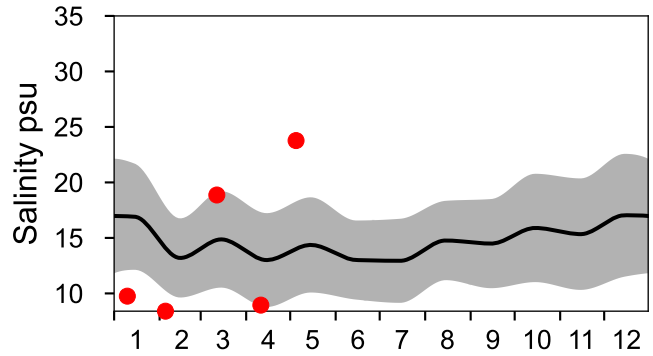
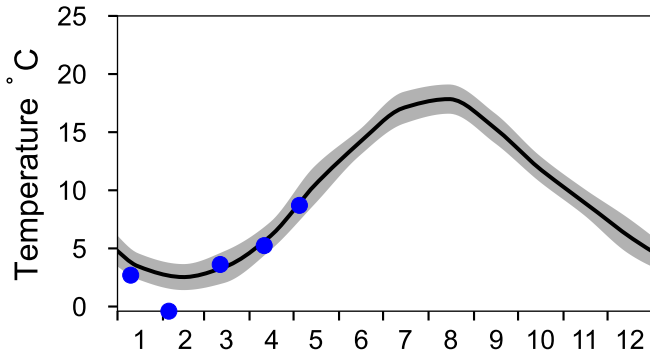
— Mean 1991-2020    ■ St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-05



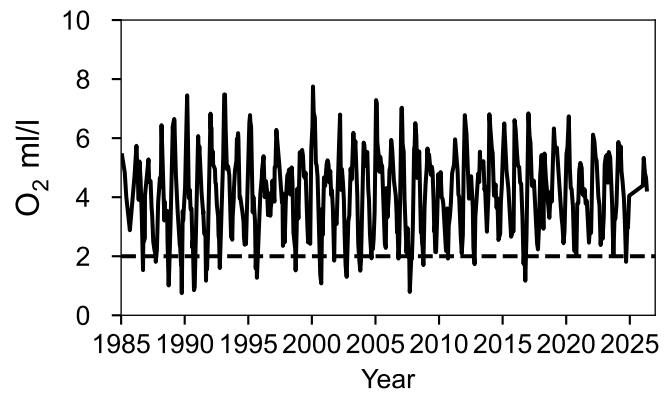
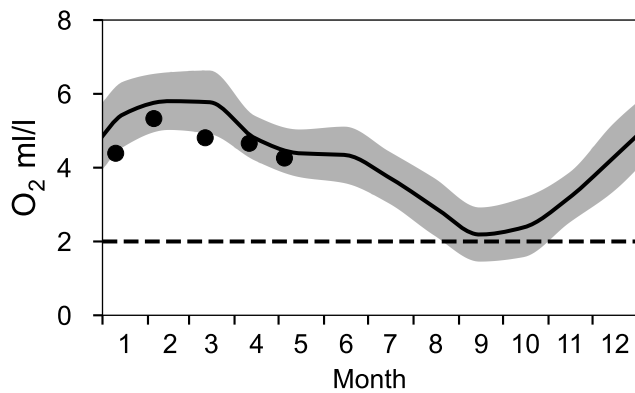
# STATION W LANDSKRONA SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

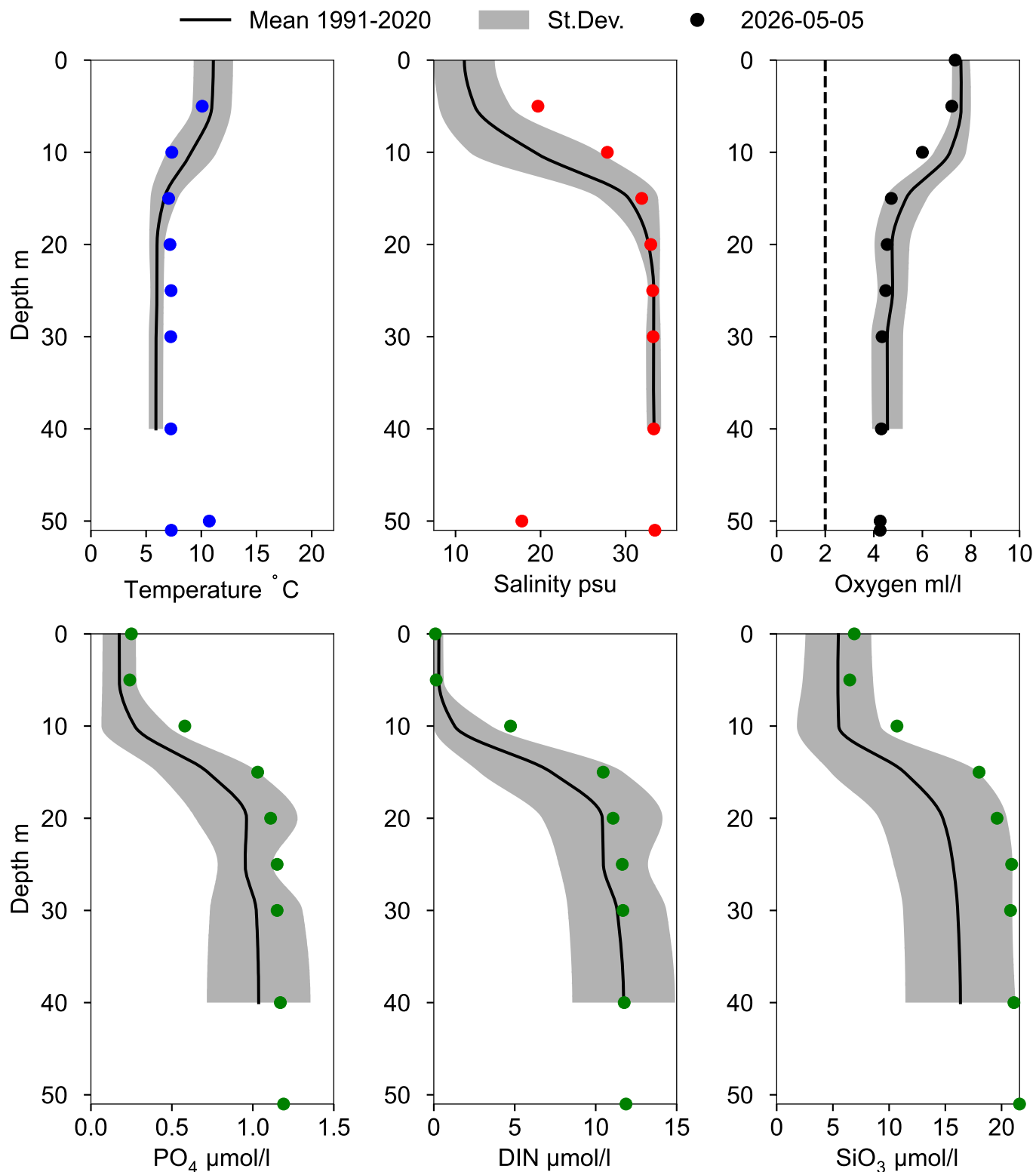
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 40 m)



# Vertical profiles W LANDSKRONA May

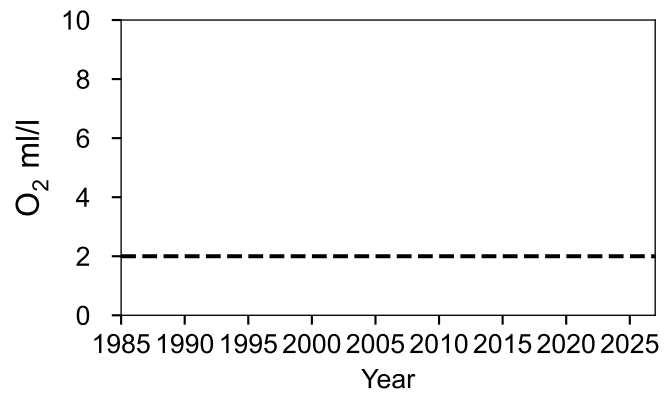
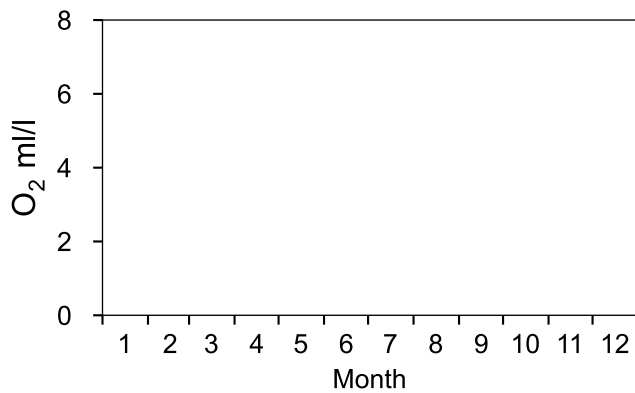
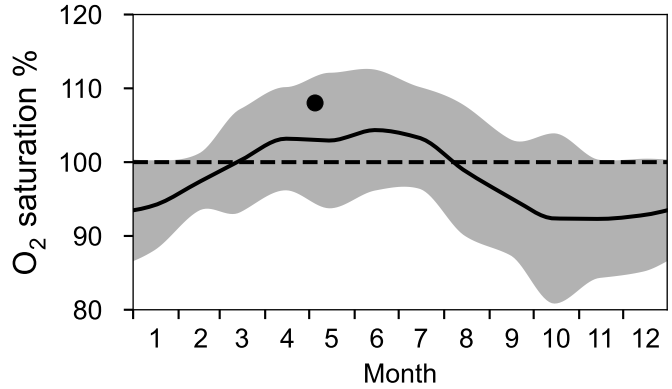
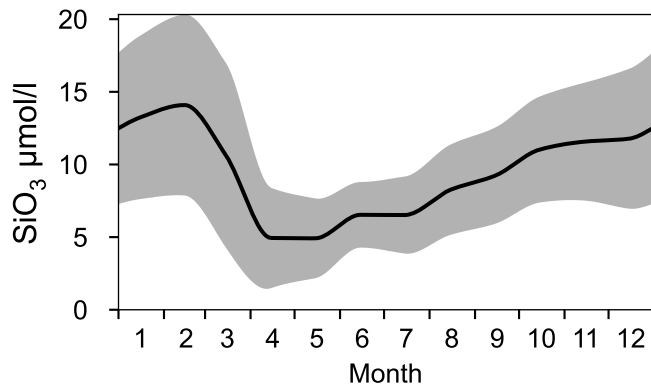
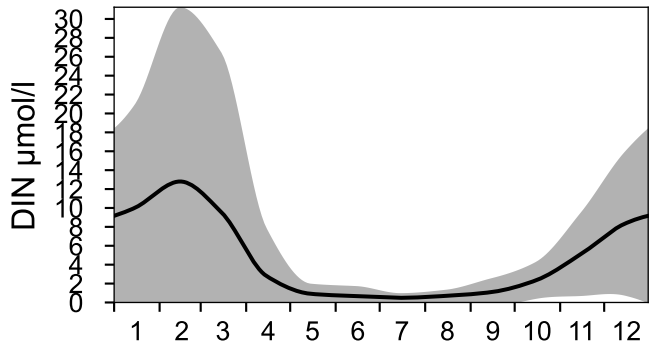
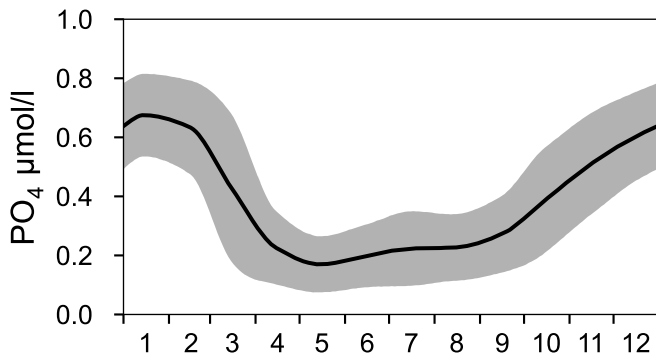
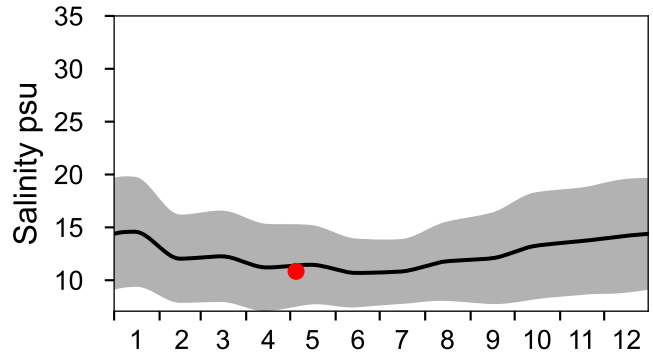
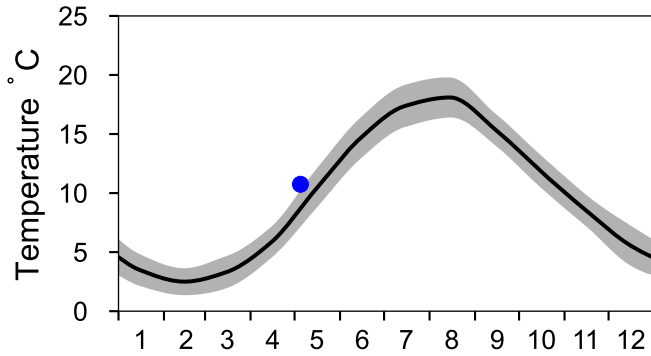


# STATION FLINTEN 7 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

## Annual Cycles

Statistics based on data from: Öresund

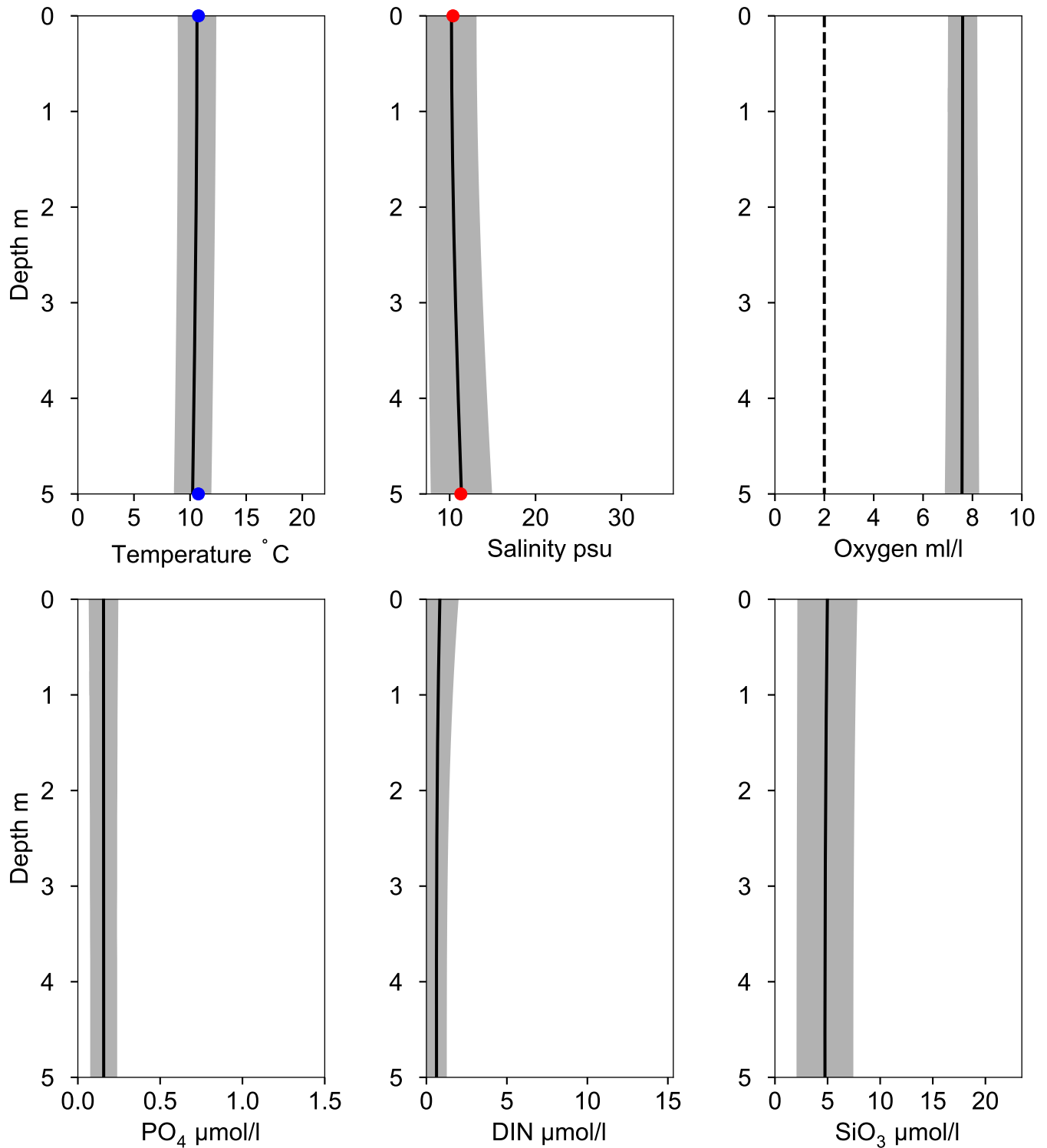
— Mean 1991-2020    ■ St.Dev.    ● 2026



# Vertical profiles FLINTEN 7 May

Statistics based on data from: Öresund

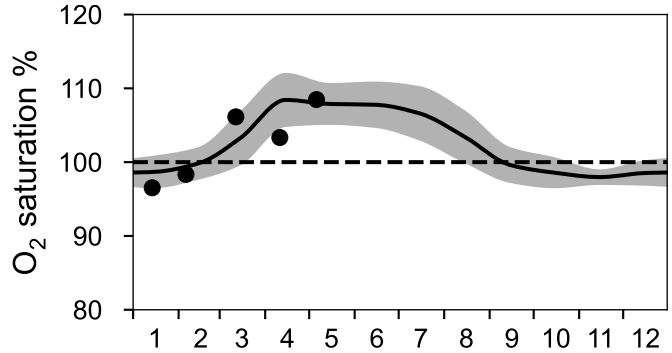
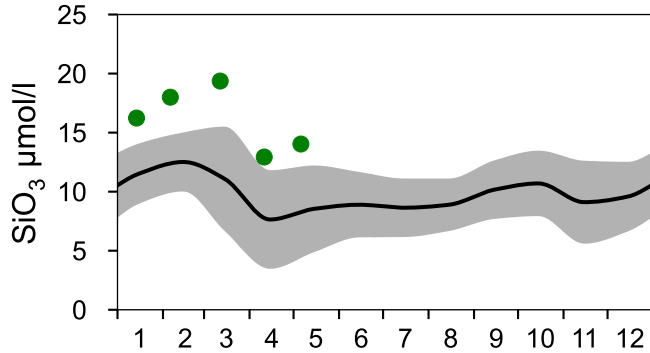
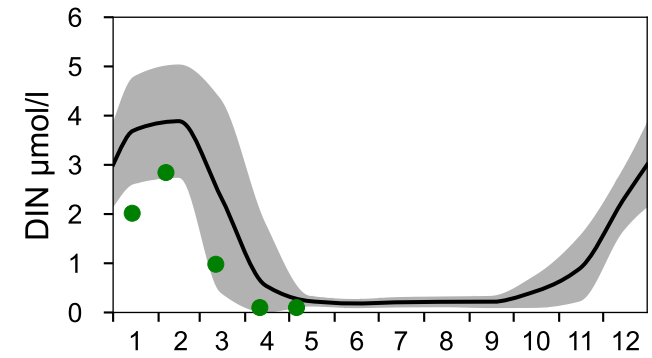
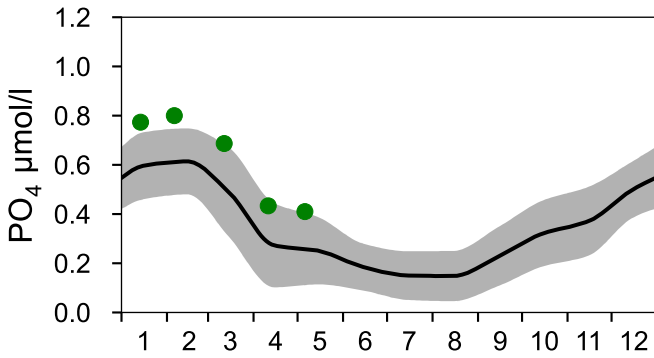
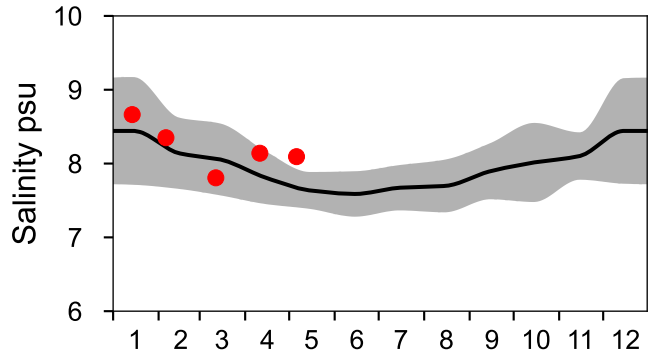
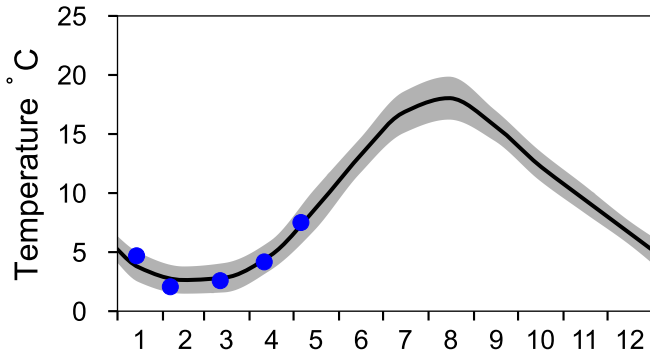
— Mean 1991-2020    ■ St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-05



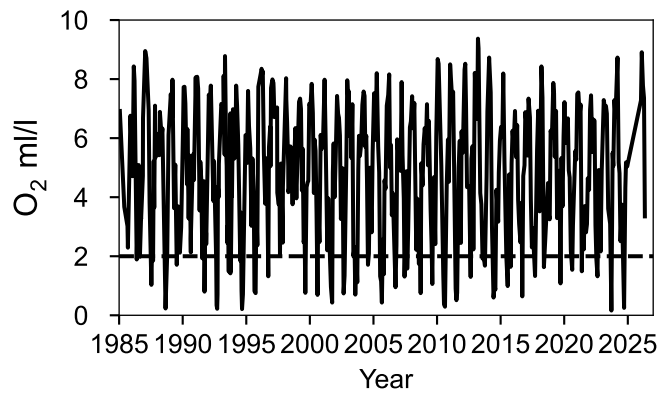
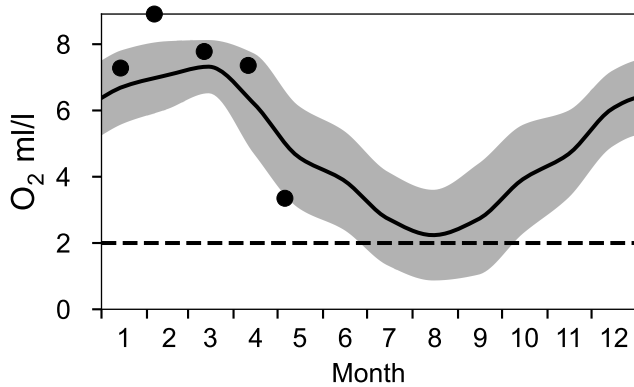
# STATION BY1 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

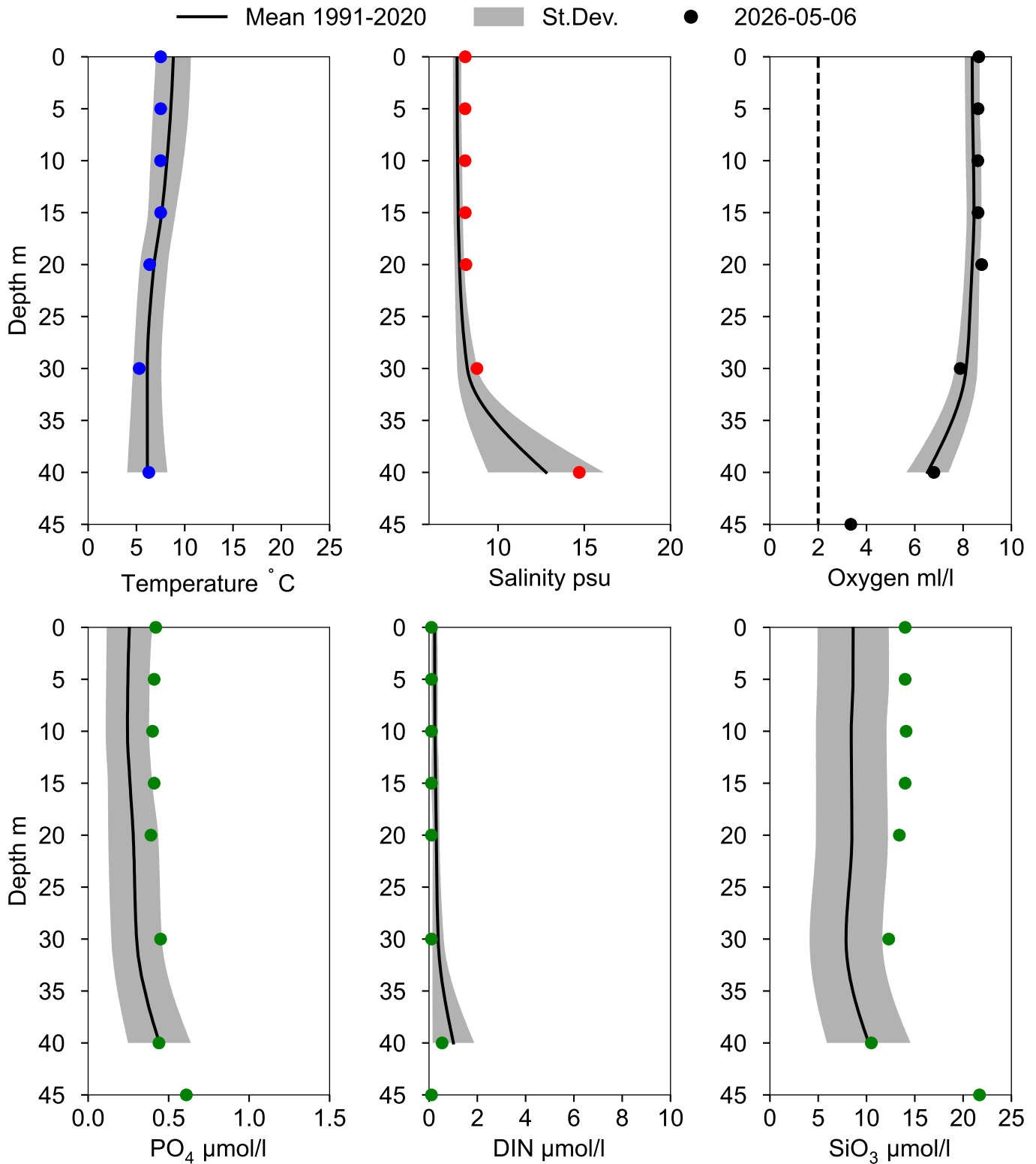
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 39 m)



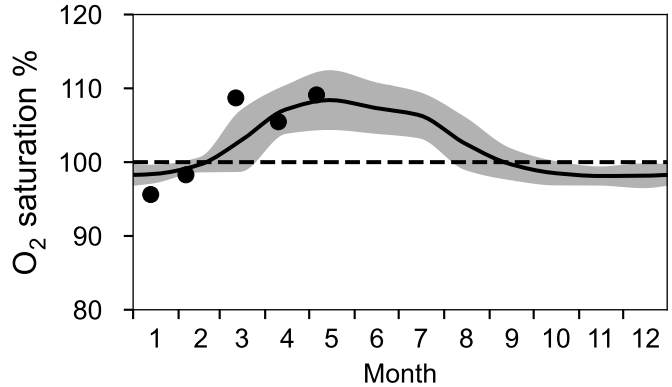
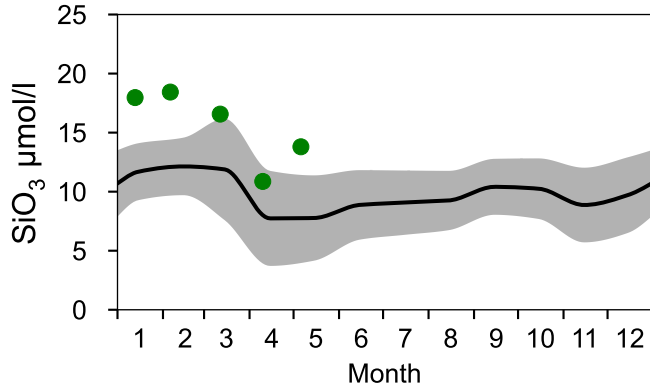
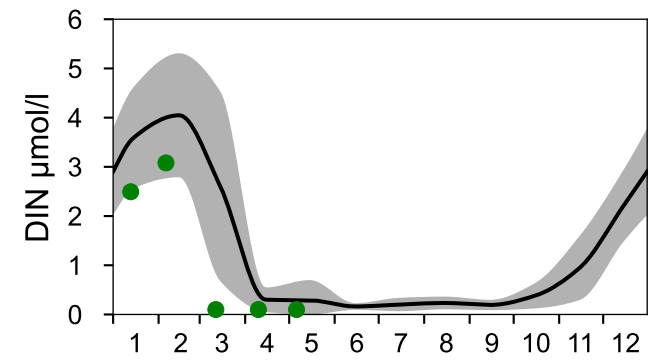
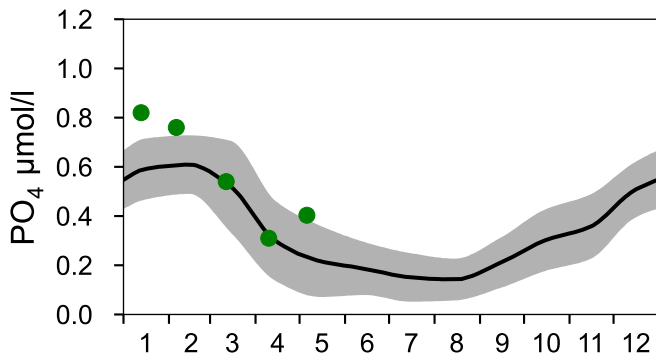
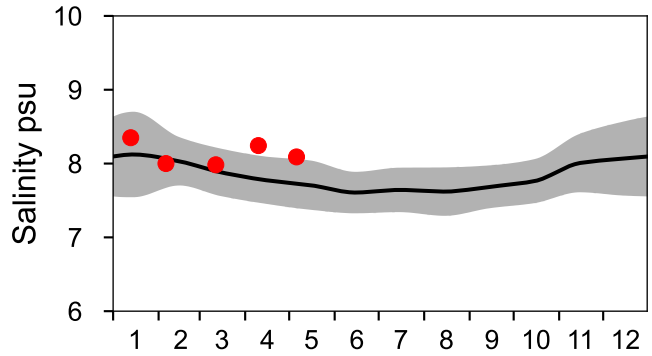
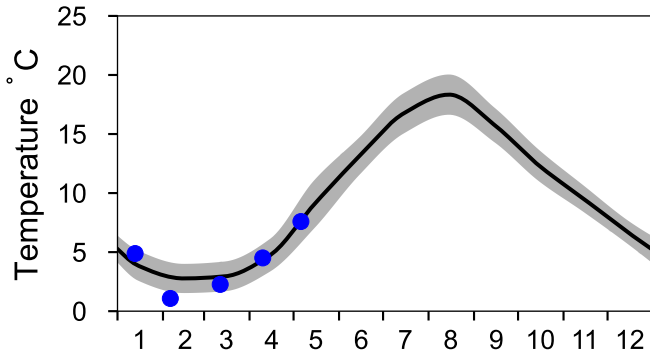
# Vertical profiles BY1 May



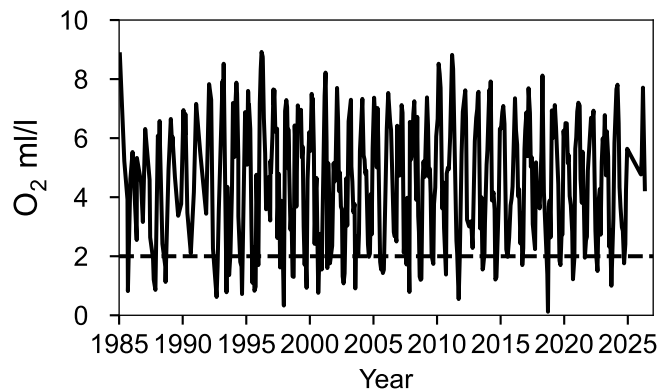
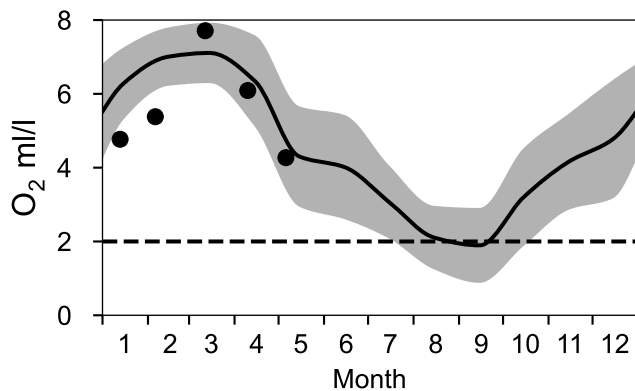
# STATION BY2 ARKONA SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026

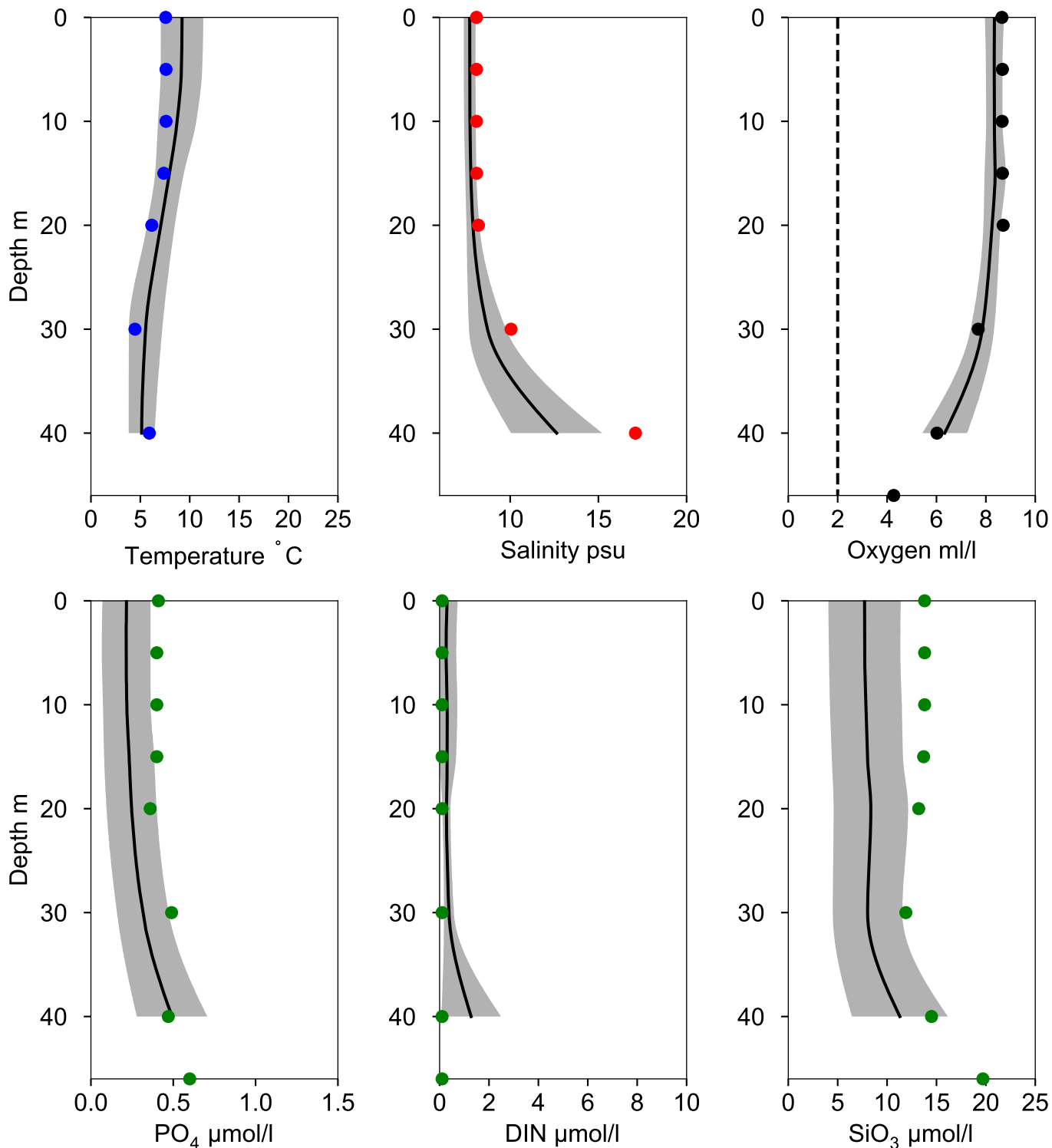


## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 40 m)



# Vertical profiles BY2 ARKONA May

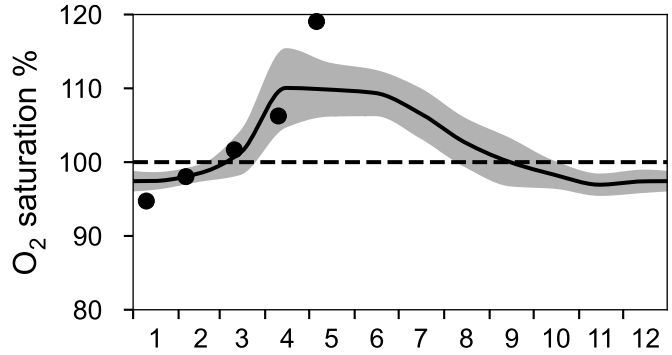
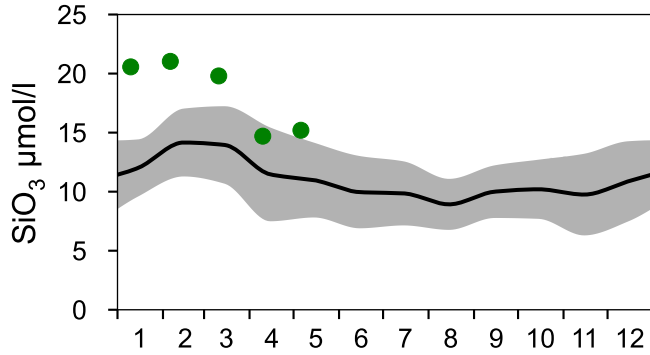
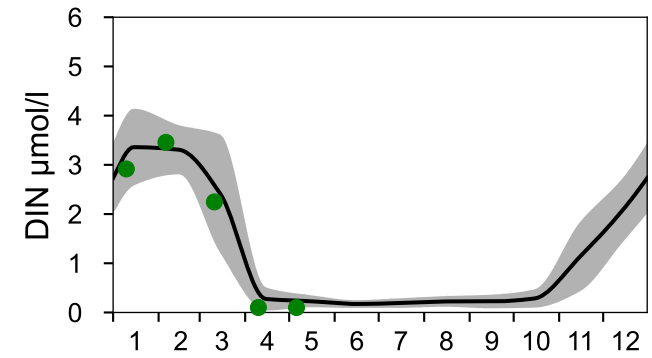
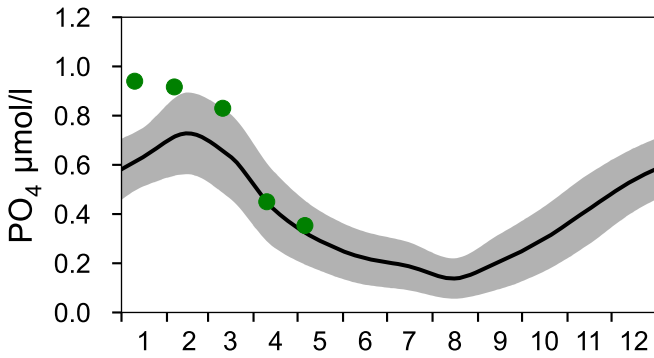
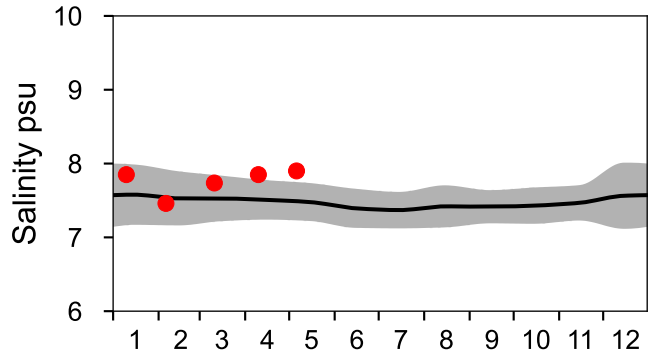
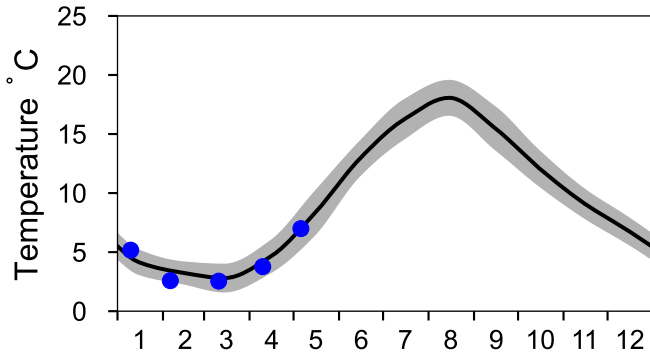
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-06



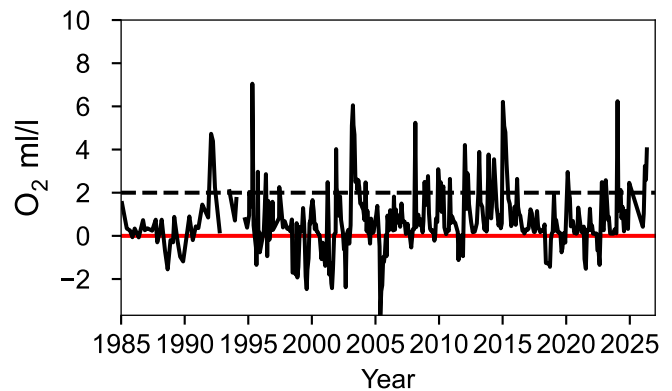
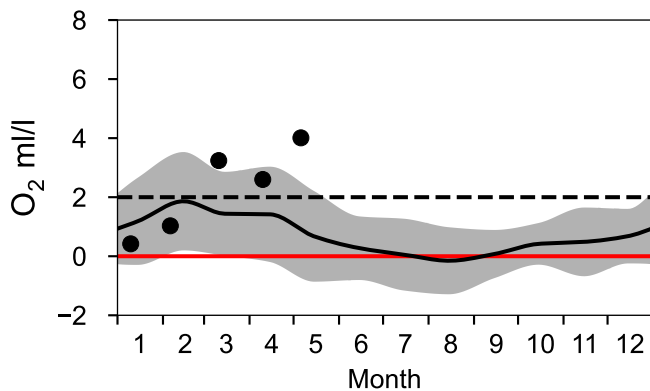
# STATION HANÖBUKTEN SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

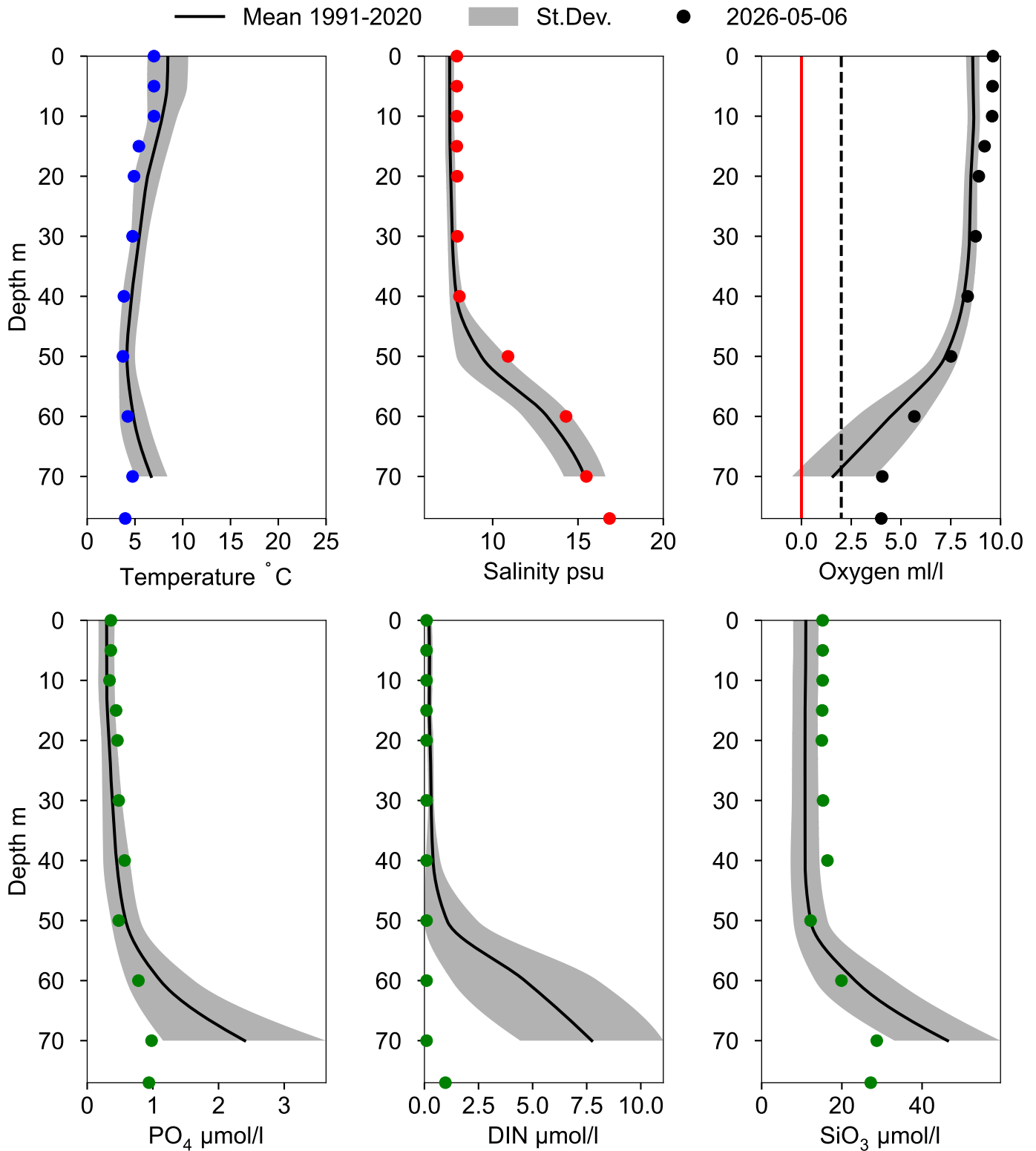
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 70 m)



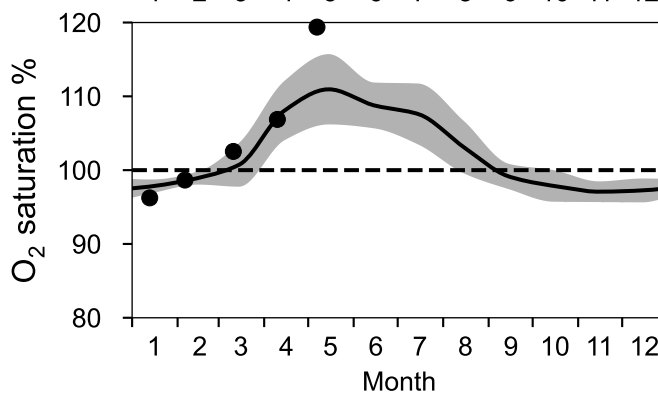
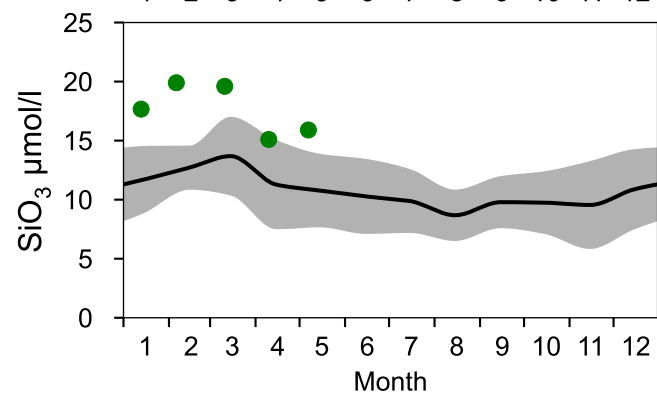
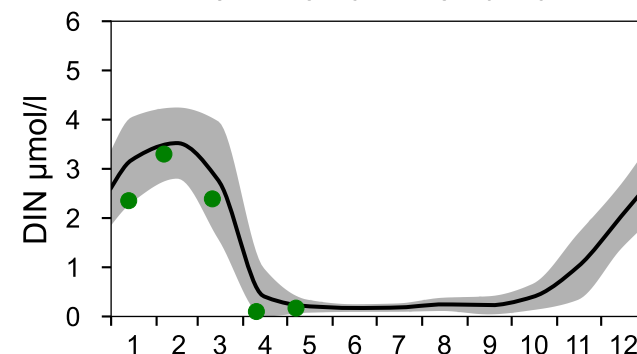
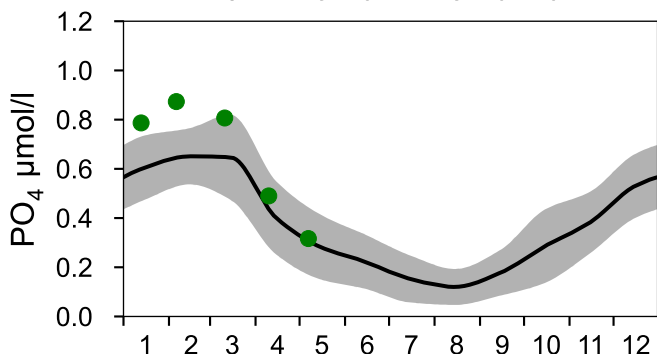
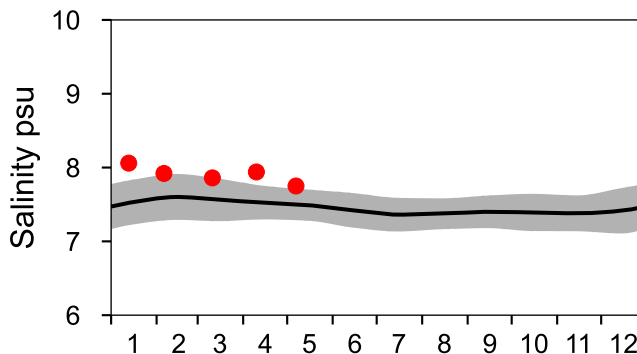
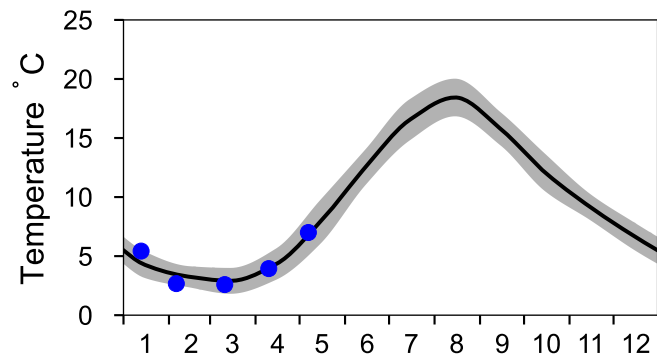
# Vertical profiles HANÖBUKTEN May



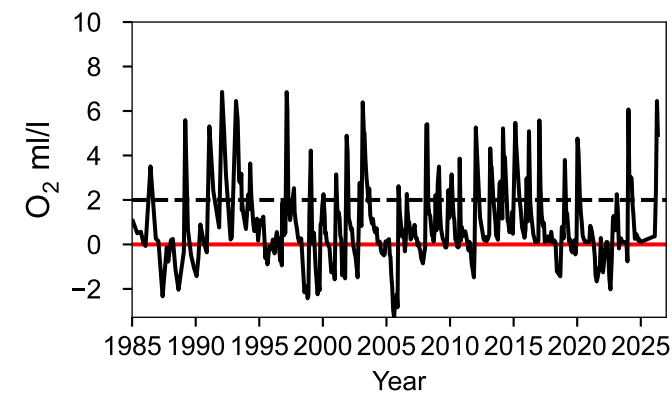
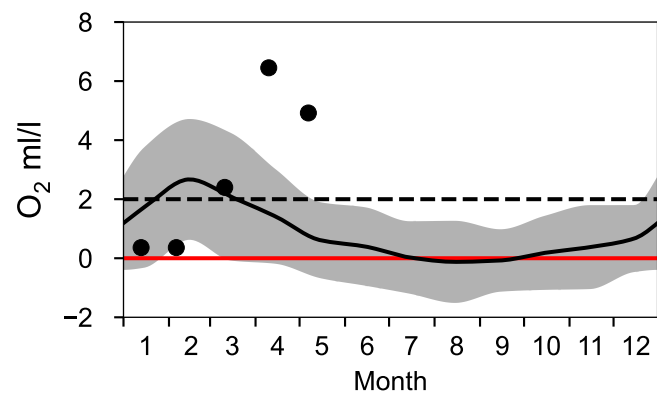
# STATION BY4 CHRISTIANSÖ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026

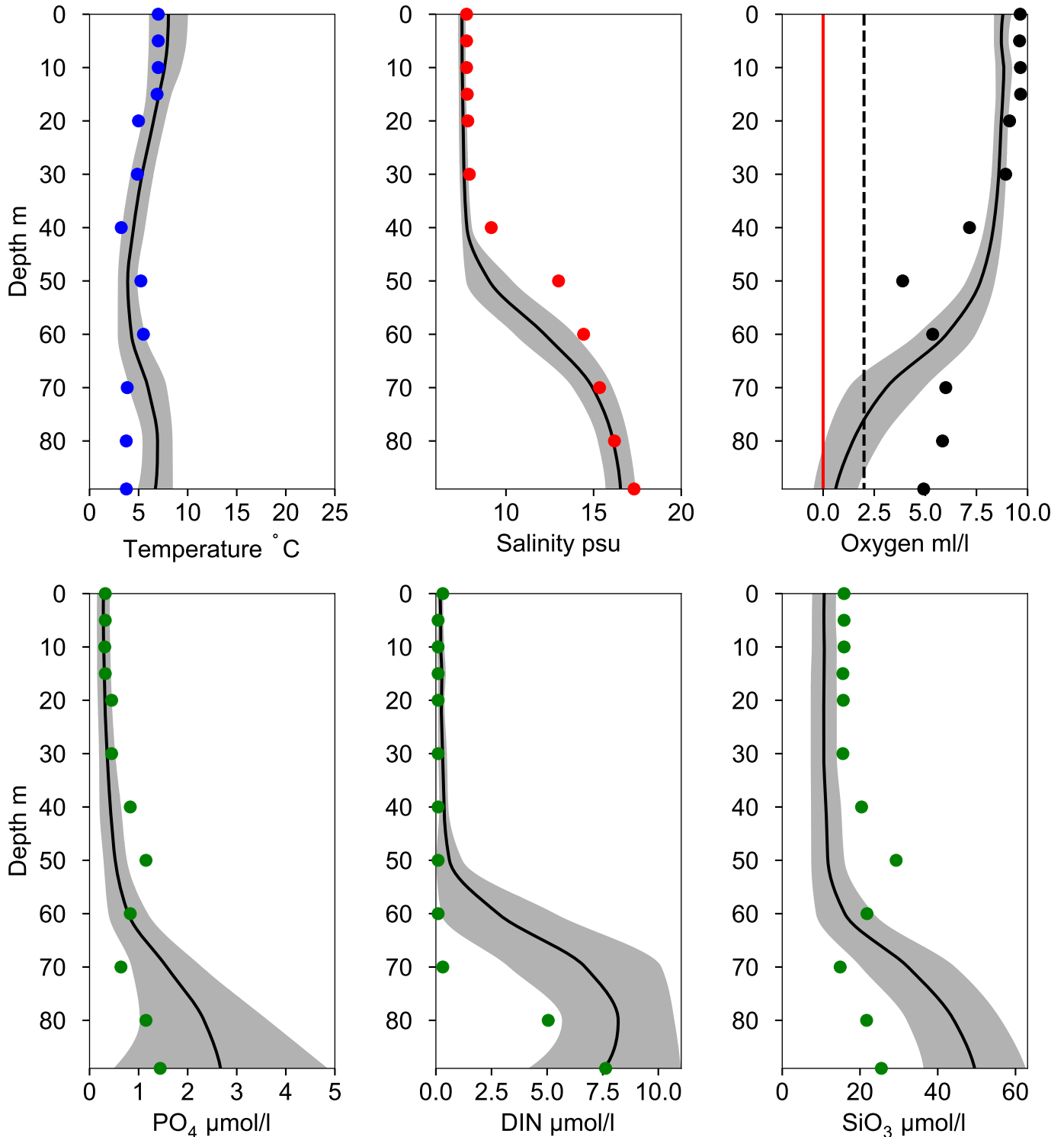


## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth ≥ 80 m)



# Vertical profiles BY4 CHRISTIANSÖ May

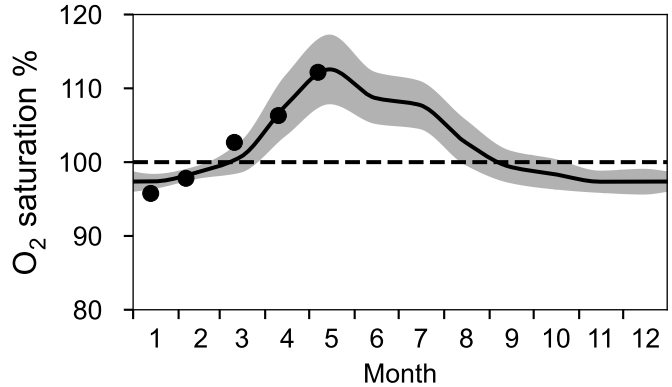
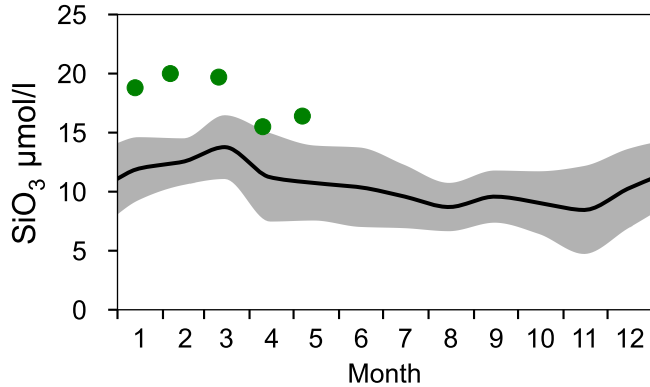
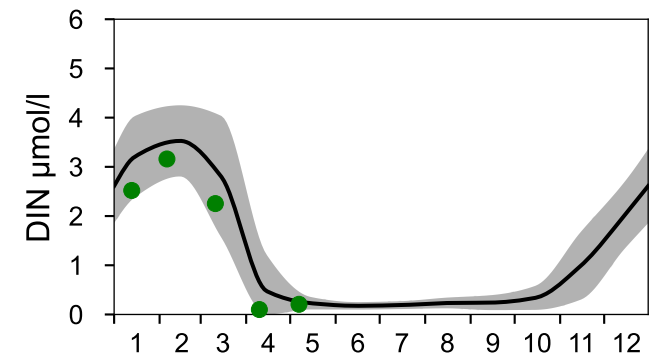
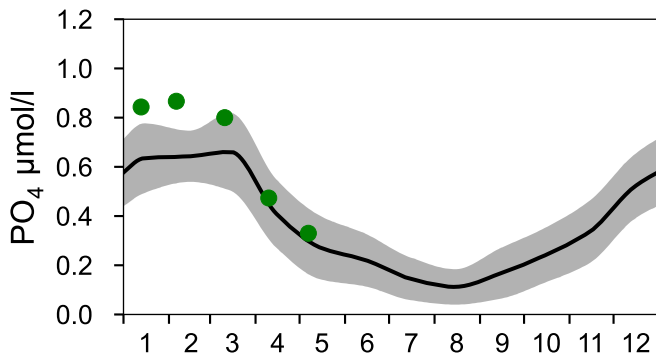
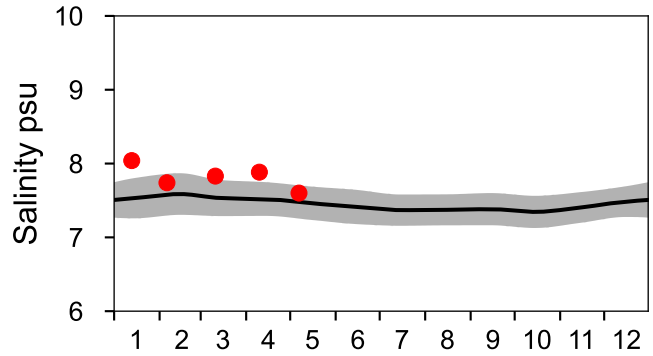
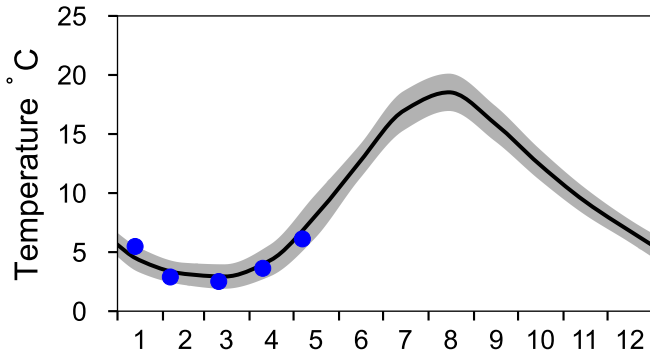
— Mean 1919-2020    ■ St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-07



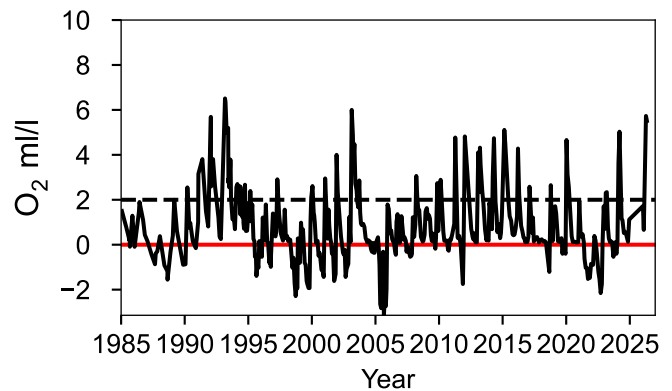
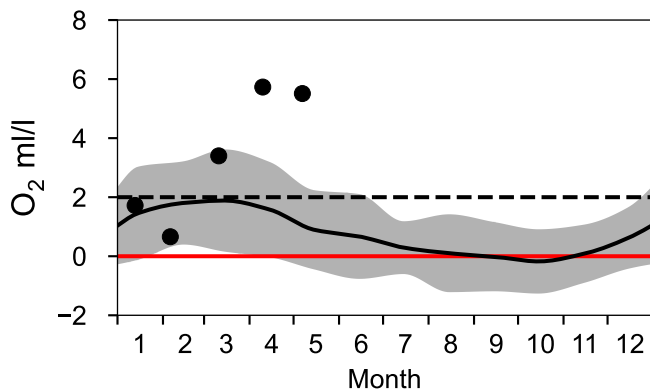
# STATION BY5 BORNHOLMSDJ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

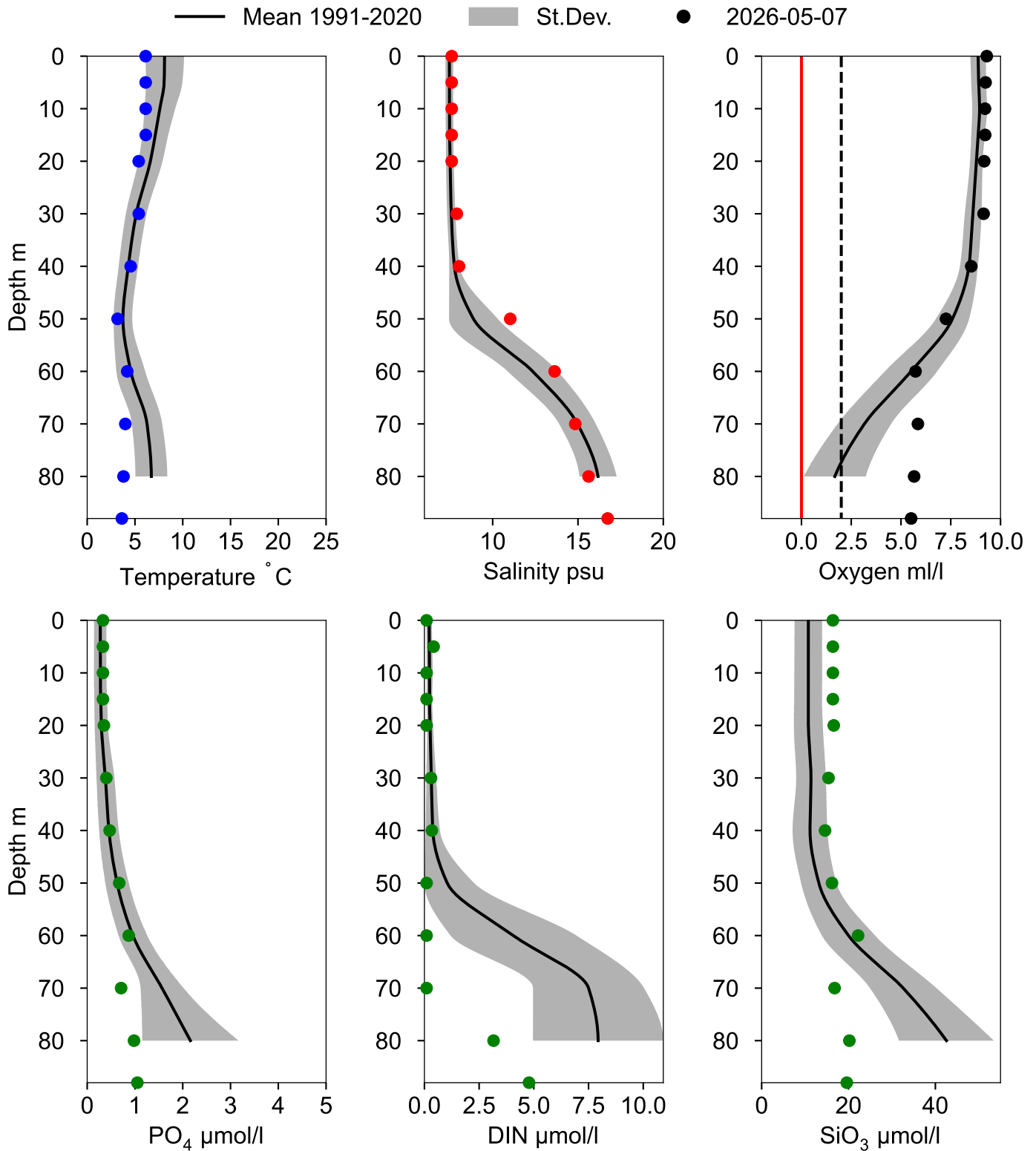
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 80 m)



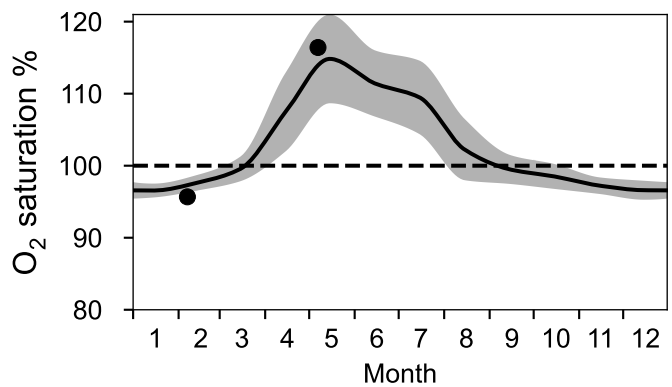
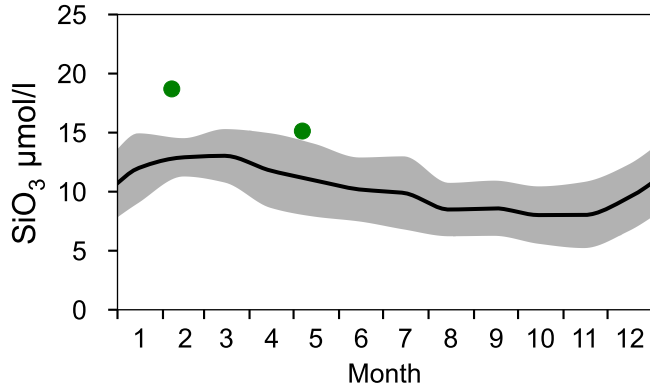
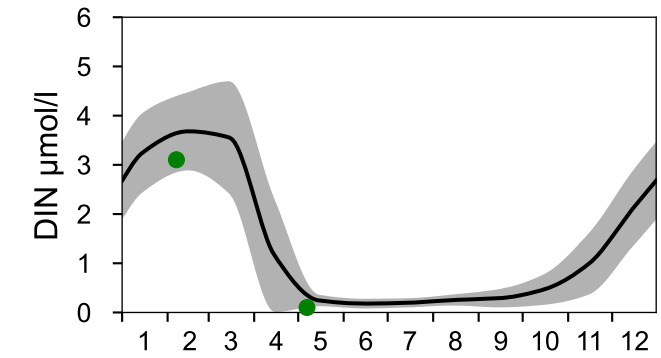
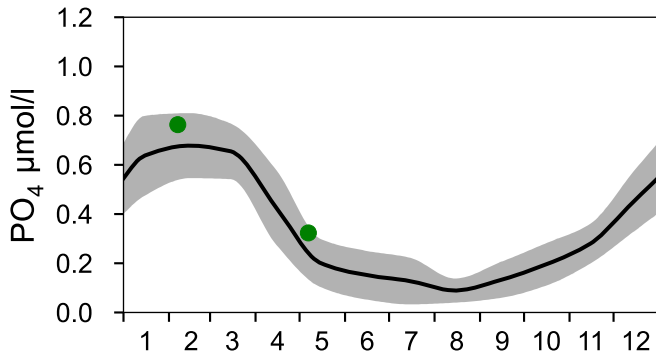
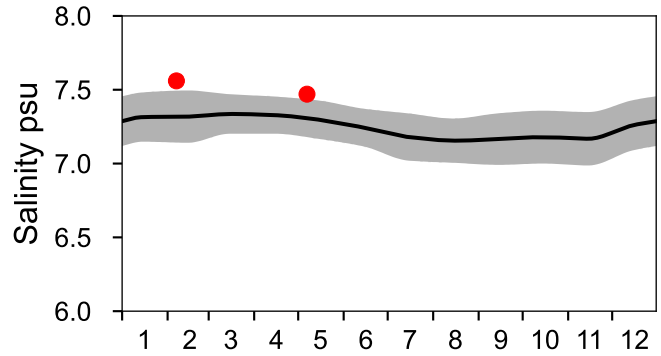
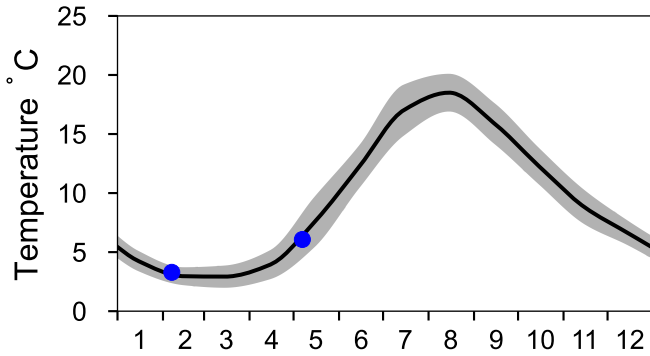
# Vertical profiles BY5 BORNHOLMSDJ May



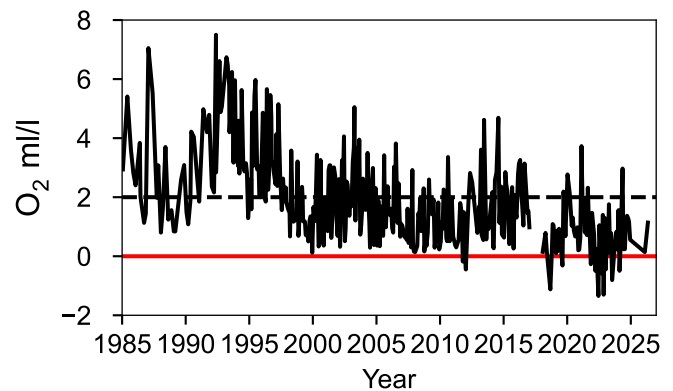
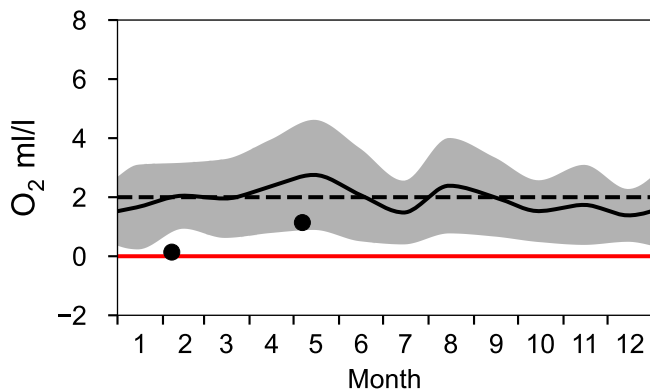
# STATION BCS III-10 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026

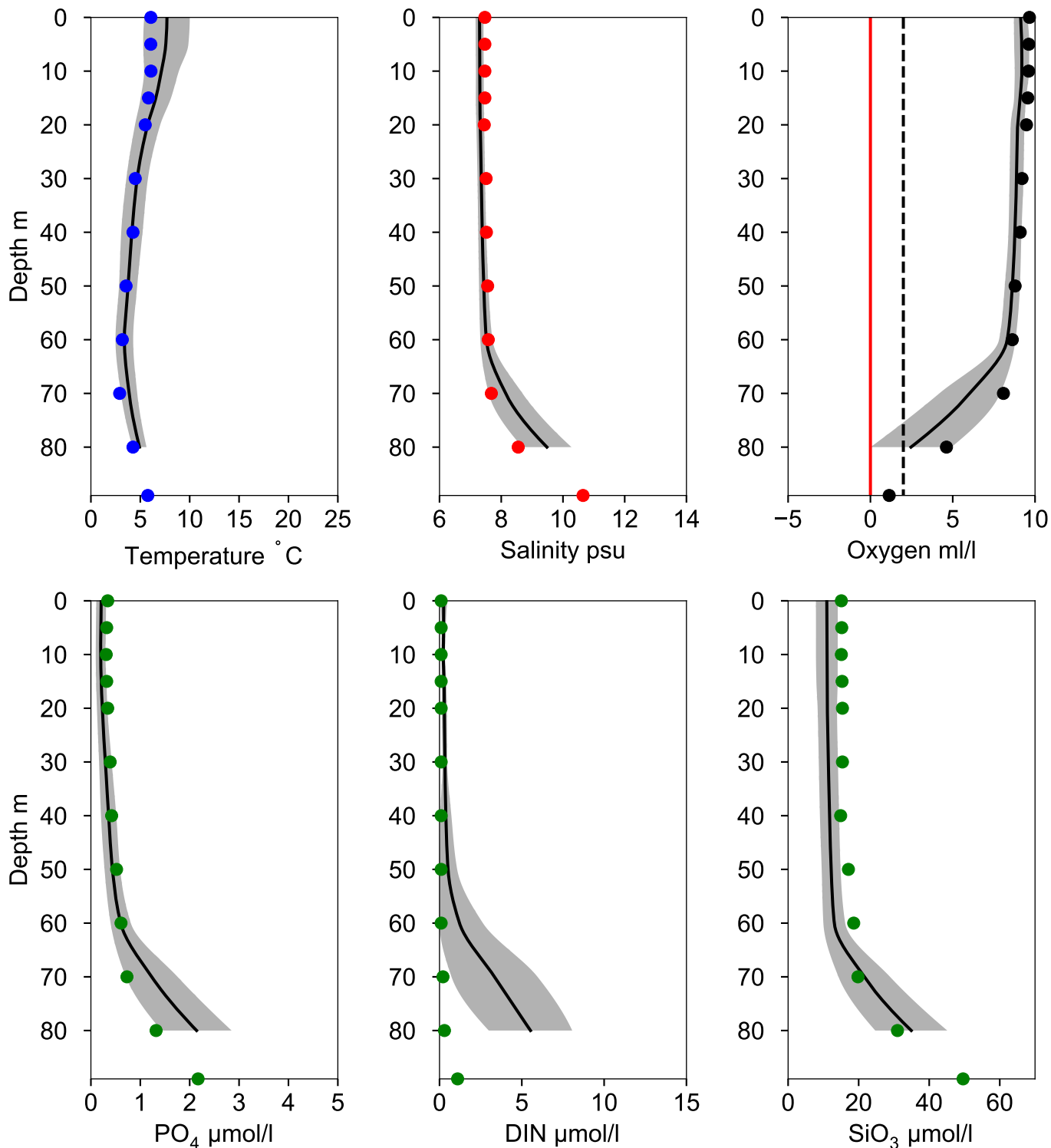


## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 80 m)



# Vertical profiles BCS III-10 May

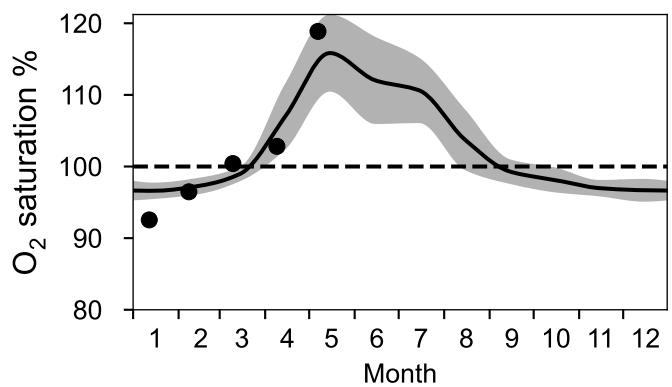
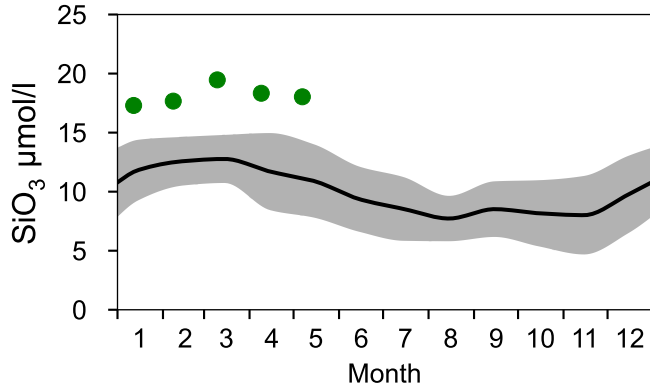
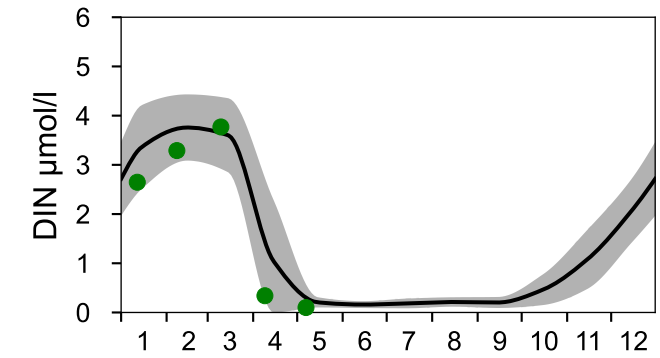
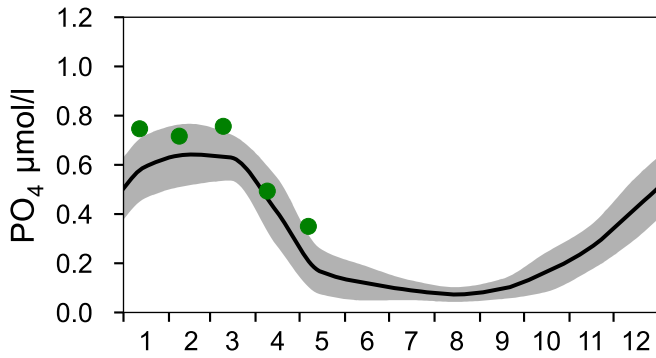
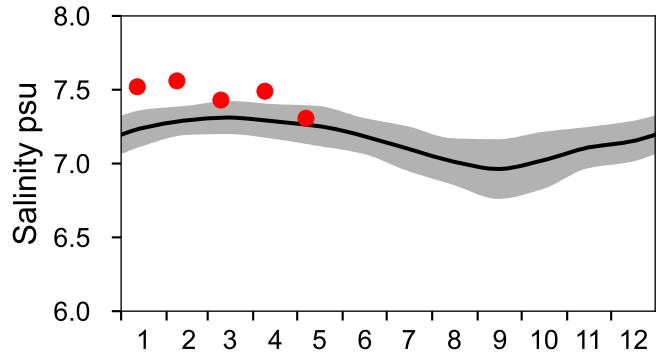
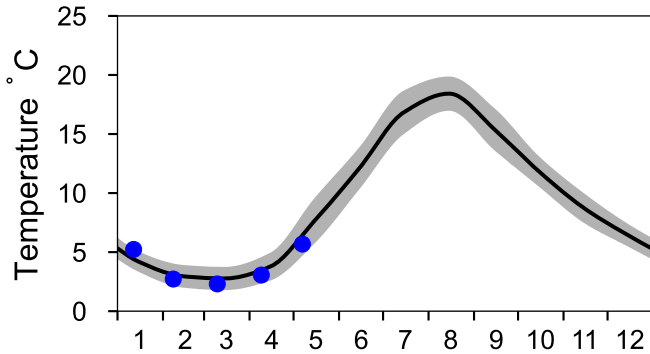
— Mean 1919-2020    ■ St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-07



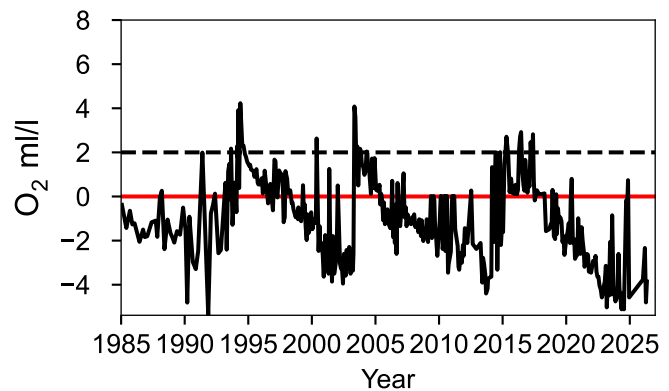
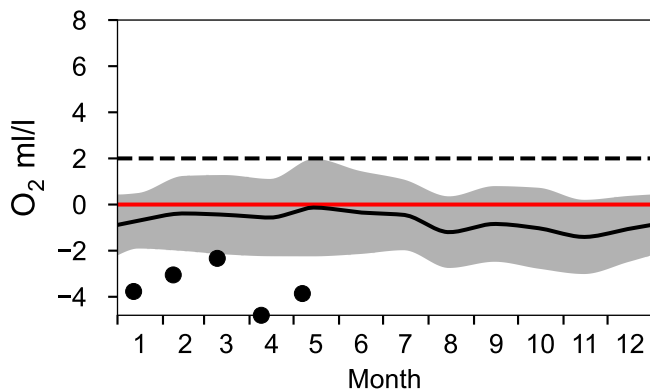
# STATION BY10 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026

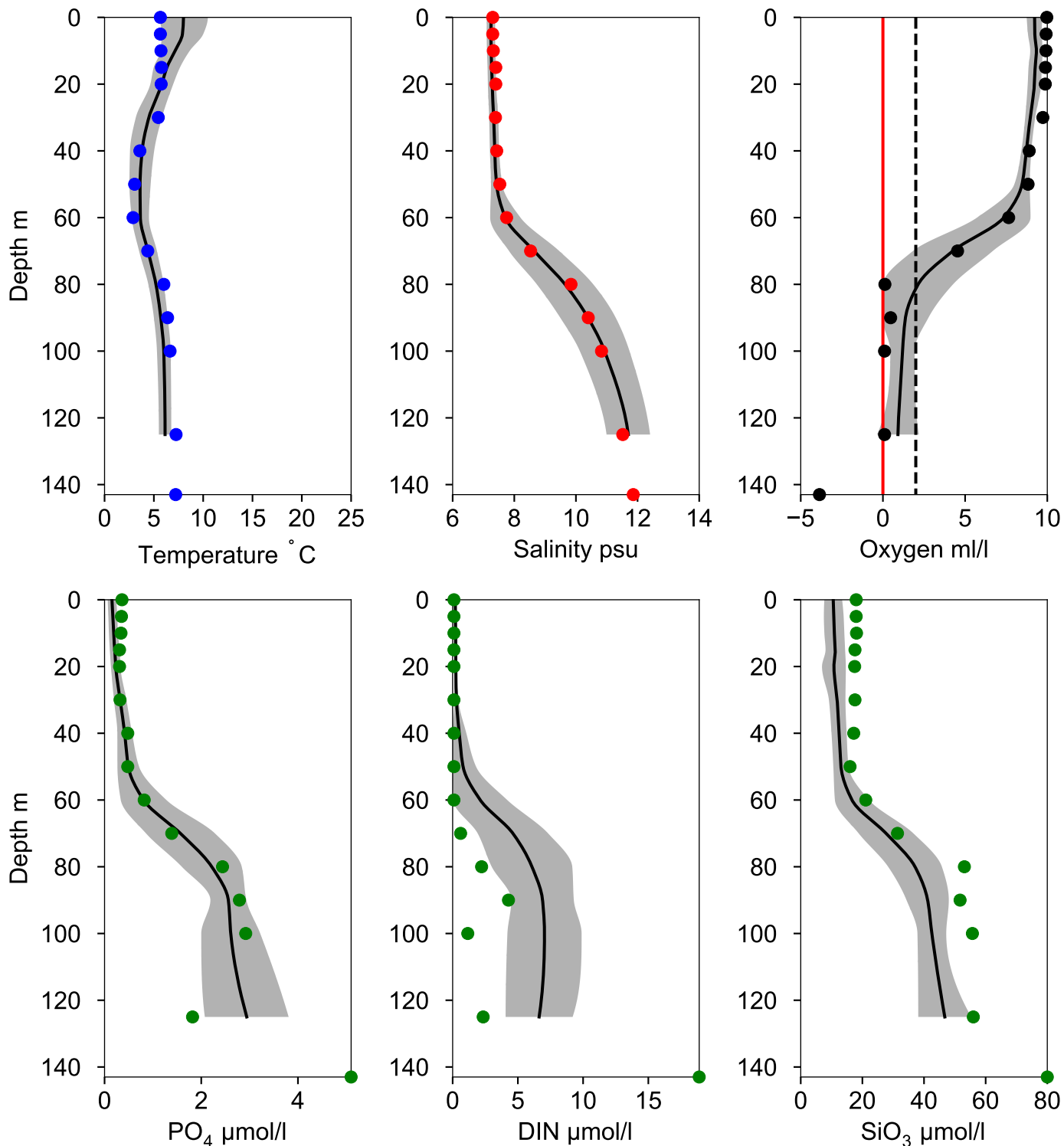


## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 125 m)



# Vertical profiles BY10 May

— Mean 1991-2020    ■ St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-07

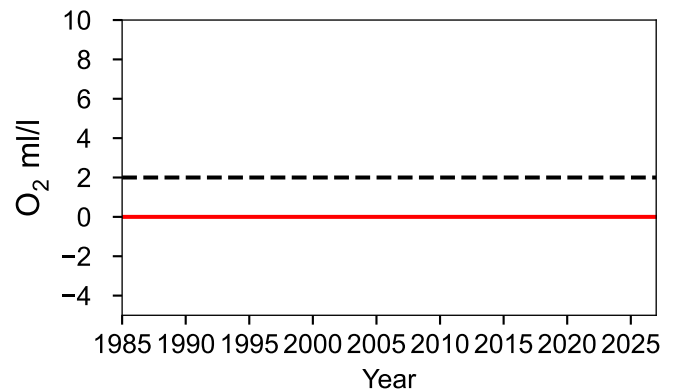
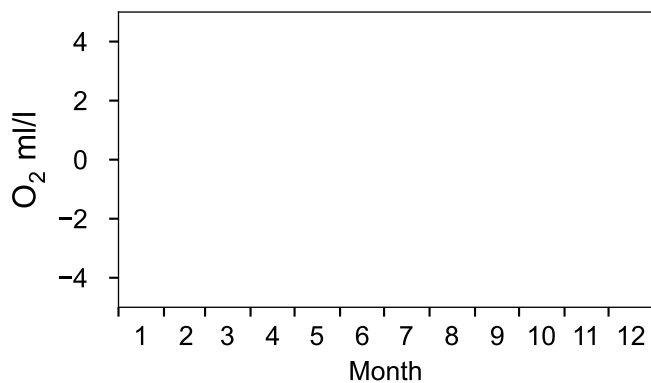
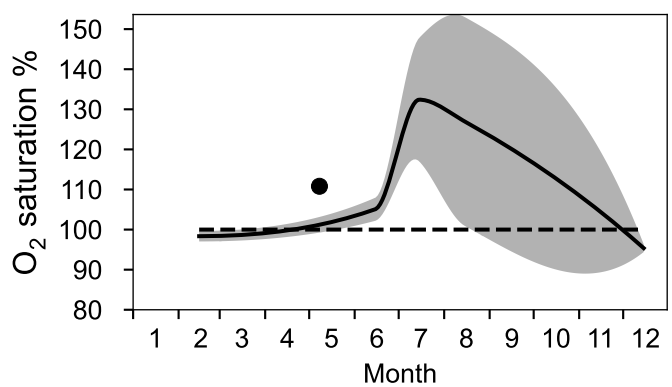
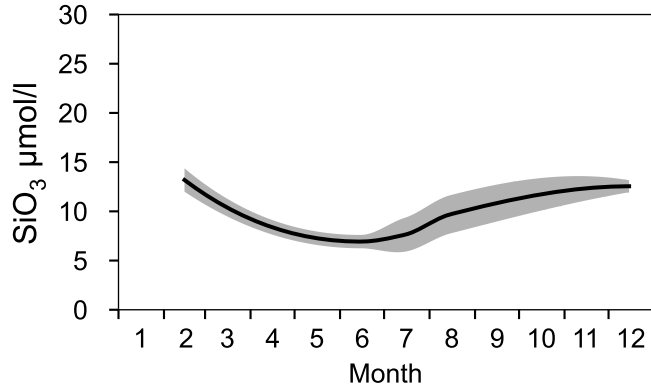
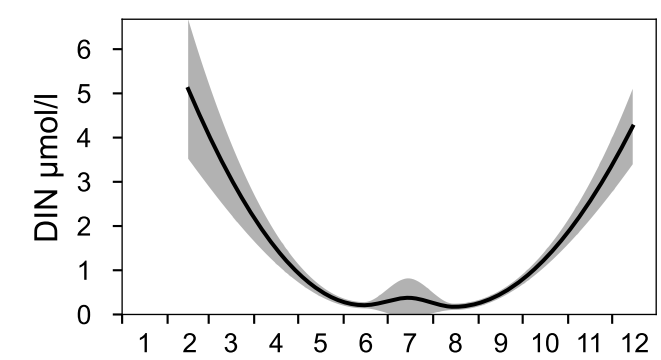
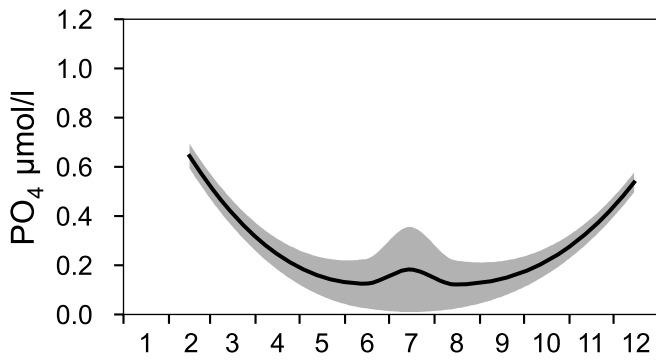
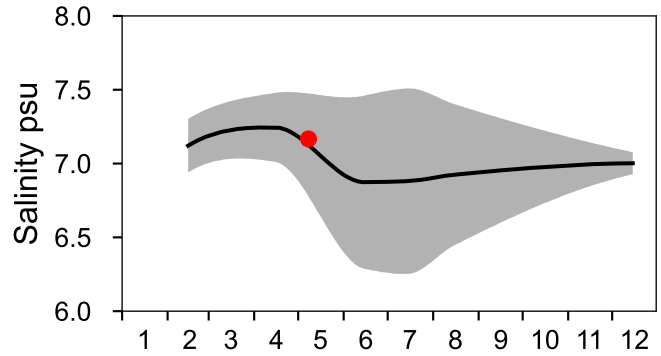
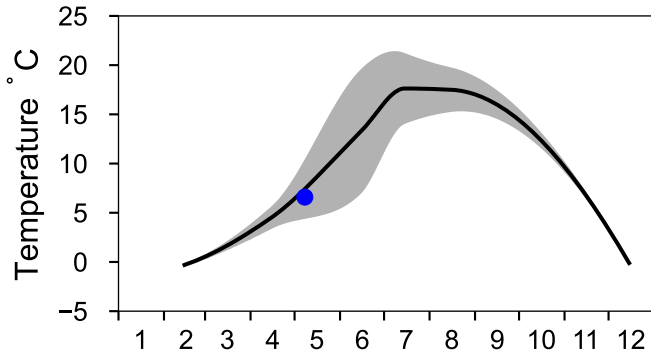


# STATION ÖSTERGARNSHOLM PRICKEN SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

## Annual Cycles

Statistics based on data from: Östra Ölands, sydöstra Gotlands kustvatten samt Gotska sandön

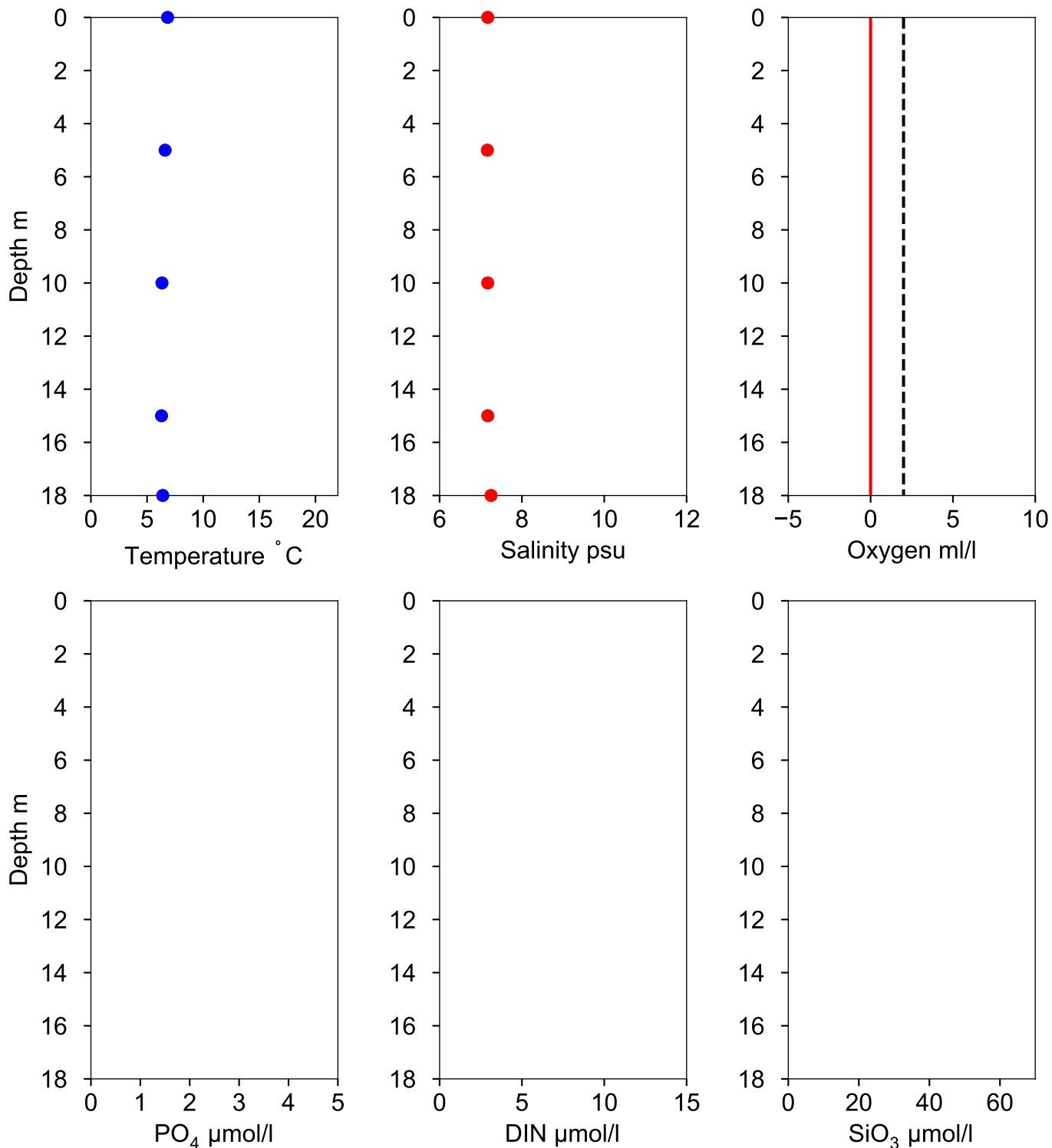
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



# Vertical profiles ÖSTERGARNSHOLM PRICKEN May

Statistics based on data from: Östra Ölands, sydöstra Gotlands kustvatten samt Gotska sandön

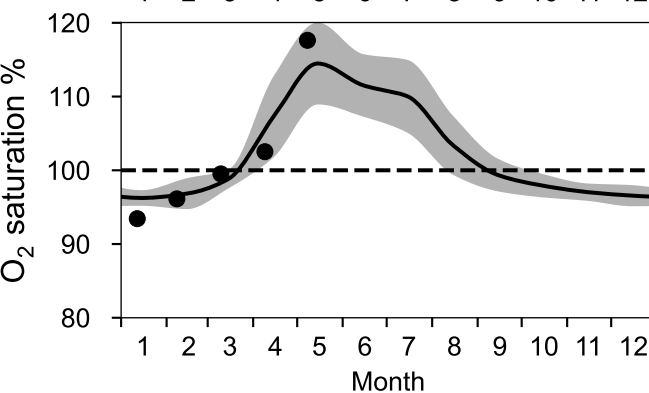
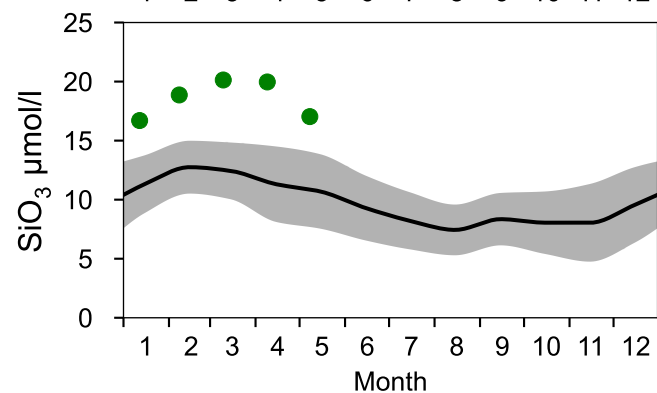
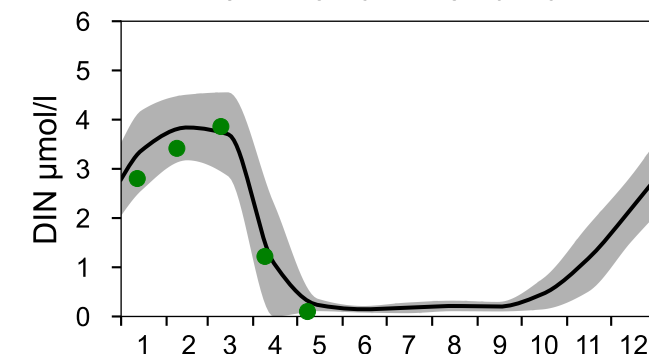
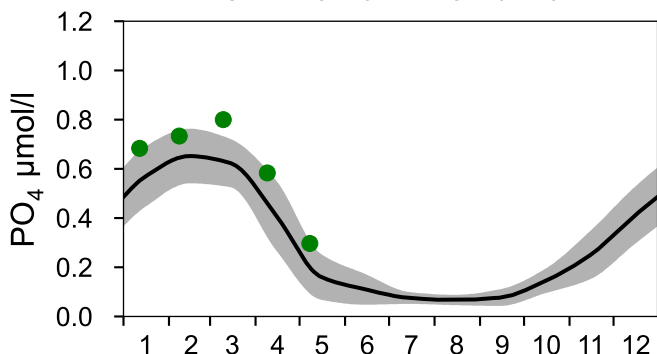
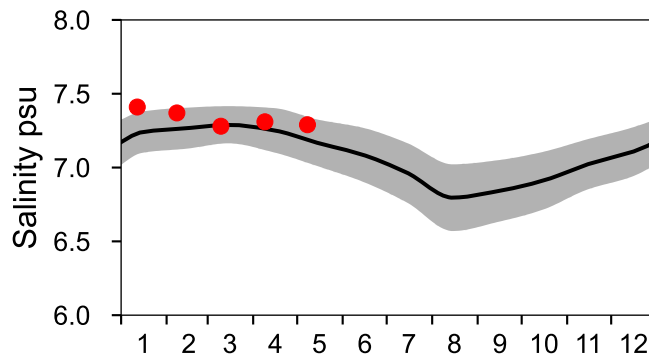
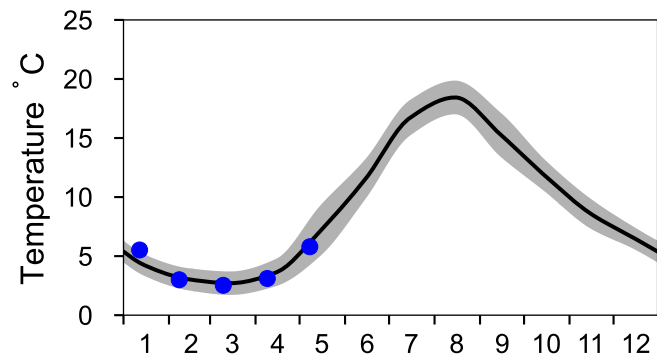
— Mean 1991-2020    ■ St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-08



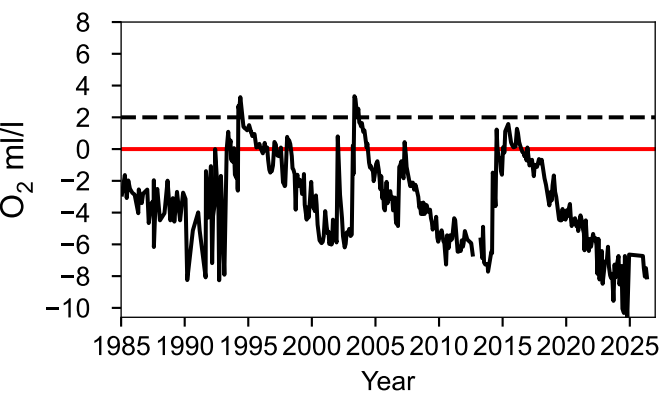
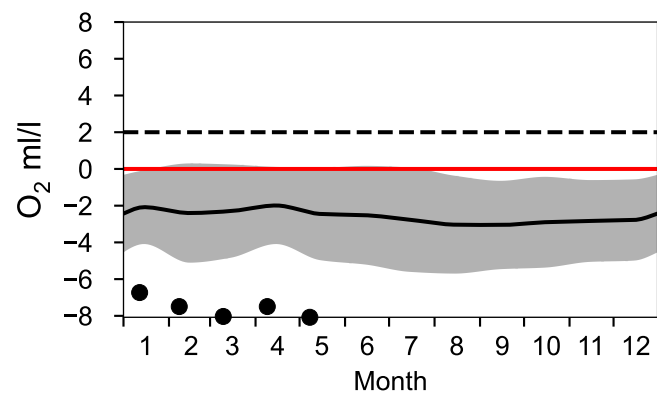
# STATION BY15 GOTLANDSDJ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026

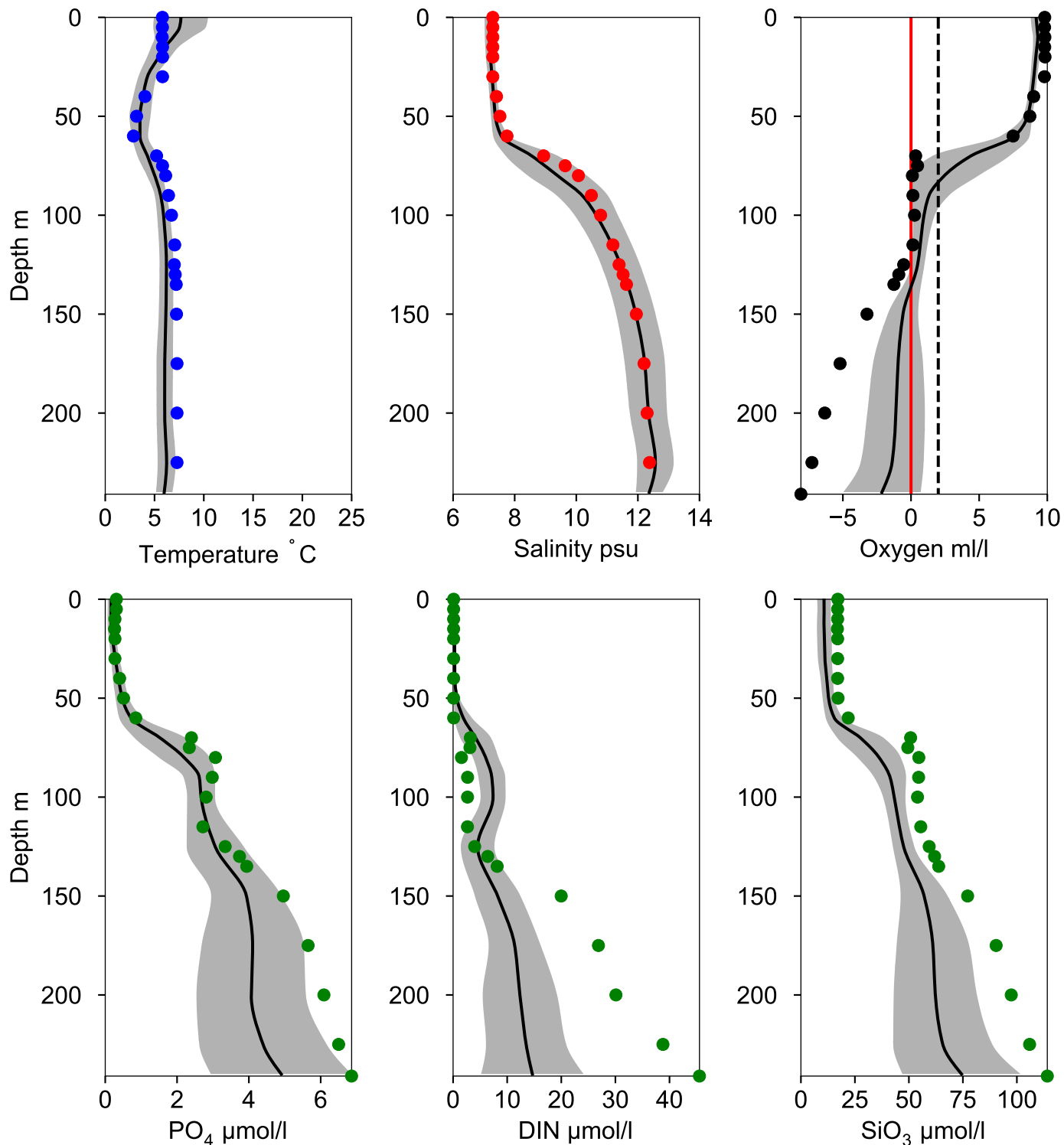


## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 225 m)



# Vertical profiles BY15 GOTLANDSDJ May

— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-08



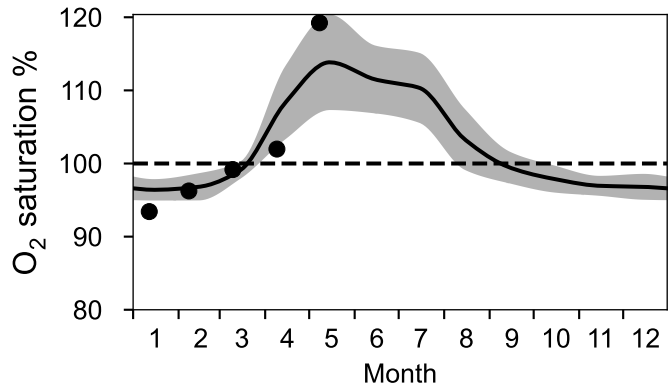
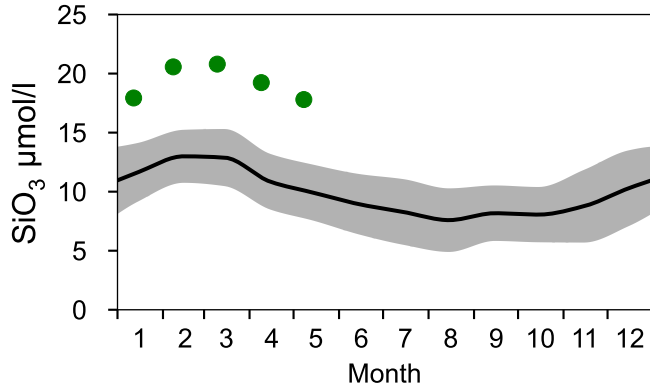
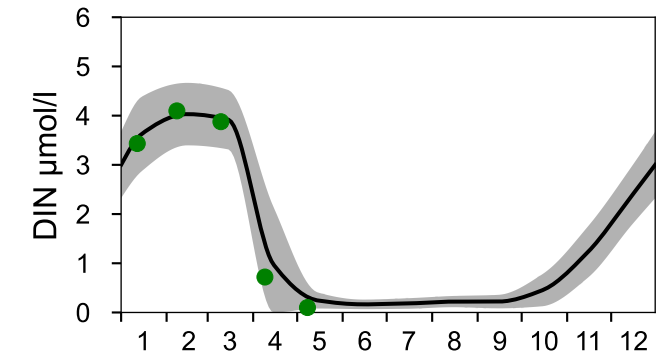
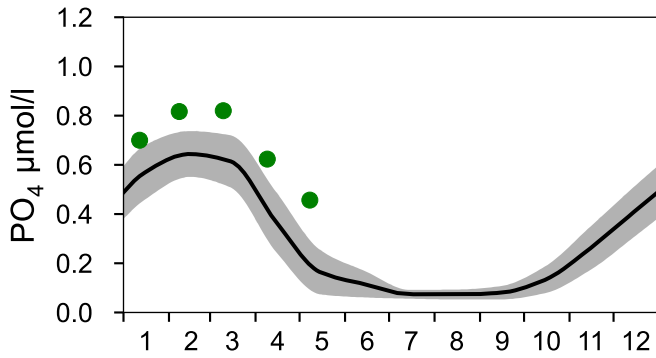
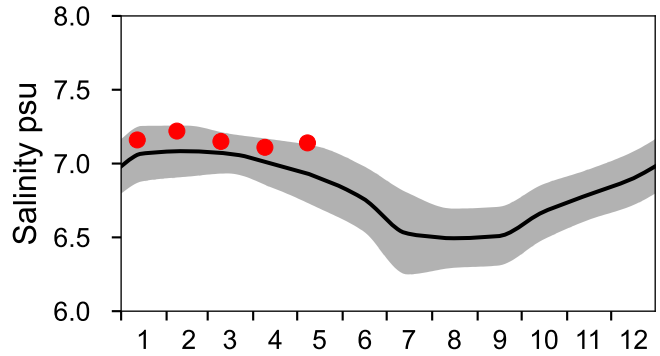
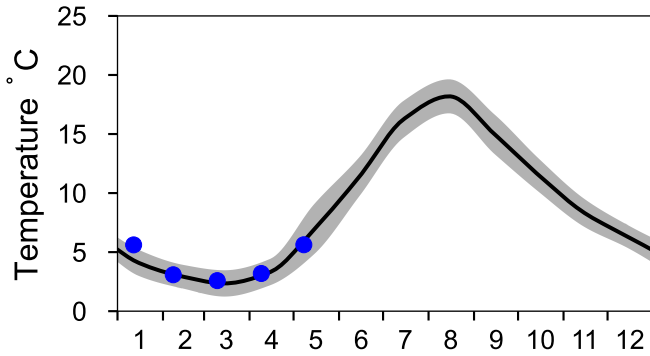
# STATION BY20 FÄRÖDJ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

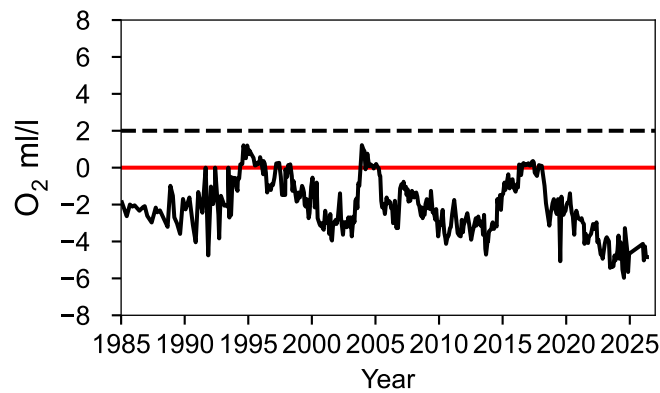
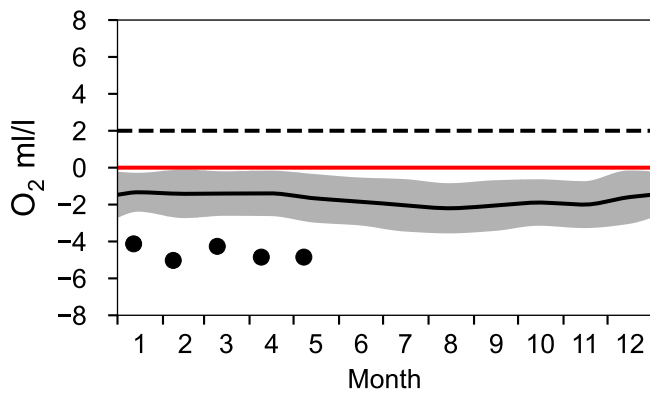
— Mean 1991-2020

■ St.Dev.

● 2026

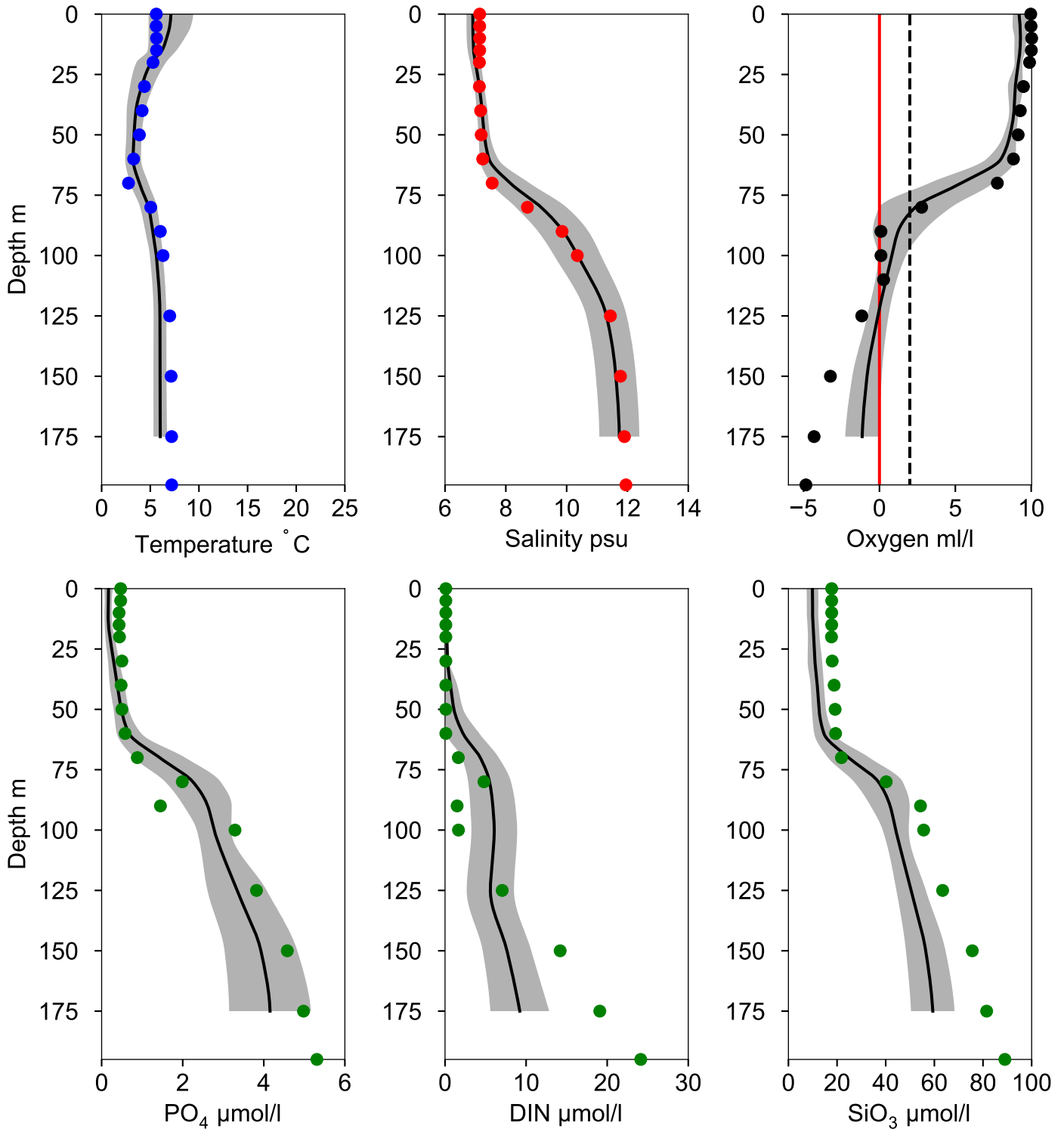


## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 175 m)



# Vertical profiles BY20 FÅRÖDJ May

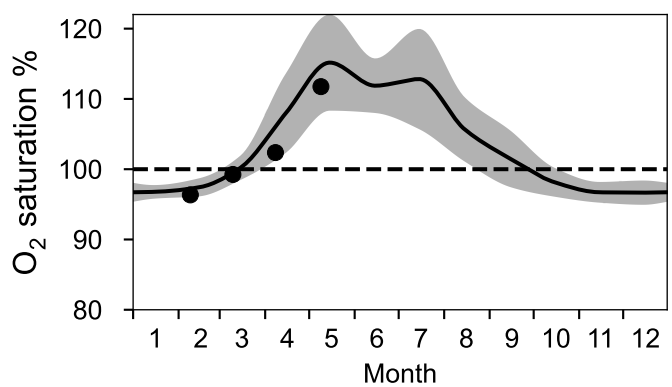
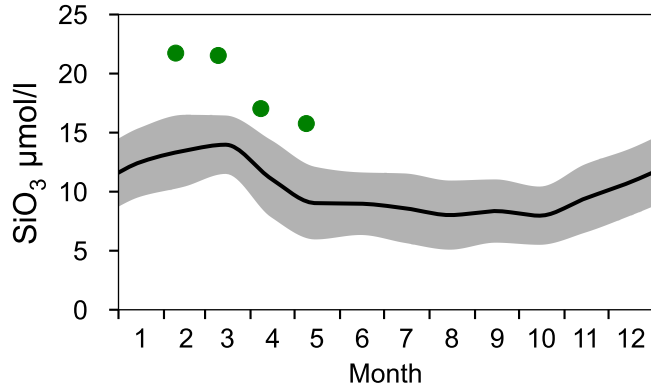
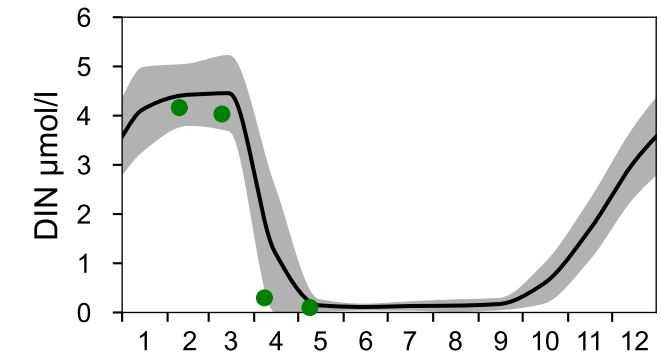
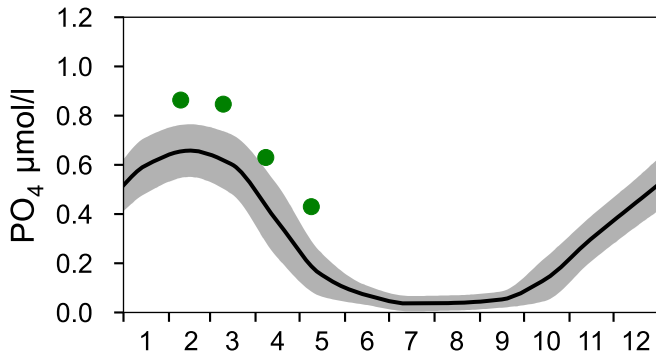
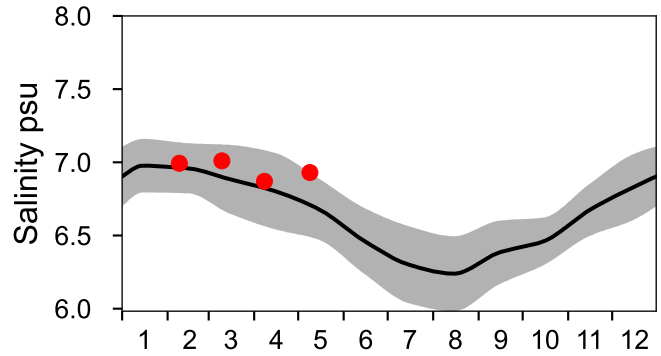
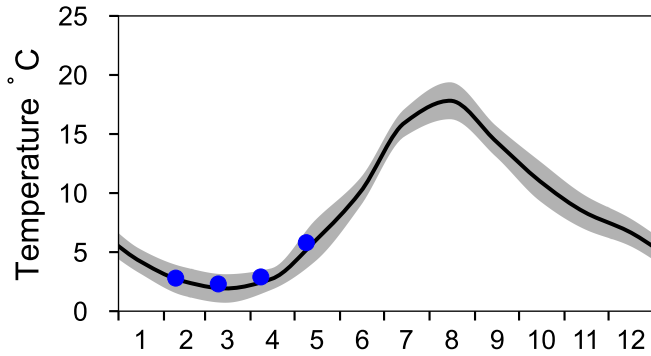
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-08



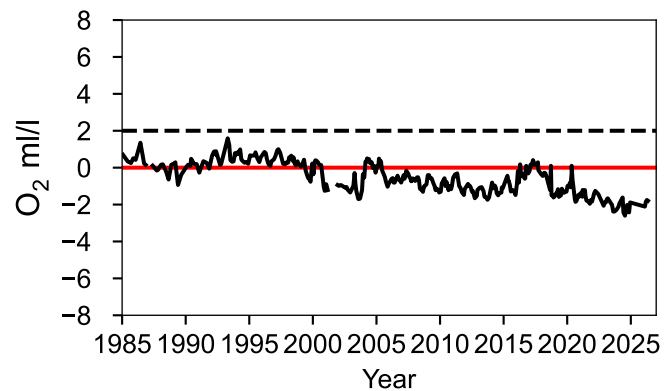
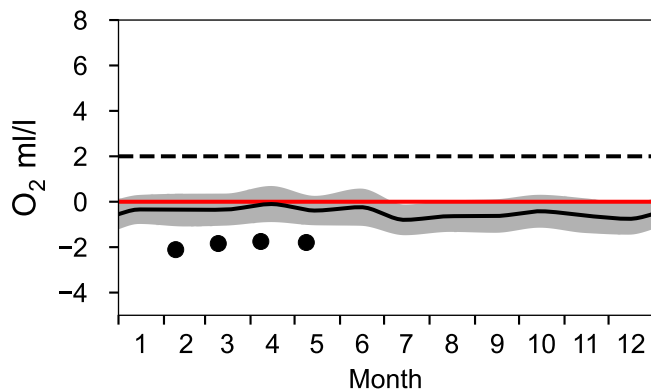
# STATION BY29 / LL19 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026

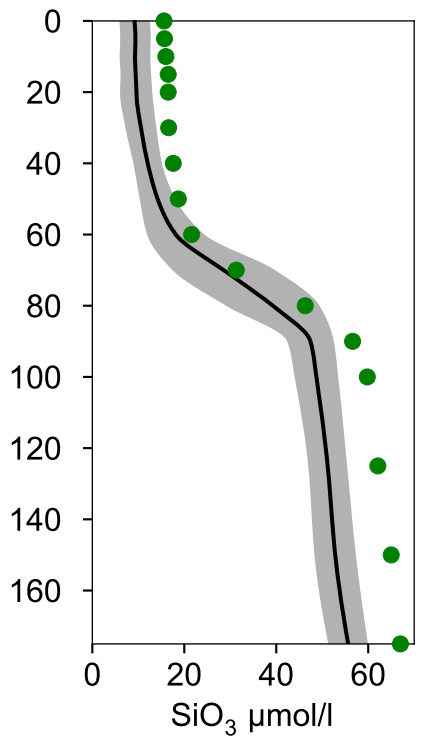
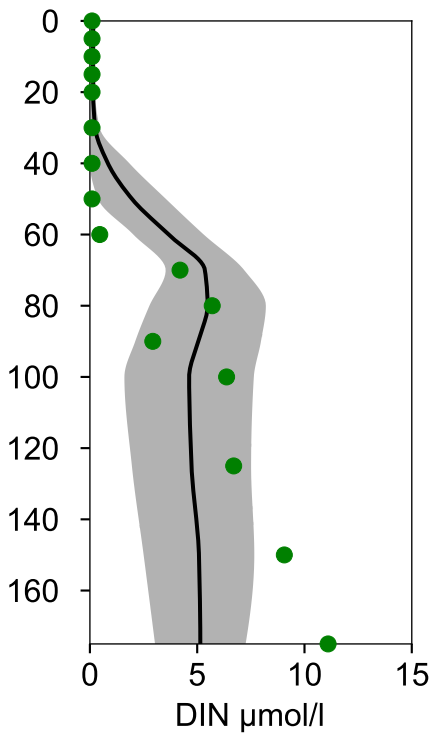
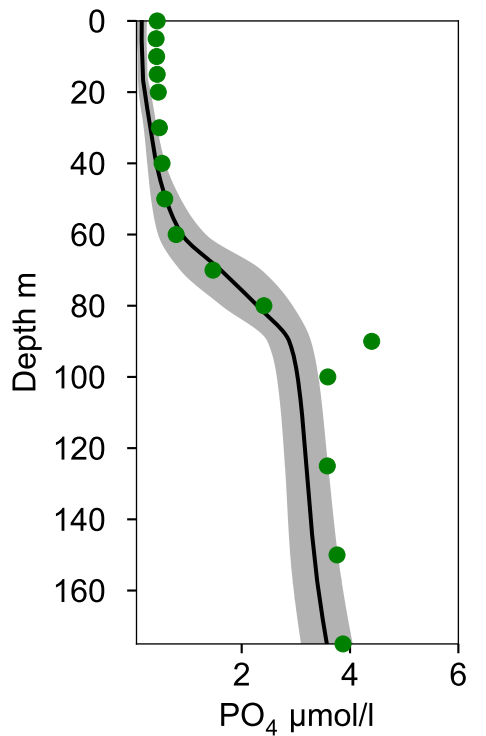
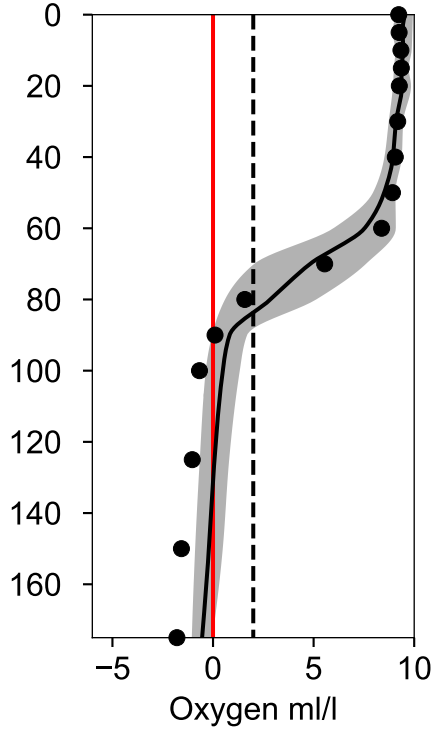
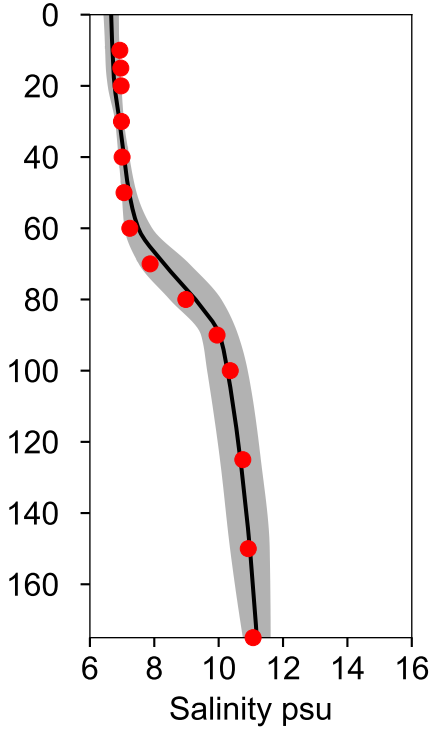
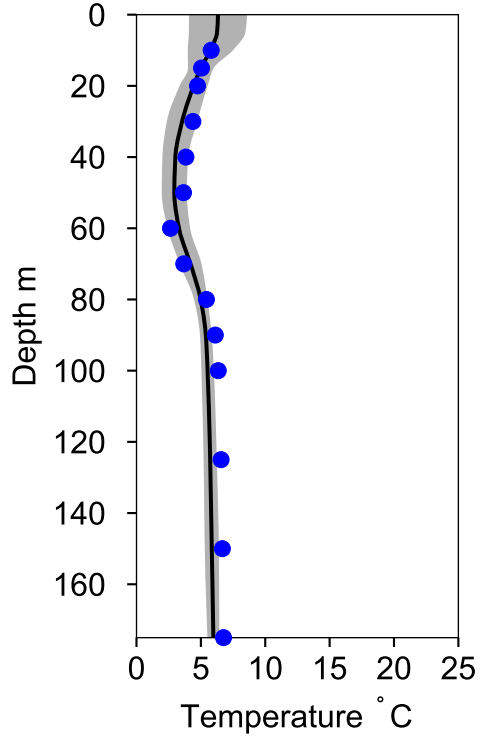


## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 150 m)



# Vertical profiles BY29 / LL19 May

— Mean 1991-2020    ■ St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-09

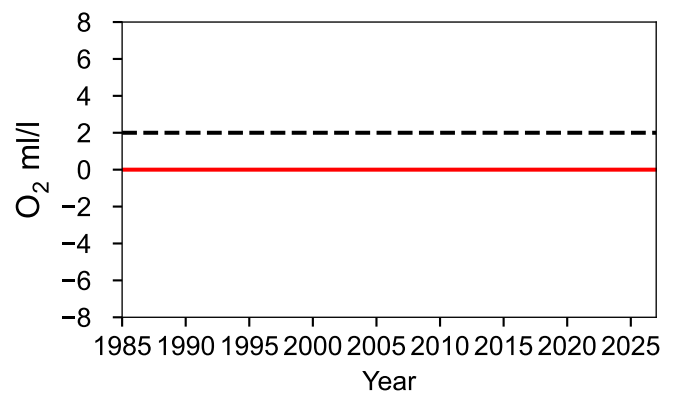
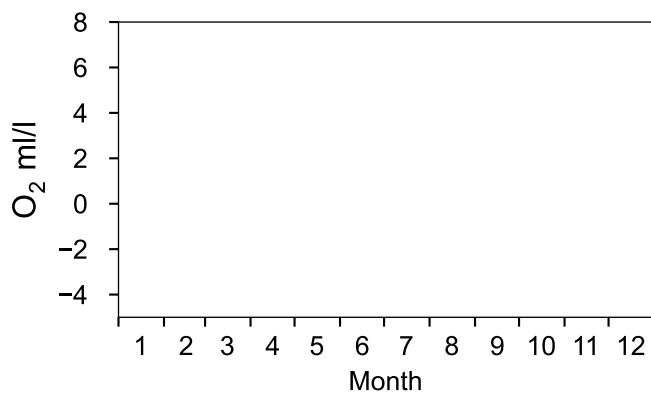
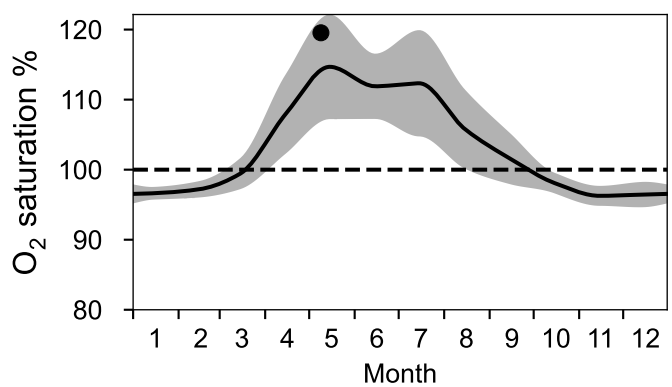
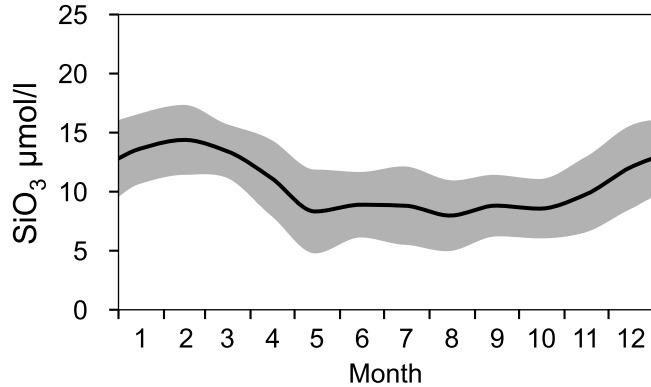
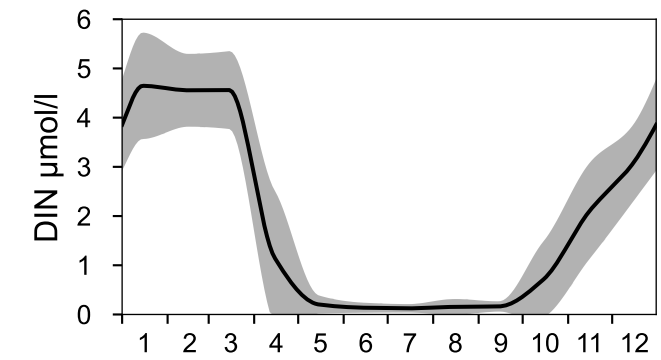
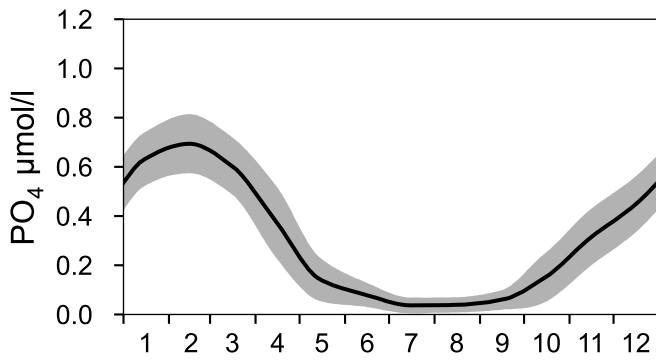
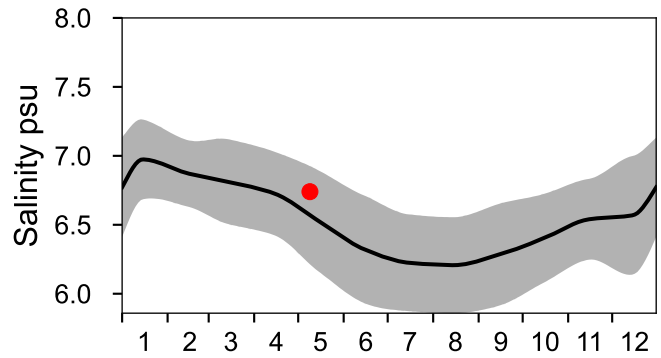
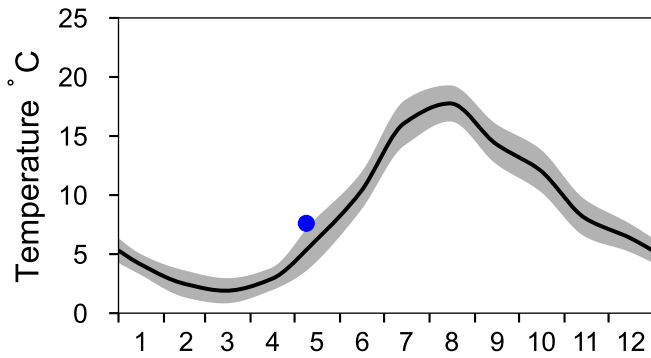


# STATION HUVUDSKÄR SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

## Annual Cycles

Statistics based on data from: Norra Egentliga Östersjön

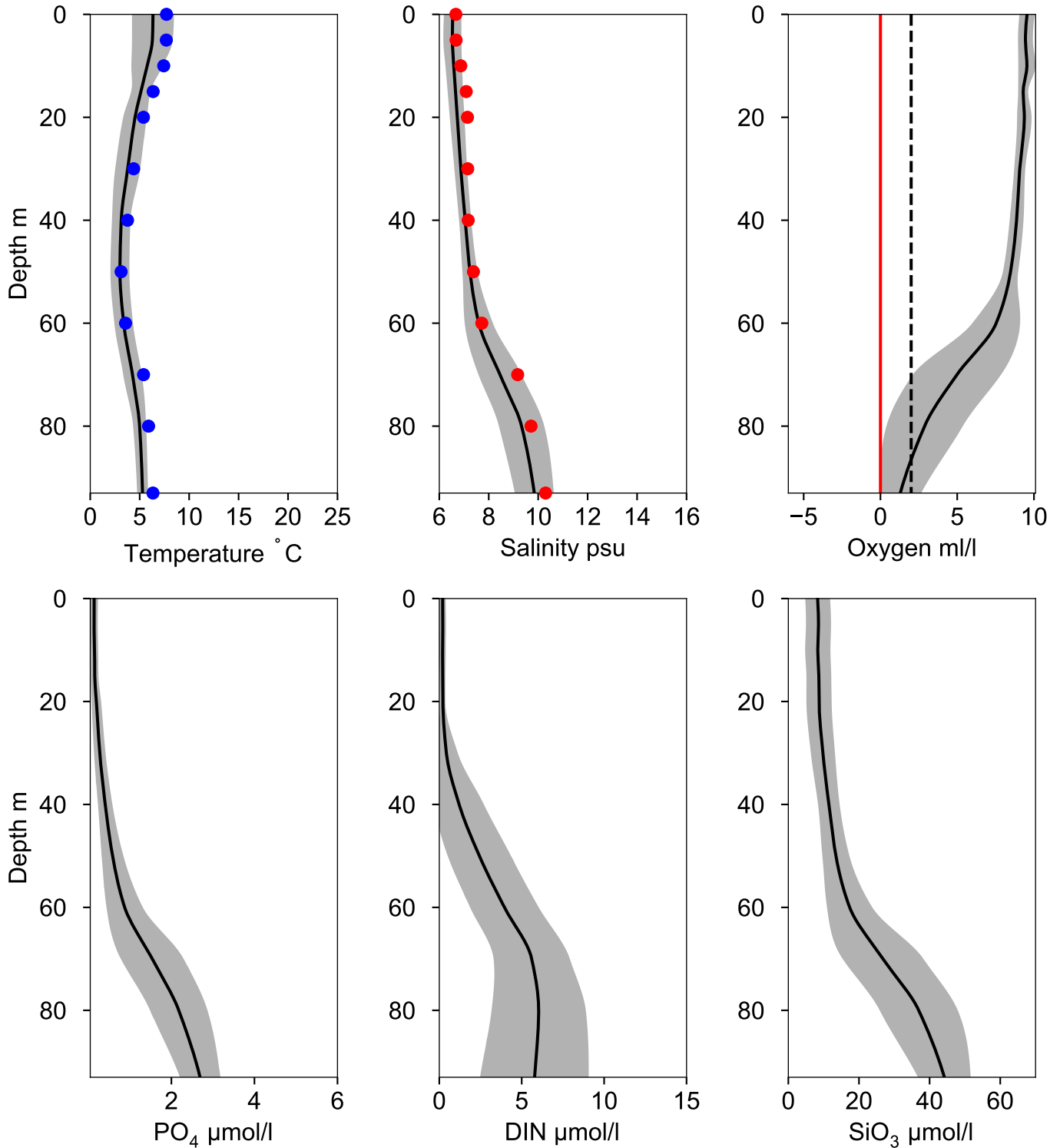
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



# Vertical profiles HUVUDSKÄR May

Statistics based on data from: Norra Egentliga Östersjön

— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-09

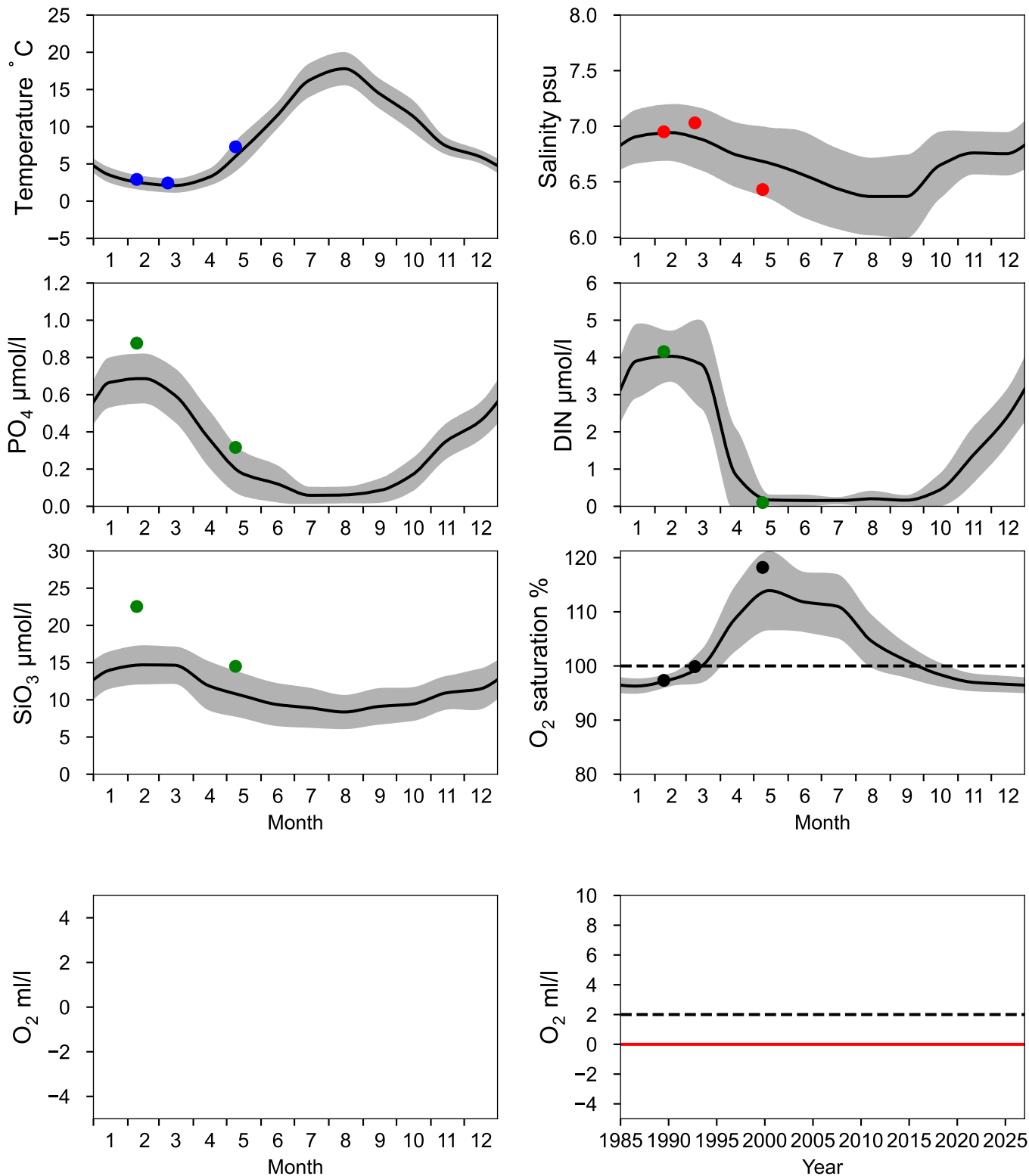


# STATION BY30 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

## Annual Cycles

Statistics based on data from: Västra Gotlandshavet

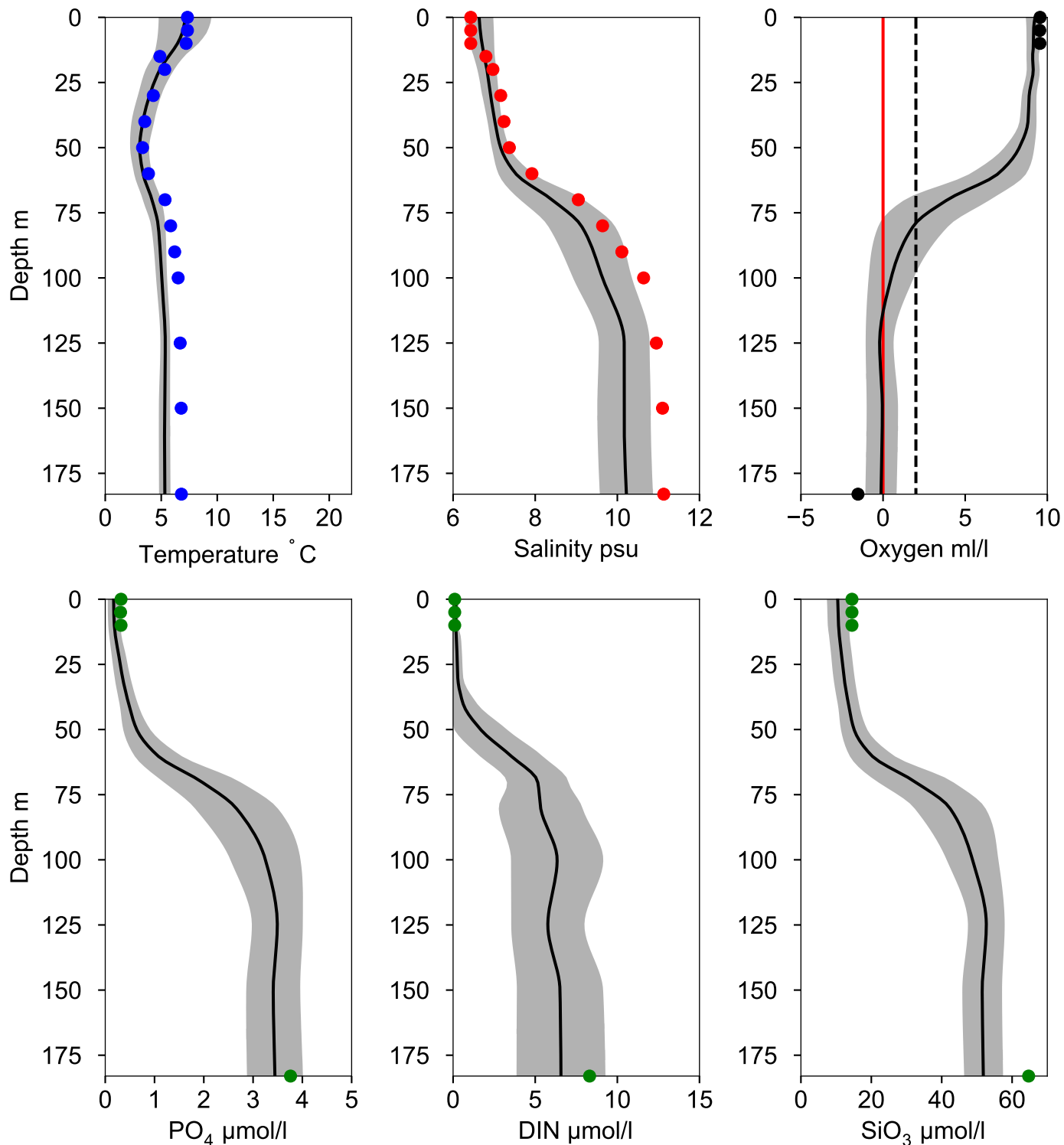
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



# Vertical profiles BY30 May

Statistics based on data from: Västra Gotlandshavet

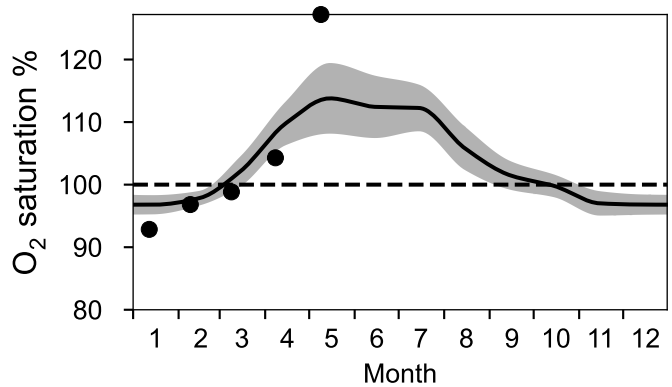
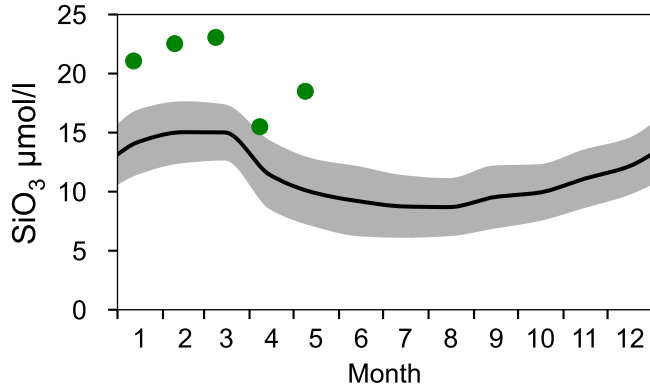
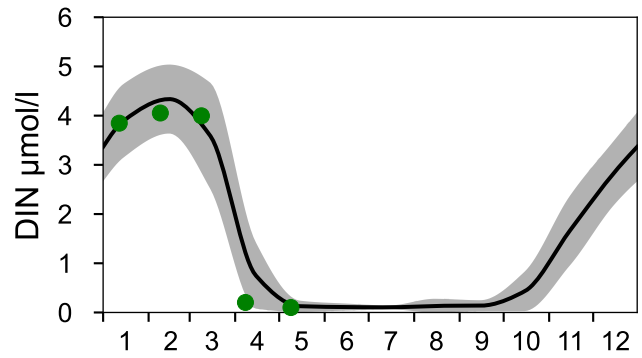
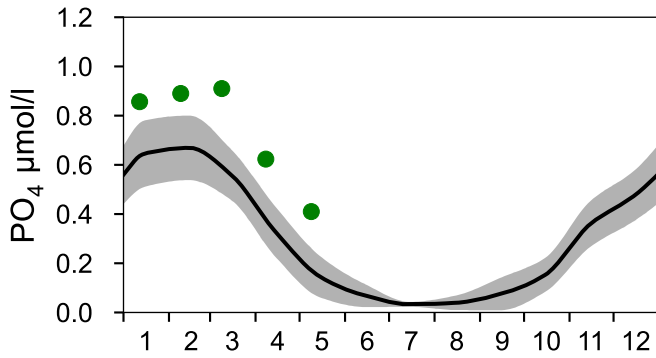
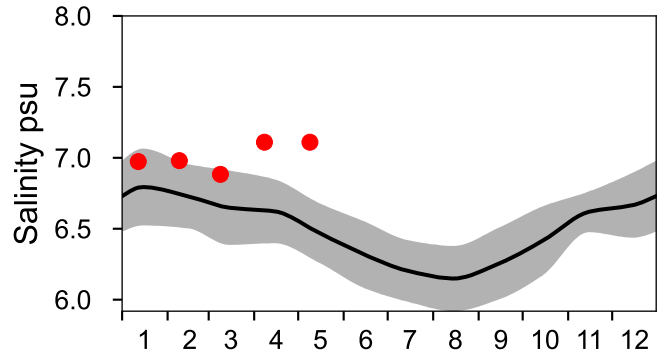
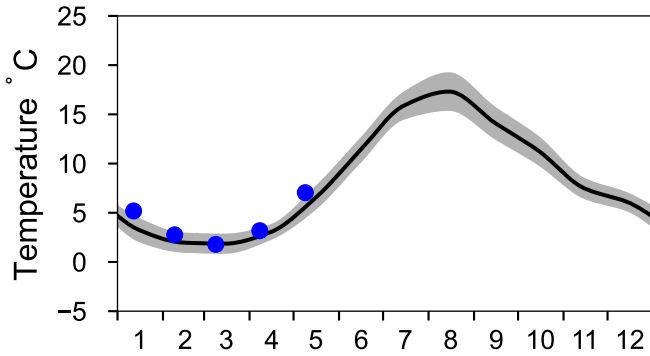
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-09



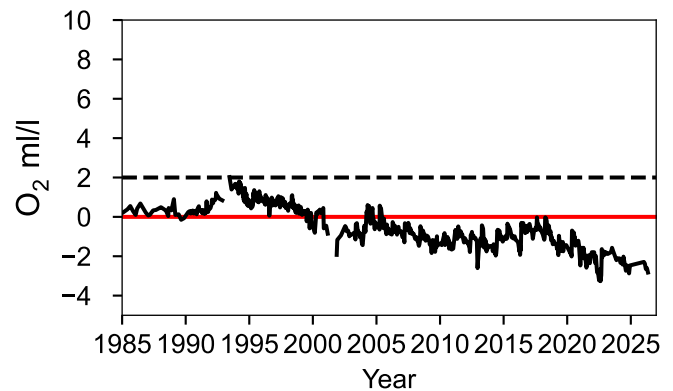
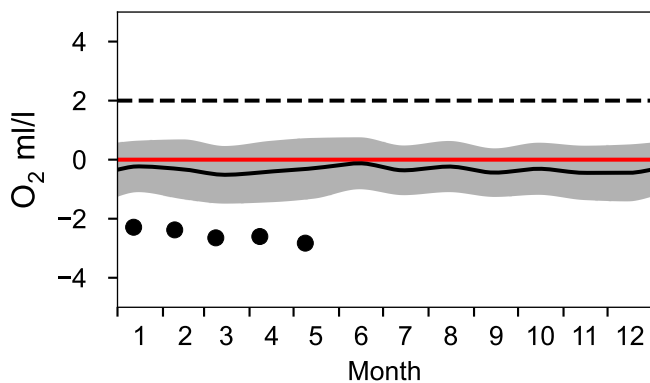
# STATION BY31 LANDSORTSDJ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026

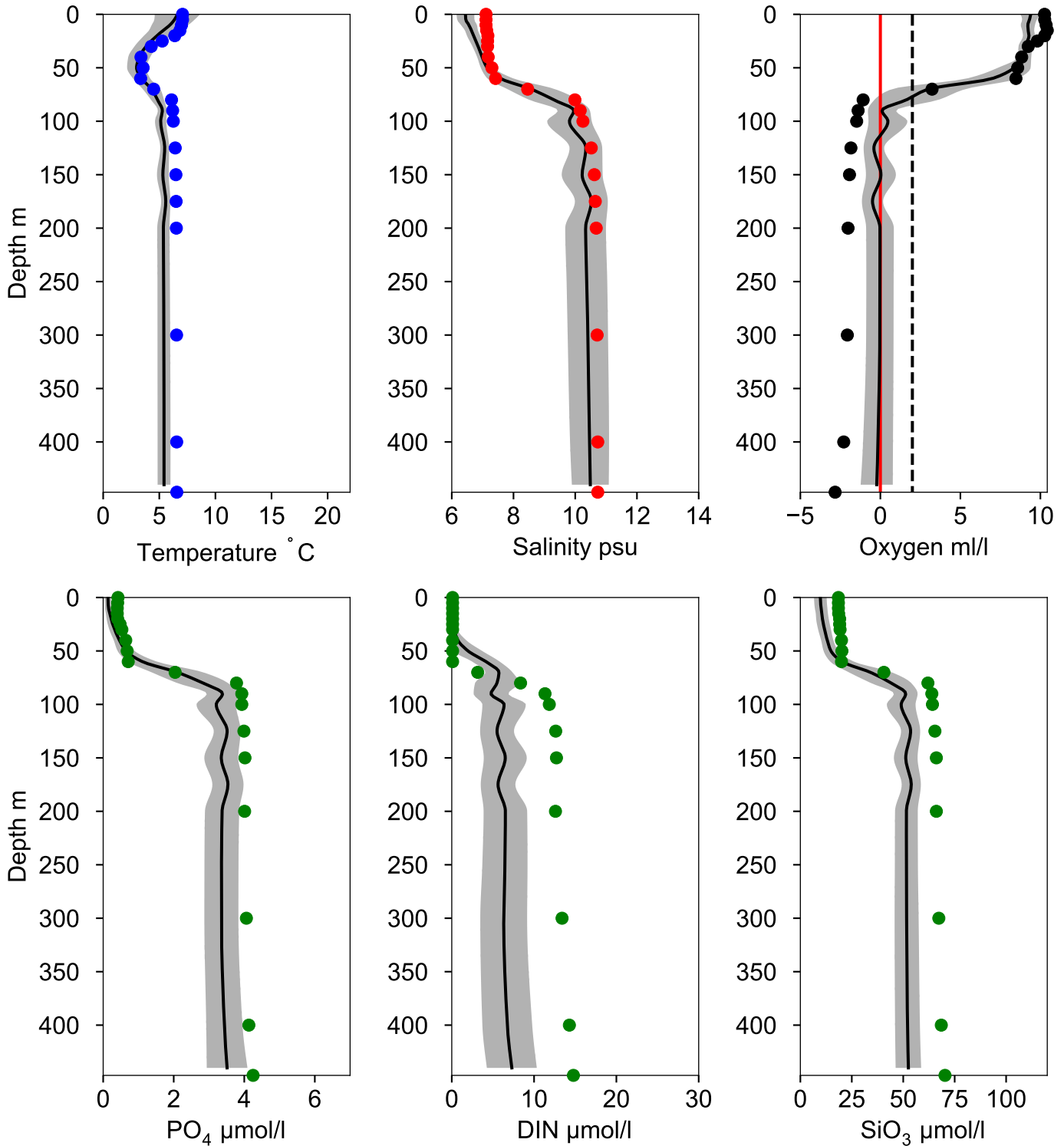


## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 419 m)



# Vertical profiles BY31 LANDSORTSDJ May

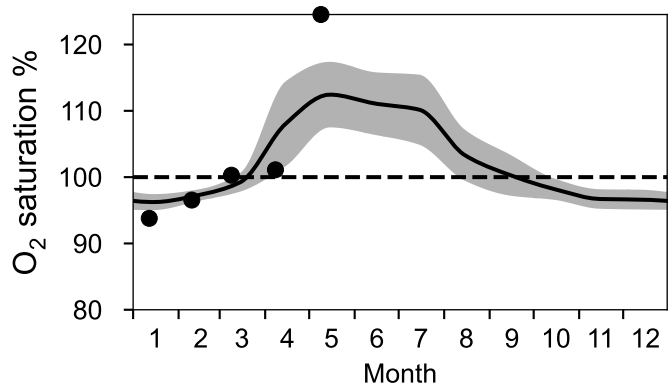
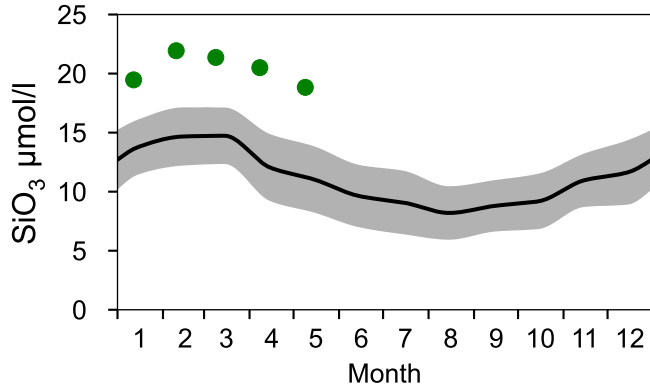
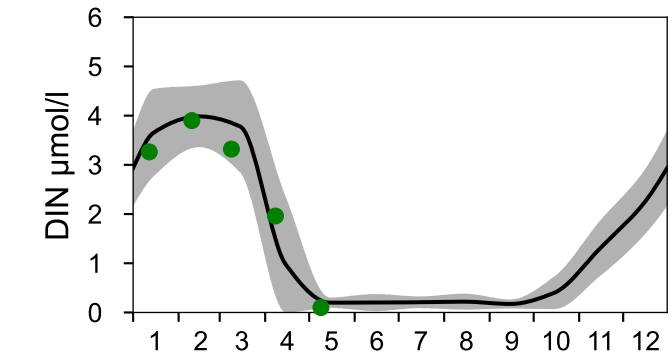
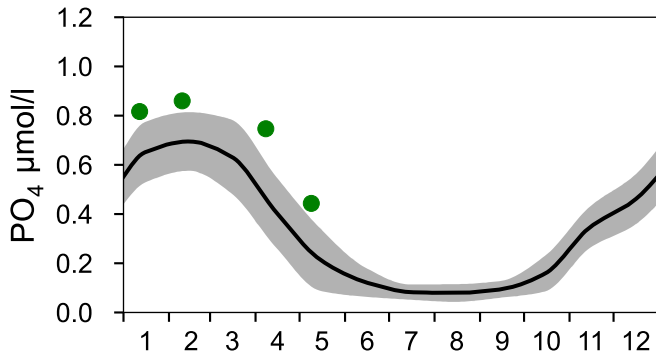
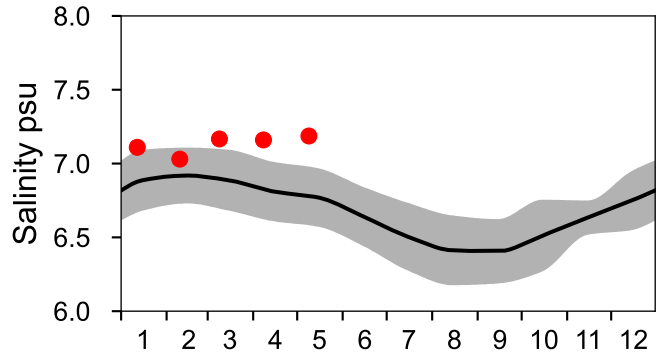
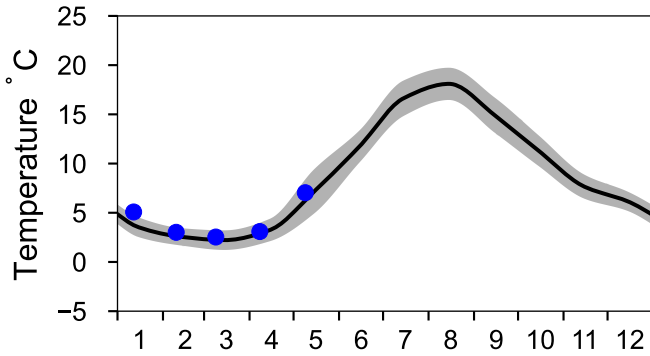
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-09



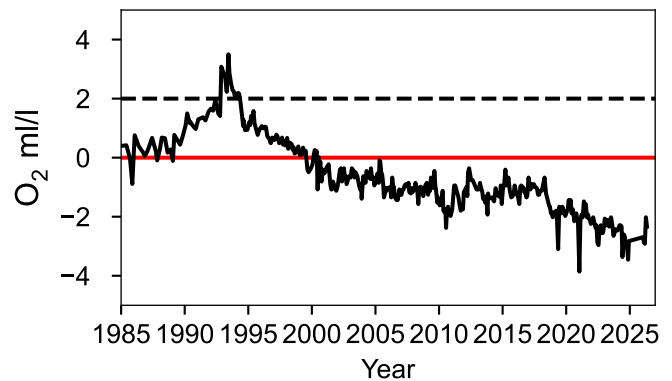
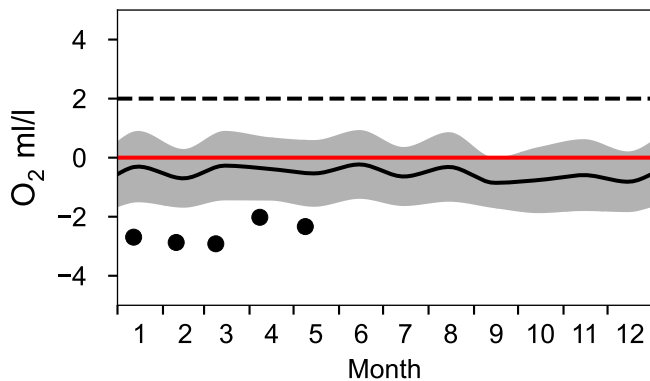
# STATION BY32 NORRKÖPINGSDJ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

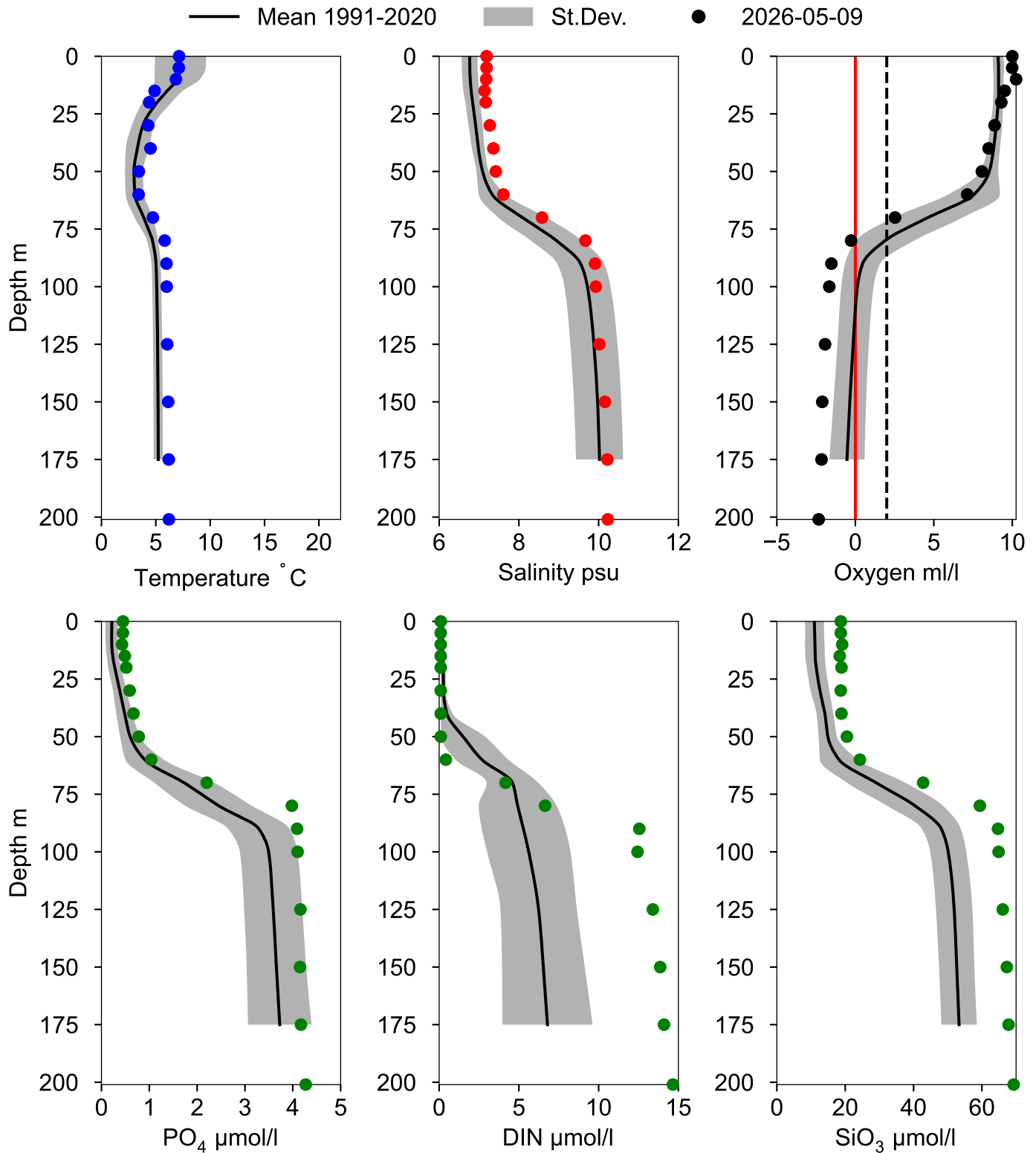
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 175 m)



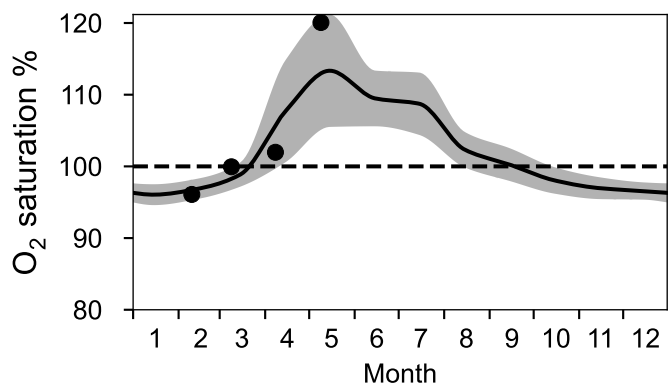
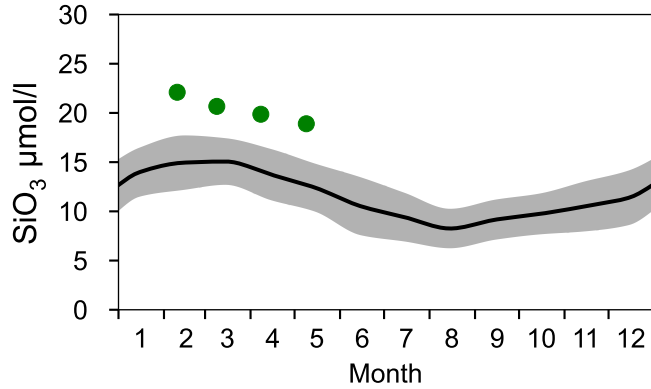
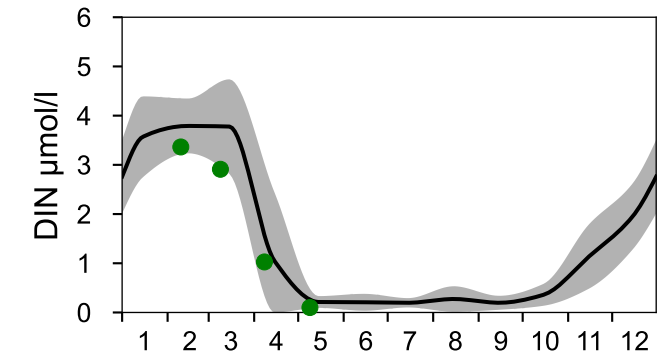
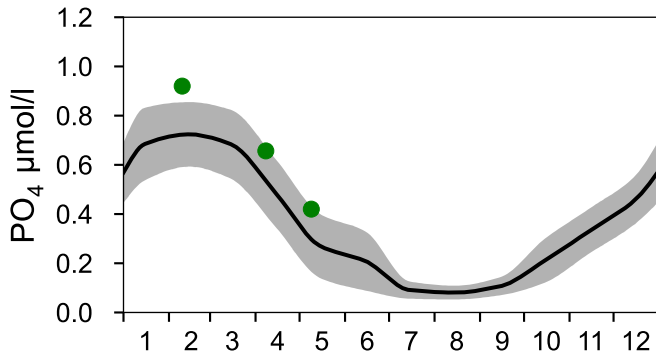
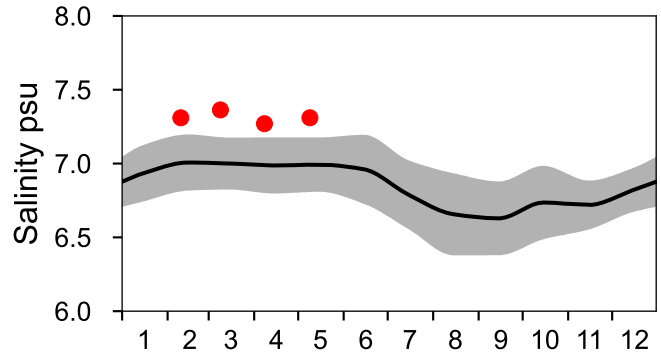
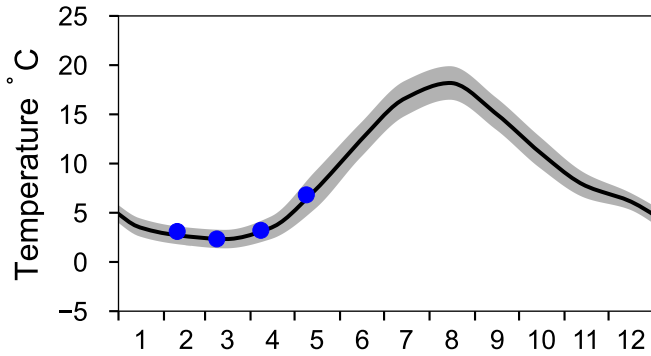
# Vertical profiles BY32 NORRKÖPINGSDJ May



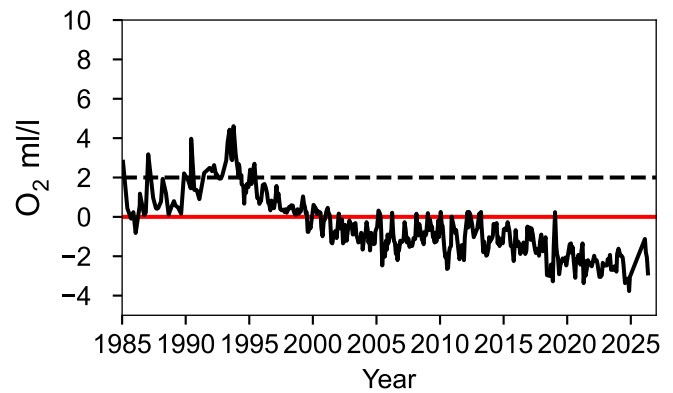
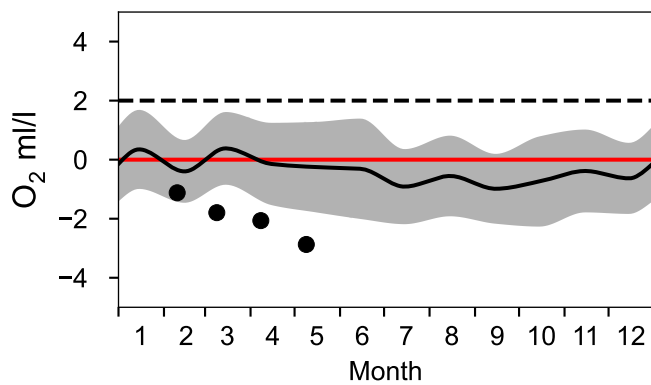
# STATION BY38 KARLSÖDJ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026

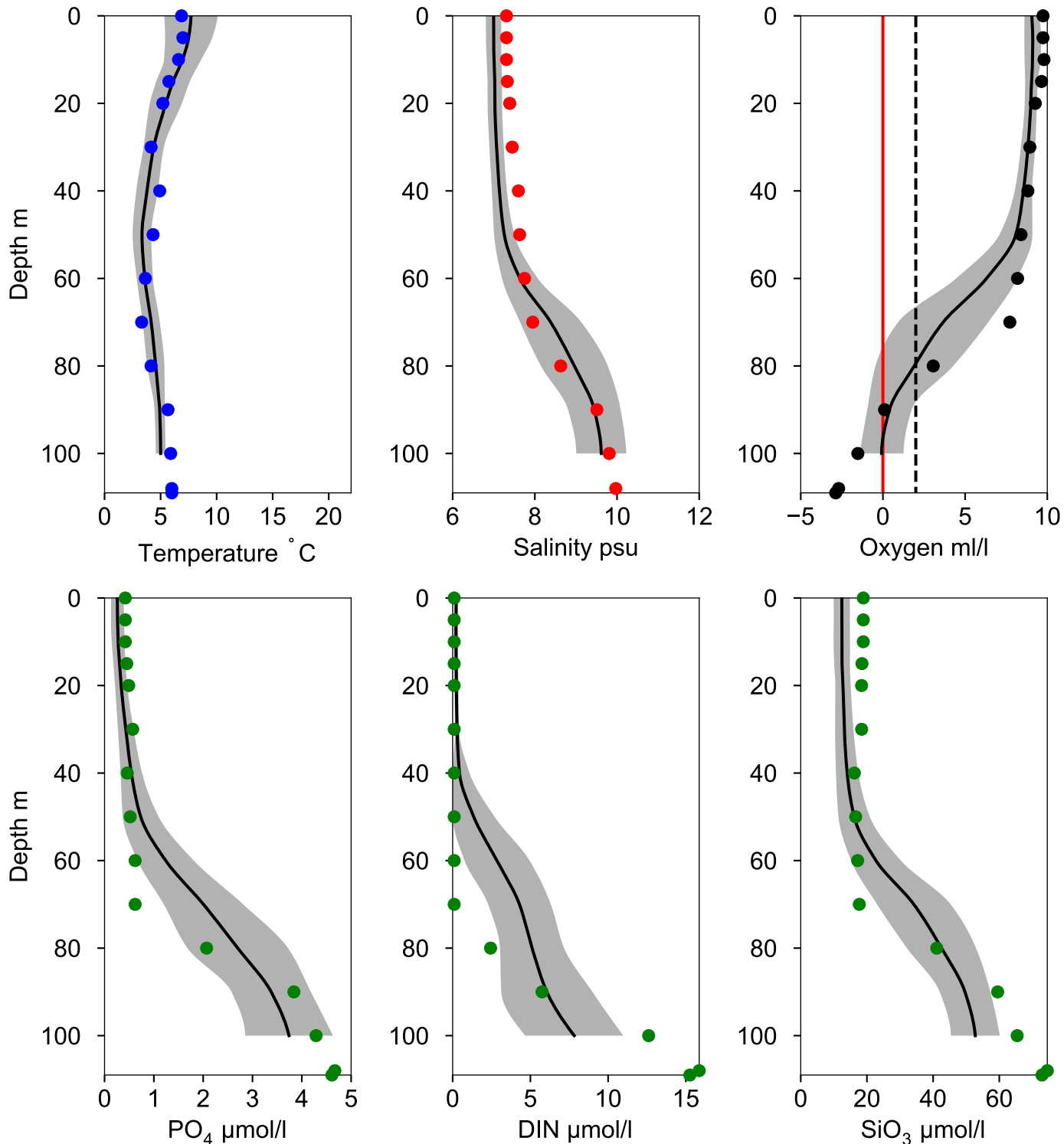


## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 100 m)



# Vertical profiles BY38 KARLSÖDJ May

— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-09

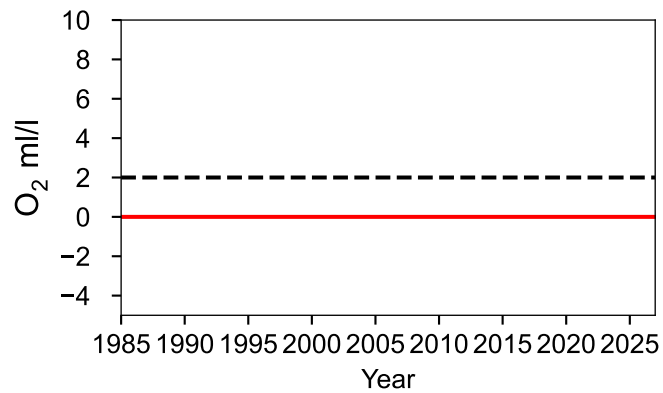
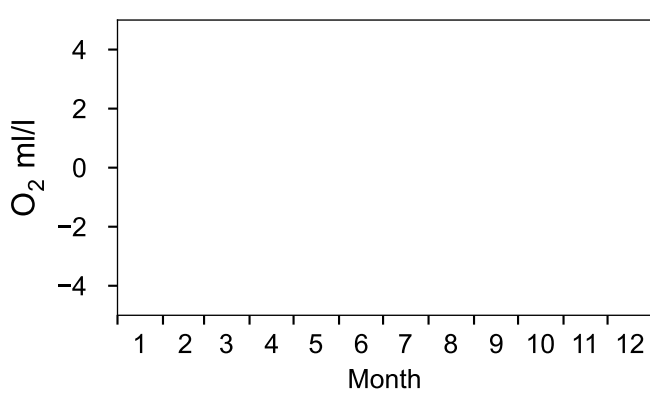
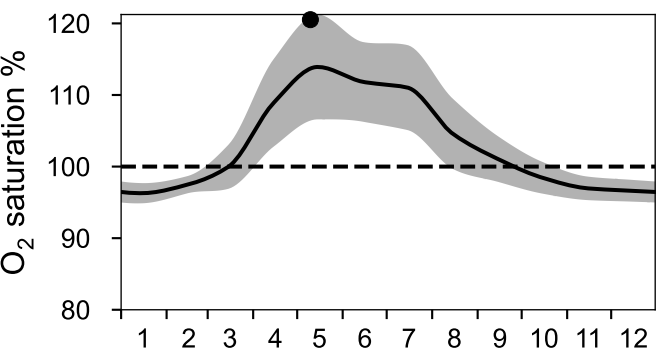
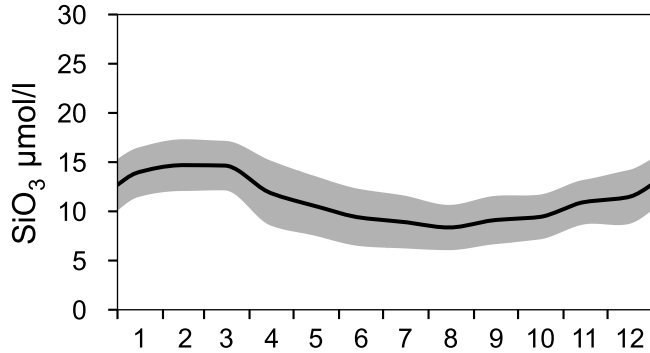
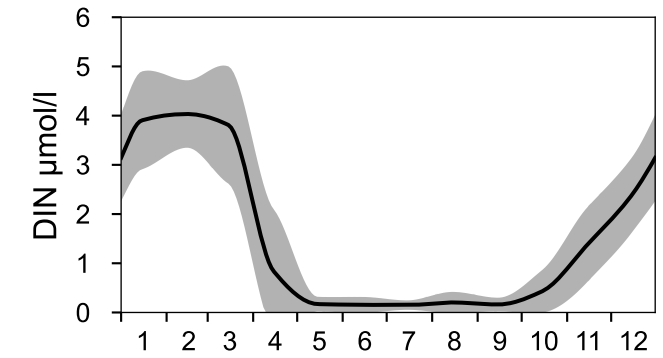
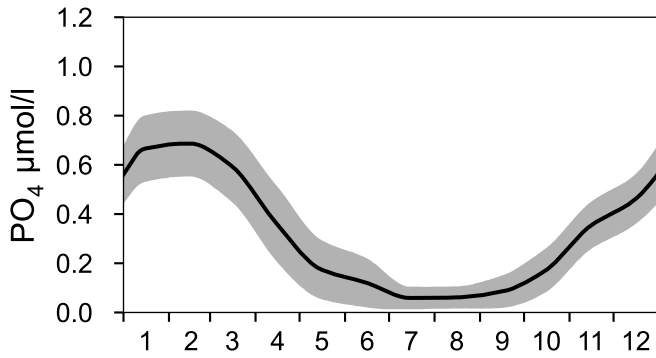
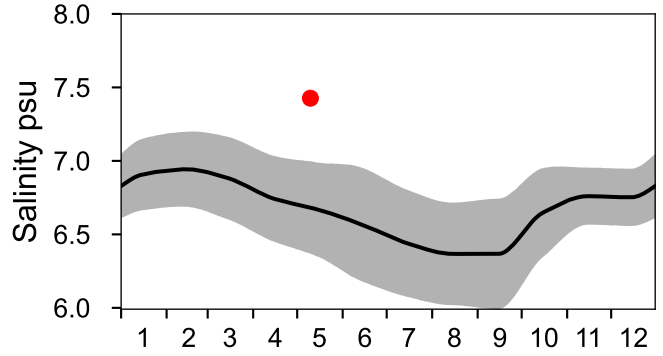
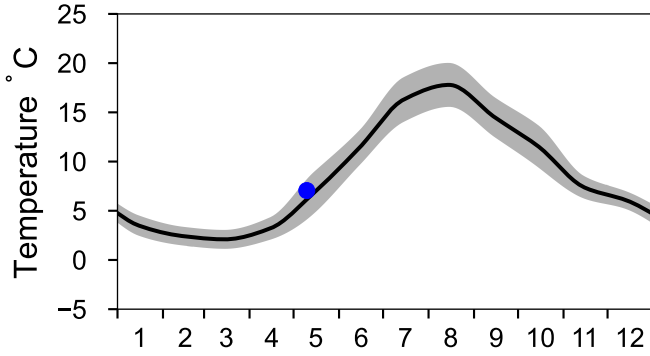


# STATION KÅREHAMN 4 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

## Annual Cycles

Statistics based on data from: Västra Gotlandshavet

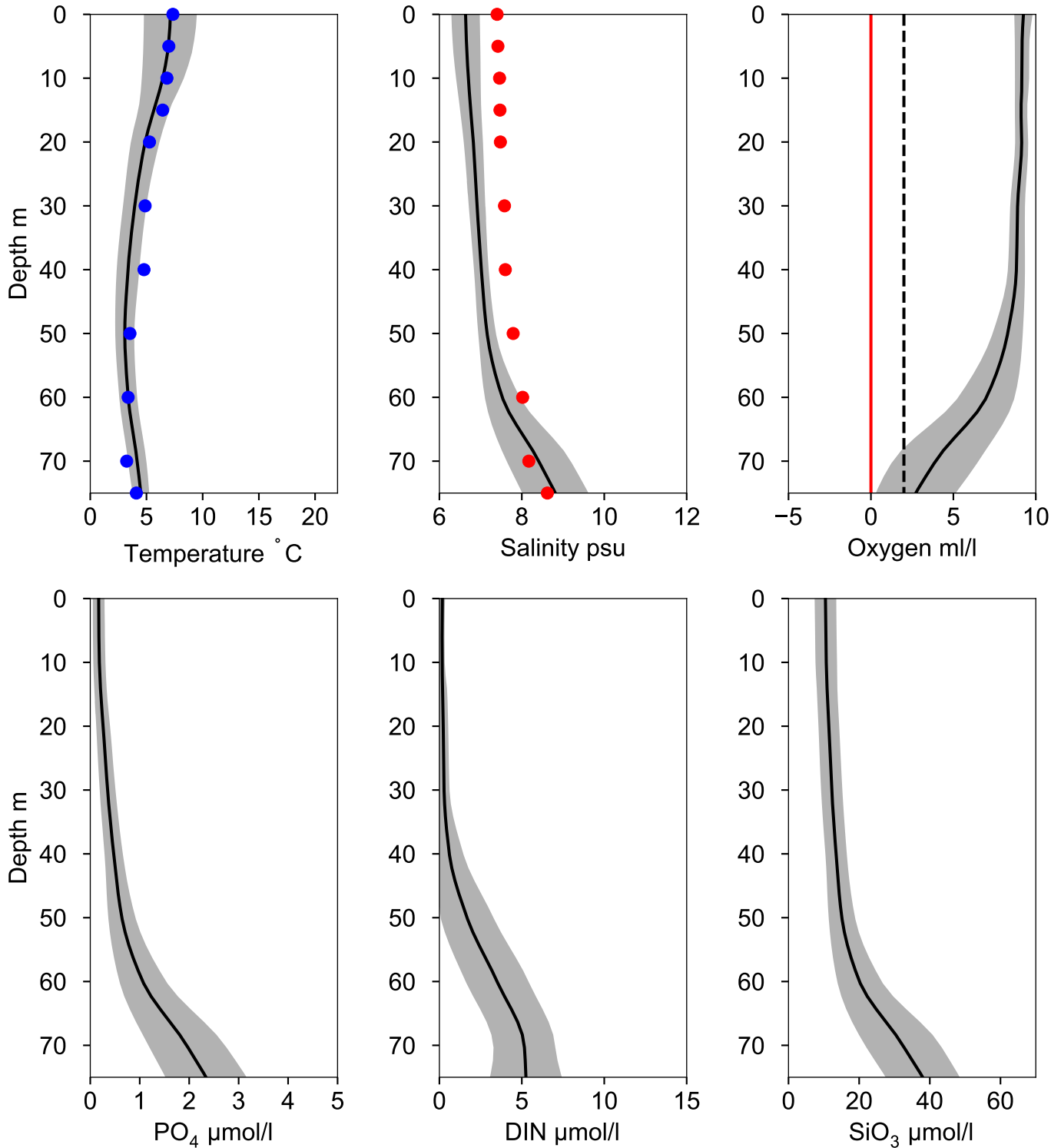
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



# Vertical profiles KÅREHAMN 4 May

Statistics based on data from: Västra Gotlandshavet

— Mean 1991-2020    ■ St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-10

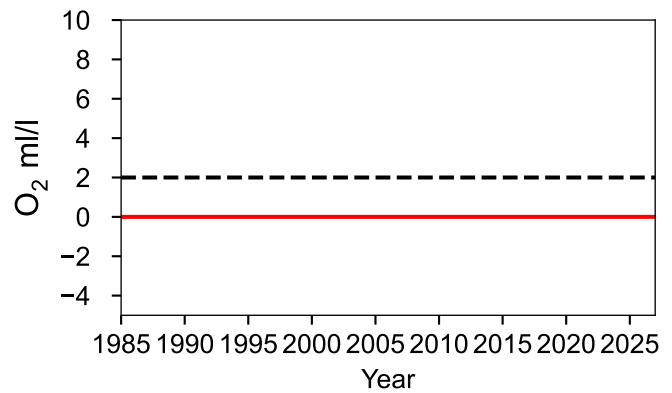
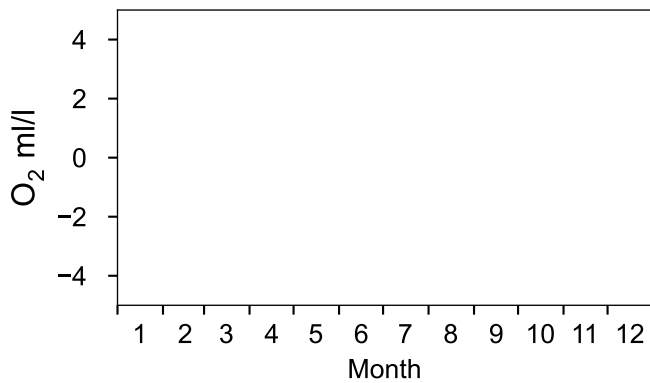
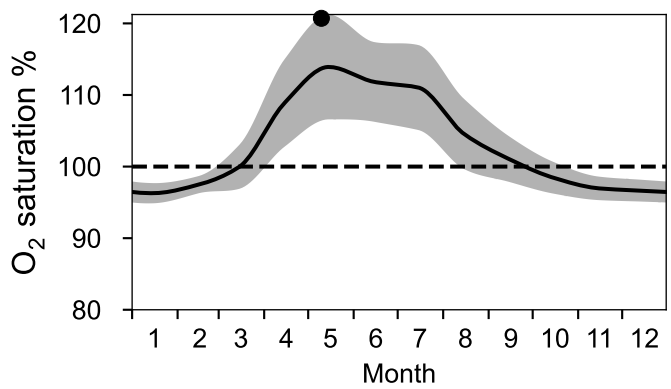
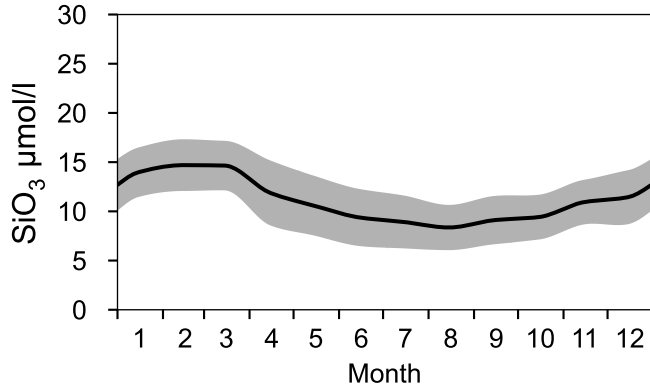
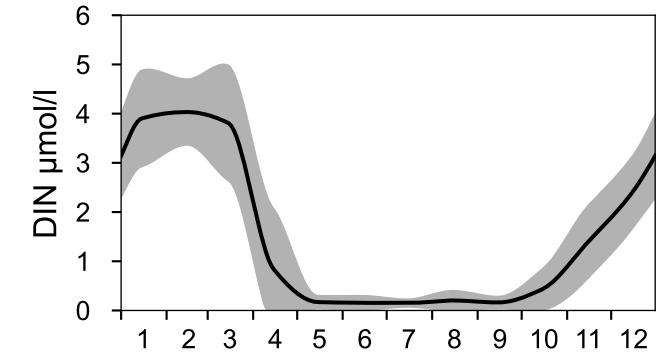
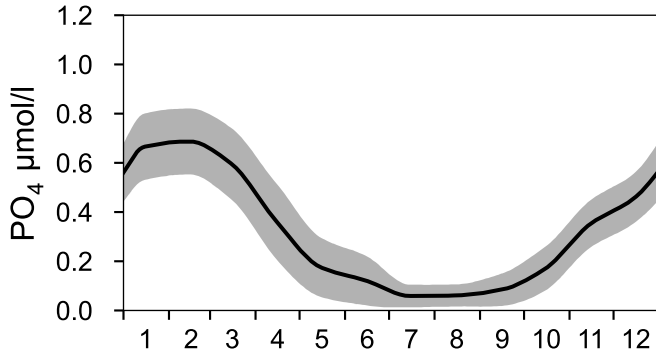
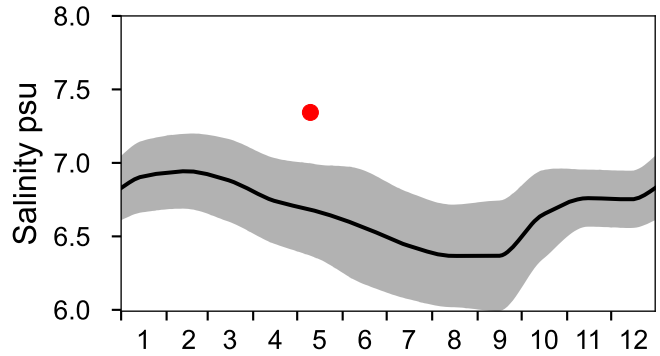
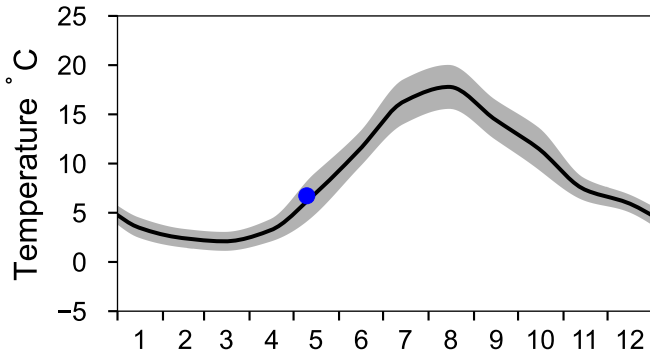


# STATION KÅREHAMN 3 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

## Annual Cycles

Statistics based on data from: Västra Gotlandshavet

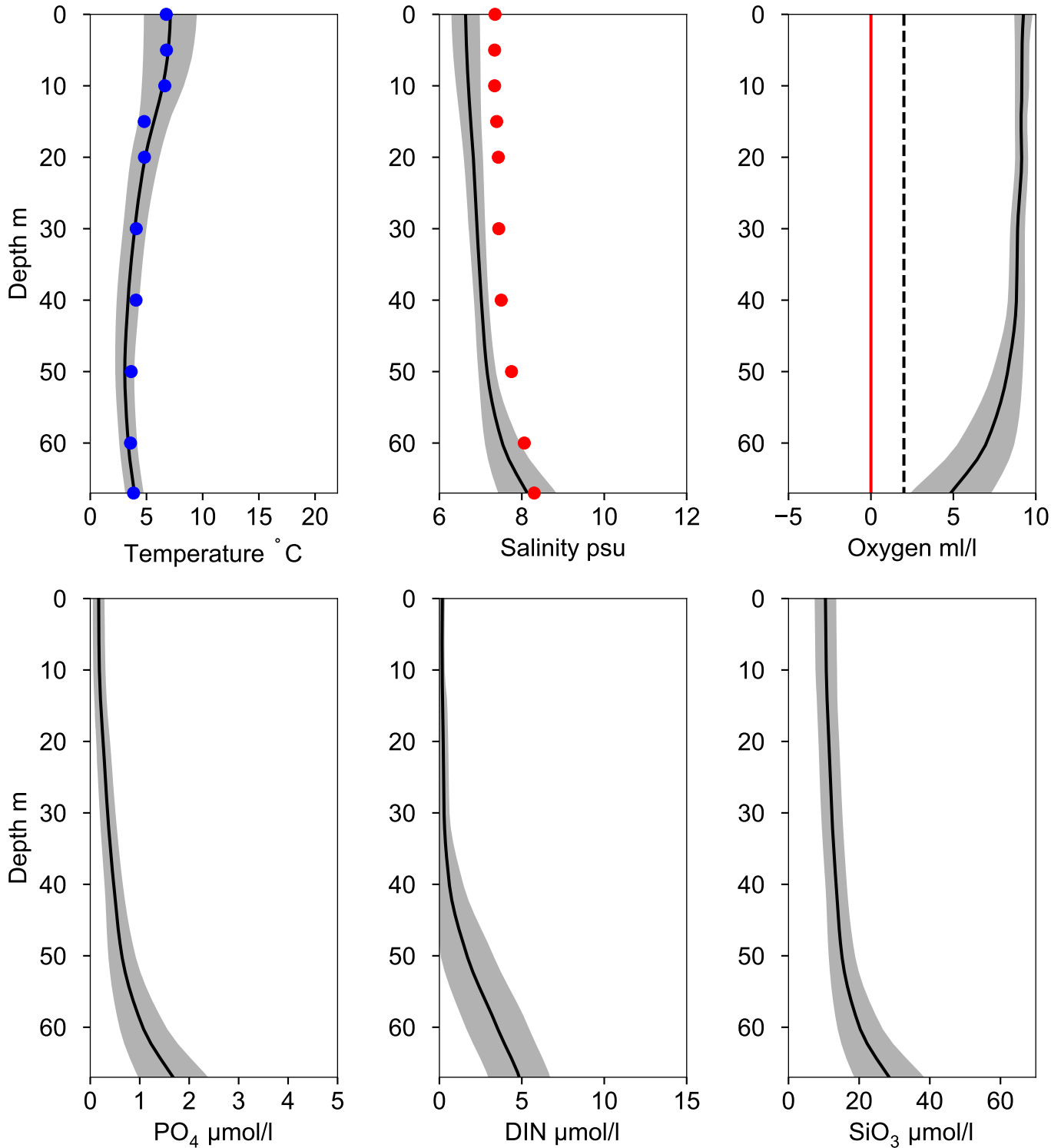
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



# Vertical profiles KÅREHAMN 3 May

Statistics based on data from: Västra Gotlandshavet

— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-10

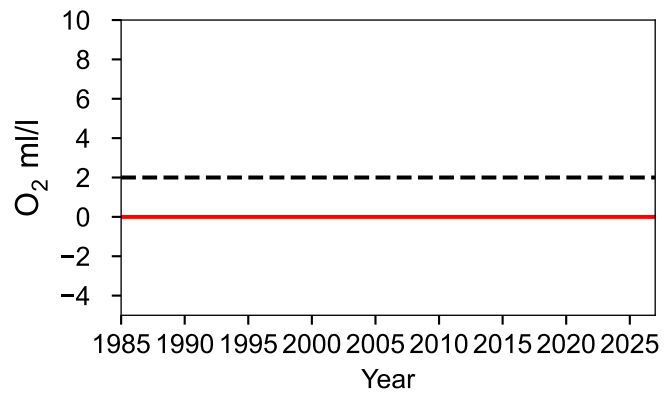
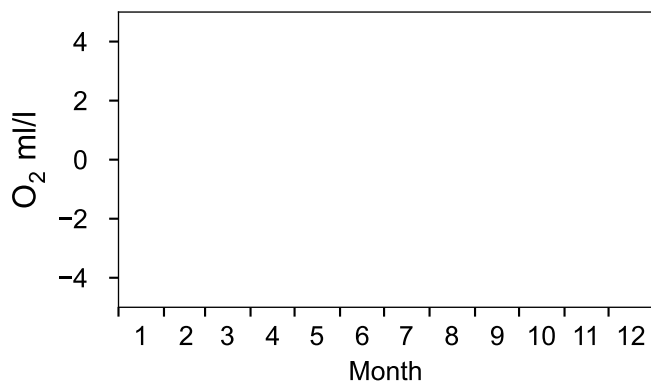
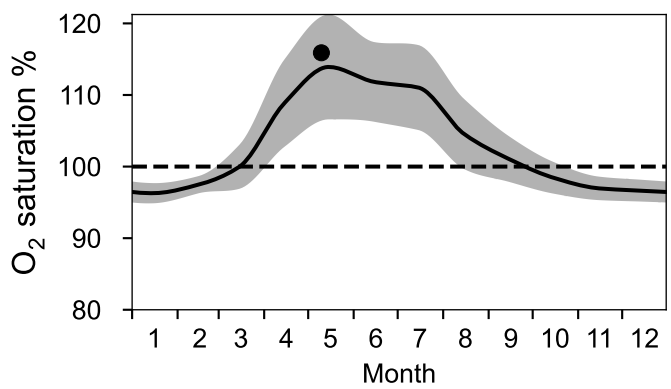
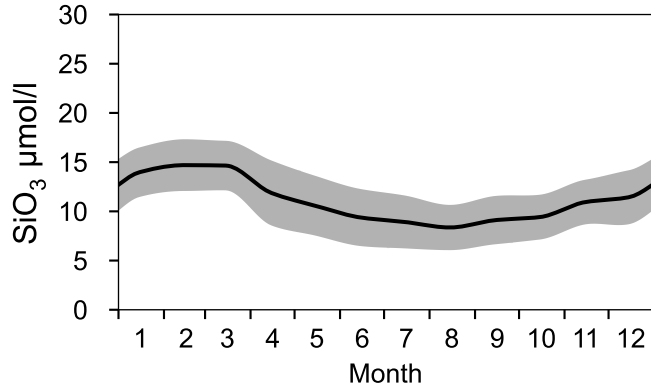
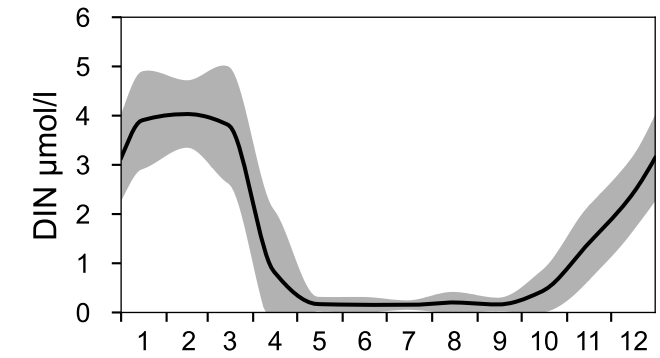
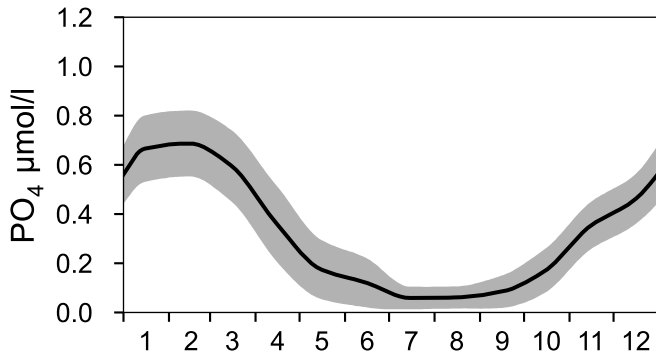
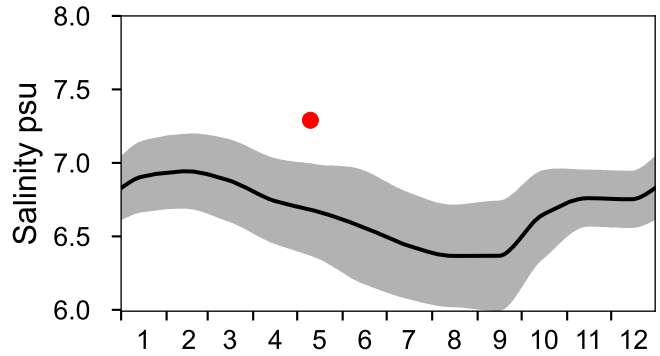
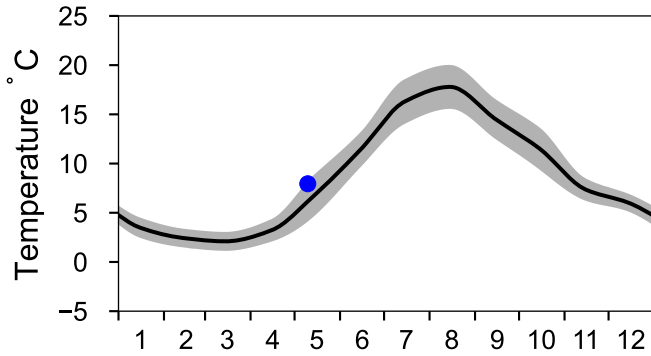


# STATION KÅREHAMN 2 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

## Annual Cycles

Statistics based on data from: Västra Gotlandshavet

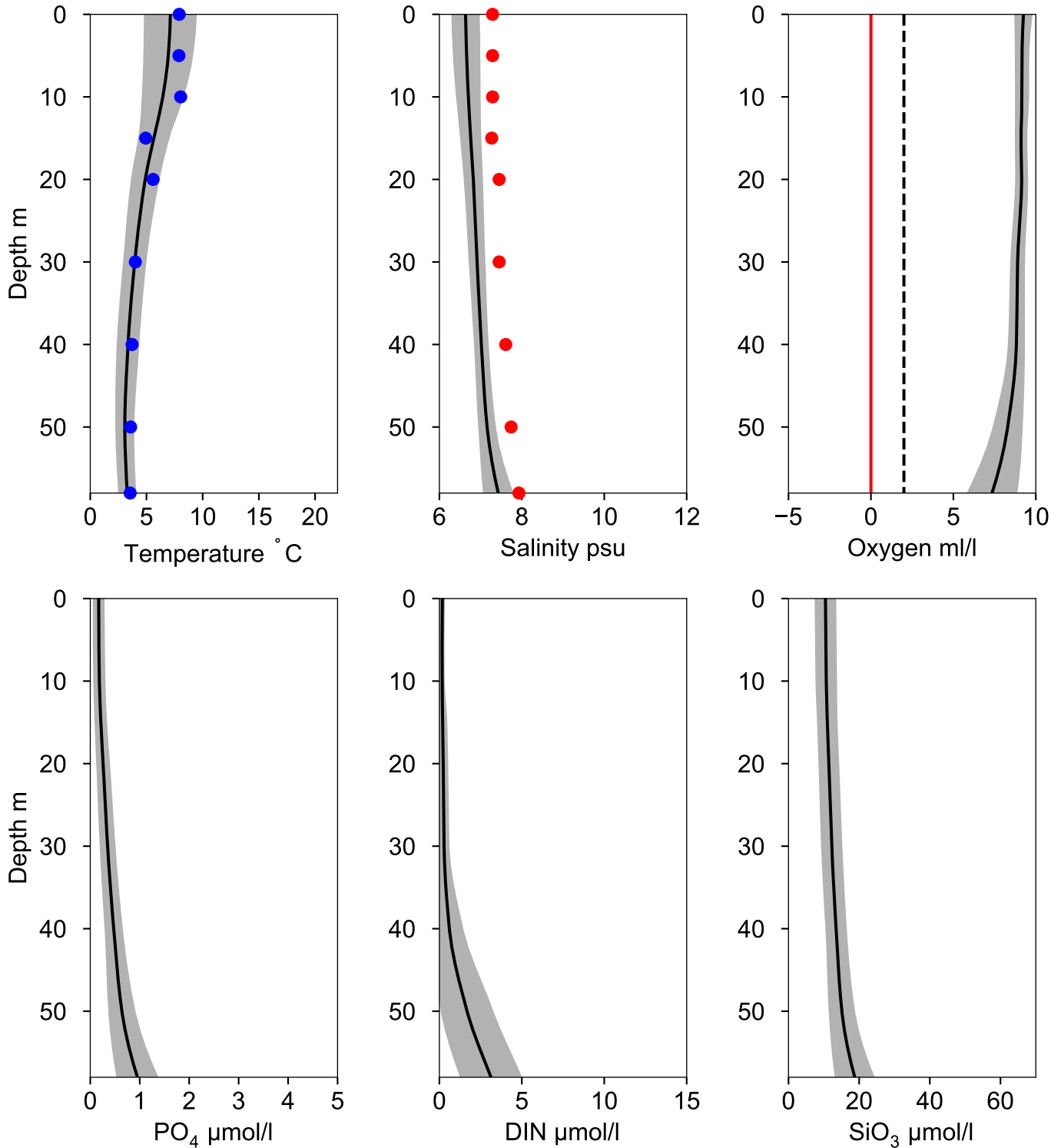
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



# Vertical profiles KÅREHAMN 2 May

Statistics based on data from: Västra Gotlandshavet

— Mean 1991-2020    ■ St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-10

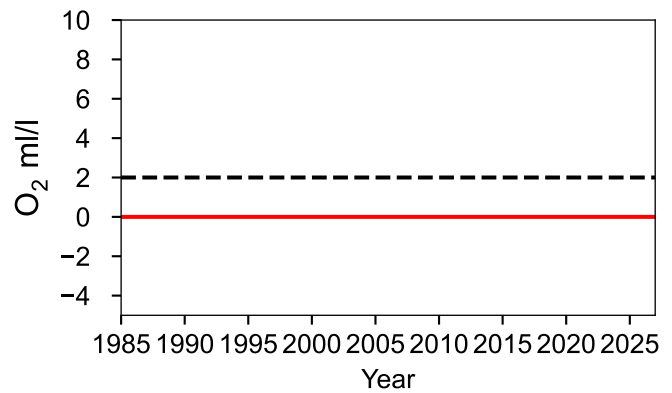
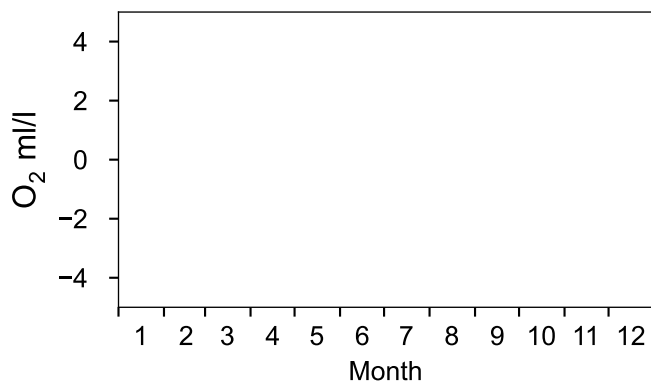
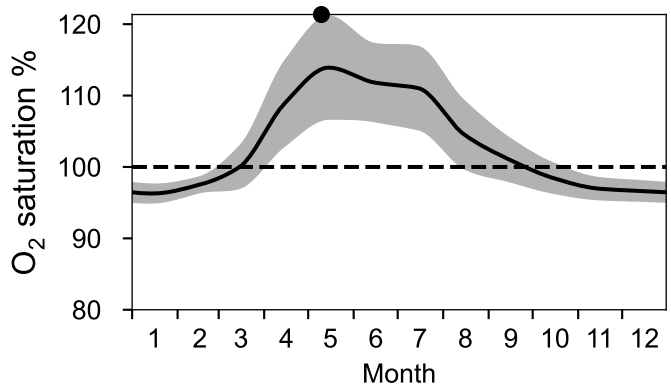
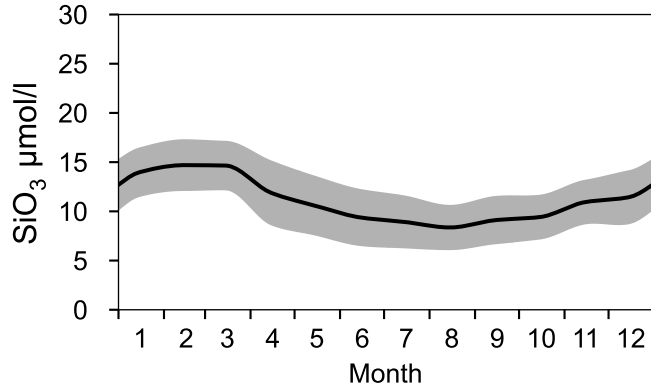
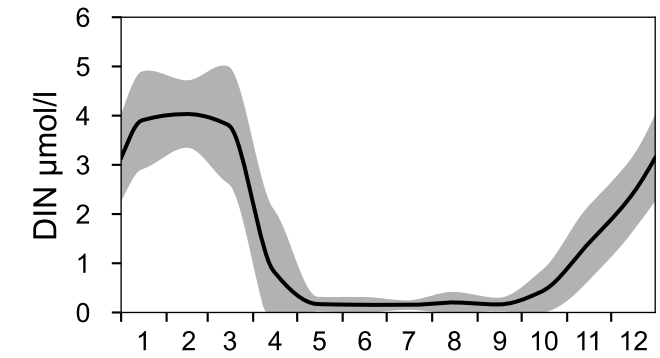
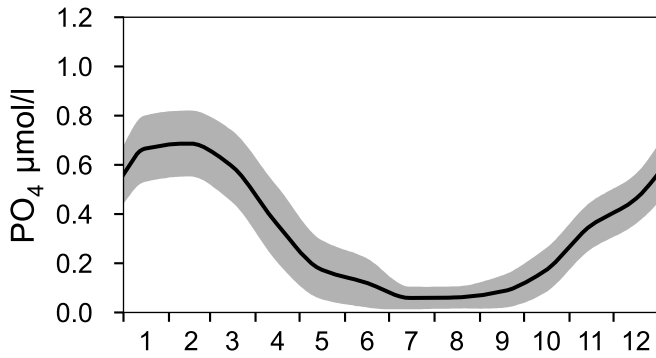
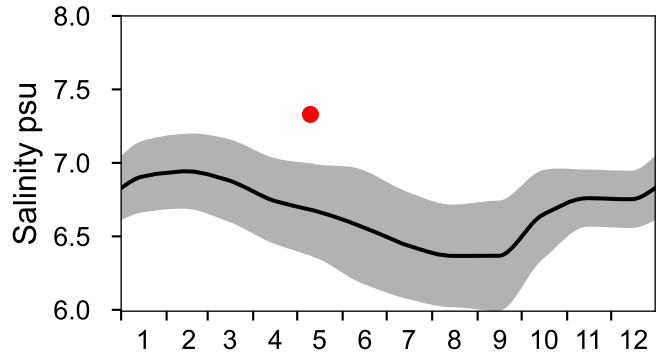
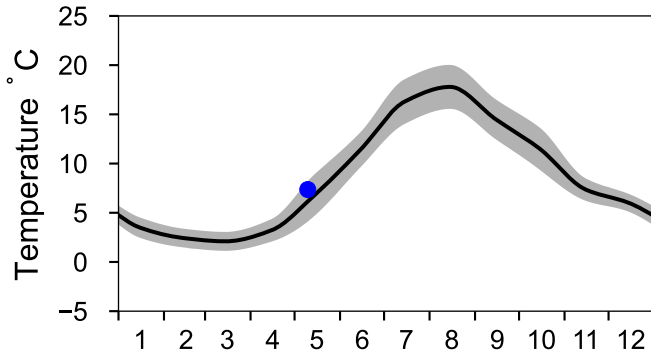


# STATION KÅREHAMN 1 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

## Annual Cycles

Statistics based on data from: Västra Gotlandshavet

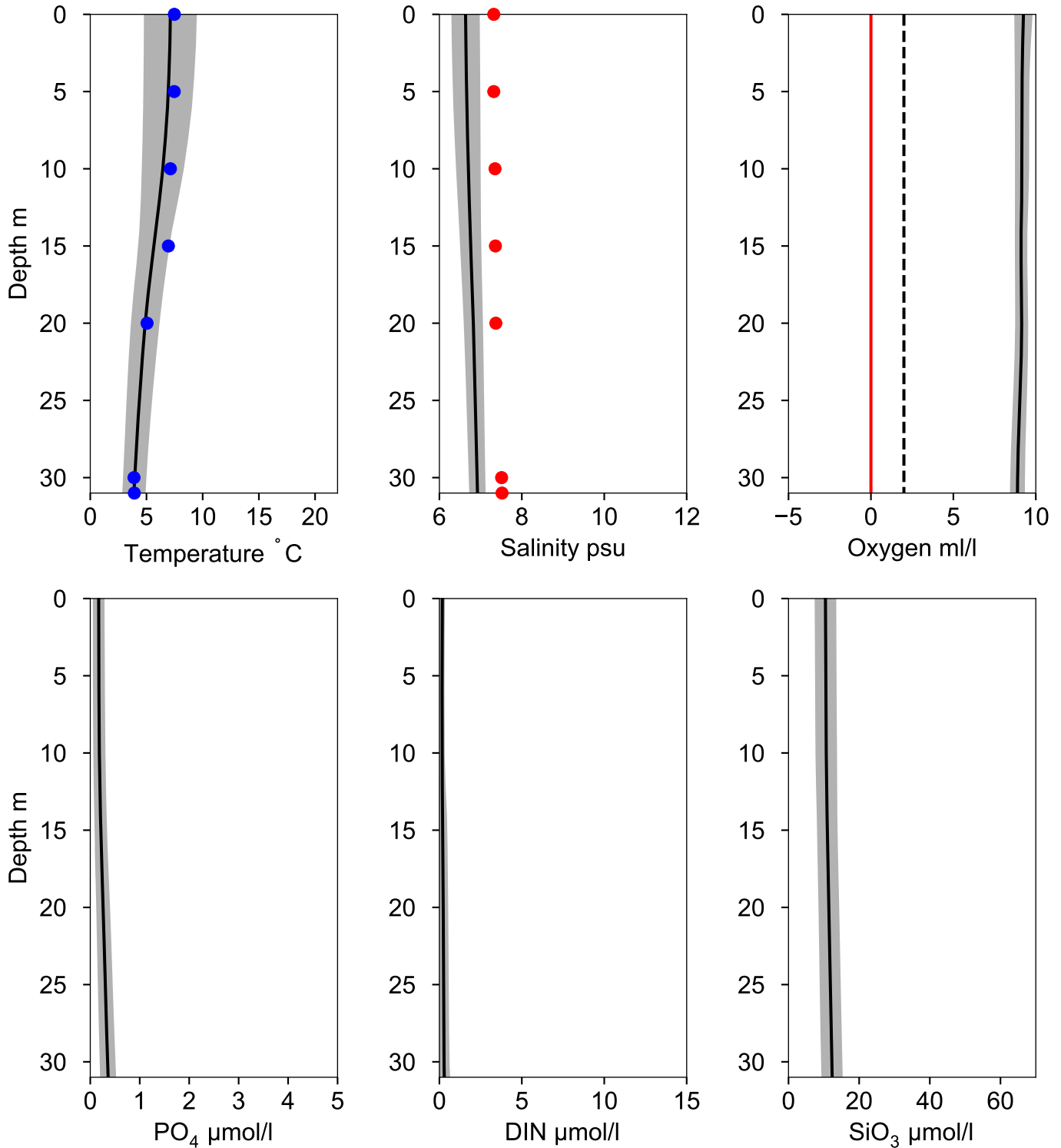
— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



# Vertical profiles KÅREHAMN 1 May

Statistics based on data from: Västra Gotlandshavet

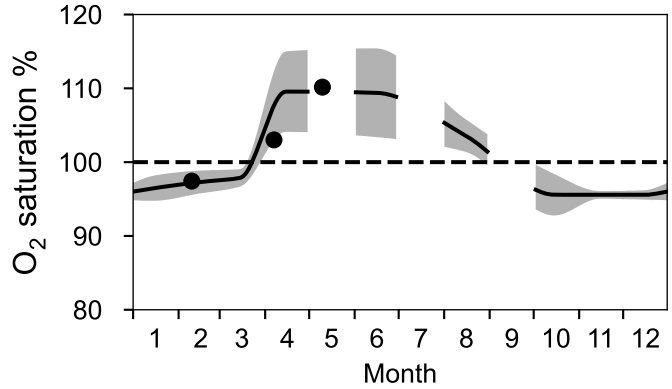
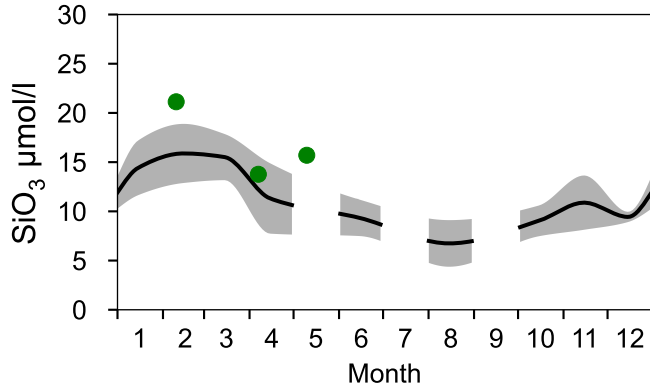
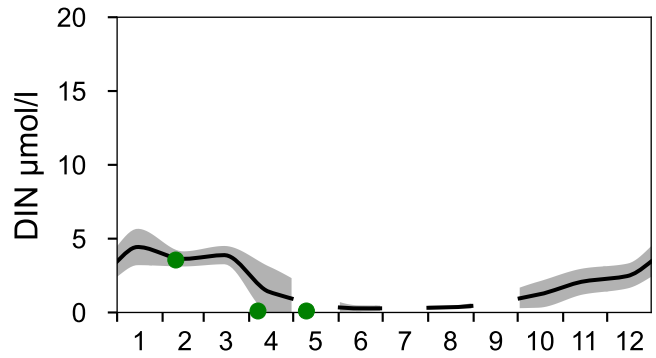
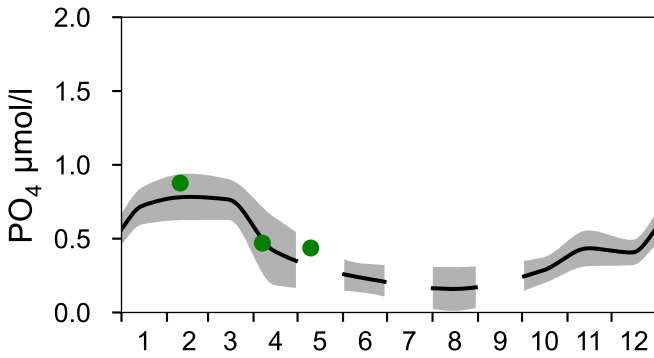
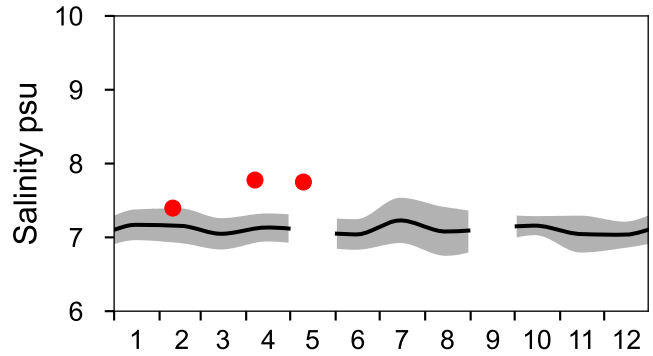
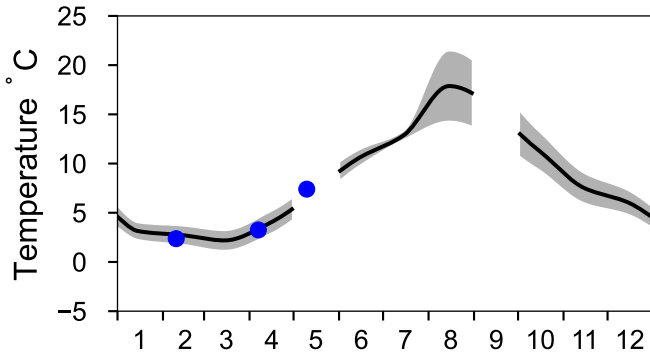
— Mean 1991-2020    ■ St.Dev.    ● 2026-05-10



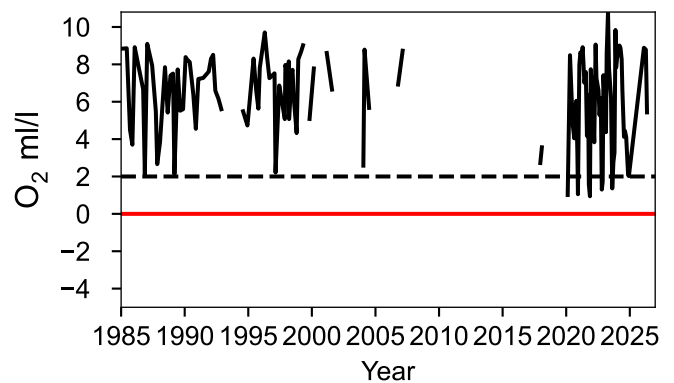
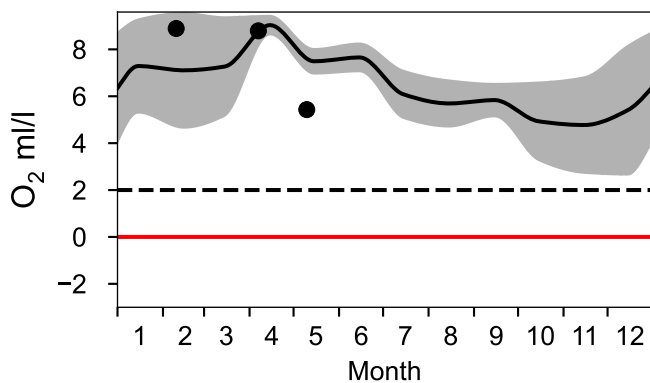
# STATION BY39 ÖLANDS S UDDE SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles

— Mean 1991-2020    St.Dev.    ● 2026



## OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 40 m)



# Vertical profiles BY39 ÖLANDS S UDDE May

