



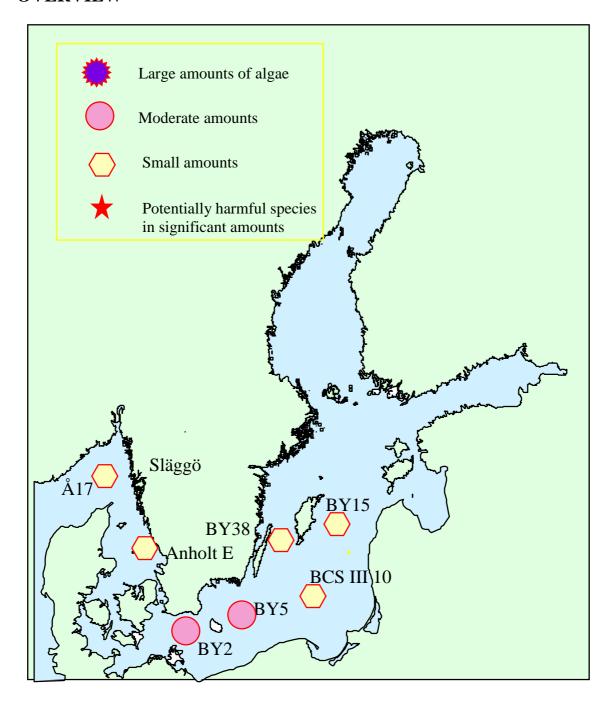
Oceanographic Services
Lars Edler

ALGAL SITUATION IN SWEDISH MARINE WATERS

No 6, 2001, 30 July – 4 August

Quantitative samples were obtained within SMHIs regular monitoring programme, covering the Skagerrak, Kattegat, Sound and Baltic proper. The samples were scanned for toxic and dominating species of phytoplankton.

OVERVIEW







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DETAILS

* POTENTIALLY HARMFUL SPECIES

SKAGERRAK

Station Å17, 4 AUGUST

Poor plankton flora. Ceratium furca predominated together with small Monads and flagellates.

KATTEGAT

Station Anholt E, 30 JULY

Poor plankton flora. *Ceratium furca* predominated together with *Monads and flagellates*. Diatoms of the potentially toxic genus *Pseudo-nitzschia** were present in relatively low numbers. At 30 m depth there was a peak of the diatom *Guinardia flaccida* with about 30 000 cells/l.

Station Anholt E, 3 AUGUST

Again a poor plankton flora. *Ceratium furca* predominated together with *Monads and flagellates*. Diatoms of the potentially toxic genus *Pseudo-nitzschia** were present in relatively low numbers and the potentially toxic dinoflagellate *Dinophysis acuta** was present as single cells.

BALTIC SEA

Arkona basin. Station BY2, 31 JULY

Aphanizomenon sp. dominated completely. Small amounts of diatoms, mainly from the genus *Chaetoceros*.

Bornholm basin. Station BY5, 31 JULY

Aphanizomenon sp. dominated completely. Small amounts of diatoms, mainly from the genus Chaetoceros and especially from Chaetoceros impressus.

Southeastern Baltic. Station BCS III 10, 31 JULY

Small amounts of Aphanizomenon sp., otherwise a very poor plankton flora.

Eastern Gotland basin, Station BY15, 1 AUGUST

Small amounts of Aphanizomenon sp., otherwise a very poor plankton flora.

Western Gotland basin, Station BY38, 12 JULY

Essentially the same as the eastern Gotland Basin, but ciliates very very common.