SMHI

AlgAware

Oceanographic Services

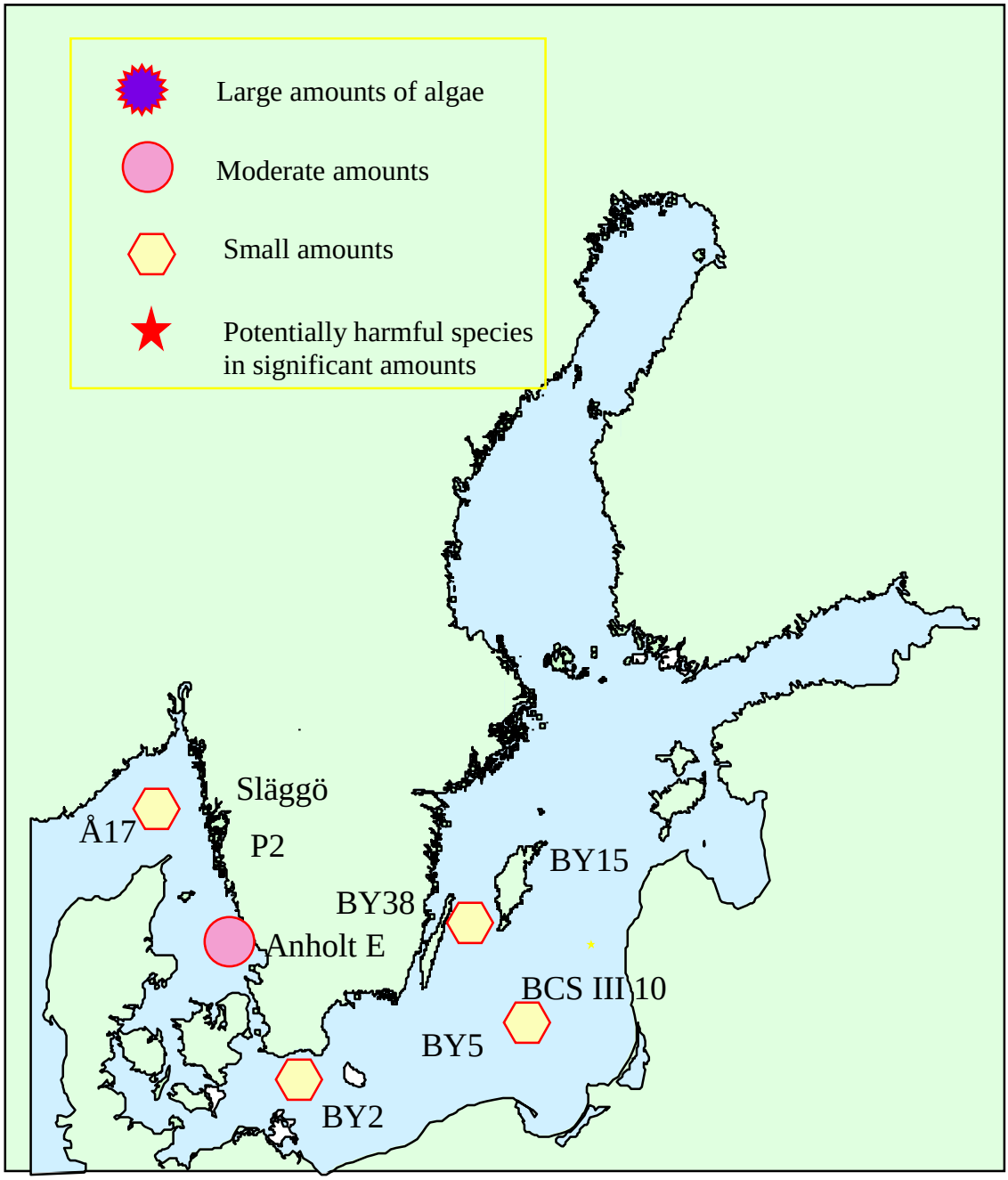
Lars Edler

ALGAL SITUATION IN SWEDISH MARINE WATERS

No 8, 2001, 12 November – 15 November

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, 12 November

A plankton flora of high diversity, but with very low abundance. More than 20 different species of dinoflagellates were observed. Among these *Karenia mikimotoi* (synonym *Gyrodinium aureolum*), *Gymnodinium* spp. and *Ceratium furca* were the most abundant, but with less than 2 000 cells per liter of each. Single cells of *Dinophysis acuta** and *Prorocentrum minimum** found. Almost 20 different species of diatoms were seen, but all in low numbers. Relatively rare autumn species, such as *Paralia sulcata, Eucampia zodiacus* and *Leptocylindrus mediterraneus*, were observed. Small amounts of the potentially toxic *Pseudo-nitzschia** species were present.

Station Släggö, 12 November

Poor plankton flora dominated by a few species of diatoms. *Skeletonema costatum, Chaetoceros socialis* f. *radians* and *Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima** were the most common. Rare species, such as *Paralia sulcata, Eucampia zodiacus* and *Odontella sinensis*, were observed. Only single cells of dinoflagellates were seen and no potentially toxic species.

KATTEGAT

Station Anholt E, 13 November

High diversity of phytoplankton, especially diatoms was found here. A few species also reached a relatively high abundance, e.g. *Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima** and *Pseudo-nitzschia pungens** with about 60 000 and 10 000 cells per liter, respectively. Again rare species, such as *Paralia sulcata, Eucampia zodiacus, Detonula pumila, Dactyliosolen phuketensis, Chaetoceros didymus* and *Odontella sinensis*, were observed. Among dinoflagellates *Ceratium tripos* was most common with about 5 000 cells per liter. Single cells of *Dinophysis acuminata** and *Dinophysis acuta** were present.

BALTIC SEA

Arkona basin. Station BY2, 14 November

A poor plankton flora dominated by the diatoms *Chaetoceros impressus, Coscinodiscus granii, Coscinodiscus* cf. *commutatus* and *Actinocyclus octonarius*. Single cells of *Ceratium tripos*. The Cryptophycean *Teleaulax* spp. not uncommon. No blue-green algae observed.

Bornholm basin. Station BY5, 14 November

Very similar to Station BY2, but with the lack of *Ceratium tripos* and the addition of a few filaments of *Aphanizomenon* sp. (“*baltica*”).

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Southeastern Baltic. Station BCS III 10, 15 November

Very poor plankton flora. The most common species were the diatoms *Chaetoceros impressus* and *Actinocyclus octonarius*. Small flagellates of the genera *Teleaulax* were relatively common. A few filaments of *Nodularia spumigena* and *Aphanizomenon* sp. ("*baltica*") were found.

Western Gotland basin, Station BY38, 15 November

Very poor plankton flora. The most common species were the diatoms *Chaetoceros impressus*, *Actinocyclus octonarius* and *Coscinodiscus* cf. *commutatus*. Single cells of *Dinophysis norvegica** was found. A few filaments of *Nodularia spumigena* and *Aphanizomenon* sp. ("*baltica*") were found.