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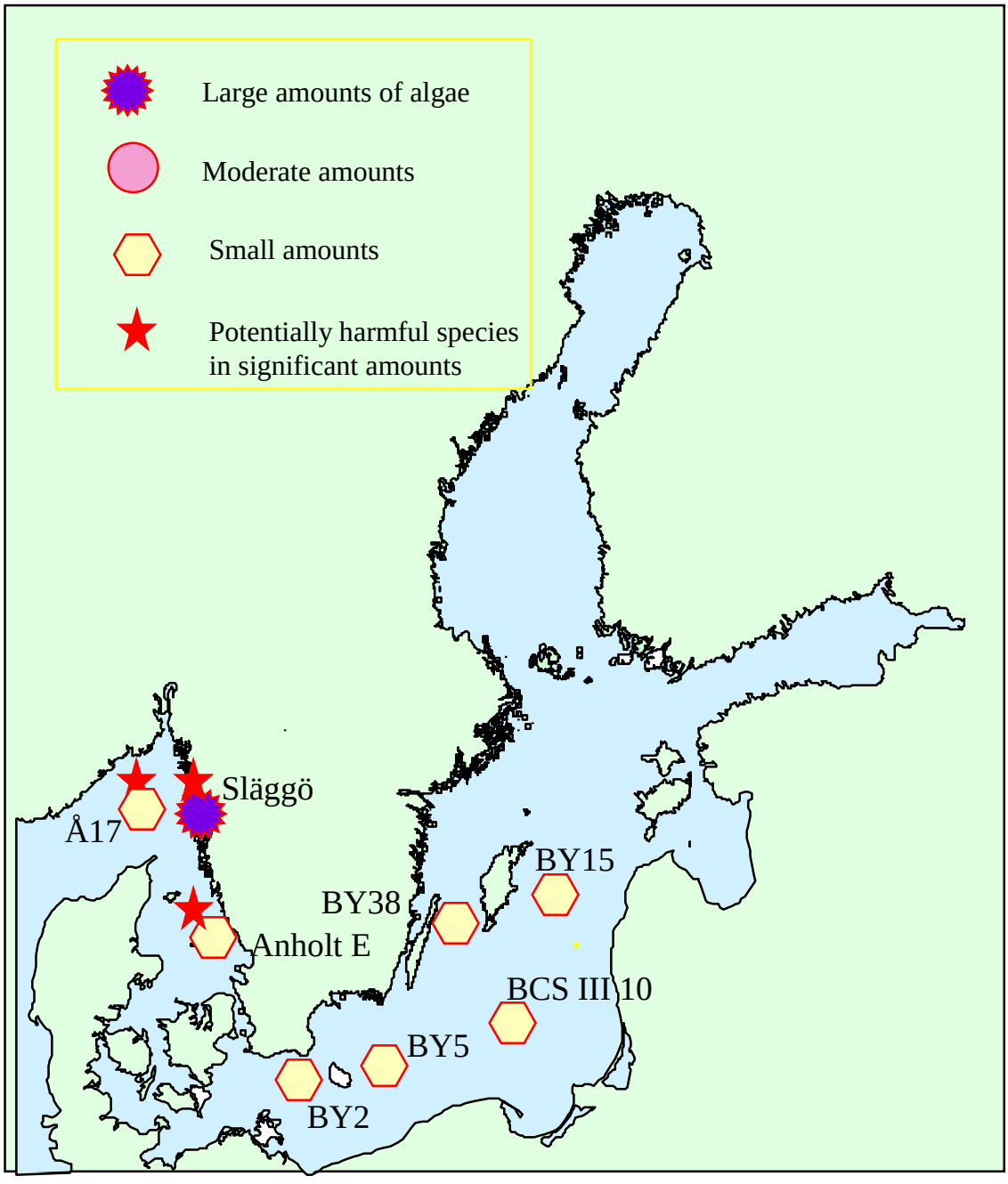
Lars Edler

ALGAL SITUATION IN SWEDISH MARINE WATERS

No 3, 2001, 23 April - 28 April

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, 23 APRIL

Small flagellates dominated. *Monads and flagellates* less than 10 µm were most abundant. *Chrysochromulina* sp.* relatively common. Diatoms almost absent, whereas small amounts of Dinoflagellates, e.g. *Dinophysis* spp.* and *Gonyaulax grindleyi* were present.

Station Släggö, 23 APRIL

A rich flora dominated by small flagellates, including **cf.** *Heterosigma* *, with about 800 000 cells/l. Among diatoms *Thalassiosira nordenskioeldii* and *Chaetoceros constrictus* were most common. The most abundant dionflagellates were *Peridiniella danica*, *Scrippsiella* spp. and *Gyrodinium spirale.* Single cells of *Alexandrium* cf. *tamarense* were observed.

KATTEGAT

Station Anholt E, 24 APRIL

Poor plankton flora dominated by **cf.** *Heterosigma* *. Small flagellates, e.g. *Chrysochromulina* sp.*, *Teleaulax* sp. and *Plagioselmis* sp. were common. Dinoflagellates were dominated by *Gyrodinium spirale* with about 7 000 cells/l, *Peridiniella danica* with about 3 000 cells/l and *Lingulodinium polyedrum.* Diatoms were almost absent.

Station Anholt E, 28 APRIL

Somewhat more plankton algae compared to four days earlier. Still the dominance of **cf.** *Heterosigma* *, followed by *Chrysochromulina* sp.* and *Teleaulax* sp.. *Dinobryon balticum* was now common with about 140 000 cells/l. *Lingulodinium polyedrum* was the most abundant dinoflagellate. Except for a very low density of *Skeletonema costatum, Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima* and *Thalassiosira* sp., diatoms were almost absent.

Station Anholt E, 8 MAY

Still diatoms were nearly absent. Only small numbers of *Guinardia flaccidda* were seen. Again **cf.** *Heterosigma* *, followed by *Chrysochromulina* sp.* were the most common with 85 000 and 20 000 cells/l respectively. *Lingulodinium polyedrum* was still the most abundant dinoflagellate, but other large autotrophic dinoflagellates have started to be present.

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BALTIC SEA

Arkona basin. Station BY2, 25 APRIL

Post springbloom situation with the flora turning into a flagellate community. Among dinoflagellates present were *Peridiniella catenata, Dinophysis acuminata*, Amylax triacantha* and *Scrippsiella hangoei. Thalassiosira baltica* was the only diatom observed. Small flagellates e.g. *Pyramimonas* spp., *Plagioselmis* sp. and *Chrysochromulina* spp.* were relatively common. Single filaments of *Aphanizomenon* sp. observed.

Bornholm basin. Station BY5, 25 APRIL

The springbloom has terminated in this area and the phytoplankton were sparse. Still *Peridiniella catenata* was the most common species, accompanied by other dinoflagellates, e.g. *Protoperidinium bipes, Dinophysis acuminata*, Amphidinium* sp. *Dinobryon balticum* had started to be common and single filaments of *Aphanizomenon* sp. were present. Small flagellates e.g. *Pyramimonas* spp., *Plagioselmis* sp, *Teleaulax* sp. and *Chrysochromulina* spp.* were common.

Southeast Baltic, Station BCS III 10, 25 APRIL

Also here the springbloom has terminated. Still *Peridiniella catenata* was the most common species, accompanied by several other dinoflagellates, e.g. *Protoperidinium bipes, Dinophysis acuminata*, Gymnodinium* sp. *Dinobryon balticum* had started to be common and single filaments of *Aphanizomenon* sp. were present. Small flagellates e.g. *Pyramimonas* spp., *Plagioselmis* sp. and *Chrysochromulina* spp.* were common.

Eastern Gotland basin, Station BY15, 25 APRIL

A similar situation as at the previous station. However, there were still some of the springbloom diatoms present in the water, e.g. *Chaertoceros wighamii, Skeletonema costatum* and *Thalassiosira levanderi.*

Western Gotland basin, Station BY38, 27 APRIL

In this area the springbloom was in the late stage, but had obviously not yet terminated. *Peridiniella catenata* dominated together with *Thalassiosira baltica* and *Thalassiosira levanderi*. Small flagellates e.g. *Pyramimonas* spp., *Plagioselmis* sp and *Chrysochromulina* spp.* were common.