

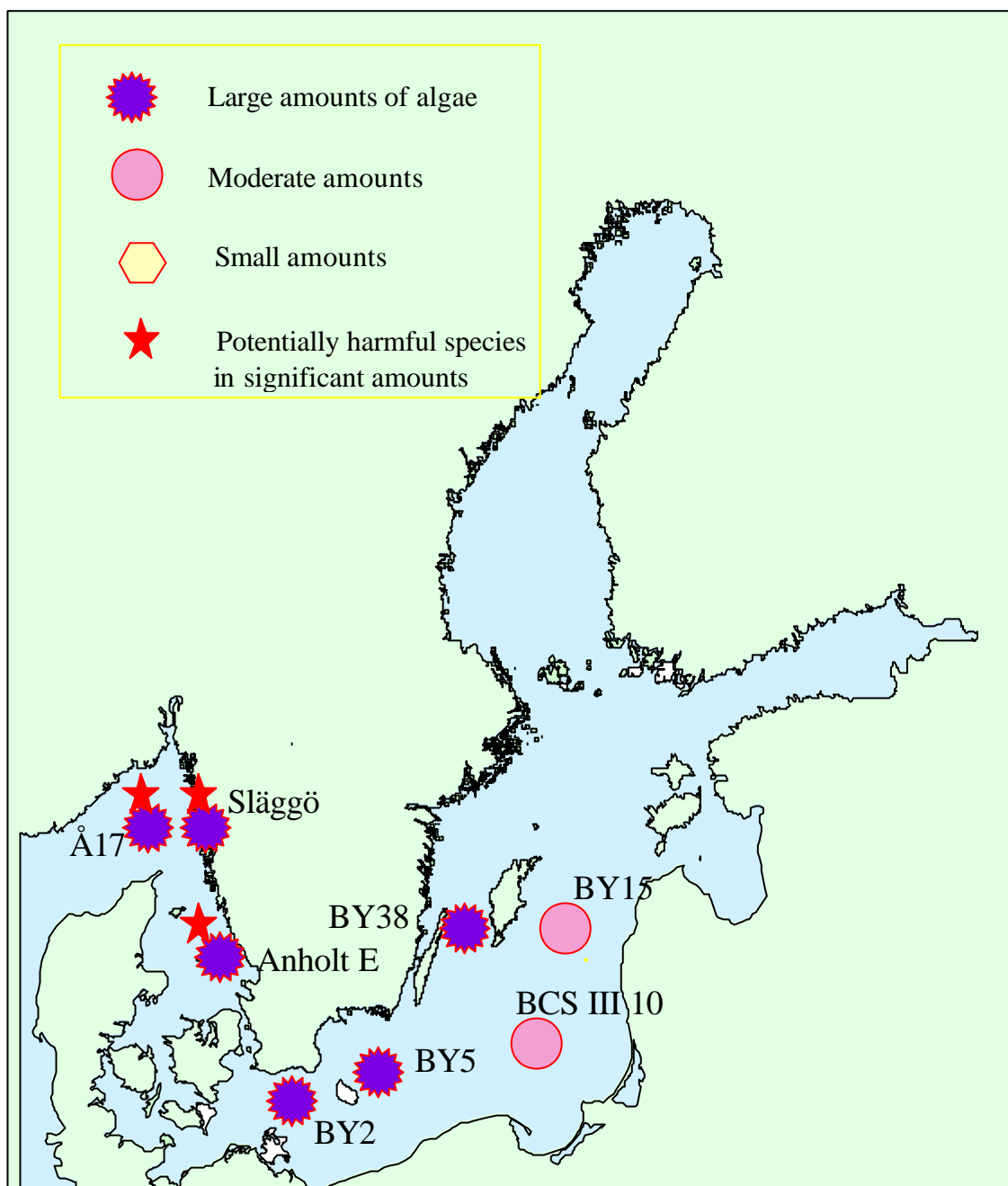
Oceanographic Services
Lars Edler

ALGAL SITUATION IN SWEDISH MARINE WATERS

No 2, 2001, 26 March - 31 March

Quantitative samples were obtained within SMHI's regular monitoring programme and covered 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, 26 MARCH

A clear dominance of small flagellates. *Monads and flagellates* less than 5 µm were most abundant with almost half a million cells/l. *Chrysochromulina* sp.* ~100 000 cells/l and *Chrysochromulina polylepis** ~50 000 cells/l. The considerable bloom of *Chattonella* sp.* was not as abundant here as along the coast – about 15 000 cells/l. Other abundant species were *Heterocapsa triquetra*, *Teleaulax* spp. and *Pseudopedinella* spp.

Station Släggö, 26 MARCH

A clear dominance of small flagellates. *Monads and flagellates* less than 5 µm were most abundant with about 30 million cells/l. *Chattonella* sp.* was present in numbers of about 4.5 million cells/l. The other species that paralleled *Chattonella* sp.* cf. *Heterosigma akashiwo** was present with about 4.8 million cells/l. Another abundant species was *Peridiniella danica*.

KATTEGAT

Station Anholt E, 27 MARCH

End of springbloom, but still high numbers of some diatoms, eg. *Skeletonema costatum* 0.8 million cells/l, *Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima*-group 25 000 cells/l and *Chaetoceros wighamii* 20 000 cells/l. The *Chattonella* bloom had decreased and now less than 10 000 cells/l were found. Also here we found a lot of *Peridiniella danica*. *Monads and flagellates* less than 5 µm were abundant with about 15 million cells/l.

Station Anholt E, 31 MARCH

The springbloom has decreased even more, but still there were high numbers of *Skeletonema costatum* 0.3 million cells/l and *Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima*-group 40 000 cells/l. *Chattonella* sp. was not observed. The supposed *Alexandrium tamarense** had increased. *Choanoflagellates* were very common with about 300 000 cells/l. *Monads and flagellates* less than 5 µm were abundant with about 20 million cells/l.

BALTIC SEA

Arkona basin. Station BY2, 27 MARCH

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Springbloom situation with a dominance of *Skeletonema costatum*, about 250 000 cells/l. Other species of importance were *Thalassiosira* cf. *levanderi*, *Melosira arctica*, *Chaetoceros subtilis* and *Chaetoceros ceratosporum*.

Bornholm basin, Station BY5, 28 MARCH

Springbloom situation with a dominance of *Skeletonema costatum*, about 1.5 million cells/l. *Chaetoceros wighamii* and *Chaetoceros holsaticus* were also common diatoms. *Scrippsiella hangoei* and *Peridiniella catenata* were common dinoflagellates.

Southeast Baltic, Station BCS III 10, 28 MARCH

Also here the springbloom was going on, but in an earlier stage than more westward. *Skeletonema costatum* dominated with about 200 000 cells/l and *Peridiniella catenata* had about 15 000 cells/l.

Eastern Gotland basin, Station BY15, 29 MARCH

A similar situation as at the previous station with the addition of *Scrippsiella hangoei*.

Western Gotland basin, Station BY38, 29 MARCH

A different picture of the springbloom was seen here. *Scrippsiella hangoei* dominated and had a high abundance, whereas *Skeletonema costatum* was present in much smaller numbers than at the other stations.