

Sammanfattning

I **Skagerraks** kustområde dominerade diatoméer den rika floran, men även dinoflagellater var vanliga. *Asterionellopsis glacialis* blommade med 1.5 miljoner celler per liter.

I **Kattegatt** dominerade diatoméer, men även dinoflagellater var vanliga.

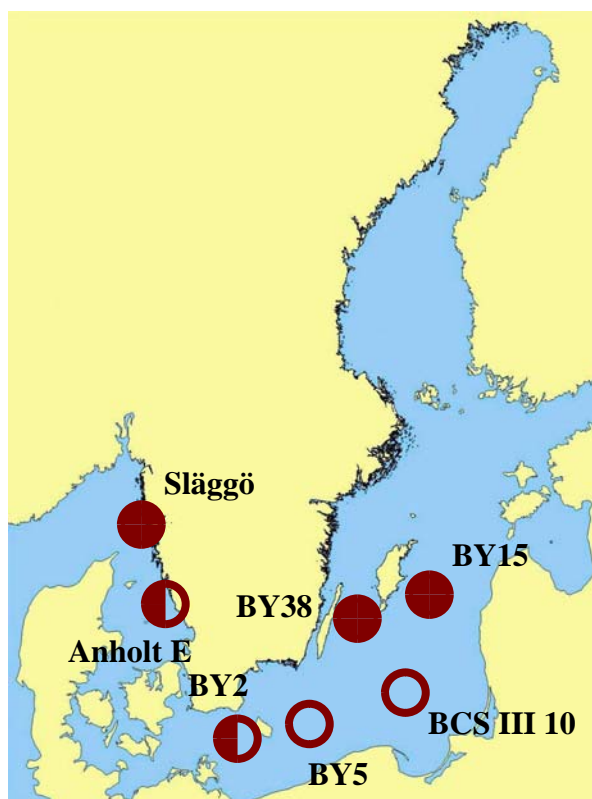
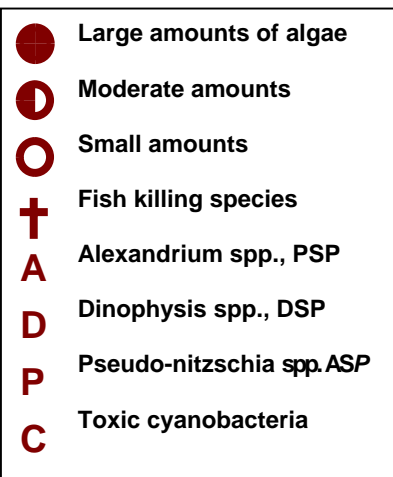
I **Östersjön** dominerades planktonfloran av små flagellater, som *Pyramimonas* spp. och *Chrysochromulina* spp.*. Öster och väster om Gotland fanns mycket *Aphanizomenon* sp. och *Pseudoanabaena* sp. *Dinophysis norvegica** fanns i låga koncentrationer vid alla stationer.

Summary

In the coastal area of **Skagerrak** diatoms dominated, but also dinoflagellates were common. *Asterionellopsis glacialis* was blooming with 1.5 million cells per liter.

In the **Kattegat** diatoms dominated, but also dinoflagellates were common.

In the Baltic small flagellates, such as *Pyramimonas* spp. and *Chrysochromulina* spp.* dominated. East and west of Gotland *Aphanizomenon* sp. and *Pseudoanabaena* sp. were abundant. *Dinophysis norvegica** was present in low amounts at all stations.



DETAILS Based on quantitative samples 0-10 m depth and net samples *POTENTIALLY HARMFUL SPECIES

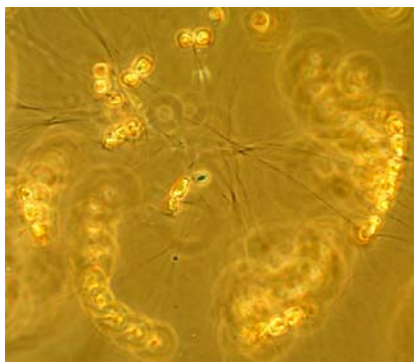
SKAGERRAK Släggö 20 September

The plankton flora was very rich with about 25 diatom and 20 dinoflagellate species. *Asterionellopsis glacialis*, which previously has been rare, had a bloom of about 1.5 million cells per liter. Other abundant diatoms included *Chaetoceros socialis* f. *radians* and *Skeletonema costatum*. *Prorocentrum micans* was the most common dinoflagellate with 10000 cells per liter. *Ceratium* and *Dinophysis** species were present in low numbers.

KATTEGAT Anholt E 21 September

The rich flora was also seen at this station. But there was no blooming diatom species. The most common were *Cylindrotheca closterium* and *Leptocylindrus danicus*. *Prorocentrum micans*, with 7000 cells per liter, was followed by *Ceratium tripos* with 3000 cells per liter. Small monads were very common.

	Recommended limit	Släggö 2004-09-20 cells/L	Anholt E 2004-09-21 cells/L
<i>Asterionellopsis glacialis</i>		1.5 million	present
<i>Chaetoceros affinis</i>		common	present
<i>Chaetoceros socialis</i> f. <i>radians</i>		75 000	present
<i>Ditylum brightwellii</i>		present	present
<i>Eucampia zodiacus</i>		present	
<i>Leptocylindrus danicus</i>		common	common
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima</i> -group	1000000 cells/liter	present	present
<i>Skeletonema costatum</i>		50 000	
<i>Ceratium furca</i>		present	present
<i>Ceratium fusus</i>		present	1 000
<i>Ceratium lineatum</i>		present	present
<i>Ceratium longipes</i>			present
<i>Ceratium macroceros</i>		present	present
<i>Ceratium tripos</i>		present	3 000
<i>Dinophysis acuta</i>	500 cells/liter	100	
<i>Dinophysis norvegica</i>	2000 cells/liter	50	150
<i>Dinophysis rotundata</i>	900 cells/liter	250	
<i>Prorocentrum micans</i>		10 000	7 000
<i>Protoperidinium curtipes</i>		150	present



Chaetoceros socialis colonies

BALTIC SEA

Arkona basin BY2 21 September

A few large species were present, but the plankton was dominated by small flagellates with *Pyramimonas* spp., *Teleaulax* spp. and *Chrysochromulina* spp.* as the most common. *Aphanizomenon* sp. and *Nodularia spumigena** were only seen in the net sample. The presence of a few *Prorocentrum micans* indicates inflow of saline water from the Kattegat.

Bornholm basin BY5 22 September

The flora was poor at this station. A few large diatoms, *Chaetoceros danicus*, *Chaetoceros impressus* and *Coscinodiscus granii* were present, but small flagellates, with *Pyramimonas* spp. and *Chrysochromulina* spp.* dominated. *Dinophysis norvegica** was present with 700 cells per liter. *Aphanizomenon* sp and *Nodularia spumigena** were only seen in the net sample.

South East Baltic BCS III 10 22 September

This station resembled BY5, with a poor flora and in general the same species composition.

Eastern Gotland basin BY15 23 September

The rich plankton community was dominated by the cyanobacteria *Aphanizomenon* sp., *Anabaena* sp.* and *Pseudoanabaena* sp.. *Chaetoceros danicus* and *Chaetoceros impressus* were common and several *Dinophysis** species were present. The small flagellates were common also at this station.

Western Gotland basin BY38 23 September

Aphanizomenon sp. dominated with about 10 meter per liter. Also other cyanobacteria, *Pseudoanabaena* sp., *Anabaena* sp.*, *Nodularia spumigena* *, *Snowella* sp. and *Woronichinia* sp. were present, all in low amounts. The small flagellates, with *Pyramimonas* spp. and *Chrysochromulina* spp.* dominating, were very common.

	BY2 2004-09-21 cells/L	BY5 2004-09-22 cells/L	BCS III 10 2004-09-22 cells/L	BY15 2004-09-23 cells/L	BY38 2004-09-23 cells/L
<i>Chaetoceros danicus</i>	present	present	present	1 000	present
<i>Chaetoceros impressus</i>	present	present	present	2 500	present
<i>Chaetoceros throssenii</i>	present				
<i>Coscinodiscus granii</i>		present	present		
<i>Dinophysis acuminata</i> *	present			present	
<i>Dinophysis norvegica</i> *	present	700	400	700	present
<i>Dinophysis rotundata</i> *			present	present	present
<i>Heterocapsa rotundata</i>					common
<i>Heterocapsa triquetra</i>	common	present	present		present
<i>Prorocentrum micans</i>	present				
<i>Ebria tripartita</i>	present	present	present	present	present
<i>Eutreptiella</i> sp.	present		present	present	
<i>Planctonema lauterbornii</i>	present	present		present	present
<i>Hemiselmis virescens</i>	present	present	present		
<i>Plagioselmis prolunga</i>	present	present		present	present
<i>Teleaulax</i> spp.	present		present	present	
<i>Pyramimonas</i> spp.	80 000	90 000	40 000	30 000	90 000
<i>Chrysochromulina</i> spp*	common	present	present	present	100 000
<i>Anabaena</i> spp*				present	present
<i>Aphanizomenon</i> sp	present	present	present	6.7 m/L	10 m/L
<i>Nodularia spumigena</i> *	present	present		present	present
<i>Pseudoanabaena</i> spp				6 m/L	0.5 m/L