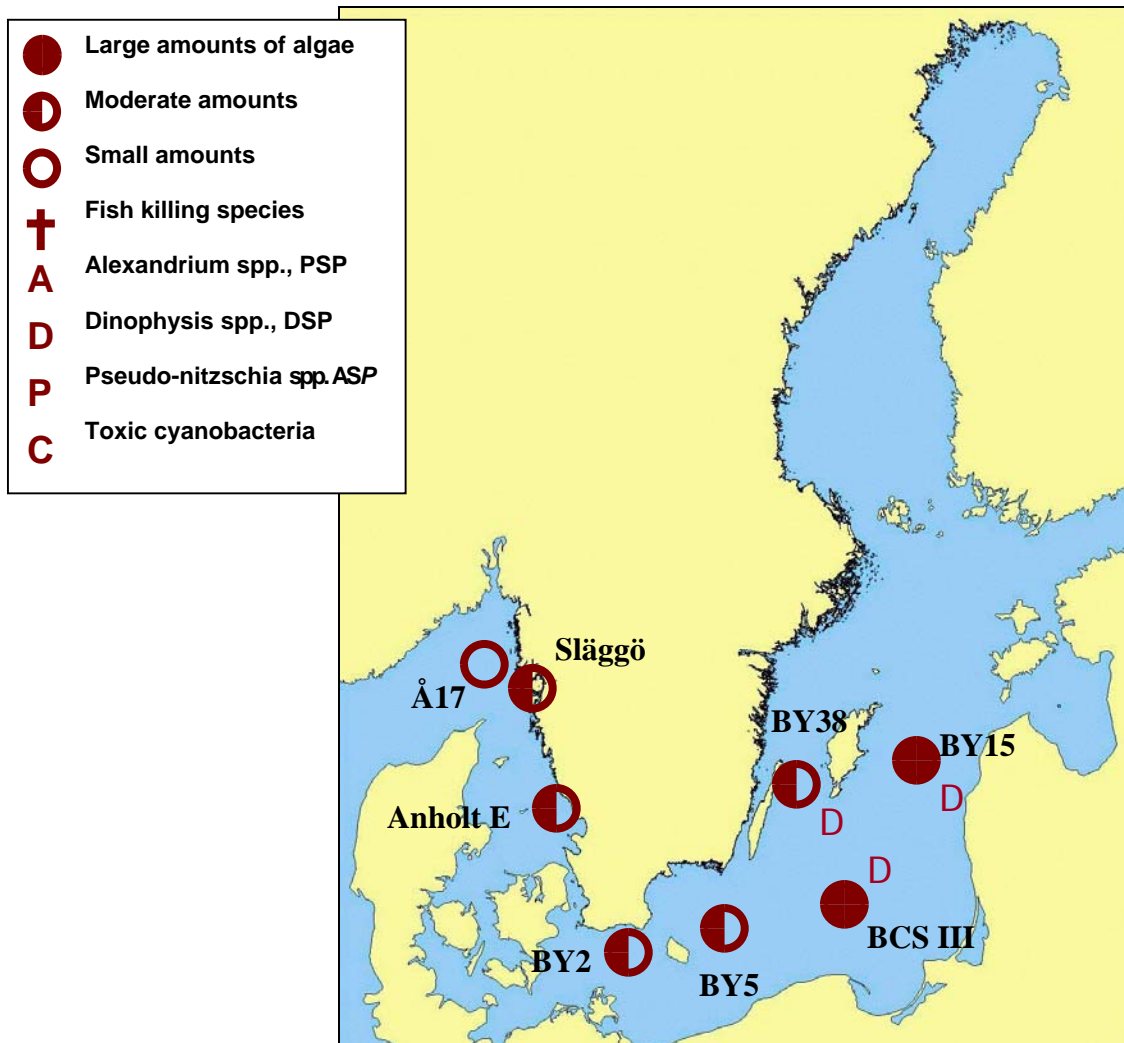


### Sammanfattning

I Skagerraks kustområde finns rester av *Emiliana*-blomningen och små mängder av de giftiga dinoflagellatsläktena *Alexandrium* och *Dinophysis*. I Kattegatt avtog *Emiliana*-blomningen, liksom blomningen av diatoméerna *Dactyliosolen* och *Proboscia*. I stora delar av Östersjön blomade det potentiellt giftiga släktet *Chrysochromulina*, med som mest ca 2,5 millioner celler/liter. I de sydöstra delarna och runt Gotland fanns mycket stora mängder av det giftiga dinoflagellatsläktet *Dinophysis* och den icke giftiga blågrönalgen *Aphanizomenon*.

### Summary

In the coastal area of the Skagerrak there are remains of the *Emiliana*-bloom and small amounts of the toxic dinoflagellate genera *Alexandrium* and *Dinophysis*. In the Kattegat the *Emiliana* -bloom declined, and so did the diatom bloom of *Dactyliosolen* and *Proboscia*. In large parts of the Baltic the potentially toxic genus *Chrysochromulina* bloomed with up to 2.5 million cells/liter. In the south east parts and around Gotland there were large amounts of the toxic dinoflagellate genus *Dinophysis* and the non-toxic cyanobacterium *Aphanizomenon*.



**DETAILS**

Based on quantitative samples 0-10 m depth

\* POTENTIALLY HARMFUL SPECIES

**SKAGERRAK****Station Å17, 7 June**

It is an early summer situation with a lot of different dinoflagellates and diatoms. Still the cell concentrations are not very high. The diatoms *Proboscia alata* and *Skeletonema costatum* are the most common diatoms and a small *Gymnodinium* sp. the most common dinoflagellate. The coccolithophorid *Emiliania huxleyi* has declined considerably. *Dinophysis norvegica*\* is present with about 300 cells/L. A massive chlorophyll peak was found at 10 m depth.

**Station Släggö, 7 June**

The coccolithophorid *Emiliania huxleyi* dominated at this station with almost 300 000 cells/L. There were several dinoflagellates with *Gymnodinium* sp. and *Ceratium tripos* as the most common. The toxic dinoflagellates *Alexandrium tamarense*\* and *Dinophysis norvegica*\* were also present. *Dactyliosolen fragilissimus* was the most common diatom.

**KATTEGAT****Station Anholt E, 8 and 12 June**

The first visit at this station showed a diatom bloom of *Dactyliosolen fragilissimus* and *Proboscia alata*. Four days later the bloom had declined considerably, but the cell concentrations were still high. *Emiliania huxleyi* followed the same pattern and decreased from 270 000 to 80 000 cells/L.

	<b>Å17 2004-06-07 cells/L</b>	<b>Släggö 2004-06-07 cells/L</b>	<b>Anholt E 2004-06-08 cells/L</b>	<b>Anholt E 2004-06-12 cells/L</b>
Dactyliosolen fragilissimus		present	475 000	150 000
Leptocylindrus danicus			present	present
Proboscia alata	50 000	very common	100 000	65 000
Skeletonema costatum	50 000			
Alexandrium spp.*		650		
Ceratium longipes	common	present		
Ceratium tripos	present	common	common	present
Dinophysis acuminata		100	200	
Dinophysis norvegica*		1 400	200	200
Chrysochromulina spp.*	present		present	present
Emiliania huxleyi	65 000	300 000	270 000	80 000

## BALTIC SEA

### Arkona basin. Station BY2, 9 June

Among the few diatoms *Dactyliosolen fragilissimus* dominated. Dinoflagellates were dominated by *Heterocapsa rotundata* and *Dinophysis norvegica*\*. *Chrysochromulina* spp\* was the most common species with more than 300 000 cells/L. Small amounts of cyanobacteria were seen.

### Bornholm basin. Station BY5, 9 June

*Chrysochromulina* spp\* had about the same concentration as at BY2. *Chaetoceros similis* bloomed with more than 500 000 cells/L and also *Planctonema lauterbornii* was very common.

### South East Baltic. Station BCS III 10, 9 June

This station showed a rich plankton flora with high numbers of *Chrysochromulina* spp\* (1.74 million cells/L), *Chaetoceros similis* and *Planctonema lauterbornii*. The potentially toxic dinoflagellates *Dinophysis acuminata*\* and *Dinophysis norvegica*\* were very common and *Aphanizomenon* sp. was present with about 10 m/L.

### Eastern Gotland basin, Station BY15, 10 June

A very similar situation as BCS III 10 was seen at this station. The difference was that cell concentrations of the dominant species were even higher. *Chrysochromulina* spp\* had 2.55 million cells/L, *Dinophysis norvegica*\* 50 000 cells/L and *Aphanizomenon* sp. about 13 m/L.

### Western Gotland basin, Station BY38, 10 June

Here *Chrysochromulina* spp\* had 1 million cells/L, *Dinophysis norvegica*\* 50 000 cells/L and *Aphanizomenon* sp. about 10 m/L.

	BY2 2004-06-09 cells/L	BY5 2004-06-09 cells/L	BCS III 10 2004-06-09 cells/L	BY15 2004-06-10 cells/L	BY38 2004-06-10 cells/L
<i>Chaetoceros impressus</i>	present			5 000	
<i>Chaetoceros similis</i>	present	550 000	50 000	10 000	present
<i>Dactyliosolen fragilissimus</i>	present				
<i>Dinophysis acuminata</i> *			3 000	2 000	2 500
<i>Dinophysis norvegica</i> *	present	present	8 000	50 000	2 000
<i>Heterocapsa rotundata</i>	common	common	present	present	present
<i>Planctonema lauterbornii</i>	present	100 000	175 000	present	
<i>Eutreptiella</i> sp				present	common
<i>Hemiselmis virescens</i>	present	common	common	common	present
<i>Plagioselmis prolunga</i>	present	common	common	common	present
<i>Pyramimonas</i> spp	very common	very common	common	present	very common
<i>Chrysochromulina</i> spp*	360 000	380 000	1 740 000	2 550 000	1 000 000
<i>Aphanizomenon</i> sp	present	present	10 m/L	13 m/L	10 m/L
<i>Nodularia spumigena</i> *	present	present			