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Report from SMHI's marine monitoring cruise with R/V Svea – September 2026



Rain in the horizon at Knolls grund. Photo: Örjan Bäck

Survey period: 2026-09-08 till 2026-09-13

Principals: Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI),
Stockholm University (SU),
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM)

Cooperation partners: Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU),
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SUMMARY

During the expedition, which is part of Sweden's national pelagic monitoring programme, the Skagerrak, Kattegat, the Sound and the Baltic Proper were surveyed.

Surface water temperatures were generally normal across all sea areas. Temperatures were slightly above normal at BY4 in the Bornholm Basin and at the northern stations in the Baltic Proper, while lower temperatures were recorded at BY1 and BY39, south of Öland. Surface salinity was slightly above normal in parts of the Skagerrak and generally above normal in the Kattegat and the Sound. In the Baltic Proper, salinity was slightly above normal in the central areas between Bornholm and Gotland.

Dissolved inorganic nitrogen in surface waters was below the reporting limit in all sea areas. Phosphate concentrations were generally normal. The highest surface concentrations were recorded at BY1 and south of Öland. Together with the lower water temperatures at these stations, this suggests some mixing of the water column or upwelling of colder, nutrient-rich water. Silicate concentrations were normal in the Skagerrak, Kattegat and the Sound, but higher than normal across almost the entire Baltic Proper, with the exception of BY2. Silicate concentrations were also higher than normal in the deep waters of the Eastern and Western Gotland Basins.

Oxygen conditions in the Skagerrak were relatively good, with concentrations within the normal range for the season. At Släggö, oxygen levels were lower but still normal for the station in September. In the Kattegat and the Sound, oxygen deficiency (<4 ml/l) was observed in bottom waters at the southern stations. Conditions varied considerably between the two stations in the Arkona Basin: bottom waters at BY1 were well oxygenated, while severe oxygen deficiency (<2 ml/l) occurred at BY2. Severe oxygen deficiency was also observed in the Bornholm Basin, while bottom-water oxygen concentrations in Hanö Bay were just above 2 ml/l.

Oxygen conditions remained poor in the deeper parts of the Baltic Proper. Hydrogen sulphide was detected from a depth of 125 metres at BY10. At BY15, hydrogen sulphide occurred from 90 metres, followed by an intermediate layer with oxygen concentrations close to zero but no measurable hydrogen sulphide. Hydrogen sulphide reappeared from 145 metres, with the highest concentration recorded at a depth of 200 metres. At stations north and west of Gotland, hydrogen sulphide was present from depths of around 70–80 metres and concentrations increased with depth. The highest hydrogen sulphide concentrations were recorded in the Eastern Gotland Basin.

Chlorophyll fluorescence measurements indicated biological activity in surface waters throughout all sea areas. In the Skagerrak, the highest values were generally recorded above the stratified layer, although a distinct peak at Å17 occurred just below it. In the Baltic Proper, biological activity extended from the surface down to the thermocline, with the highest activity recorded at BY20 in the Fårö Deep.

SMHI's next regular expedition with R/V Svea is scheduled for 21–27 October, starting in Kalmar and ending in Lysekil. Before then, an SMHI scientist will participate in SLU Aqua's BIAS (Baltic International Acoustic Survey) expedition from 3 to 17 October.

EXPEDITION OVERVIEW

The expedition was carried out aboard R/V Svea, departing from Lysekil on 8 September and ending in Kalmar on 13 September.

The expedition began with south-westerly winds along the Swedish west coast. In the southern Baltic Sea, westerly winds increased, forcing us to cancel sampling with the large nets used for zooplankton (WP2) and gelatinous plankton (WP3). During the second half of the expedition, the winds eased somewhat, allowing sampling with the large nets to resume.

The wave buoy at Knolls Grund, between Öland and Gotland, was recovered and replaced with a new one. CTD measurements[1] were also carried out at the site. Additional reference measurements with the CTD were made at several locations: at the P22 seafloor monitoring system in the southern Kattegat, north of the Sound; at the Flinten-7 monitoring system in the Sound; at the Huvudskär offshore buoy; and at a seafloor monitoring system outside of Kårehamn on Öland.

A reporter and a camera operator from Deep Sea Reporter joined us between Lysekil and Malmö to produce a feature about our work on board. They interviewed us about marine environmental monitoring as well as broader issues related to climate and the marine environment.

Additional water samples were collected for Umeå University for analysis of DOM (Dissolved Organic Matter). Extra samples were also collected for a master's student at the University of Gothenburg, who will analyse CDOM (Coloured Dissolved Organic Matter).

The MVP (Moving Vessel Profiler), an instrument that can collect vertical profiles while the ship is underway, was successfully used during the expedition. The instrument had been lost earlier in the year but was subsequently recovered during the August expedition.

Since February this year, eDNA/barcoding has been included in the monitoring programme. Surface water samples are filtered at four stations: BY31, BY5, Anholt E and Å17.

The FerryBox system, which continuously measures a range of oceanographic parameters in surface waters, was operated throughout the expedition. A daily reference sample is collected from the FerryBox for chlorophyll-a analysis. In the Skagerrak, reference samples for pH and alkalinity are also collected on three occasions along a gradient extending westwards from Släggö. The ADCP was also operated continuously throughout the expedition.

The IFCB (Imaging FlowCytobot) was also in operation during the expedition. This instrument continuously takes images of phytoplankton while the ship is underway and uses image analysis and AI to identify them. A new development is that these data are now transmitted back to shore in real time.

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[1] A CTD is an instrument used to measure vertical profiles through the water column. CTD stands for Conductivity, Temperature and Depth. SMHI's CTD is also equipped with additional sensors that measure parameters including oxygen and fluorescence.

This report is based on data that have undergone an initial quality check and have been compared with monthly mean values for the reference period 1991–2020. Some values may change following further quality control. Values presented in the report have been rounded to the nearest tenth and may therefore differ slightly from the final published data. Data are published on the national data host's website as soon as possible, normally within about one week after the expedition has ended. Some analyses are carried out after the expedition and are therefore published at a later stage.

More information about our data hosting service and to download data:
https://www.smhi.se/data/oceanografi/datavardskap-oceanografi-och-marinbiologi

For more information on the algal situation, see the AlgAware report:
https://www.smhi.se/publikationer/publikationer/algrapporter

RESULTS

Skagerrak

Surface water temperatures were normal, at around 16 °C. At the outermost station, Å17, the temperature was one degree lower. Surface salinity at the Å stations ranged from around 31 to 33 psu and increased with distance from the coast. At Släggö and P2, surface salinity was slightly higher than normal.

At Släggö and Å13, the halocline (the layer where salinity changes rapidly with depth) was weak, while it was somewhat stronger at Å15 and Å17. The halocline began at a depth of around 15 metres, although it was slightly shallower at Släggö. No halocline was observed at P2, where the water column was well mixed, with very little difference in salinity between the surface and bottom waters. At most stations, temperature decreased gradually with depth. At Å17, however, a distinct thermocline (the layer where temperature changes rapidly with depth) coincided with the halocline, and the temperature below this layer was 5 degrees lower.

Nutrient concentrations in surface waters were generally normal. Dissolved inorganic nitrogen was below the reporting limit at all stations. Phosphate was present at low but measurable concentrations of 0.02–0.04 µmol/l, except at Släggö, where the concentration was 0.08 µmol/l. Nutrient concentrations also remained low below the stratified layer and only began to increase at depths of 40–50 metres or more, most clearly at Å17 and Släggö. Silicate concentrations in surface waters ranged from 0.4 to 2.3 µmol/l.

Oxygen conditions in bottom waters were relatively good at all stations in the Skagerrak. Oxygen concentrations were normal for the time of year and ranged from 4.6 to 6.0 ml/l. At the coastal station Släggö, the oxygen concentration was lower, at 3.2 ml/l, but still within the normal range for the station in September. September is usually the month when the lowest oxygen concentrations of the year are recorded at Släggö.

Chlorophyll fluorescence, which is used as an indicator of plankton activity, is measured by a sensor mounted on the CTD. In general, the highest values were recorded in the surface layer above the stratification. At Å17, however, a distinct peak occurred just below the stratified layer. The water there was also supersaturated with oxygen, providing a clear indication of plankton activity.

Kattegat and the Sound

Surface water temperatures were normal for the month, at around 17 °C. Surface salinity ranged from around 21 to 28 psu in the Kattegat and was around 17 psu in the Sound. Surface salinity was slightly higher than normal at Fladen, Anholt E and W Landskrona.

Some stratification, with increasing salinity and decreasing temperature with depth, was observed between 10 and 20 meters. Below the stratified layer, salinity was around normal. As salinity above the stratification was higher than normal, the difference between the water layers was smaller, resulting in weaker stratification than usual. At W Landskrona, the salinity stratification began at a depth of only 6 metres. Below the stratified layer, the temperature gradually decreased to around 10 °C.

Dissolved inorganic nitrogen in surface waters was below the reporting limit. At N14 Falkenberg, the phosphate concentration was around 0.13 µmol/l, slightly higher than normal. Normal concentrations of 0.07–0.09 µmol/l were recorded at Fladen and Anholt E. At W Landskrona, the concentration was around 0.2 µmol/l, which is normal for the Sound. Surface silicate concentrations ranged from 1.0 to 2.2 µmol/l in the Kattegat and were just below 8 µmol/l in the Sound.

Oxygen concentrations in the bottom waters of the Kattegat were normal for the month and ranged from 3.0 to 4.8 ml/l. The lowest concentrations were recorded in the southern Kattegat and the Sound, where oxygen levels were below the threshold for oxygen deficiency, commonly defined as <4 ml/l.

Chlorophyll fluorescence indicated a somewhat higher abundance of phytoplankton down to a depth of 20 metres.

Baltic Proper

Surface water temperatures generally ranged from 15 to 17 °C. Lower temperatures, around 13.5 °C, were recorded at BY1 and south of Öland at BY39. The highest temperatures were measured in the north and at BY4 in the Bornholm Basin, where the surface temperature was slightly higher than normal for the month.

Surface salinity ranged from just over 6 psu in the north to just over 8.5 psu in the southwest. In the central parts of the Baltic Proper, between Bornholm and Gotland, salinity was slightly higher than normal.

The surface water warmed during the summer extended down to a depth of around 20 metres, where the temperature decreased rapidly. This rapid change in temperature creates a stratified water column (thermocline), with warmer, lighter water above colder, denser water.

The Baltic Sea also has a permanent salinity stratification known as the halocline, which is found at depths of around 60–70 metres. Around Bornholm, the halocline is somewhat shallower, at around 40–50 metres. Below the halocline, water temperatures change very little with depth. However, deep-water temperatures at the northern stations, BY20–BY38, were slightly higher than normal.

Concentrations of dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) in surface waters were low, which is normal for the month, and were below the reporting limit at all stations in the Baltic Proper. Below the halocline, nutrient concentrations increased. Around Bornholm, concentrations were normal, while concentrations in the deep water farther east at BCS III-10 were lower than normal. The opposite was observed in the northern Baltic Proper, where deep-water concentrations were higher than normal from BY20 to BY38, as well as at the intermediate stations BY29, BY31 and BY32.

Phosphate concentrations in surface waters were also low but measurable. The highest concentrations were recorded at BY1 and BY39, which were also the coldest stations. This suggests some mixing of the water column, possibly due to upwelling bringing colder, nutrient-rich water towards the surface. As expected, phosphate concentrations increased

below the halocline. In the deep water, concentrations were within the normal range for the month, although somewhat higher values were recorded in the north, from BY20 to BY38.

Silicate concentrations in surface waters were higher than normal at all stations except BY2 and ranged from 12 to 16 µmol/l. Silicate concentrations were also higher than normal in deeper waters, particularly below the halocline in the Eastern and Western Gotland Basins.

In the Arkona Basin, there was a large difference in bottom-water oxygen conditions between stations BY1 and BY2. At BY1, the oxygen concentration was high, above 5 ml/l, probably due to an inflow of oxygen-rich water from the Kattegat. At BY2, severe oxygen deficiency (<2 ml/l) occurred close to the bottom, where the oxygen concentration was 1.74 ml/l. Severe oxygen deficiency was also observed in the Bornholm Basin, with concentrations below 2 ml/l near the bottom. In Hanö Bay, the bottom-water oxygen concentration was just above 2 ml/l.

Farther east, at BCS III-10, the oxygen concentration in the bottom water was close to 0 ml/l. Hydrogen sulphide, indicating completely oxygen-free conditions, was first detected at the next station, BY10, from a depth of 125 metres. At BY15, oxygen concentrations fell below 2 ml/l from a depth of 70 metres, and hydrogen sulphide was detected at 90 metres. This was followed by another layer with very low oxygen concentrations, close to 0 ml/l, while hydrogen sulphide was not detected again until a depth of 145 metres. The highest hydrogen sulphide concentration, 124 µmol/l, was measured at a depth of 200 metres, after which concentrations decreased towards the bottom.

At stations north and west of Gotland, hydrogen sulphide was detected from depths of around 70–80 metres and concentrations increased with depth. Hydrogen sulphide concentrations remained highest in the Eastern Gotland Basin.

Fluorescence measurements from the CTD indicated biological activity throughout the surface layer down to the thermocline across the Baltic Proper. The highest activity was recorded at station BY20 in the Fårö Deep.

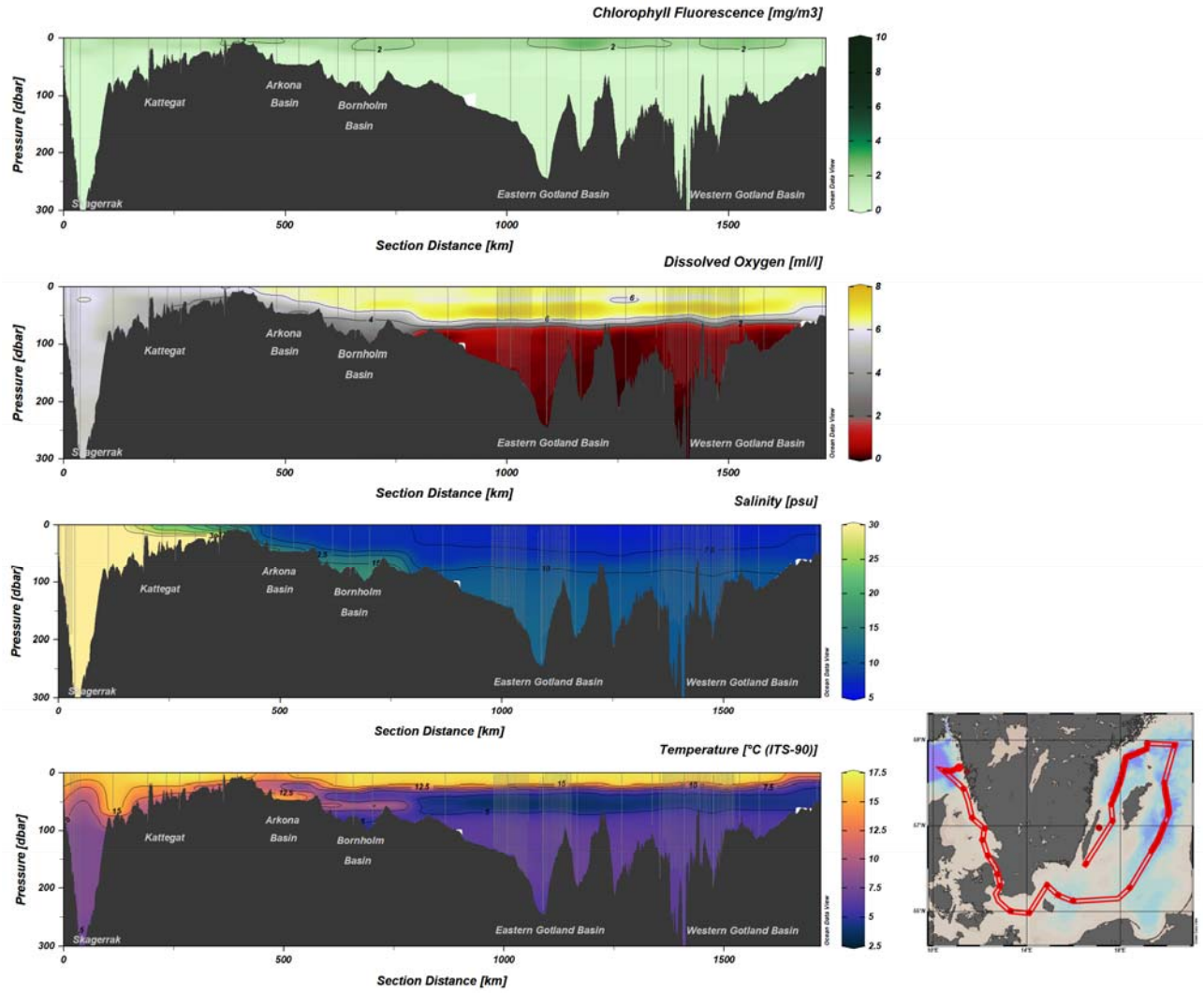


Figure 1. Cross section showing chlorophyll fluorescence, oxygen concentration, salinity and temperature from measurements with CTD and MVP, from Skagerrak to the Eastern Gotland Basin and further into the Western Gotland Basin.

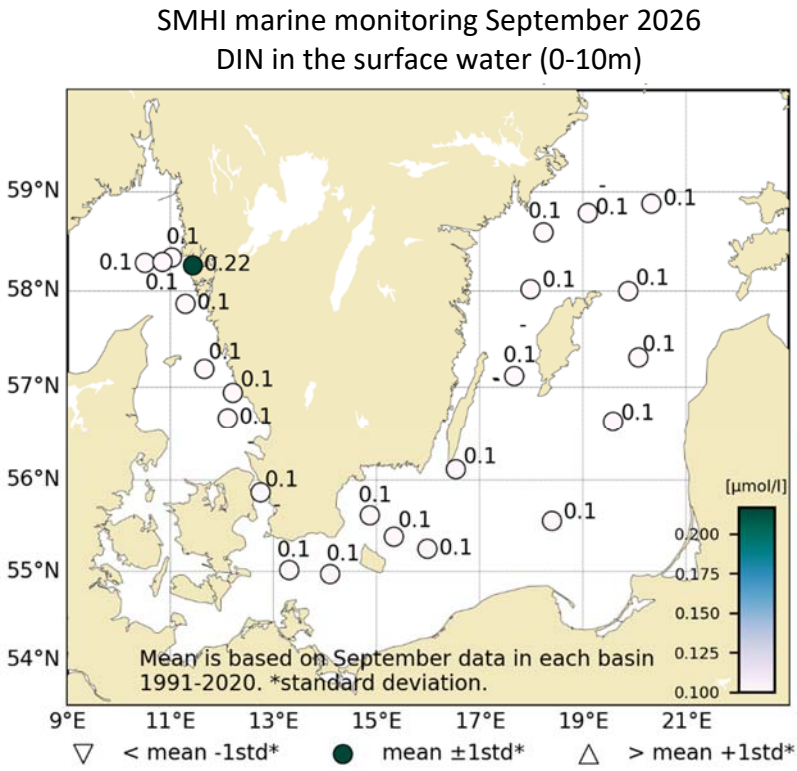


Figure 2. The concentration (µmol/l) of inorganic nitrogen (DIN) in the surface water (0 – 10 m). The mean value is based on data for the month at each station during the years 1991 – 2020.

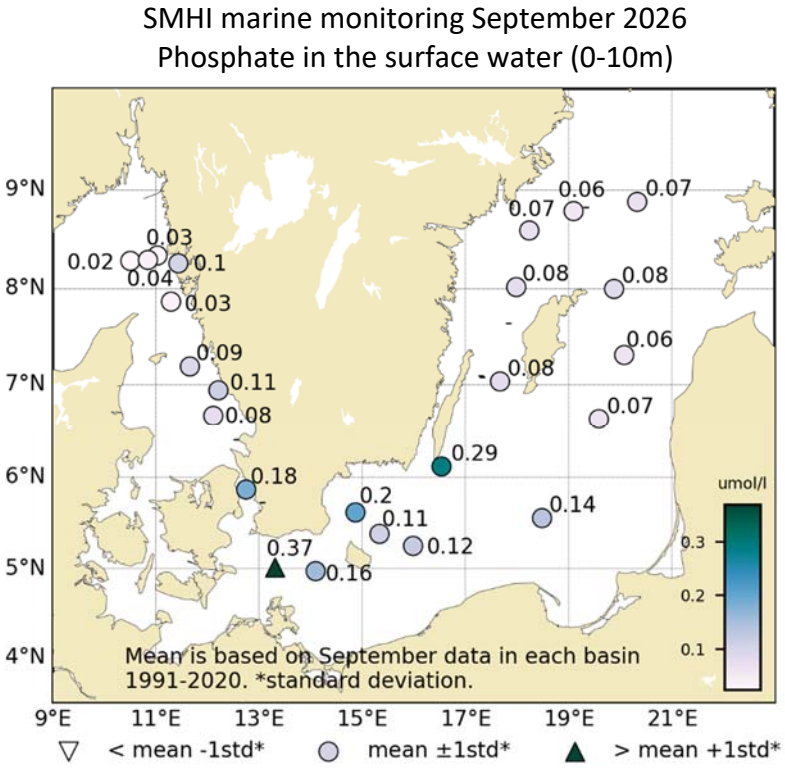


Figure 3. The concentration (µmol/l) of phosphate in the surface water (0 – 10 m). The mean value is based on data for the month at each station during the years 1991 – 2020.

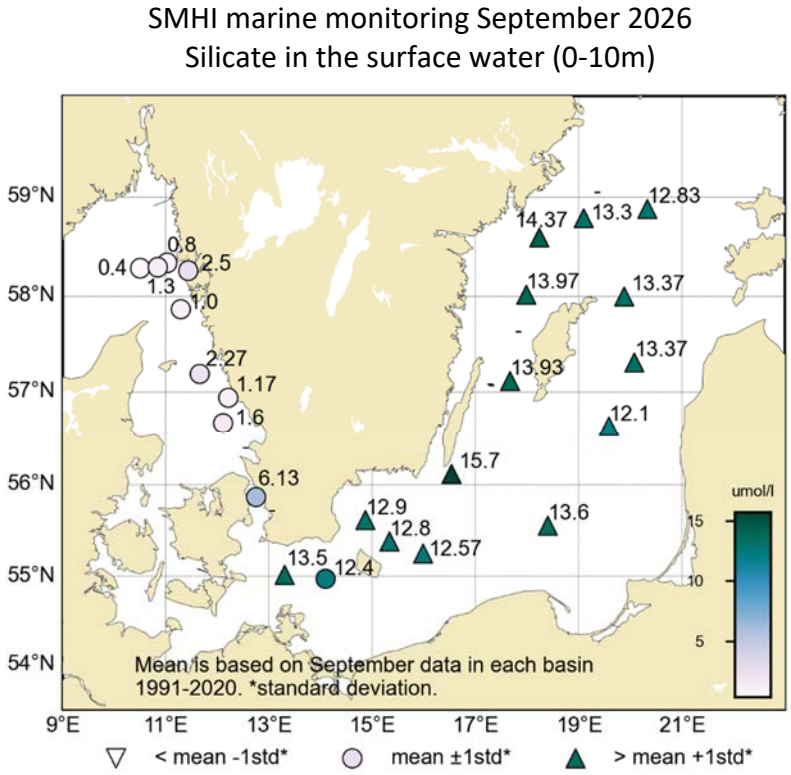


Figure 4. The concentration (µmol/l) of silicate in the surface water (0 – 10 m). The mean value is based on data for the month at each station during the years 1991 – 2020.

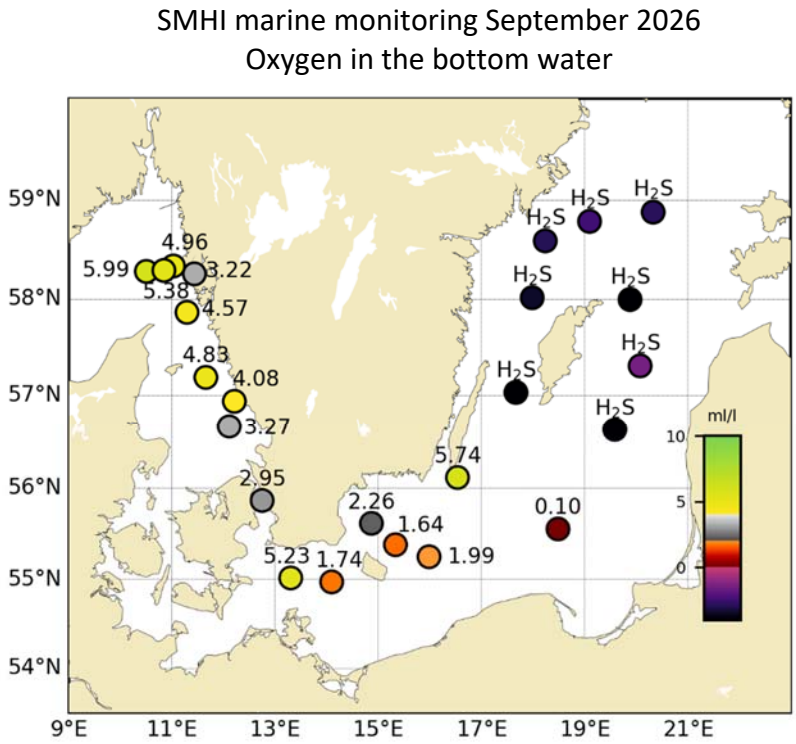


Figure 5. Dissolved oxygen concentration (ml/l) in the bottom water, approx. one metre above the seafloor. Presence of hydrogen sulphide is shown as H2S. Note that the values have not been compared to statistics as in similar figures (containing surface data) and only circles are shown.

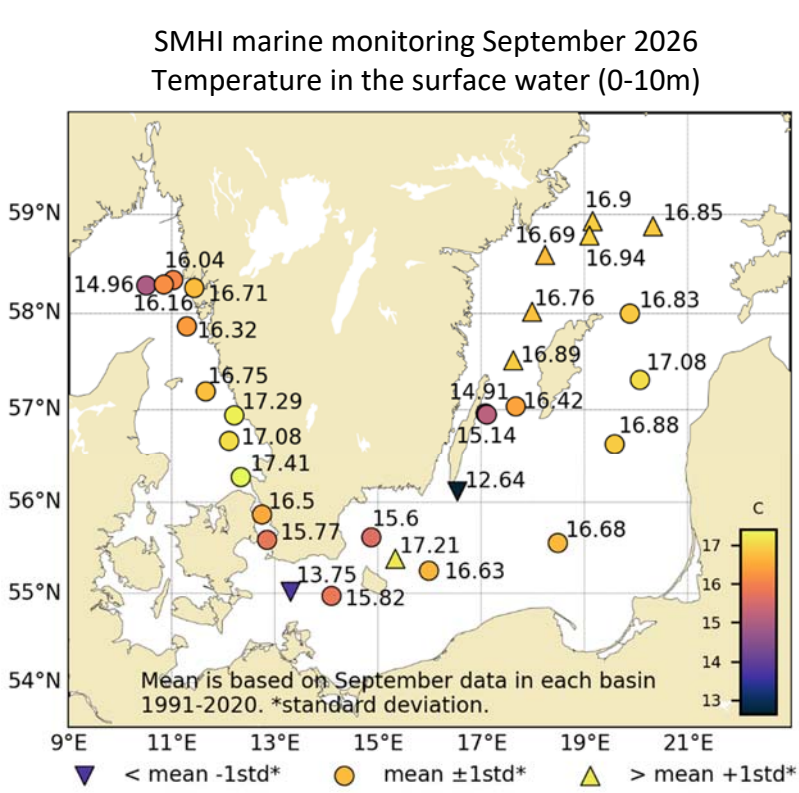


Figure 6. Temperature (°C) in the surface water (0 – 10 m). The mean value is based on data for the month at each station during the years 1991 – 2020.

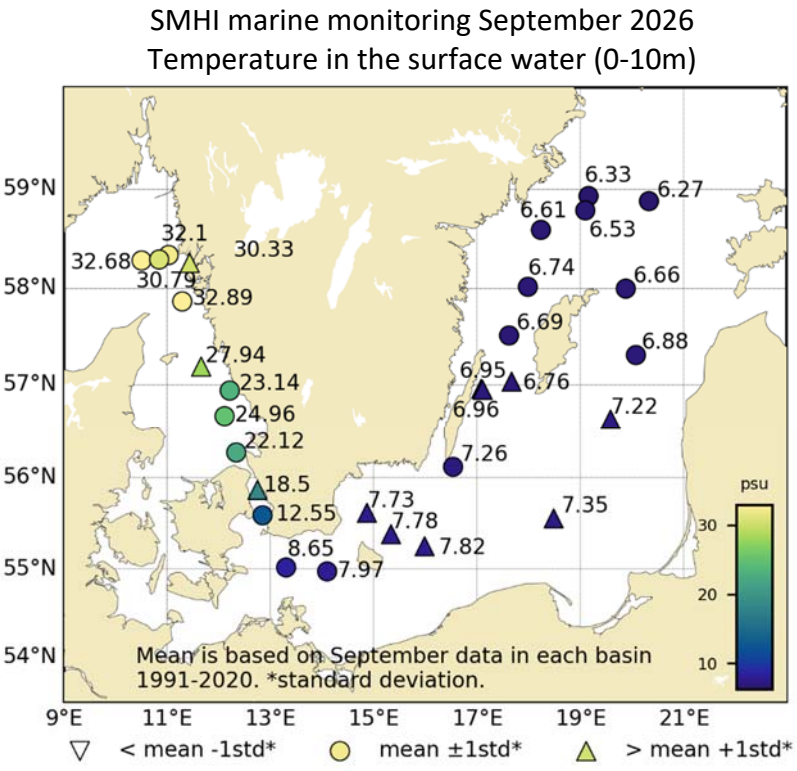


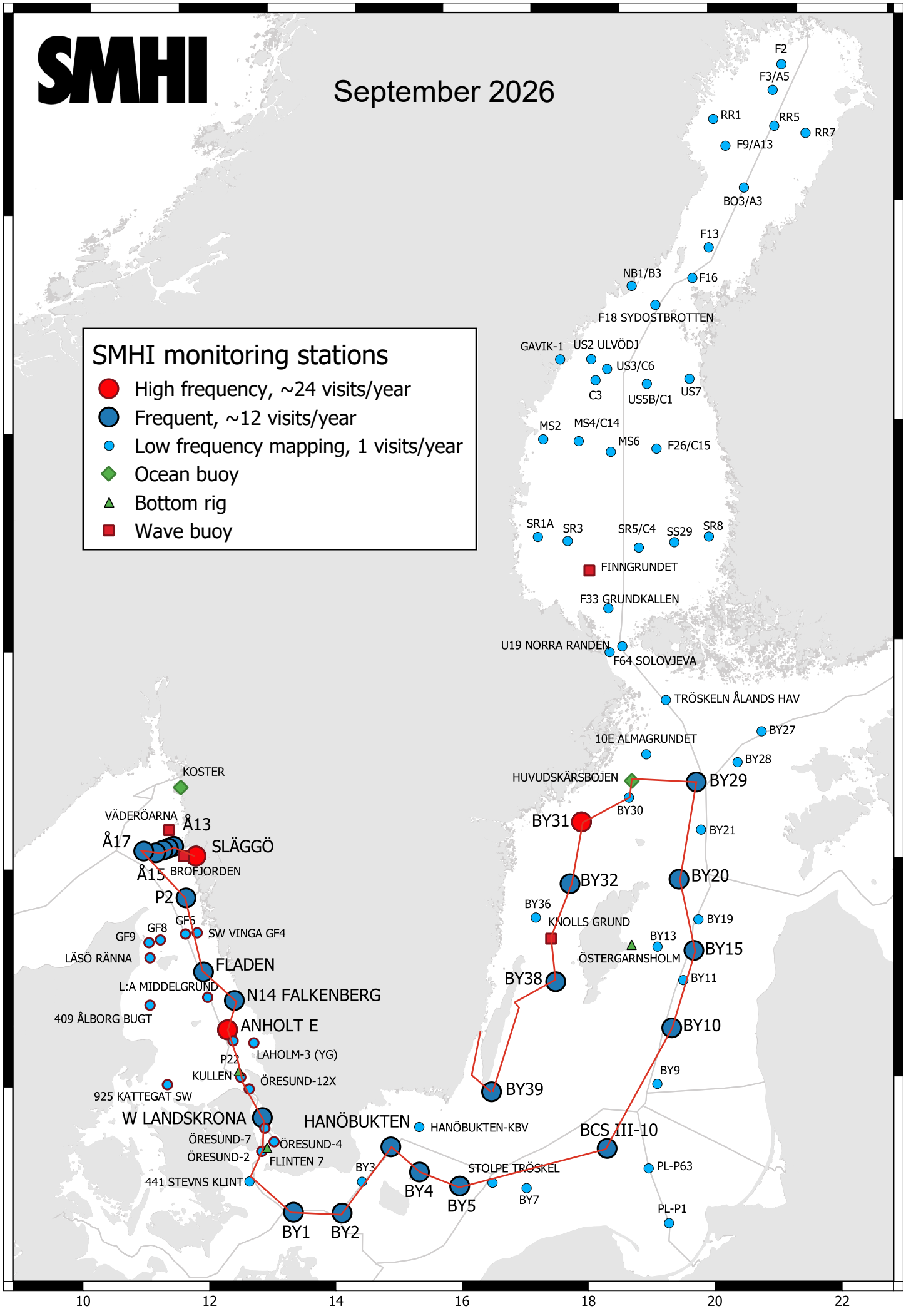
Figure 7. Salinity (psu) in the surface water (0 – 10 m). The mean value is based on data for the month at each station during the years 1991 – 2020.

PARTICIPANTS

Name	Role	From
Örjan Bäck	Chief Scientist, Oceanographer	SMHI
Ola Kalén	Oceanographer	SMHI
Johanna Linders	Oceanographer	SMHI
Alex Rockström	Oceanographer	SMHI
Madeleine Nilsson	Marine chemist	SMHI
Johan Håkansson	Marine chemist, Quality Manager	SMHI
Elvira Montelius	Marine chemist	SMHI
Amanda Saveland	Reporter	Deep Sea Reporter
Lukas Eisenhauer	Cinematographer	Deep Sea Reporter
Johan Kronsell	Ship technician	SLU
Morgan Johansson	Ship technician	SLU

APPENDICES

- Track chart
- Table with stations, analysed parameters and number of sampling depths
- Monthly average plots for surface water
- Vertical profiles


SMHI
September 2026
SMHI monitoring stations
High frequency, ~24 visits/year
Frequent, ~12 visits/year
Low frequency mapping, 1 visits/year
Ocean buoy
Bottom rig
Wave buoy
F2
F3/A5
RR1
RR5
RR7
F9/A13
BO3/A3
F13
NB1/B3
F16
F18 SYDOSTBROTTEN
GAVIK-1
US2 ULVÖDJ
US3/C6
C3
US5B/C1
US7
MS2
MS4/C14
MS6
F26/C15
SR1A
SR3
SR5/C4
SS29
SR8
FINNGRUNDET
F33 GRUNDKALLEN
U19 NORRA RANDEN
F64 SOLOVJEVA
TRÖSKELN ÅLANDS HAV
10E ALMAGRUNDET
BY27
BY28
HUVUDSKÄRSBOJEN
BY29
BY30
BY31
BY21
BY32
BY20
BY36
KNOLLS GRUND
BY19
BY13
ÖSTERGARNSHOLM
BY15
BY38
BY11
BY10
BY39
BY9
BCS III-10
PL-P63
PL-P1
STOLPE TRÖSKEL
BY7
BY4
BY5
BY3
HANÖBUKTEN
HANÖBUKTEN-KBV
BY1
BY2
KOSTER
VÄDERÖARNA
Å13
Å17
SLÄGGÖ
Å15
BROFJORDEN
P2
GF6
GF8
GF9
SW VINGA GF4
LÄSÖ RÄNNA
FLADEN
L:A MIDDELGRUND
N14 FALKENBERG
409 ÅLBORG BUGT
ANHOLT E
P22
LAHOLM-3 (YG)
KULLEN
ÖRESUND-12X
925 KATTEGAT SW
W LANDSKRONA
ÖRESUND-7
ÖRESUND-4
ÖRESUND-2
FLINTEN 7
441 STEVNS KLINT
64
62
60
58
56
10
12
14
16
18
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22

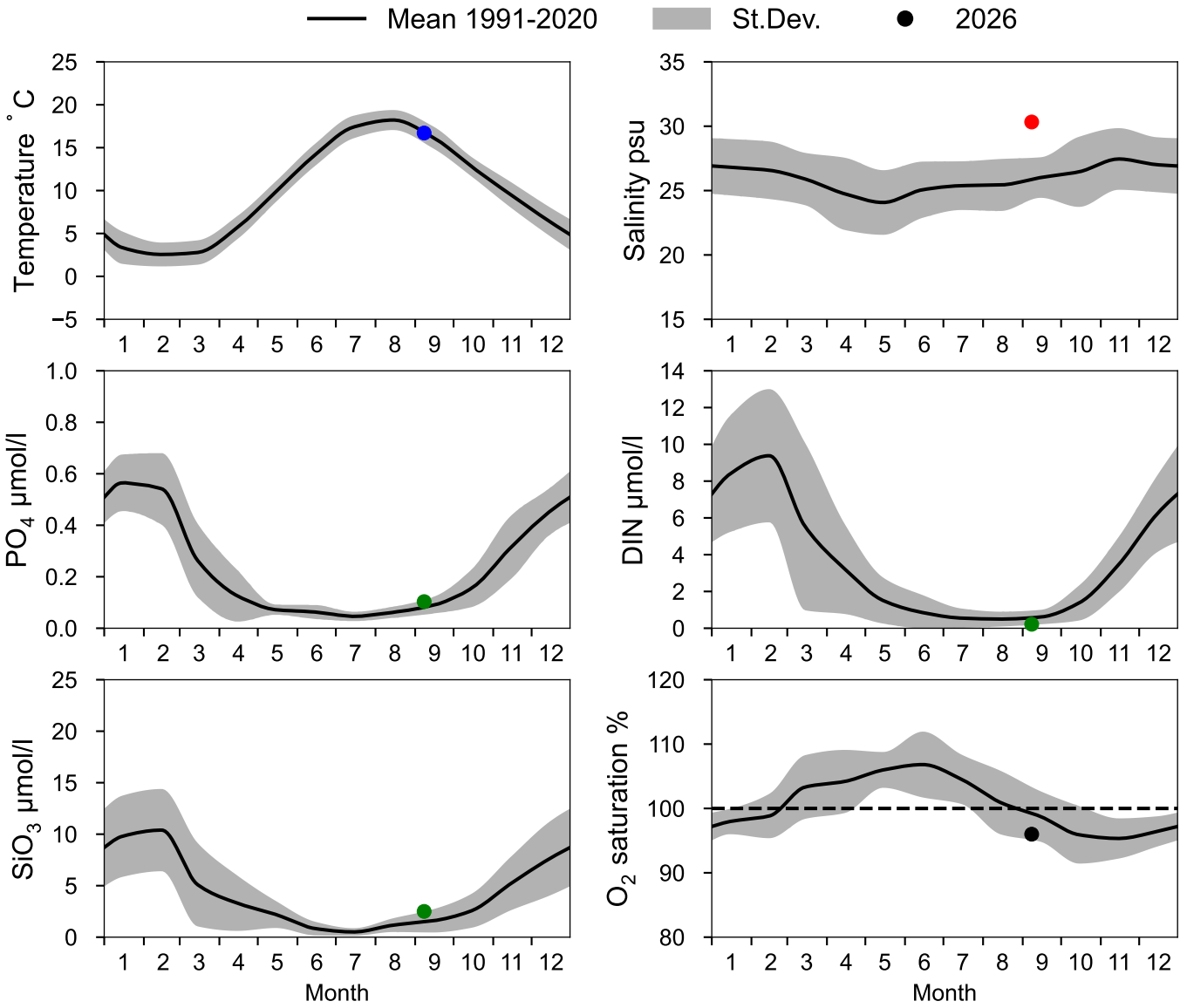
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Year: 2026

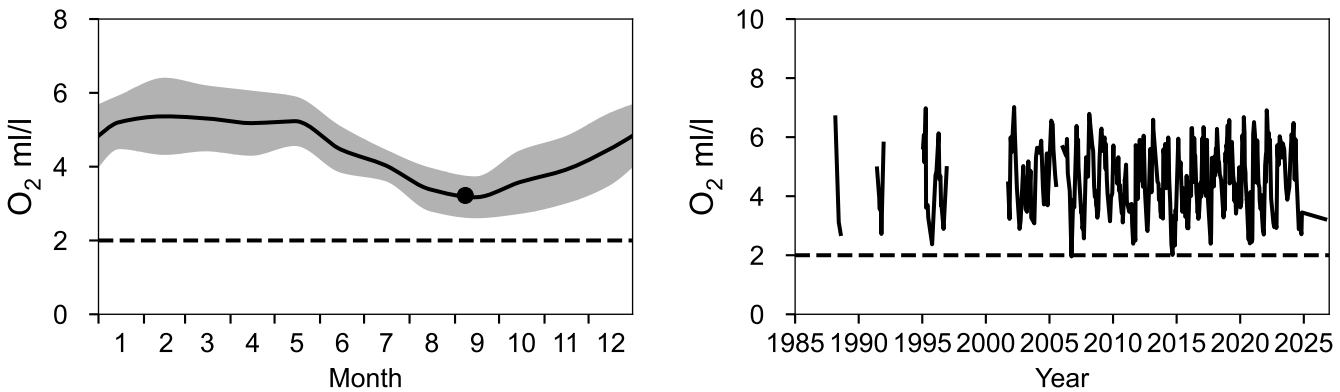
Ser no	Cru no	Stat code	Proj	Stat name	Lat	Lon	Start date yyyymmdd	Start time hhmm	Bottom depth m	Secchi depth m	Wind dir	vel	Air temp C	Air pres hPa	WCWI elac aove tueo hdsb	CZPP hohp loy apt o p	No de	No btl	Temp _ bttl	Tmp _ cld	Sal _ btl	Sal _ cld	Phc _ btl	Phc _ cld	DO _ btl	DO _ cld	H2S	PHT	PO4	NTR	NIT	NAZ	NTR	AMO	NTY	Sil - si	HUM _ sip	Com _ vst	Com _ mnt	Com _ sam
0810	19	FIBG27	BAS...	SLÄGGÖ	5815.59	01126.14	20260908	1155	77	7	19	9	16.5	1004	2820	xx--	9	9	x	x	-	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-
0811	19	SKEX14	BAS...	Å13	5820.39	01101.73	20260908	1440	90		22	8.6	15.5	1002	1420	x---	10	10	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-
0812	19	SKEX18	BAS...	Å17	5817.08	01030.27	20260908	1700	340		21	7.4	15.0	1002	2830	xxx-	15	15	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x
0813	19	SKEX16	BAS...	Å15	5817.68	01050.71	20260908	1949	135		23	7.1	15.1	1001	9999	x---	12	12	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-
0814	19	SKEX23	BAS...	P2	5752.01	01117.53	20260908	2330	94		25	6.2	14.8	1001	9999	x---	10	10	x	x	-	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-
0815	19	KANX25	BAS...	FLADEN	5711.51	01139.5	20260909	0350	84		27	6	14.6	1002	9990	x---	13	13	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-
0816	19	KANX50	BAS...	N14 FALKENBERG	5656.4	01212.68	20260909	0645	30	6	28	6	15.2	1003	2820	xxx-	7	7	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	x
0817	19	KAEX29	BAS...	ANHOLT E	5640.13	01206.69	20260909	0930	62	8	26	7	15.3	1004	2820	xxxx	10	10	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-
0818	19	KAEX00	EXT...	P22	5616.29	01220.26	20260909	1330	26		23	11	16.4	1005	1430	----	6	0	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0819	19	SOCX39	BAS...	W LANDSKRONA	5552.00	01244.93	20260909	1650	50	6	26	9.4	17.1	1006	1420	x---	9	9	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-
0820	19	SOSX00	EXT...	FLINTEN-7	5535.37	01250.82	20260909	2040	8		28	9	14.5	1005	9999	----	3	0	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0821	19	BPSA02	BAS...	BY1	5500.91	01318.18	20260910	0240	47		27	14	13.8	1010	9990	x---	8	8	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-
0822	19	BPSA03	BAS...	BY2 ARKONA	5458.24	01405.78	20260910	0540	47	6	29	12	14.5	1008	2730	x-x-	8	8	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-
0823	19	BPSH05	BAS...	HANÖBUKTEN	5537.04	01452.07	20260910	1040	80		29	10	15.6	1013	1230	x--x	11	11	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	x
0824	19	BPSB06	BAS...	BY4 CHRISTIANSÖ	5522.97	01520.05	20260910	1310	94		27	11	17.0	1015	1230	x---	12	12	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-
0825	19	BPSB07	BAS...	BY5 BORNHOLMSDJ	5515.00	01559.08	20260910	1610	91		27	12	16.6	1016	1230	x-x-	12	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-
0826	19	BPSE11	BAS...	BCS III-10	5533.33	01824.02	20260911	0040	90		30	8.7	15.7	1018	9990	x---	12	12	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-
0827	19	BPEX13	BAS...	BY10	5638.01	01935.09	20260911	0830	147	6	27	6	14.8	1020	1230	x---	15	15	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	x
0828	19	BPEX21	BAS...	BY15 GOTLANDSDJ	5718.72	02004.58	20260911	1315	249	7	25	8	15.9	1016	1220	xxxx	24	24	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-
0829	19	BPEX26	BAS...	BY20 FÅRÖDJ	5759.87	01952.80	20260911	1840	203		25	8.2	15.4	1019	9990	x---	17	17	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-
0830	19	BPNX35	BAS...	BY29 / LL19	5852.90	02019.69	20260912	0020	178		29	7.3	15.9	1019	9990	x---	16	16	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-
0831	19	BPNX00	EXT...	HUVUDSKÄR	5855.96	01909.52	20260912	0400	91		26	5	16.1	1019	9990	----	11	0	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0832	19	BPNX36	BAS...	BY30	5847.34	01905.76	20260912	0525	191		25	7	16.1	1019	2820	----	16	16	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-
0833	19	BPNX37	BAS...	BY31 LANDSORTSDJ	5835.62	01814.18	20260912	0900	459	6	24	6	15.2	1019	2820	xxxx	20	20	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	x
0834	19	BPWX38	BAS...	BY32 NORRKÖPINGSDJ	5801.01	01759.06	20260912	1350	205	6	19	8	16.6	1018	2720	x---	17	17	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	x
0835	19	BPWX00	EXT...	KNOLLS GRUND	5730.94	01737.18	20260912	1850	88		22	8.3	16.5	1017	1420	----	11	0	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0836	19	BPWX45	BAS...	BY38 KARLSÖDJ	5707.02	01740.13	20260912	2145	114		25	8.8	16.0	1017	9990	x---	14	14	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x
0837	19	BPWX00	EXT...	KÅRE 2	5657.58	01704.89	20260913	0015	46		20	4.9	14.8	1016	9990	----	8	0	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0838	19	BPWX00	EXT...	KÅRE 3	5656.88	01706.49	20260913	0040	60		22	5.4	14.7	1016	9990	----	9	0	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0839	19	BPSE49	BAS...	BY39 ÖLANDS S UDDE	5606.98	01632.16	20260913	0605	50	8	23	6	13.7	1016	2820	xxx-	8	8	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-

STATION SLÄGGÖ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

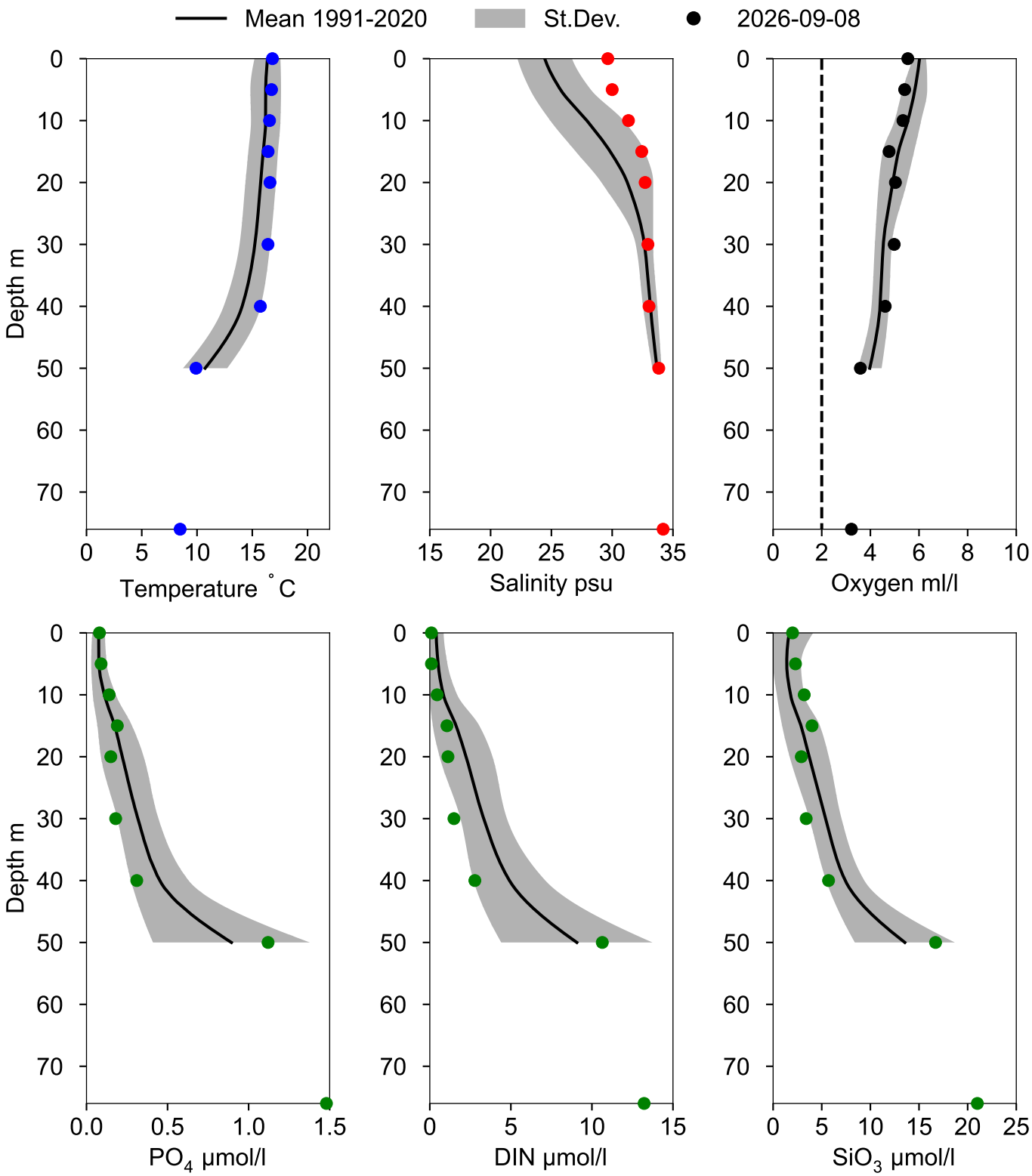
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 64 m)

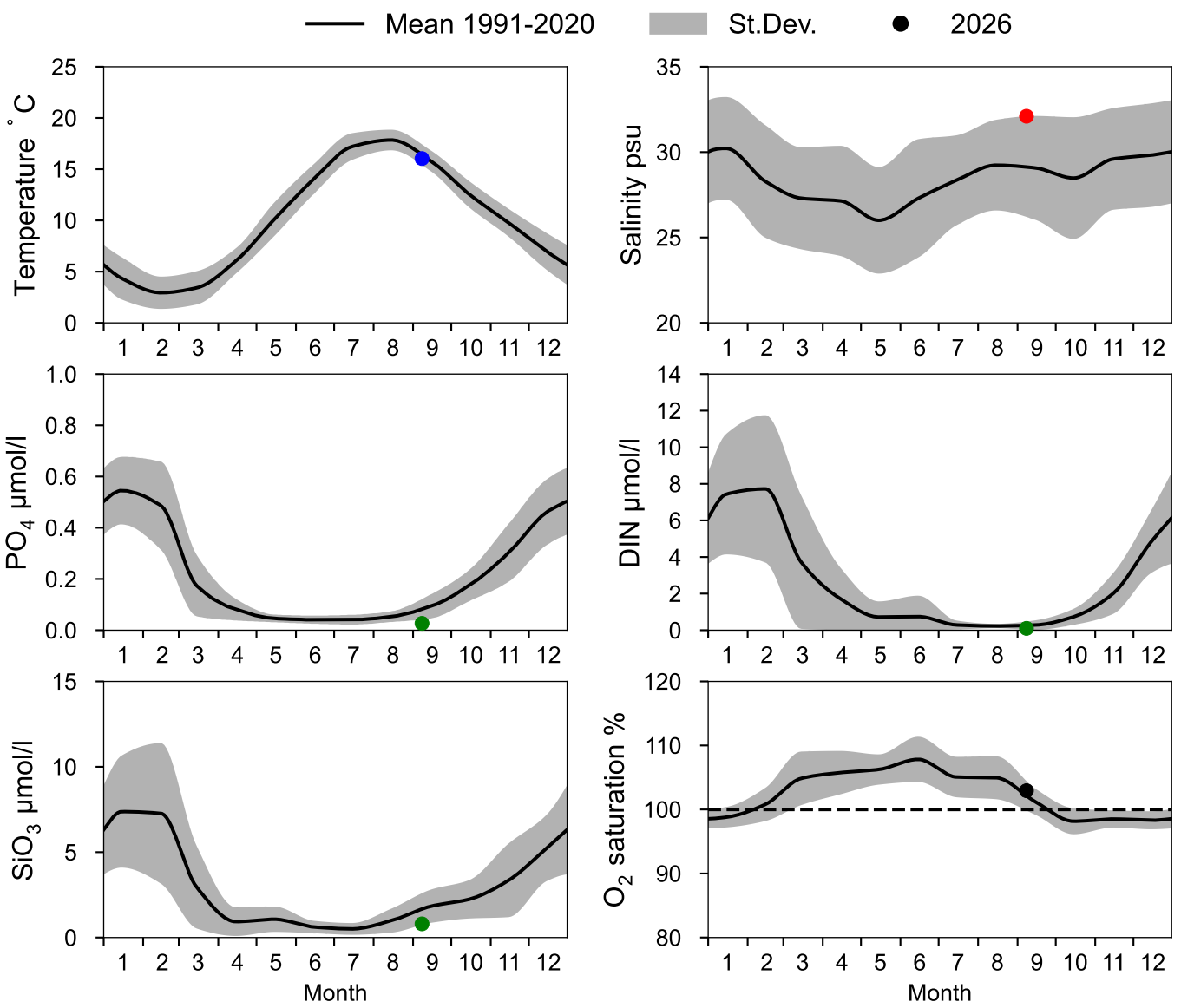


Vertical profiles SLÄGGÖ
September

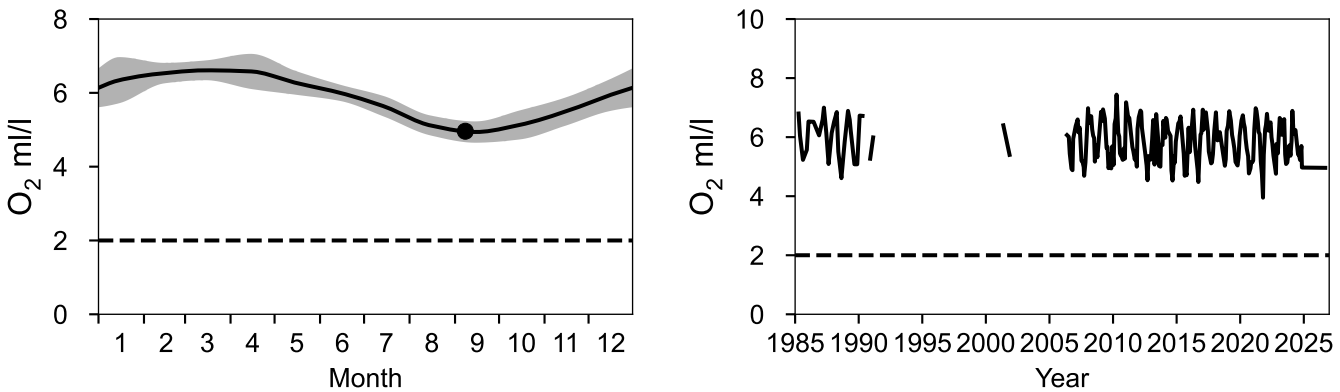


STATION Å13 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

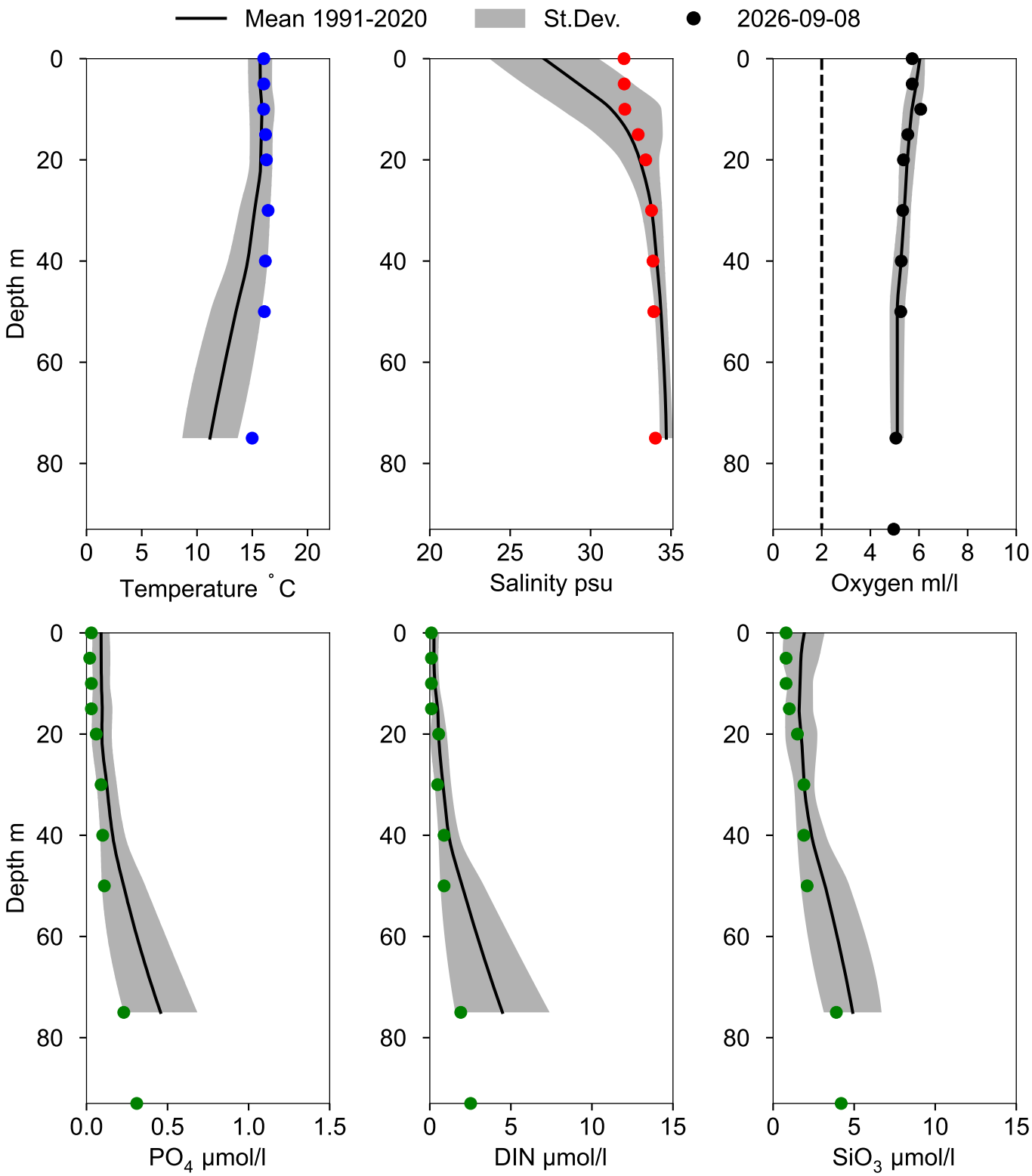
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 82 m)

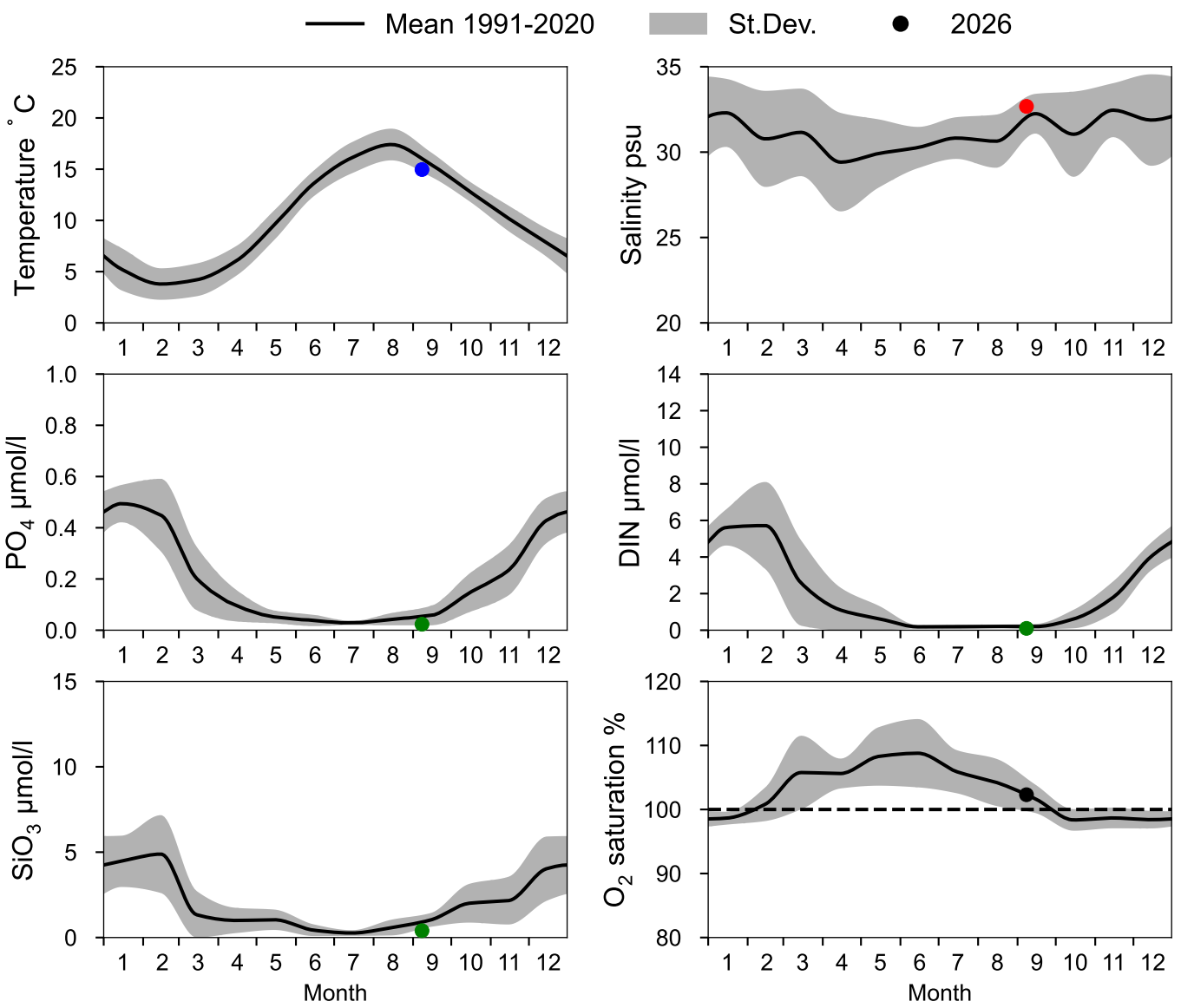


Vertical profiles Å13
September

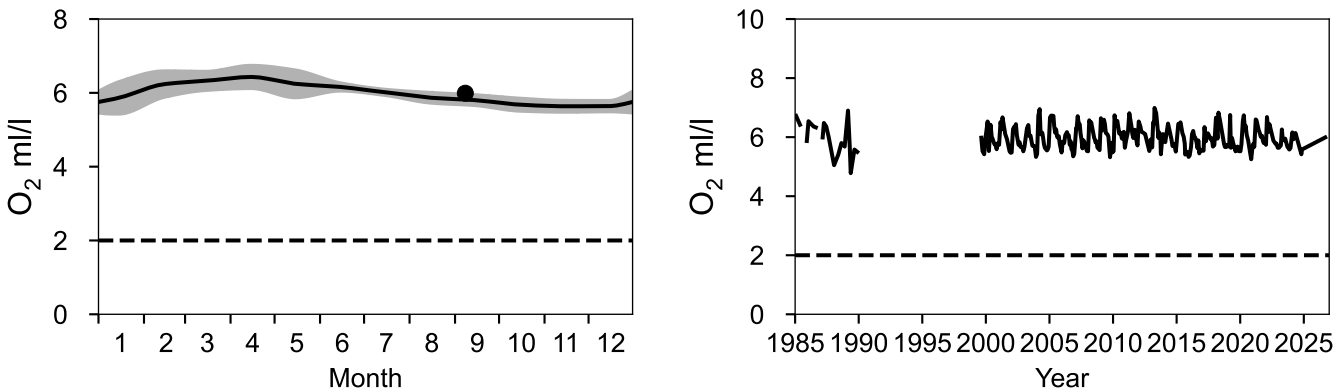


STATION Å17 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

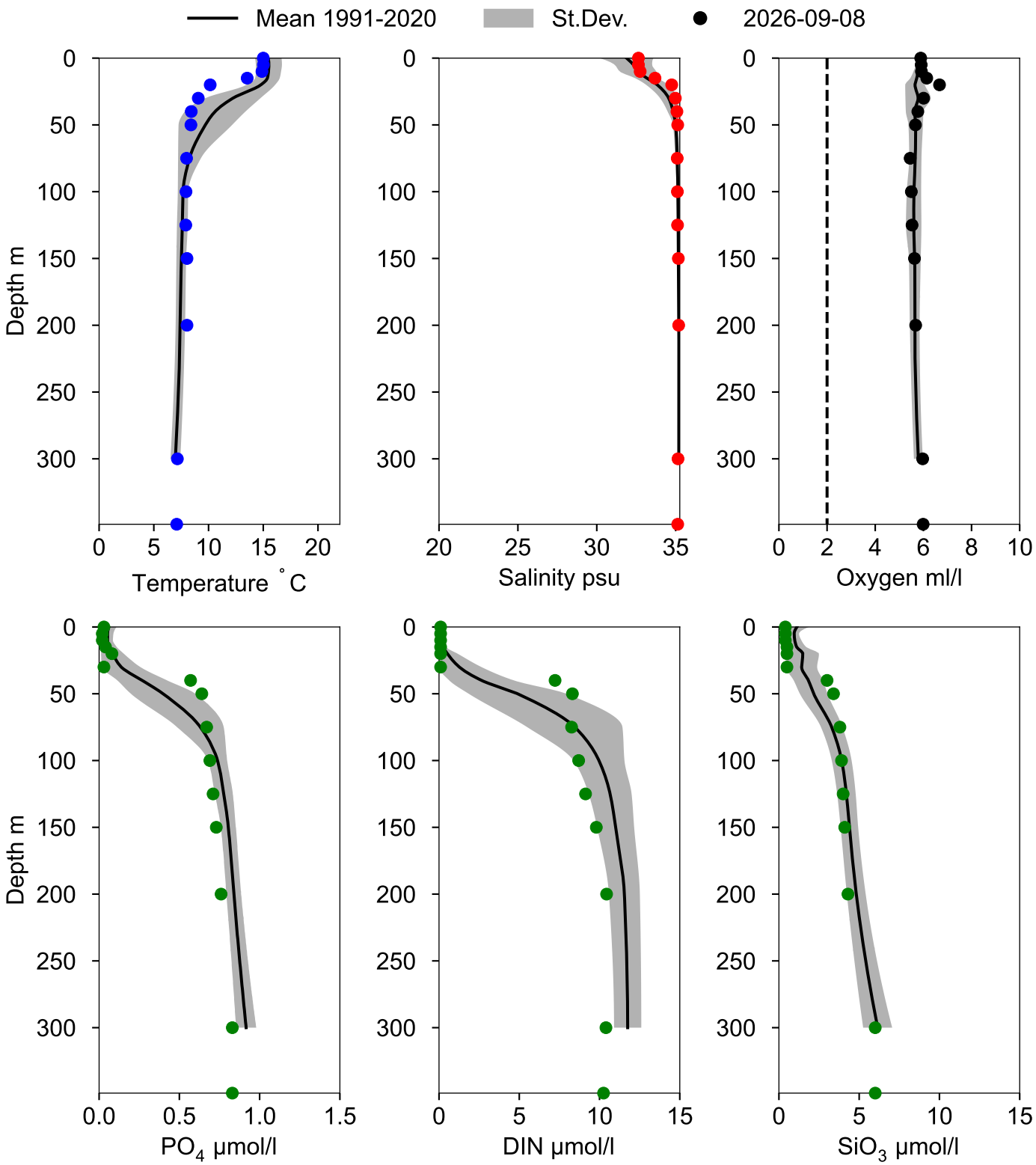
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 300 m)

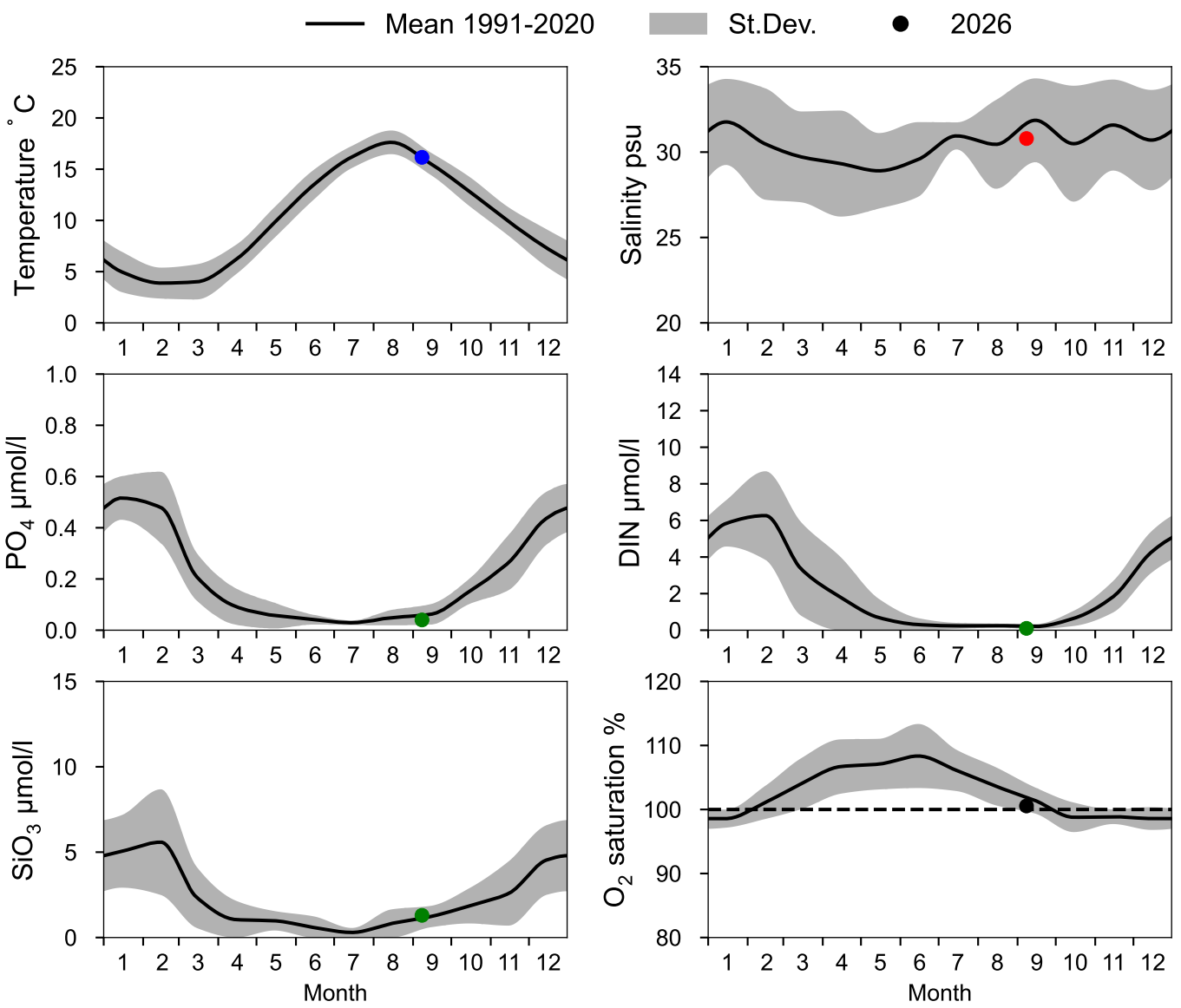


Vertical profiles Å17
September

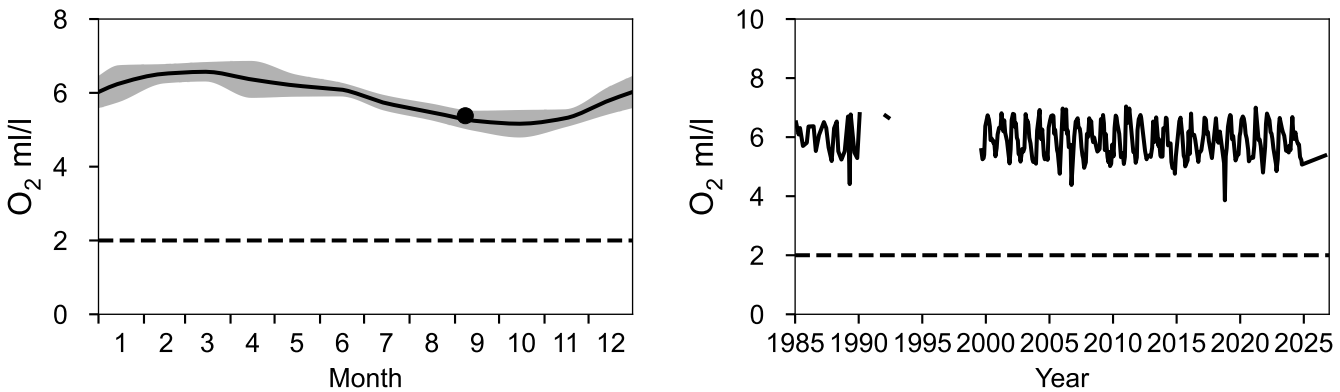


STATION Å15 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

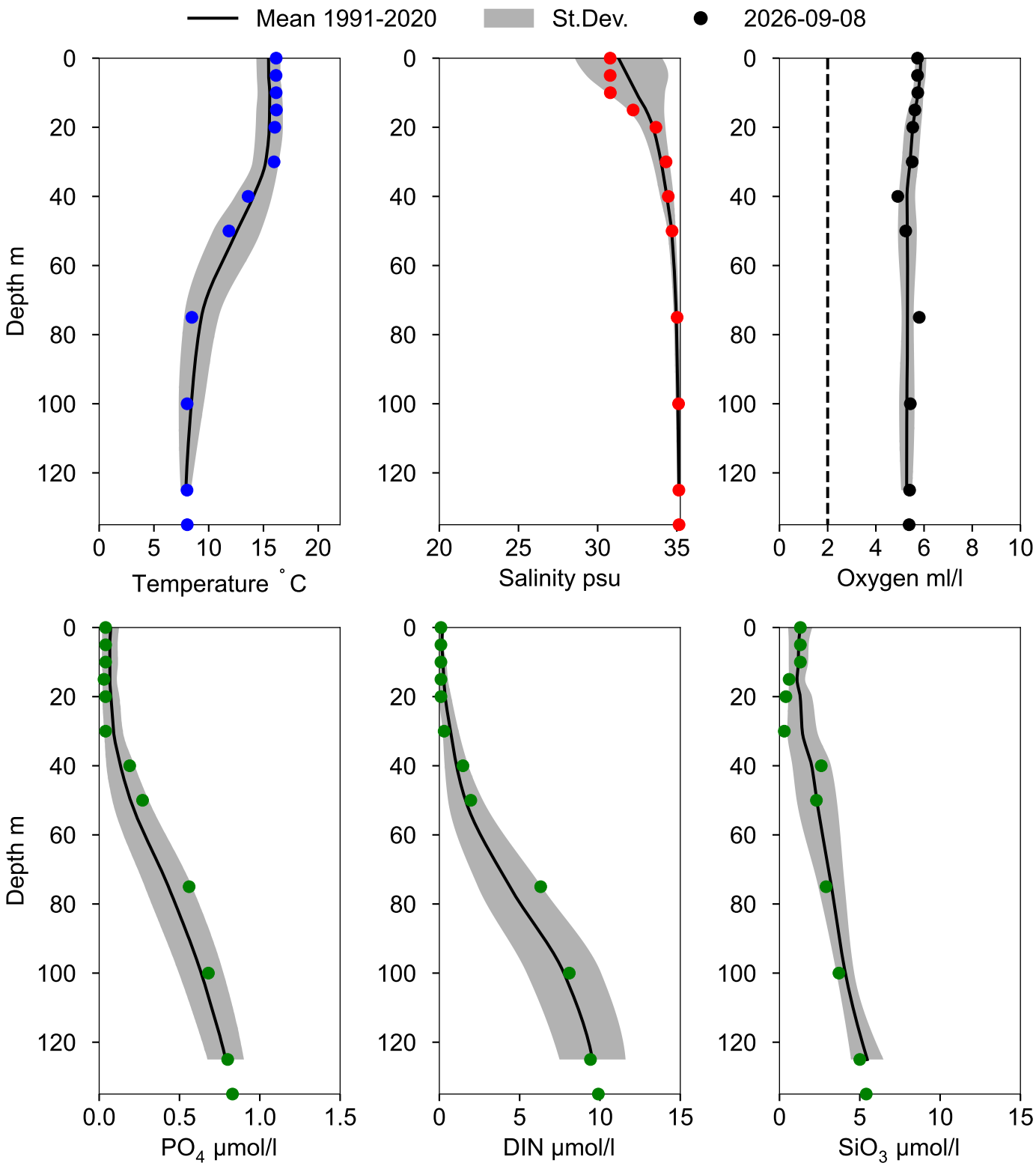
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 125 m)

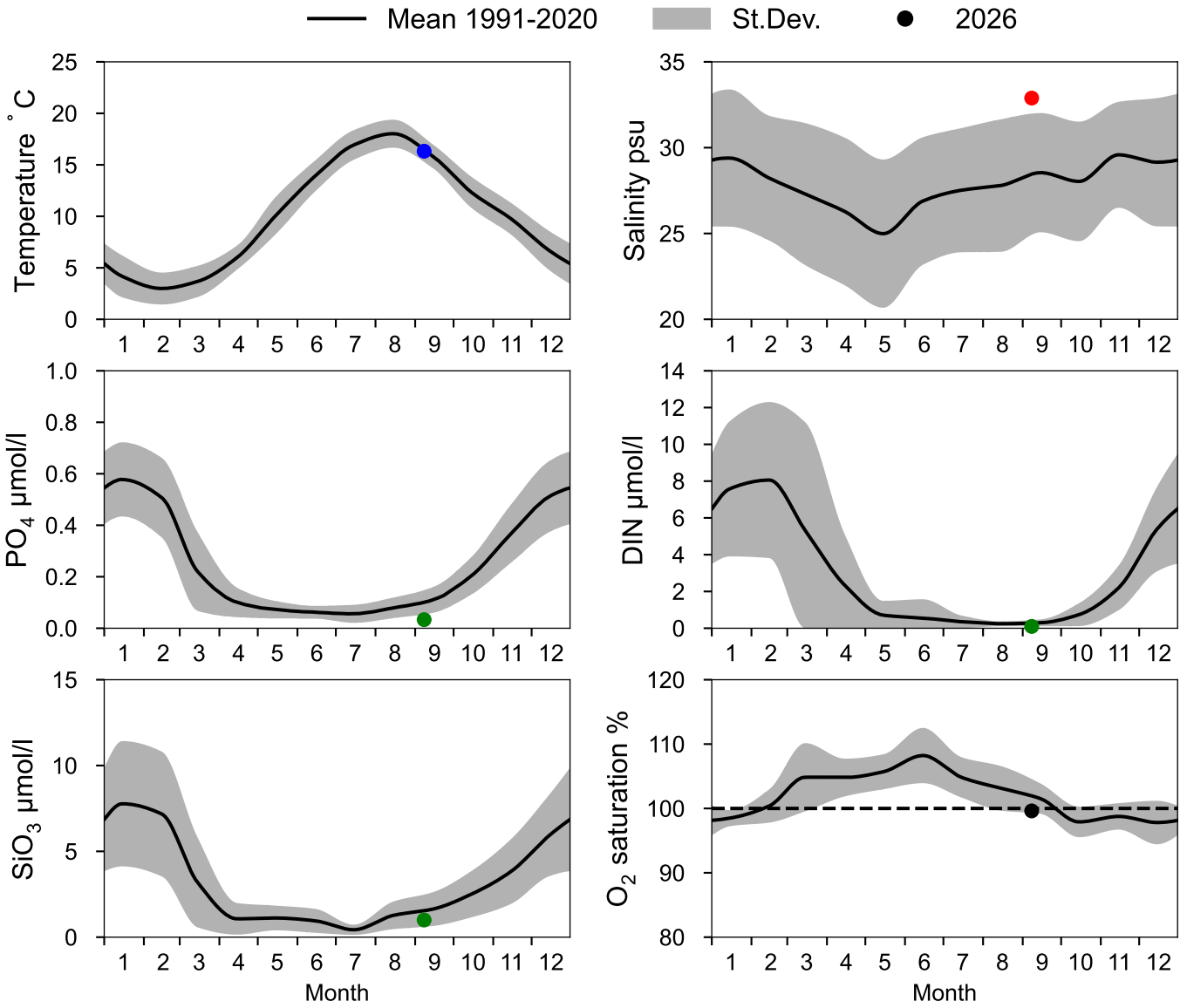


Vertical profiles Å15
September

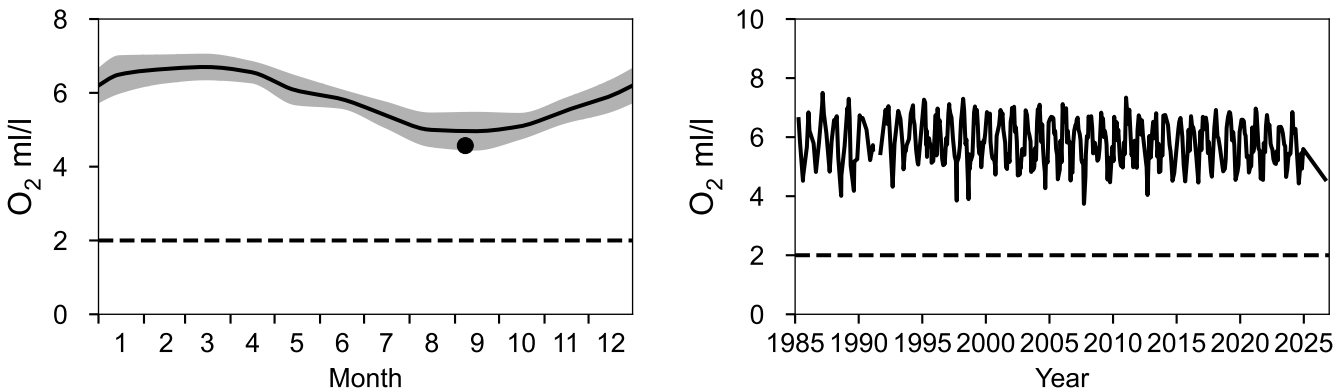


STATION P2 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

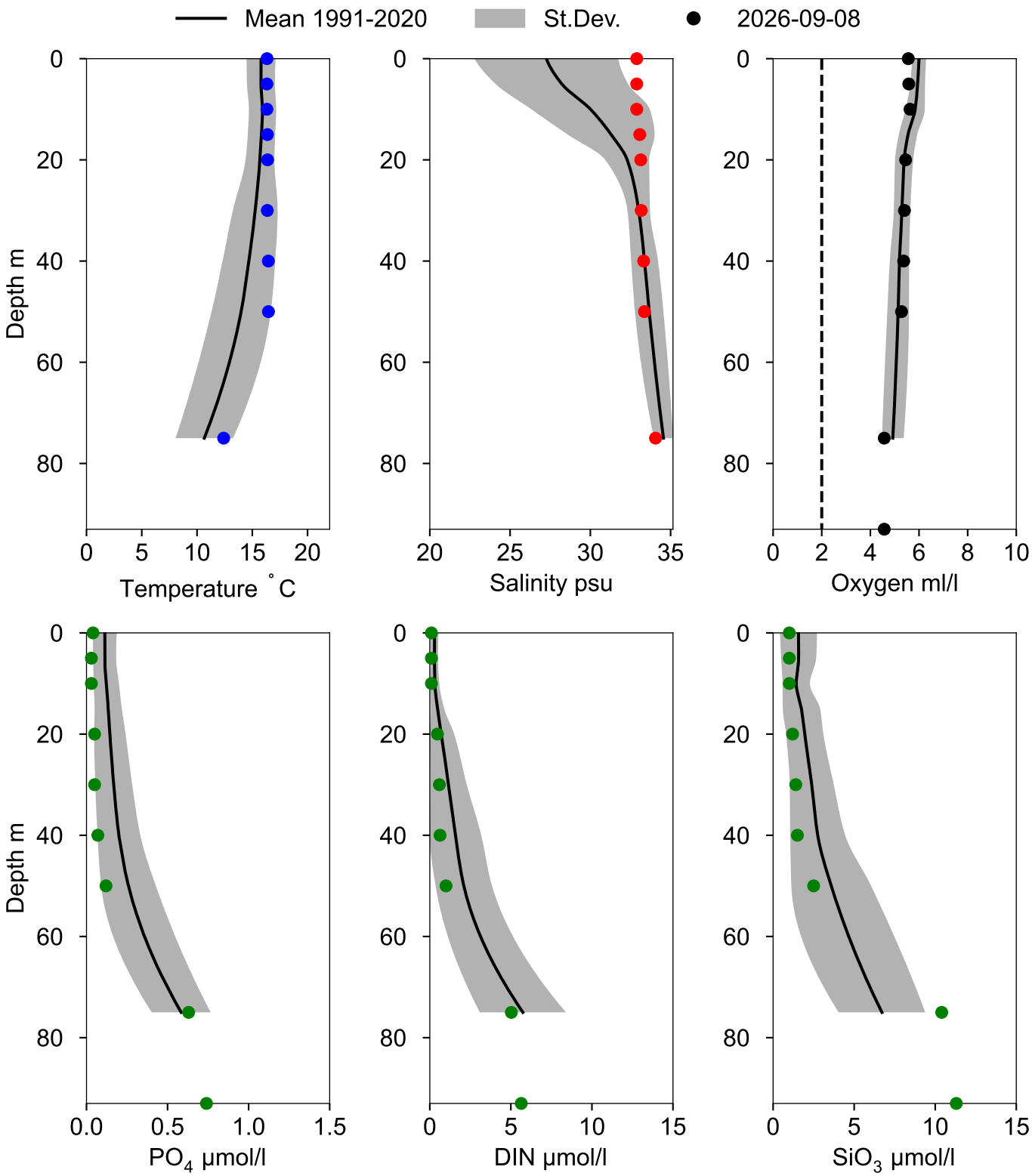
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 75 m)

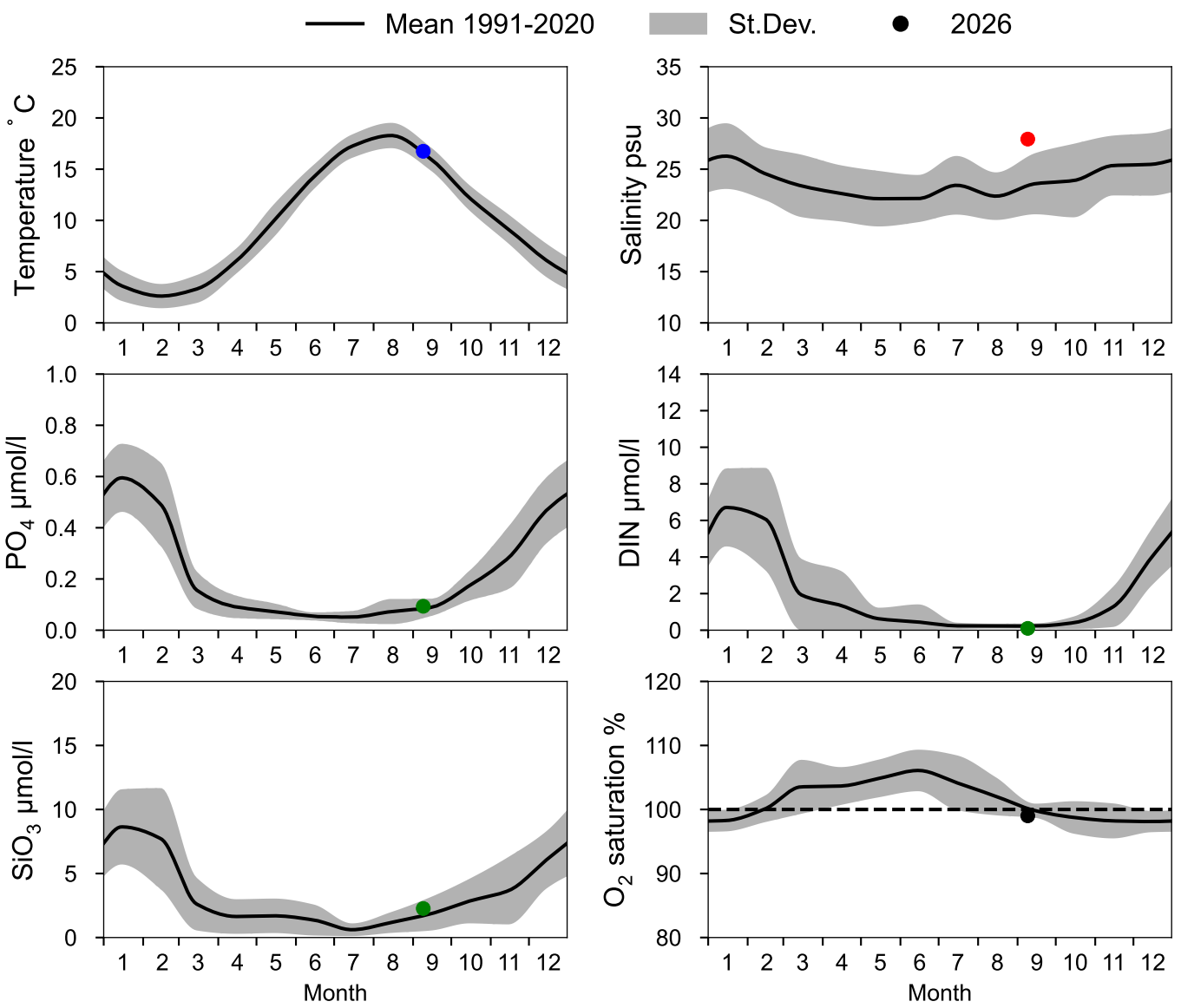


Vertical profiles P2
September

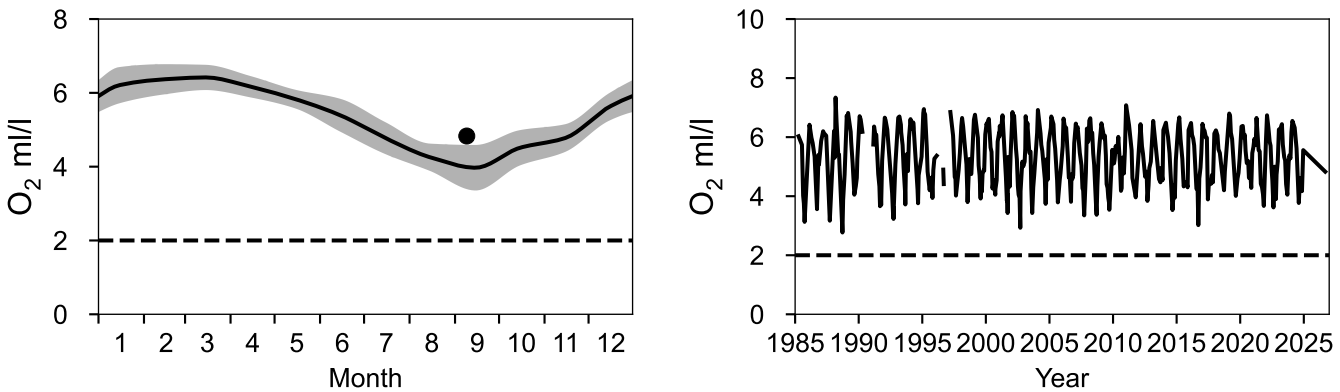


STATION FLADEN SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

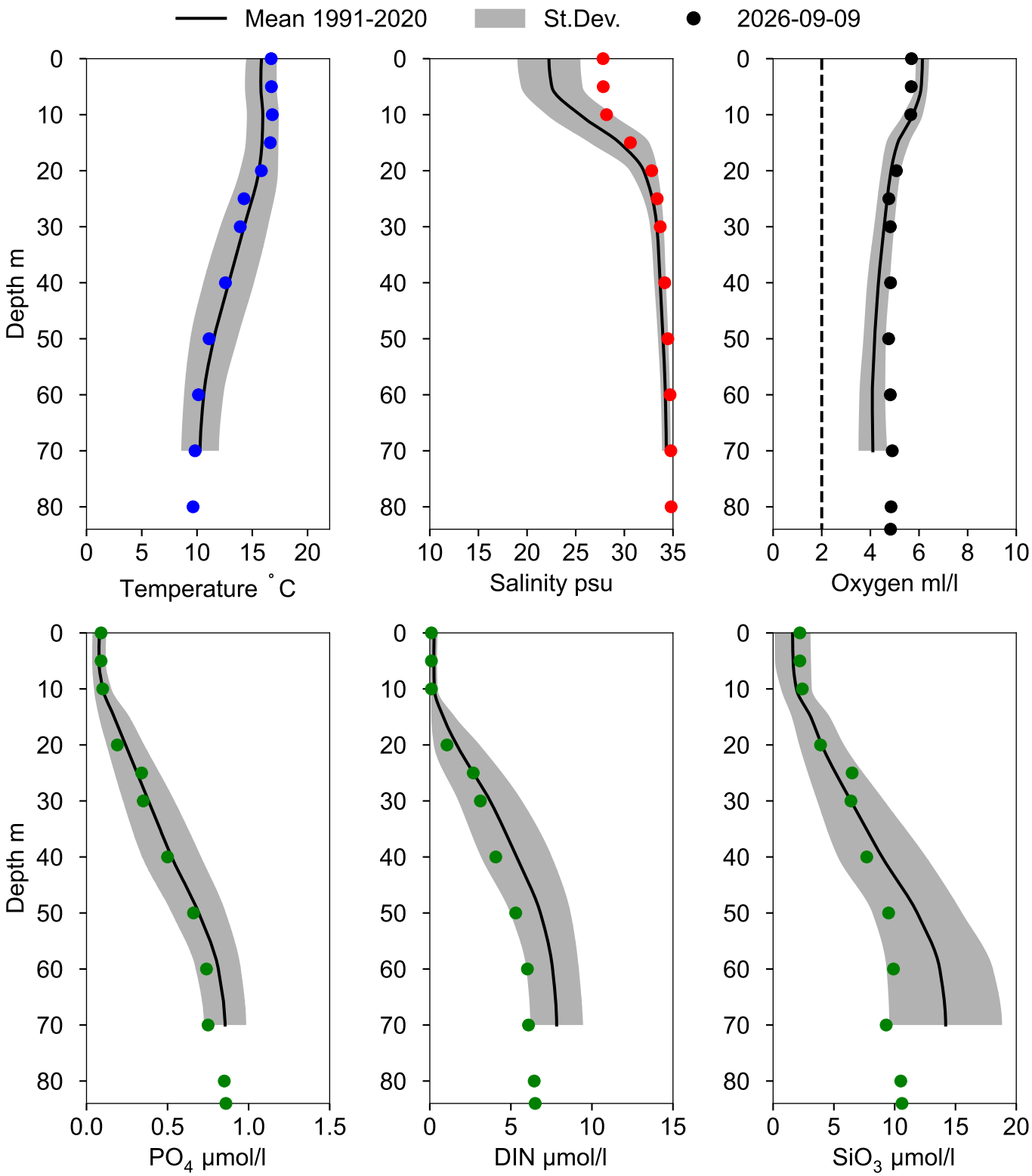
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 74 m)

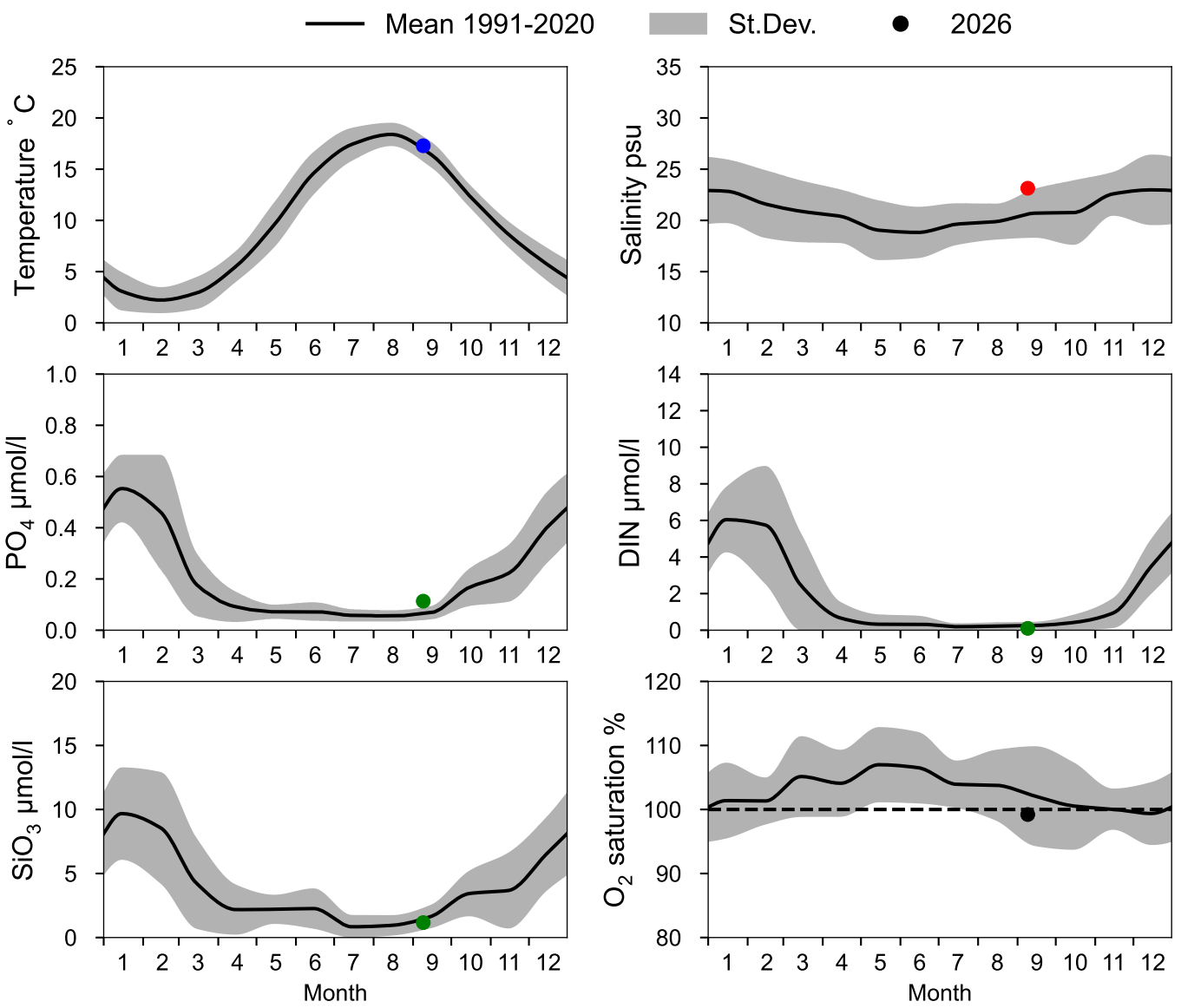


Vertical profiles FLADEN
September

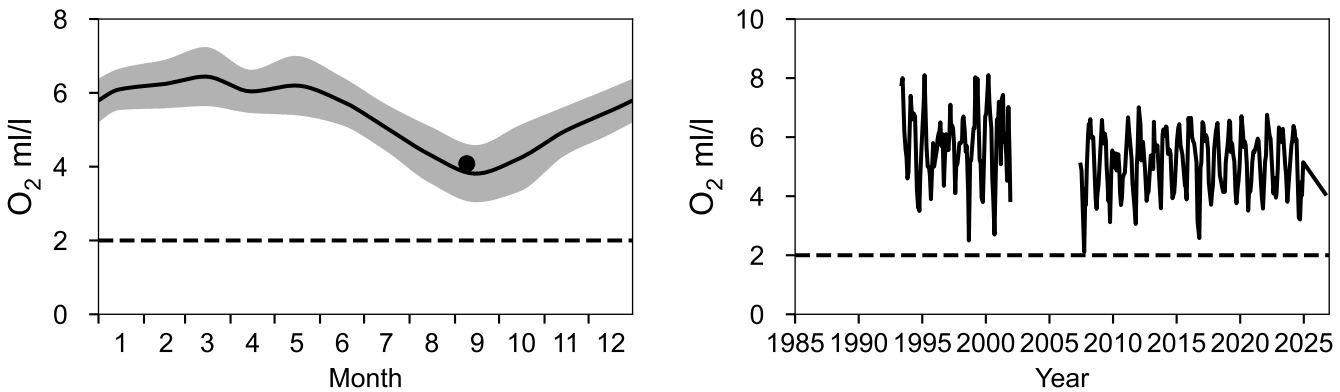


STATION N14 FALKENBERG SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

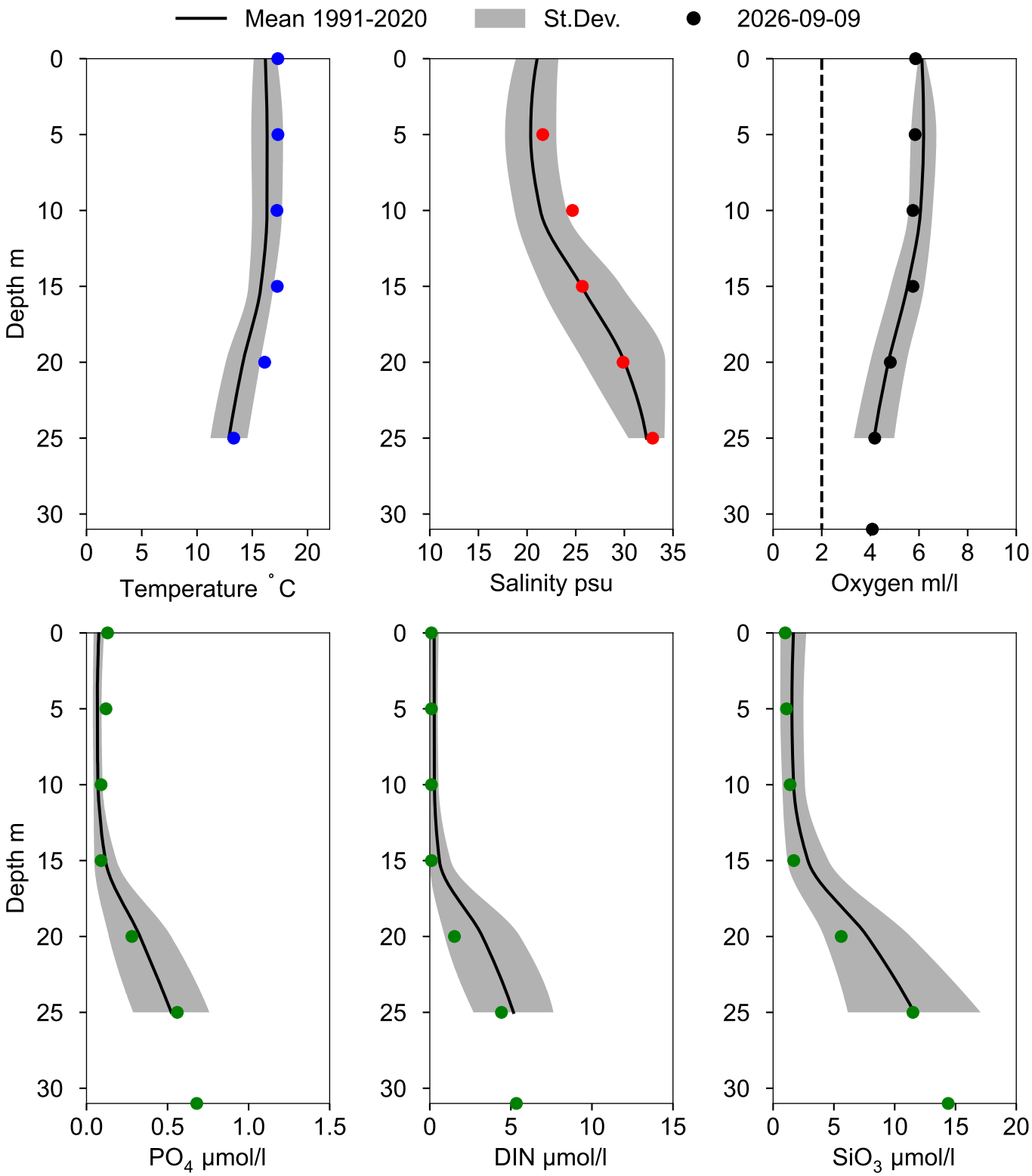
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 25 m)

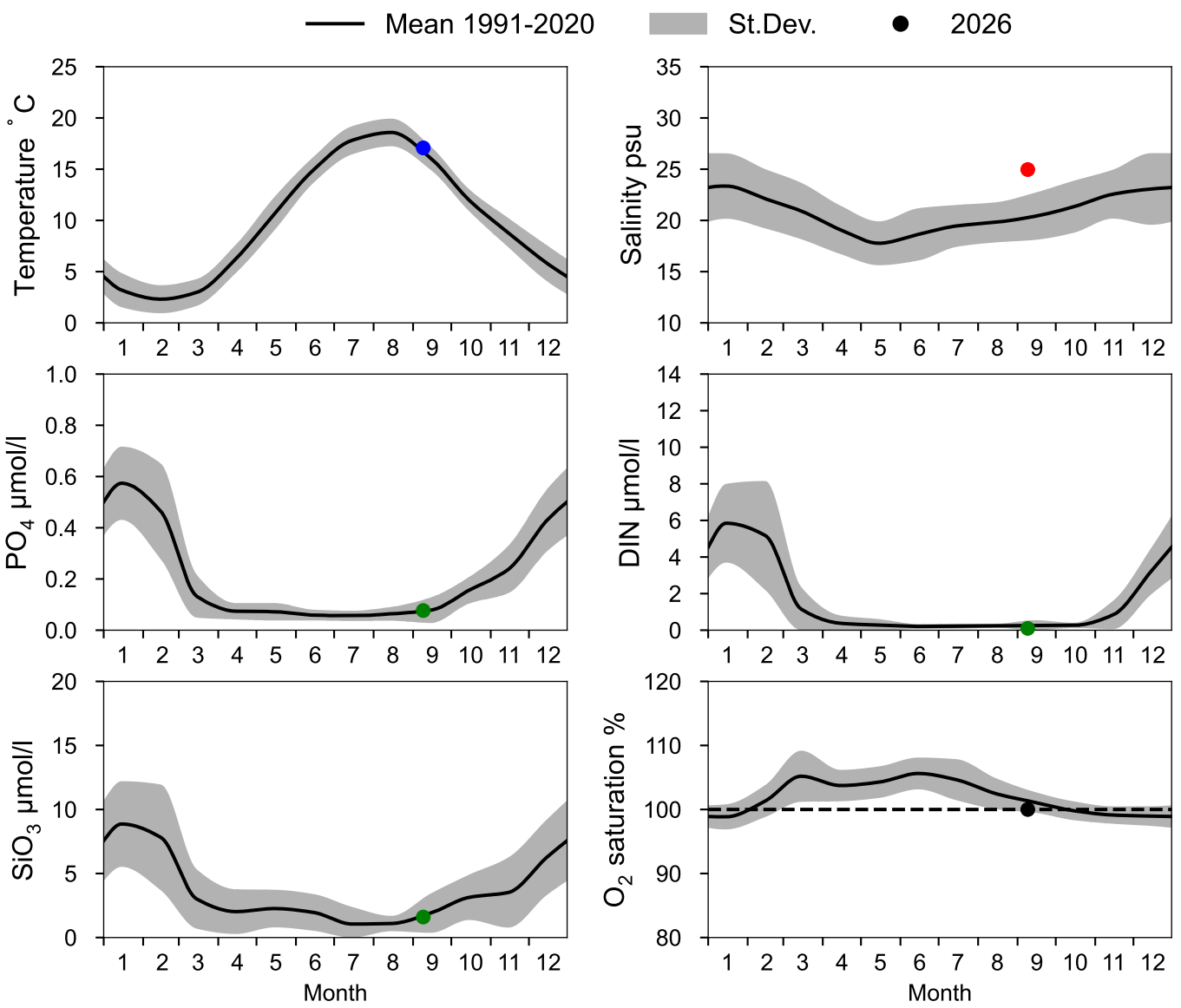


Vertical profiles N14 FALKENBERG
September

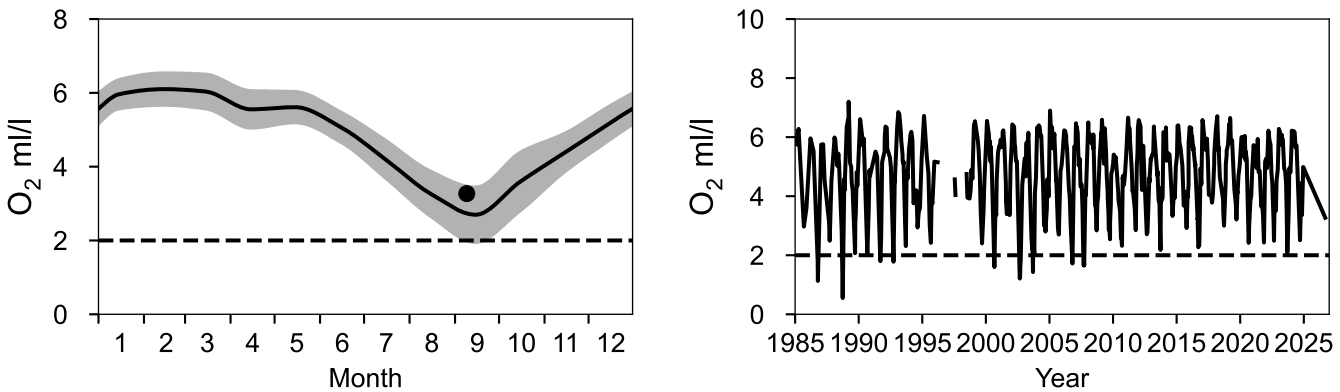


STATION ANHOLT E SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

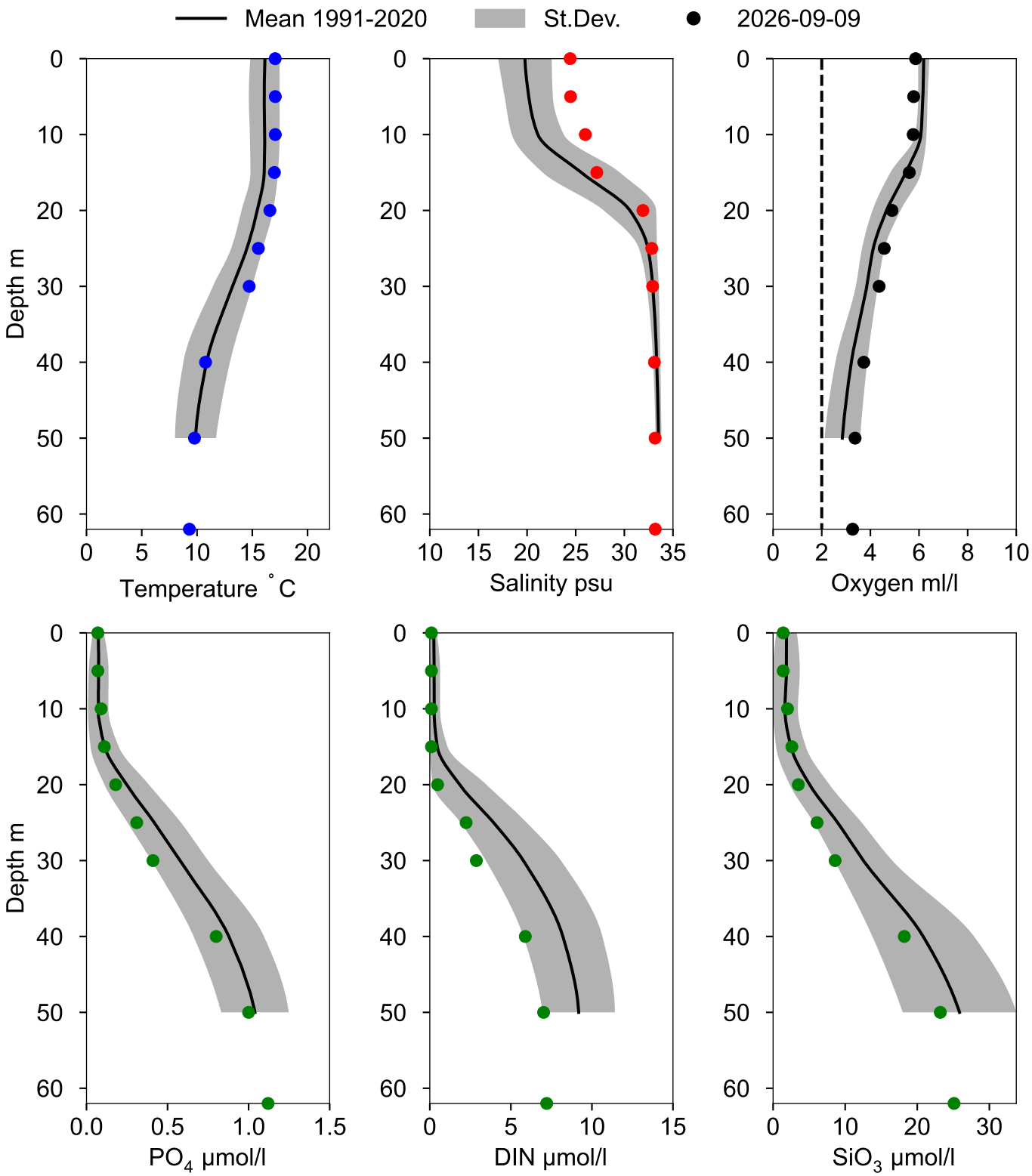
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 52 m)

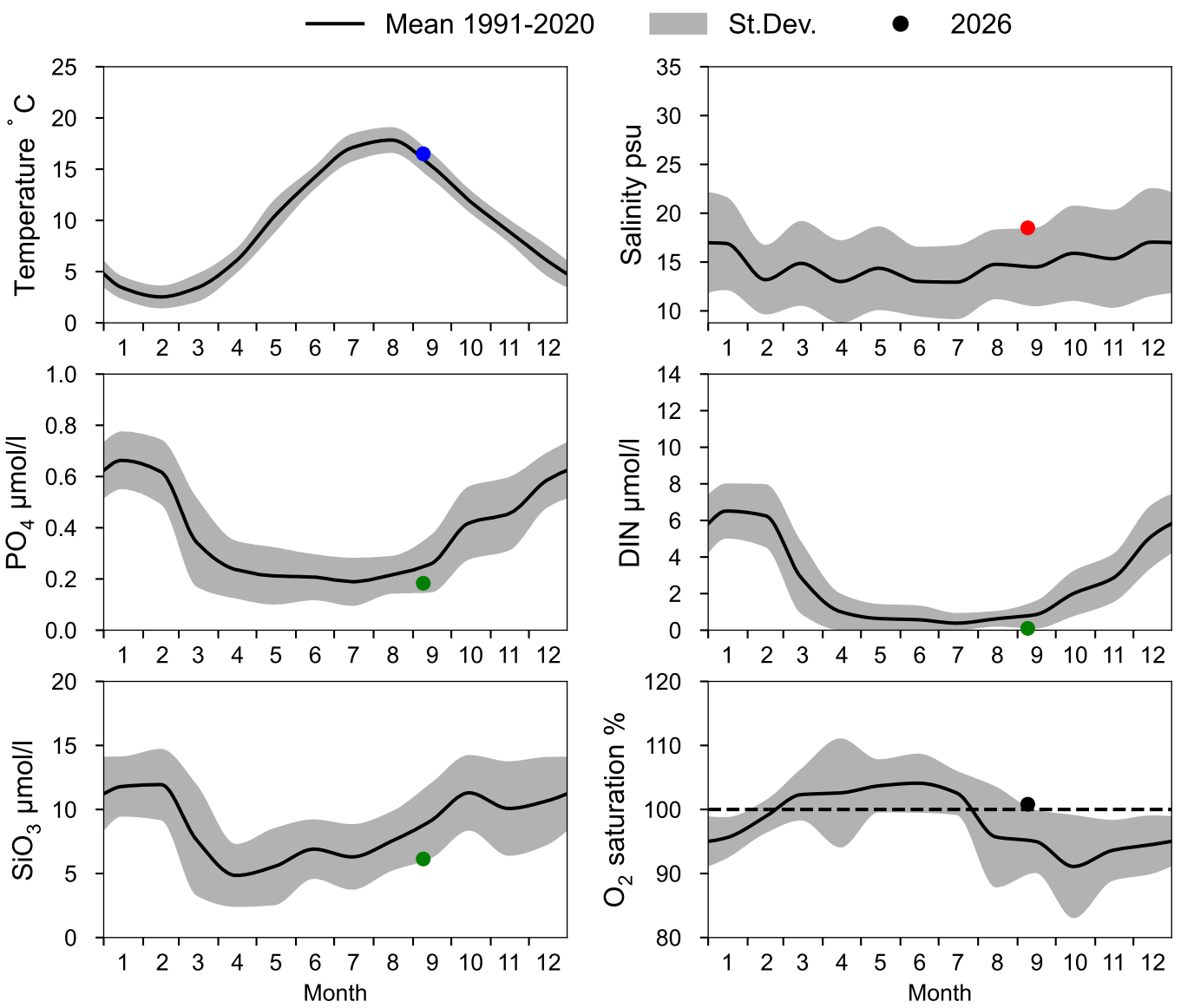


Vertical profiles ANHOLT E
September

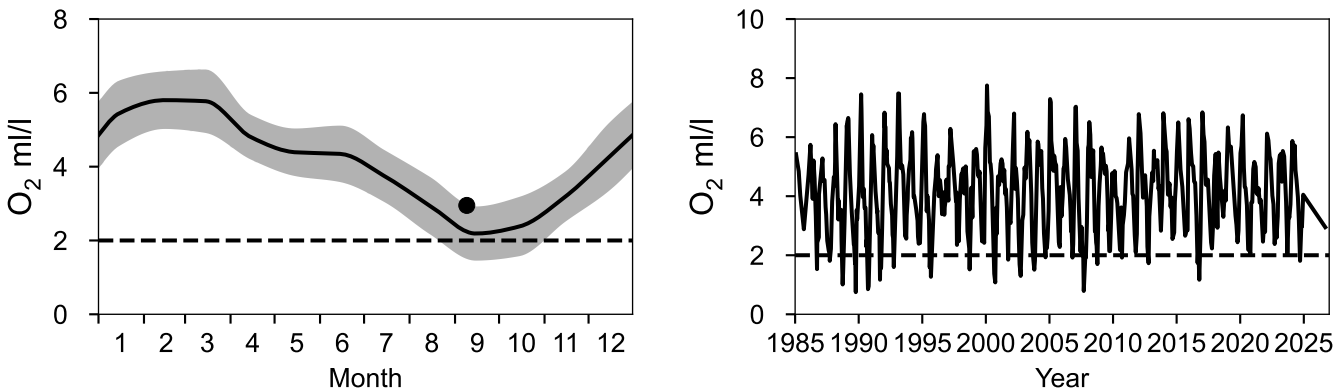


STATION W LANDSKRONA SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

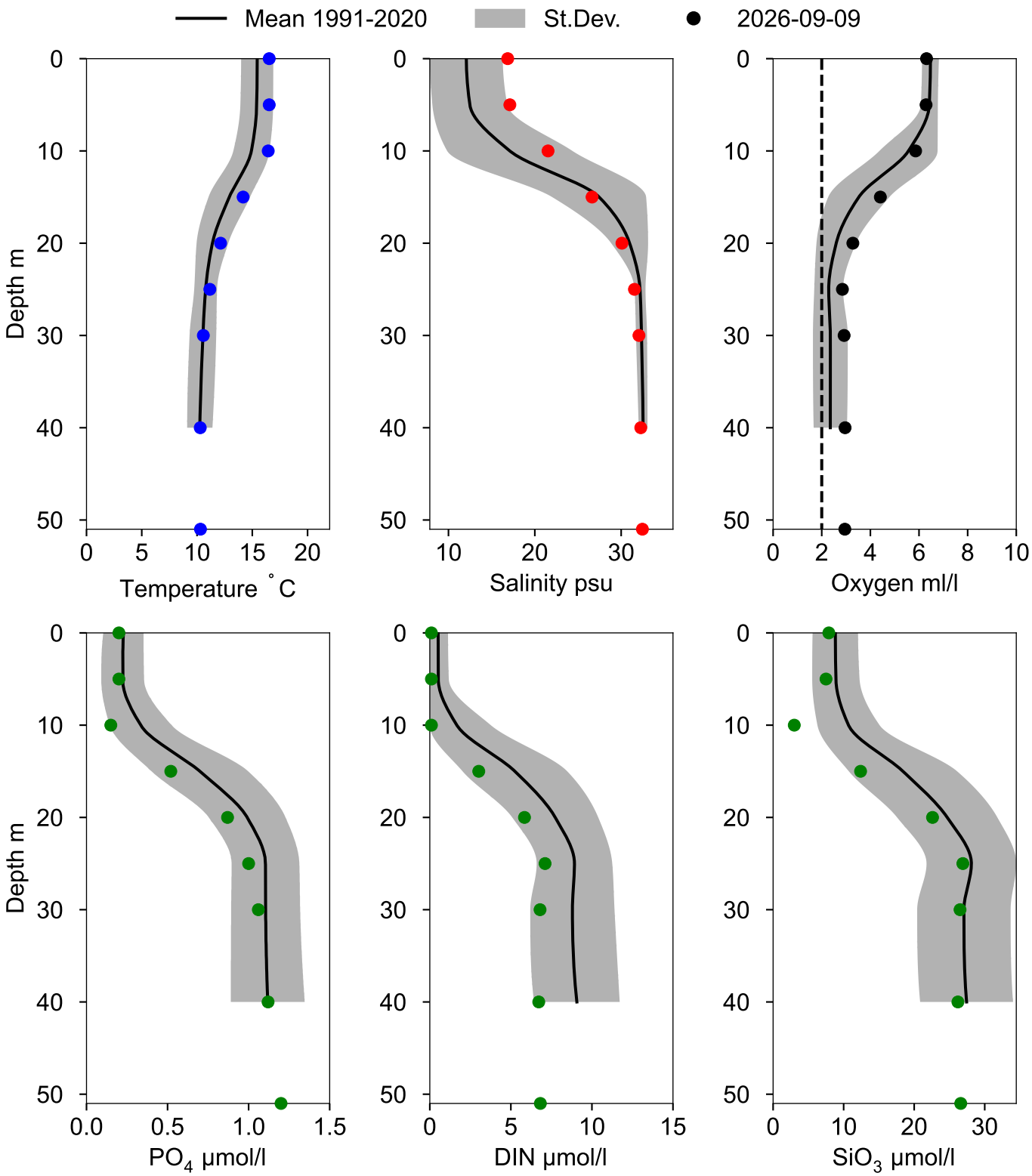
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 40 m)

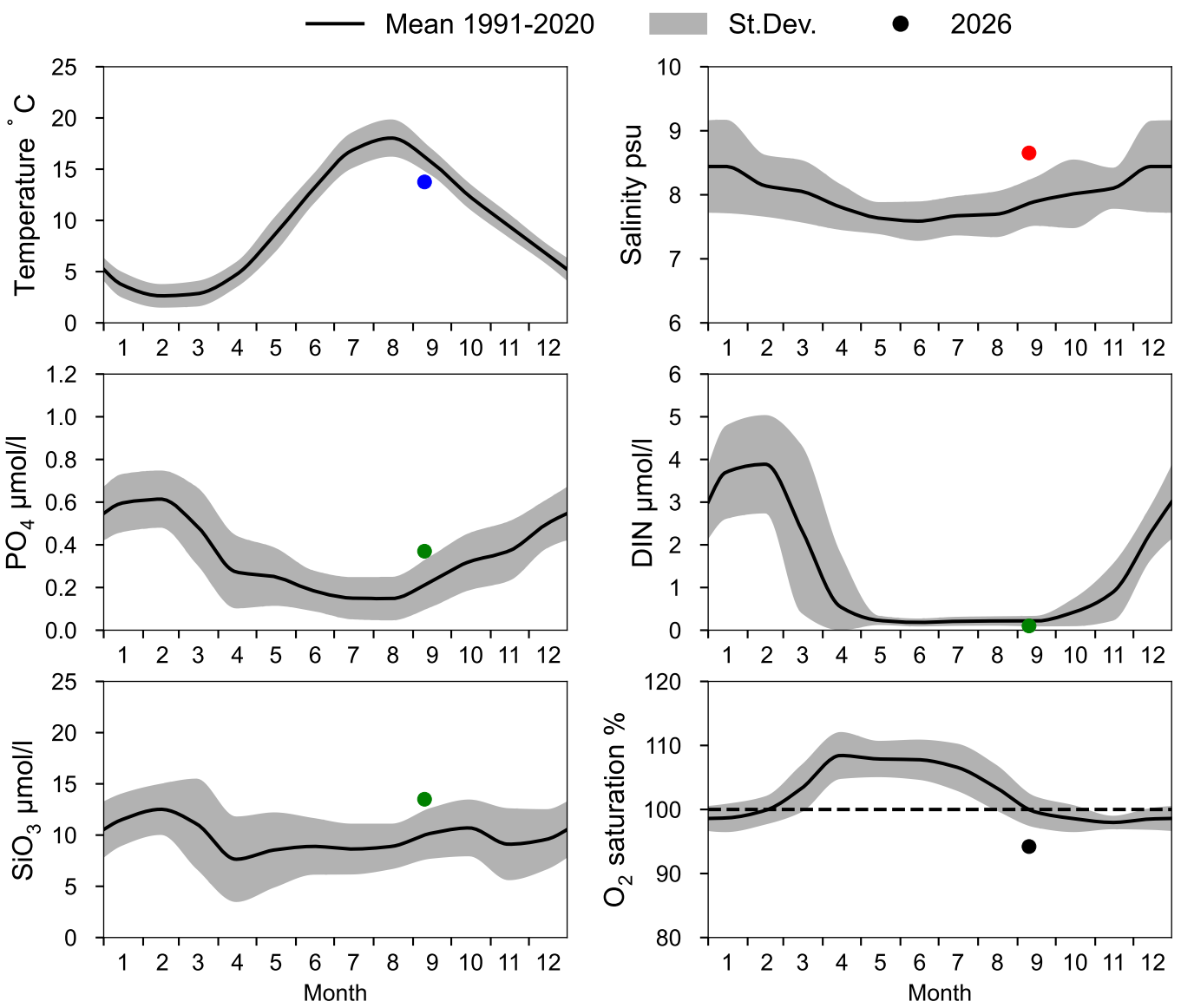


Vertical profiles W LANDSKRONA
September

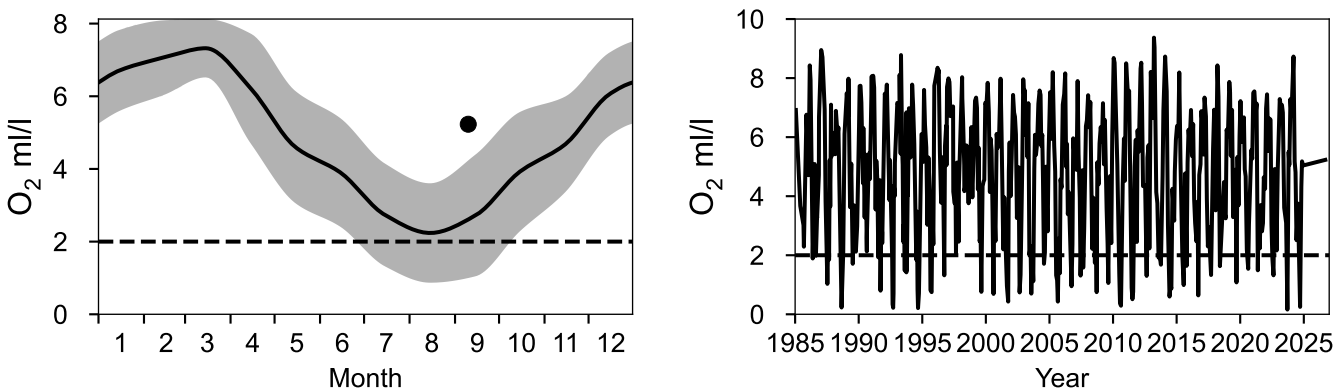


STATION BY1 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

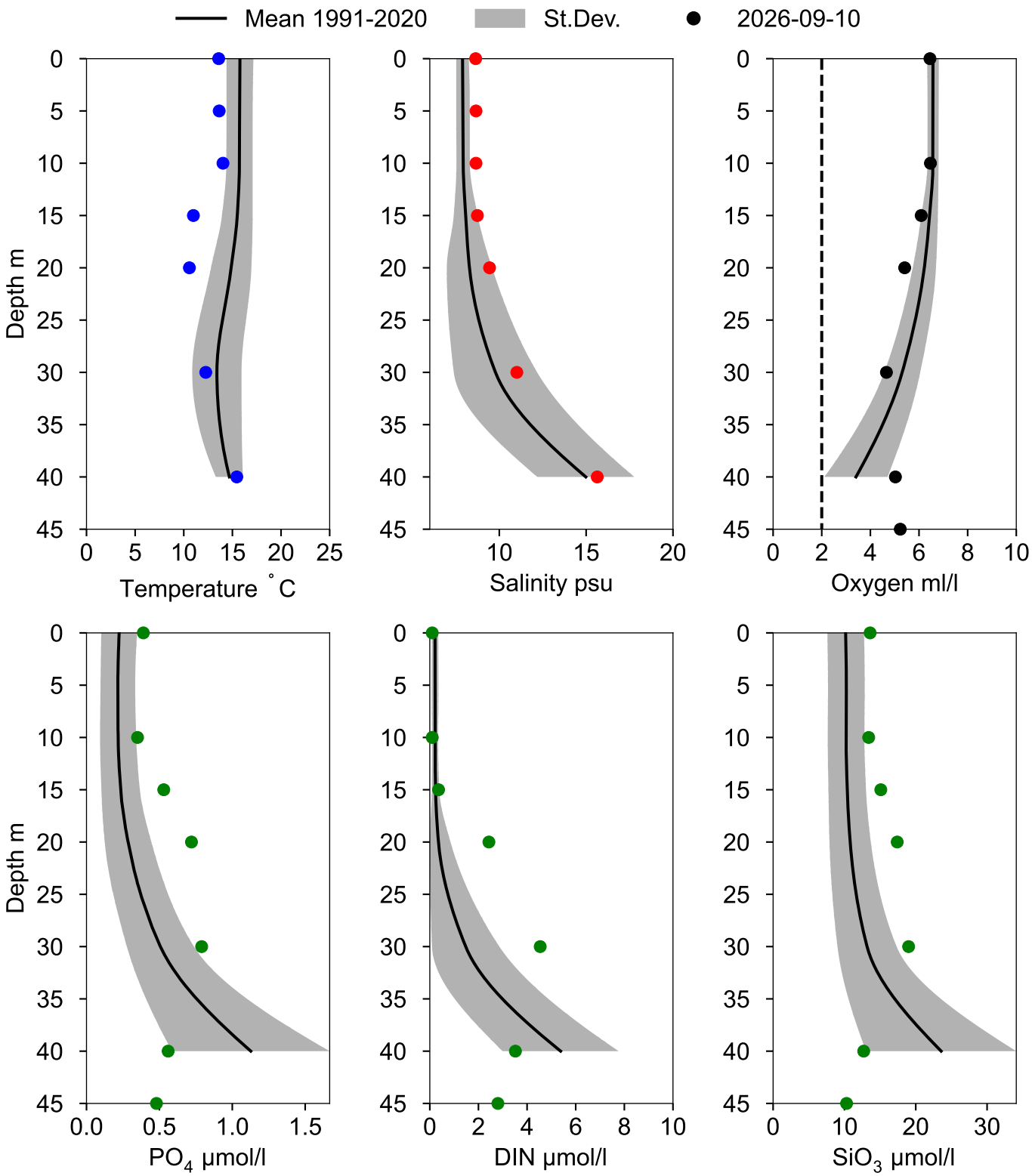
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 39 m)

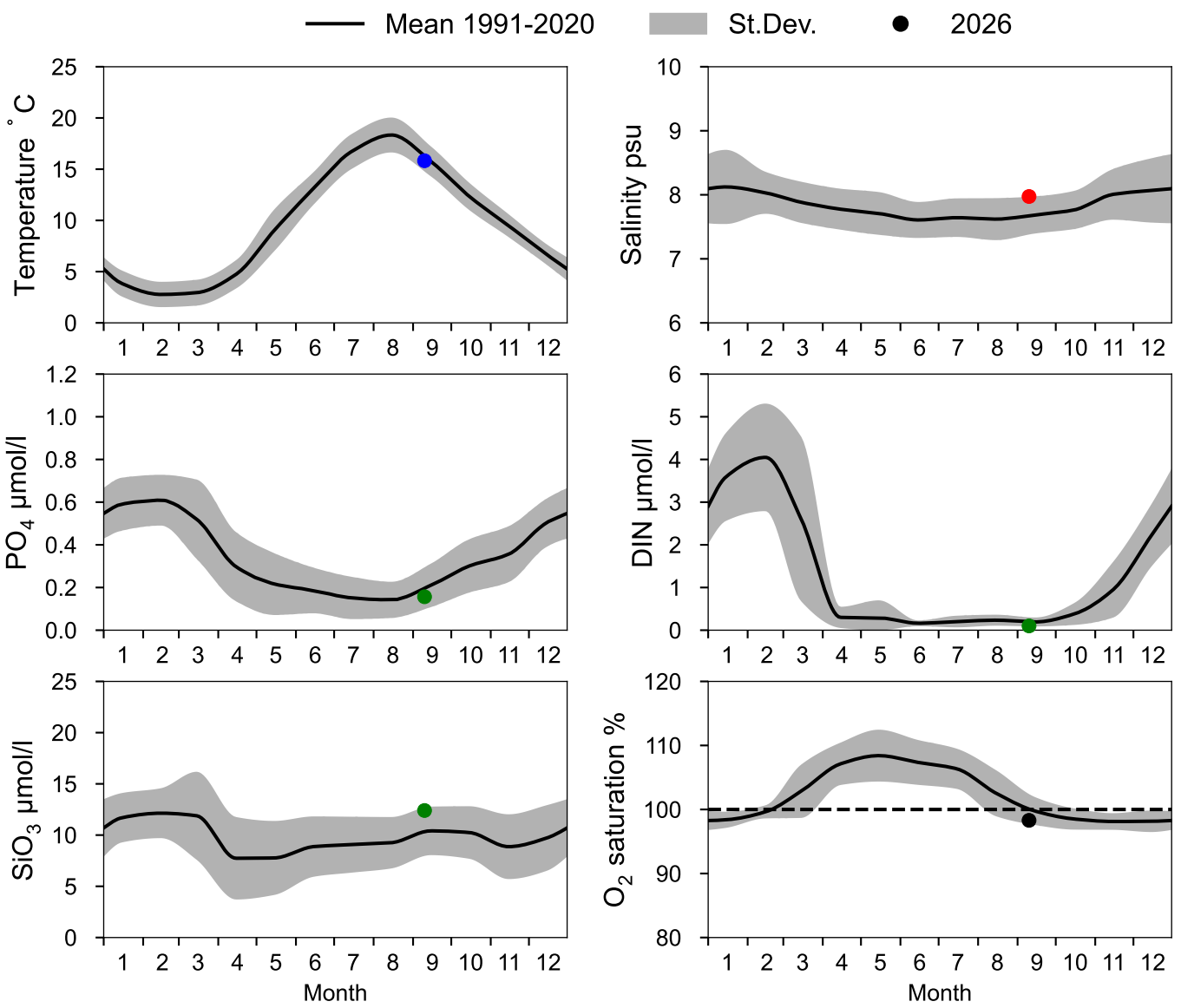


Vertical profiles BY1
September

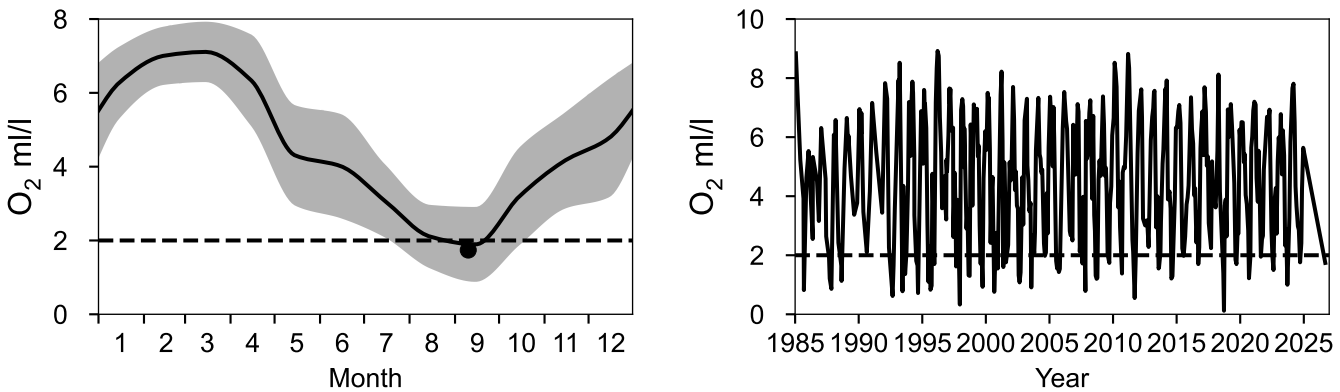


STATION BY2 ARKONA SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

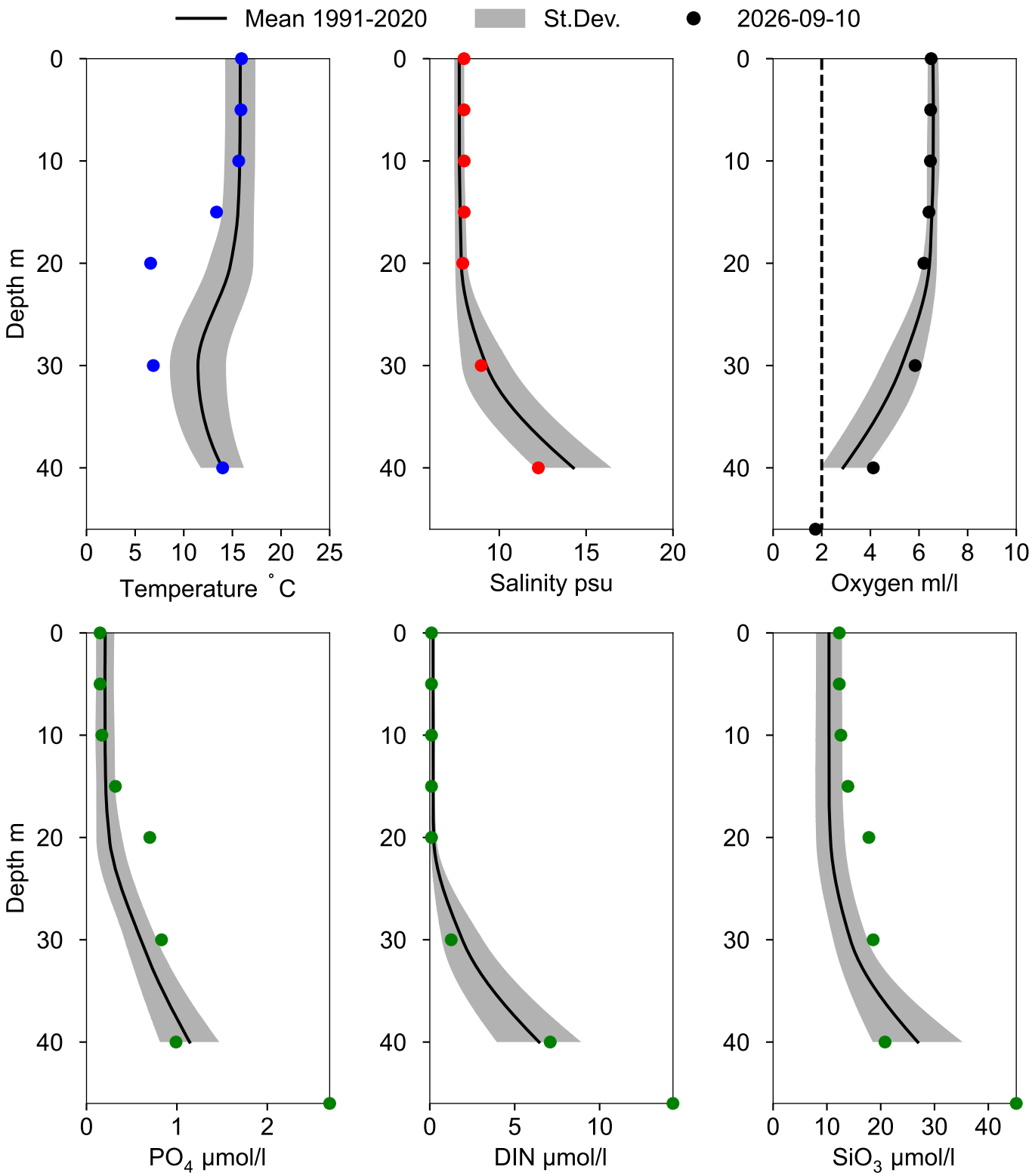
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 40 m)

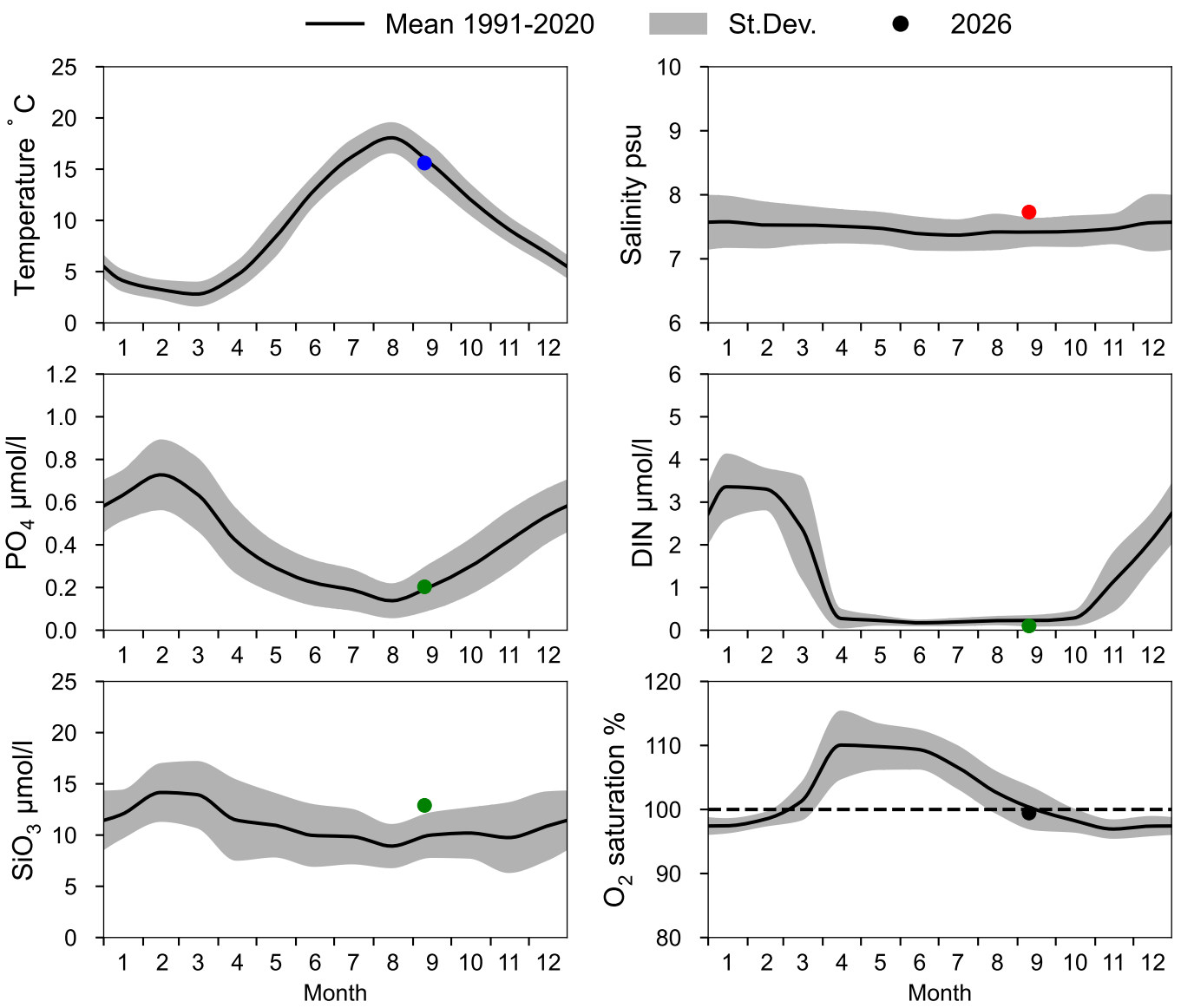


Vertical profiles BY2 ARKONA
September

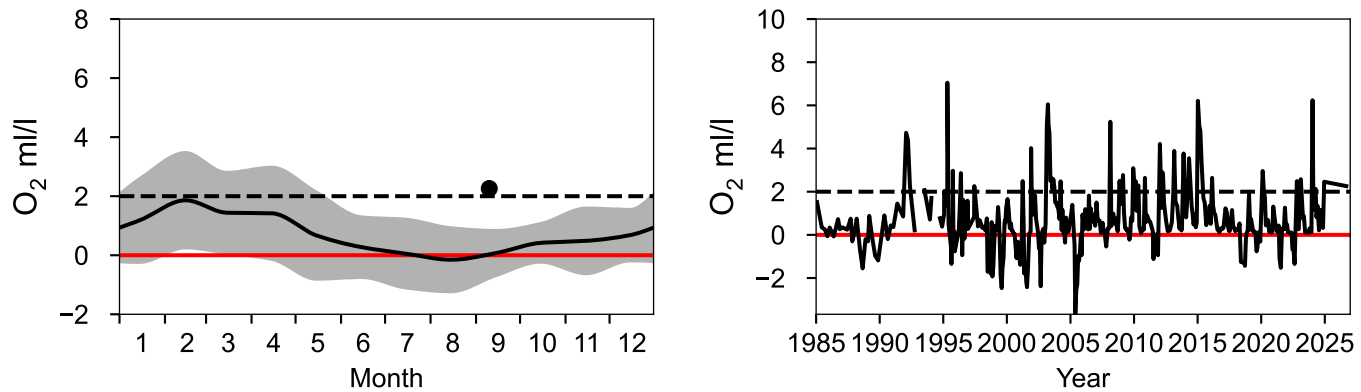


STATION HANÖBUKTEN SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

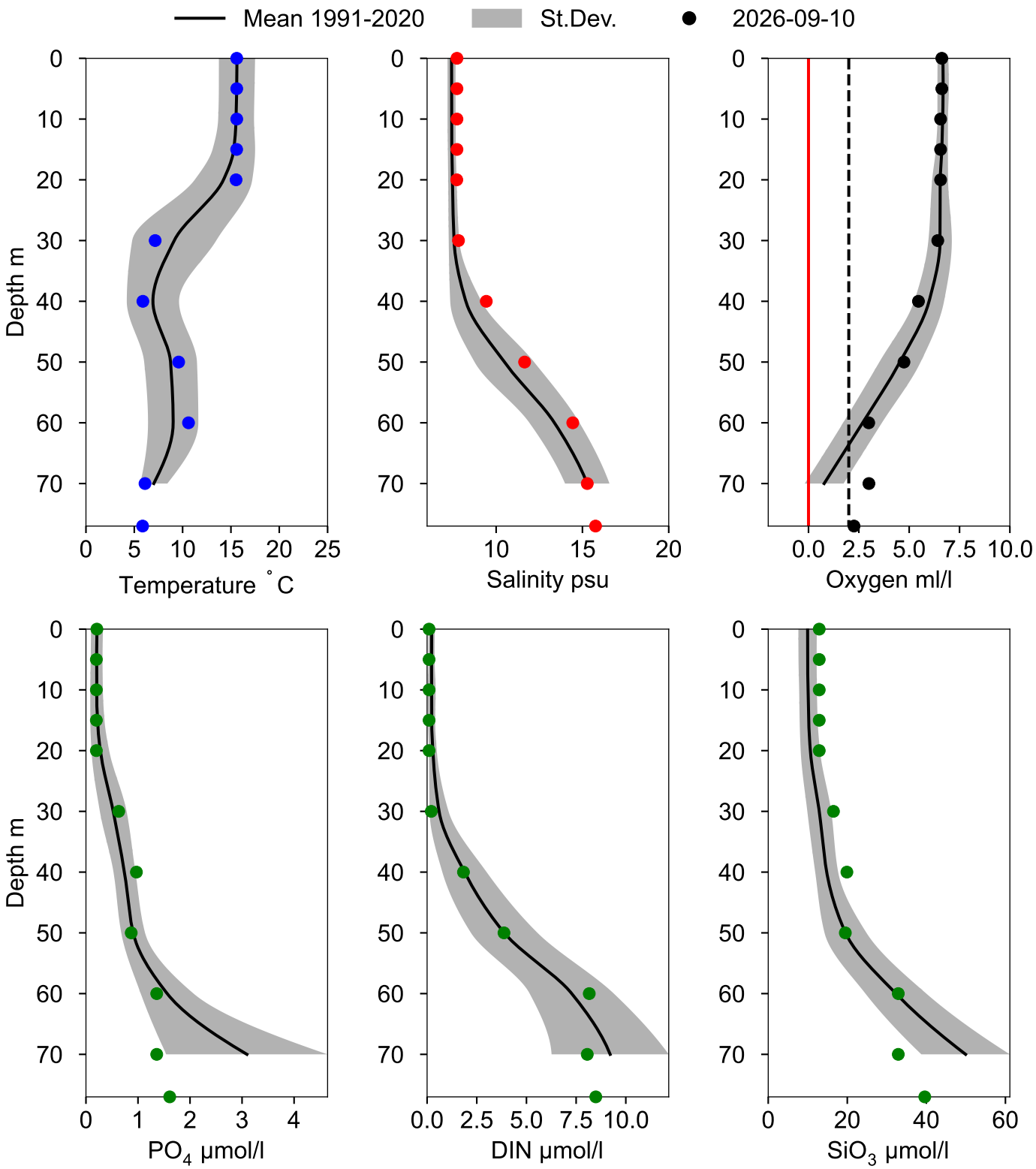
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 70 m)

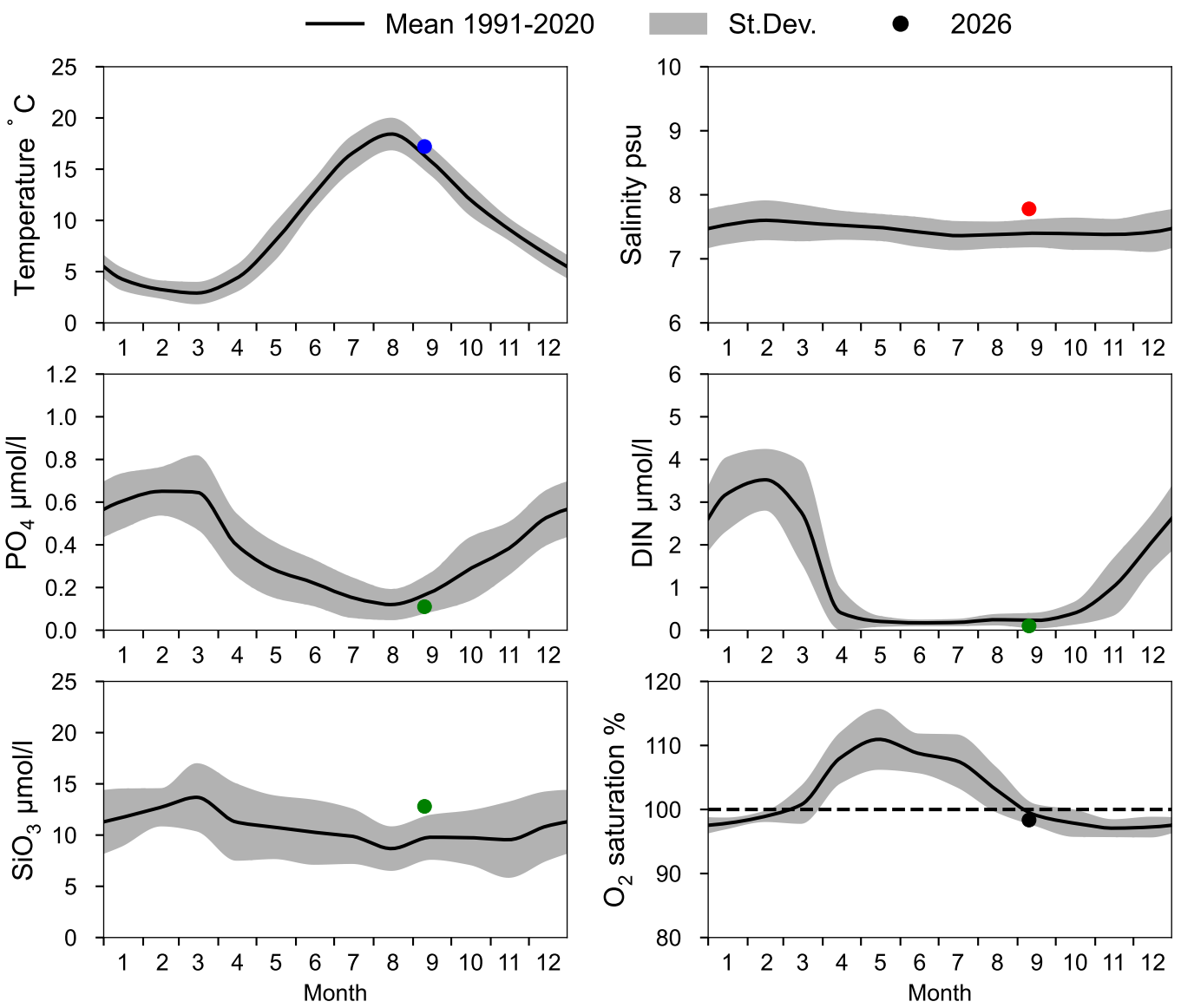


Vertical profiles HANÖBUKTEN
September

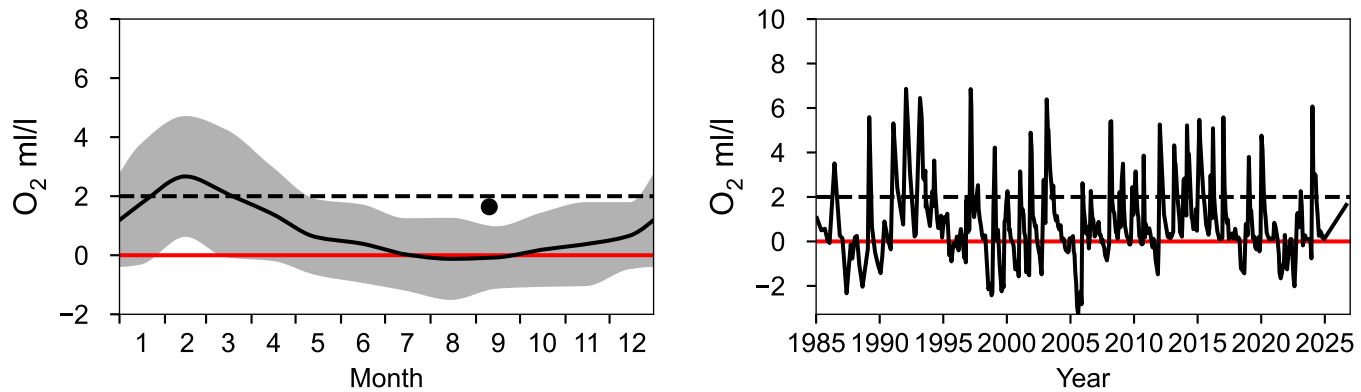


STATION BY4 CHRISTIANSÖ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

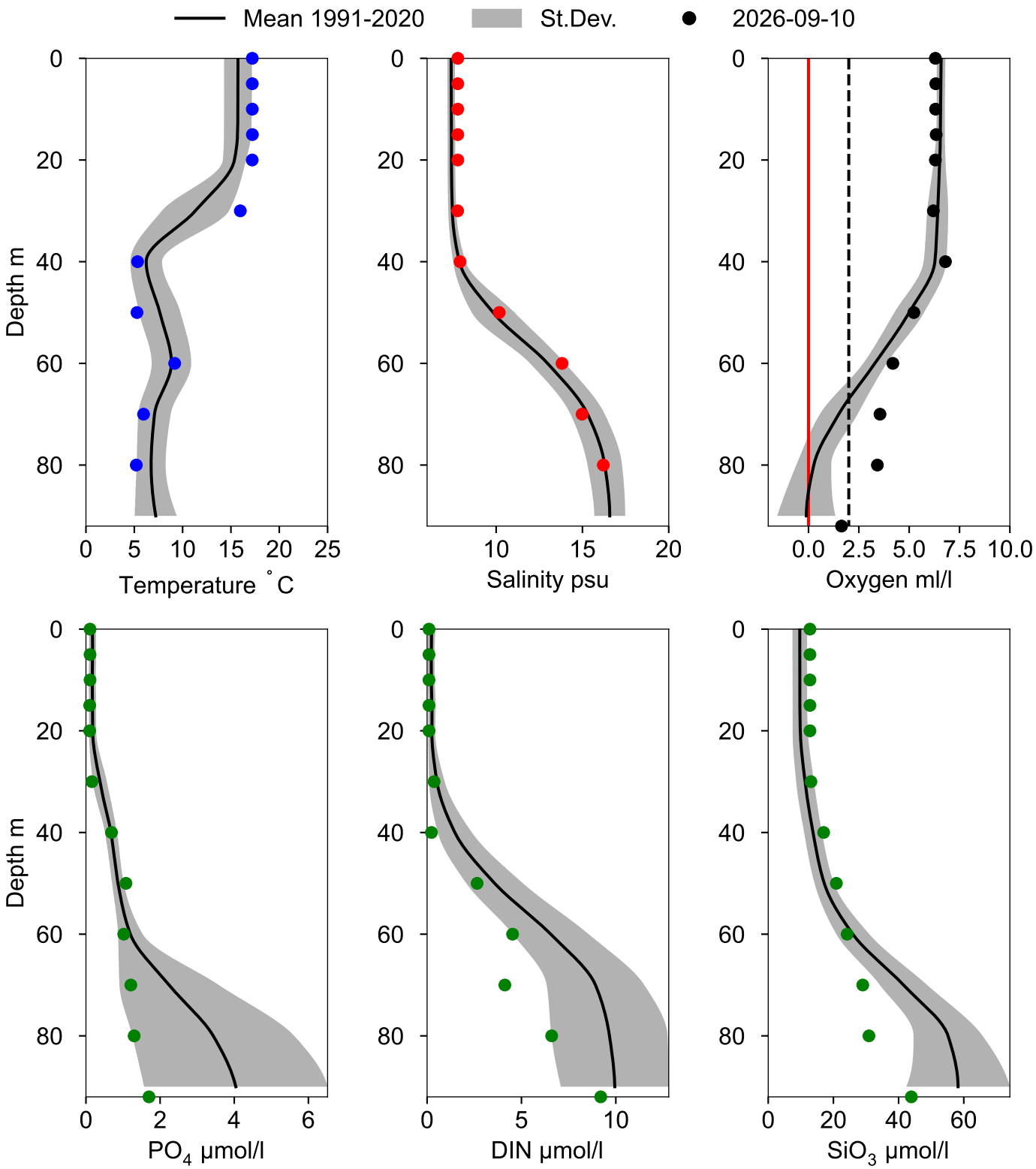
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 80 m)

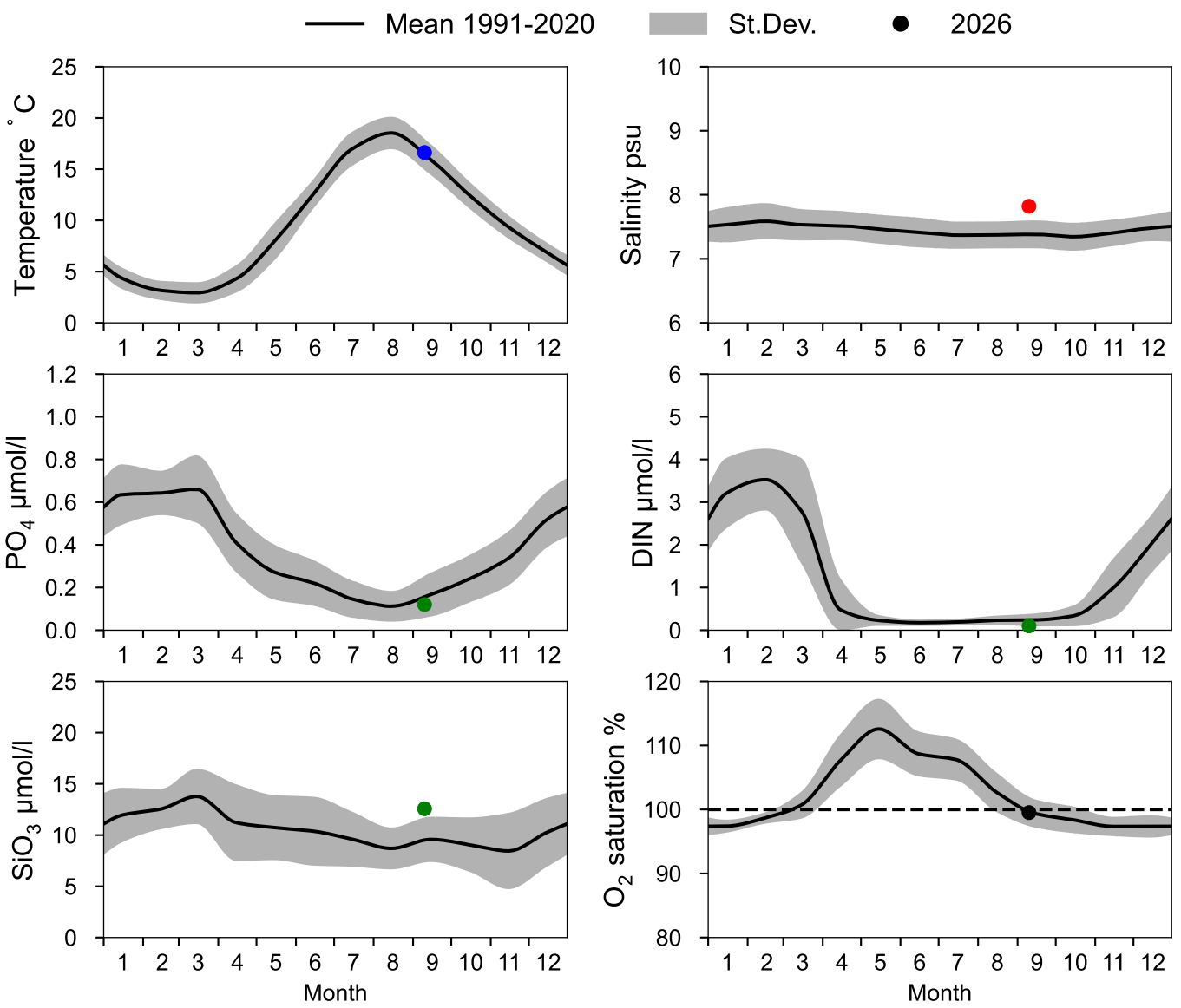


Vertical profiles BY4 CHRISTIANSÖ
September

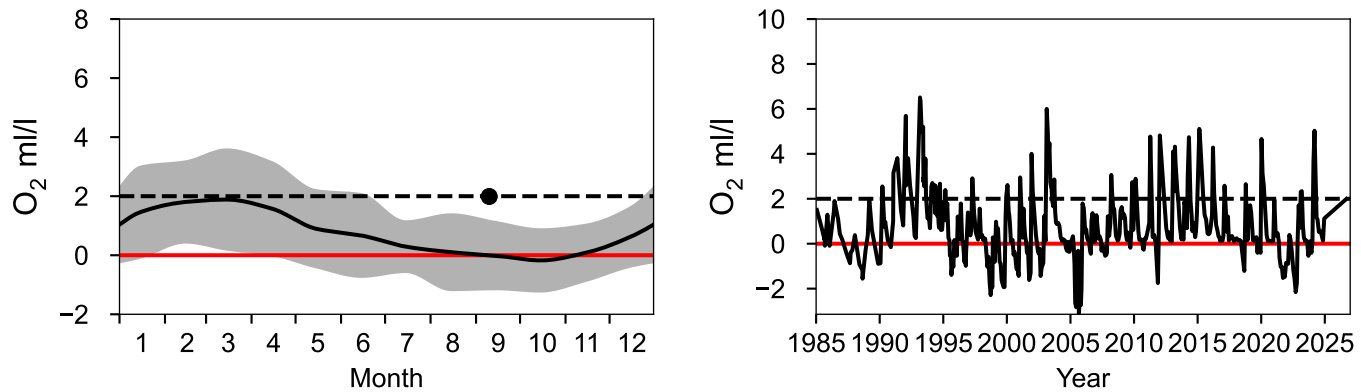


STATION BY5 BORNHOLMSDJ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

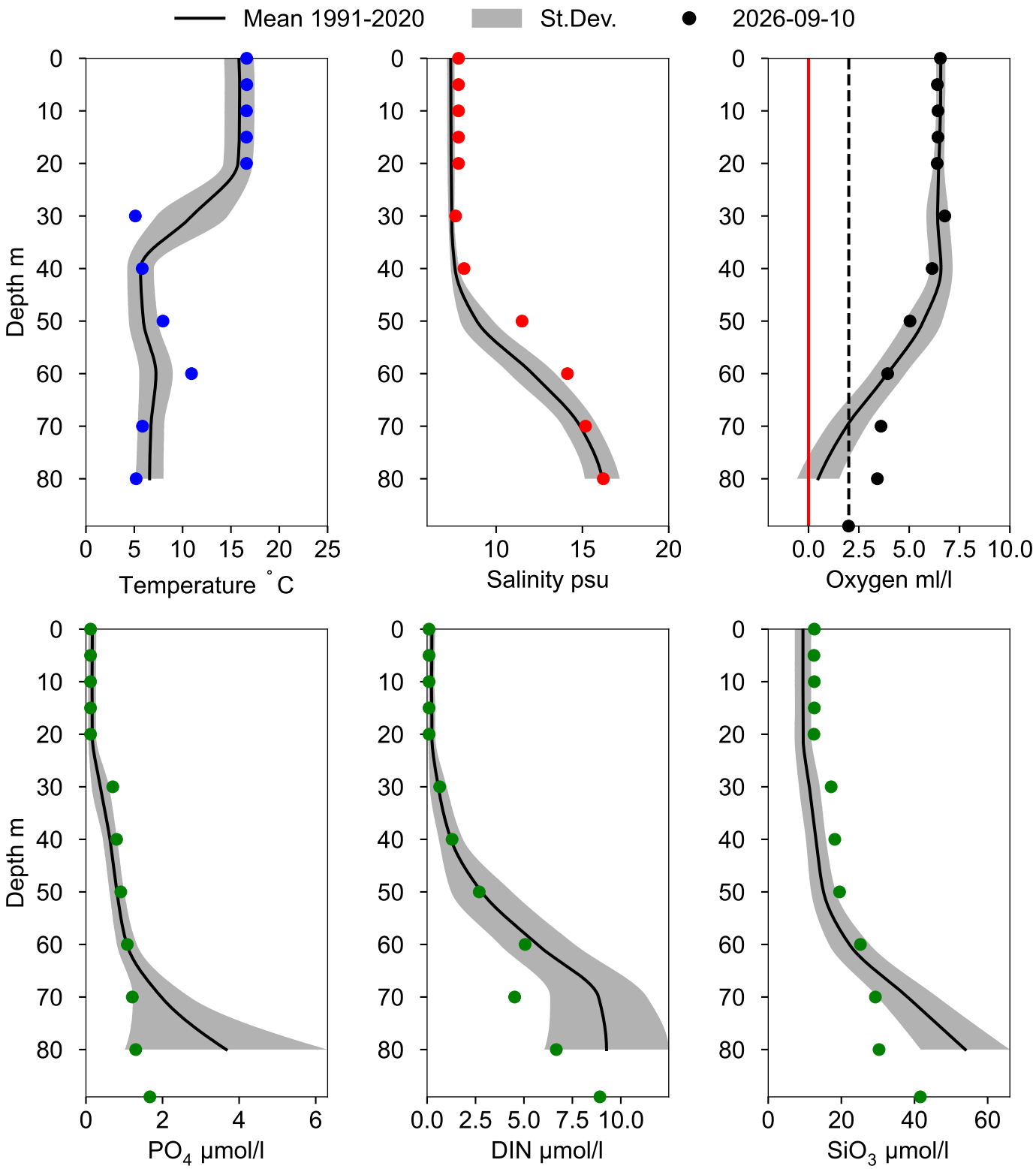
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 80 m)

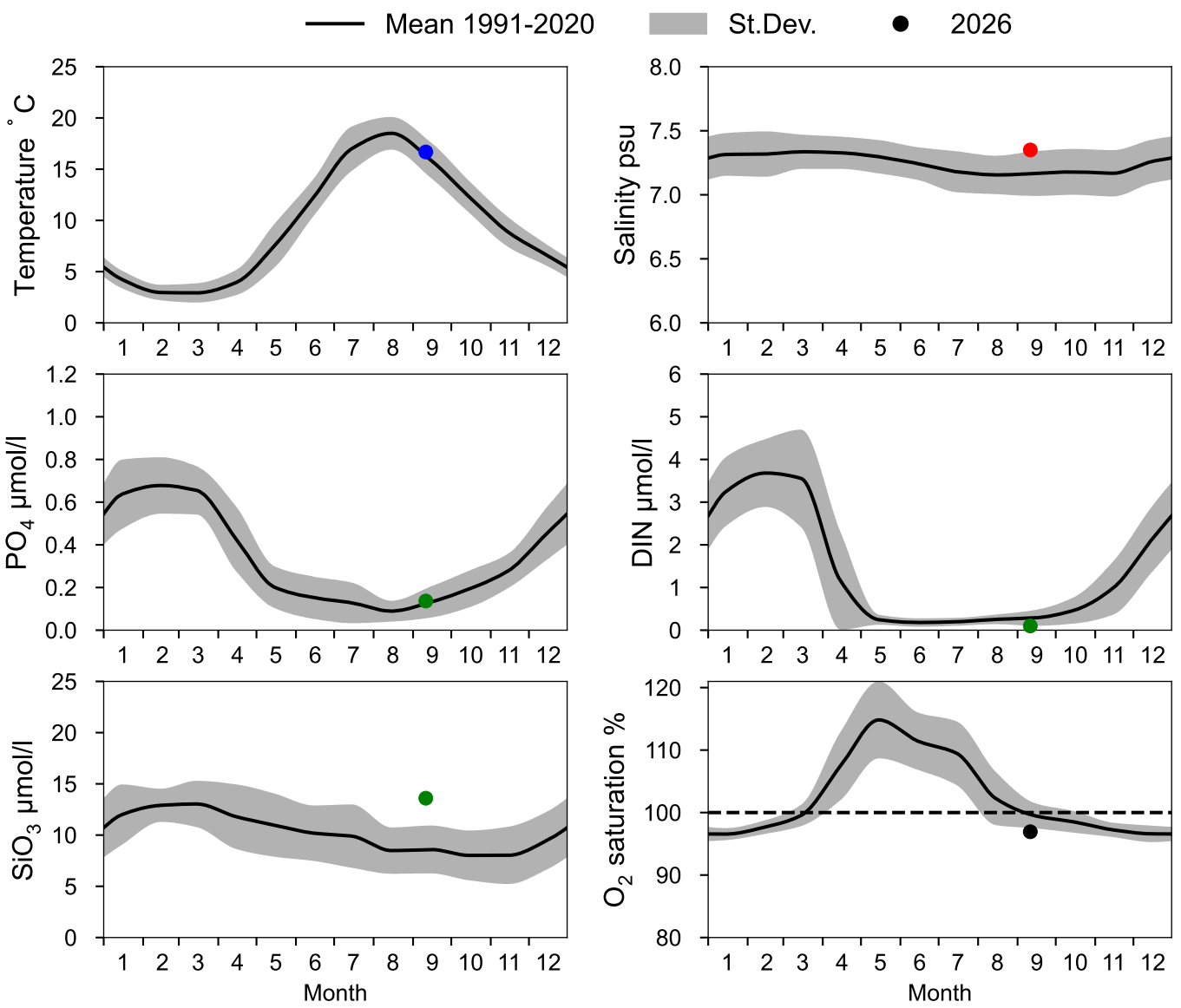


Vertical profiles BY5 BORNHOLMSDJ
September

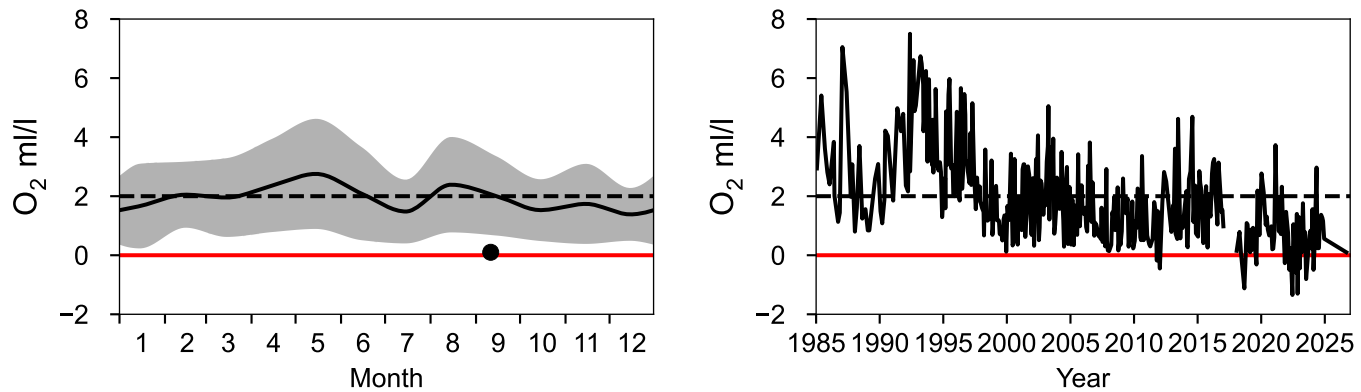


STATION BCS III-10 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

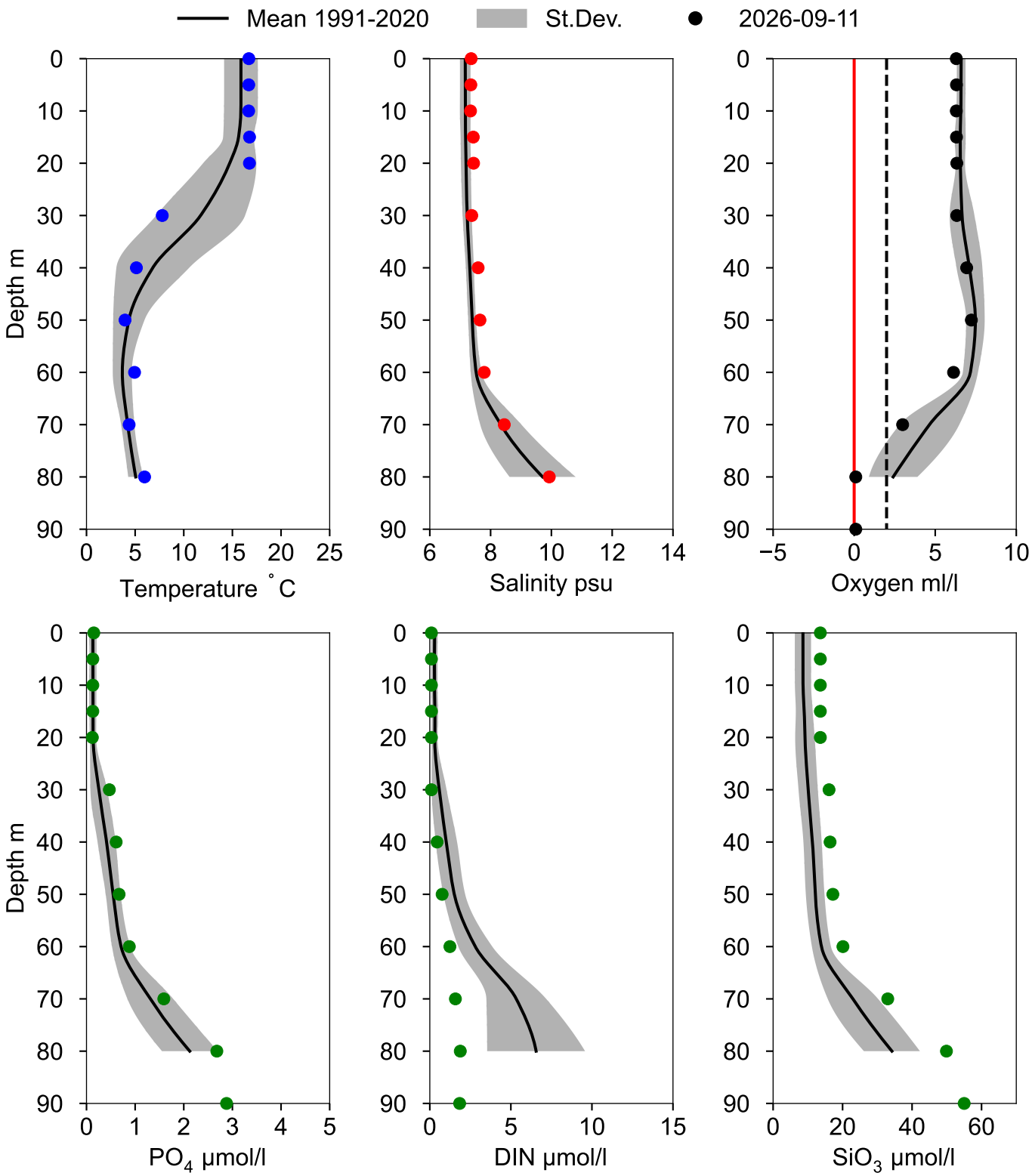
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 80 m)

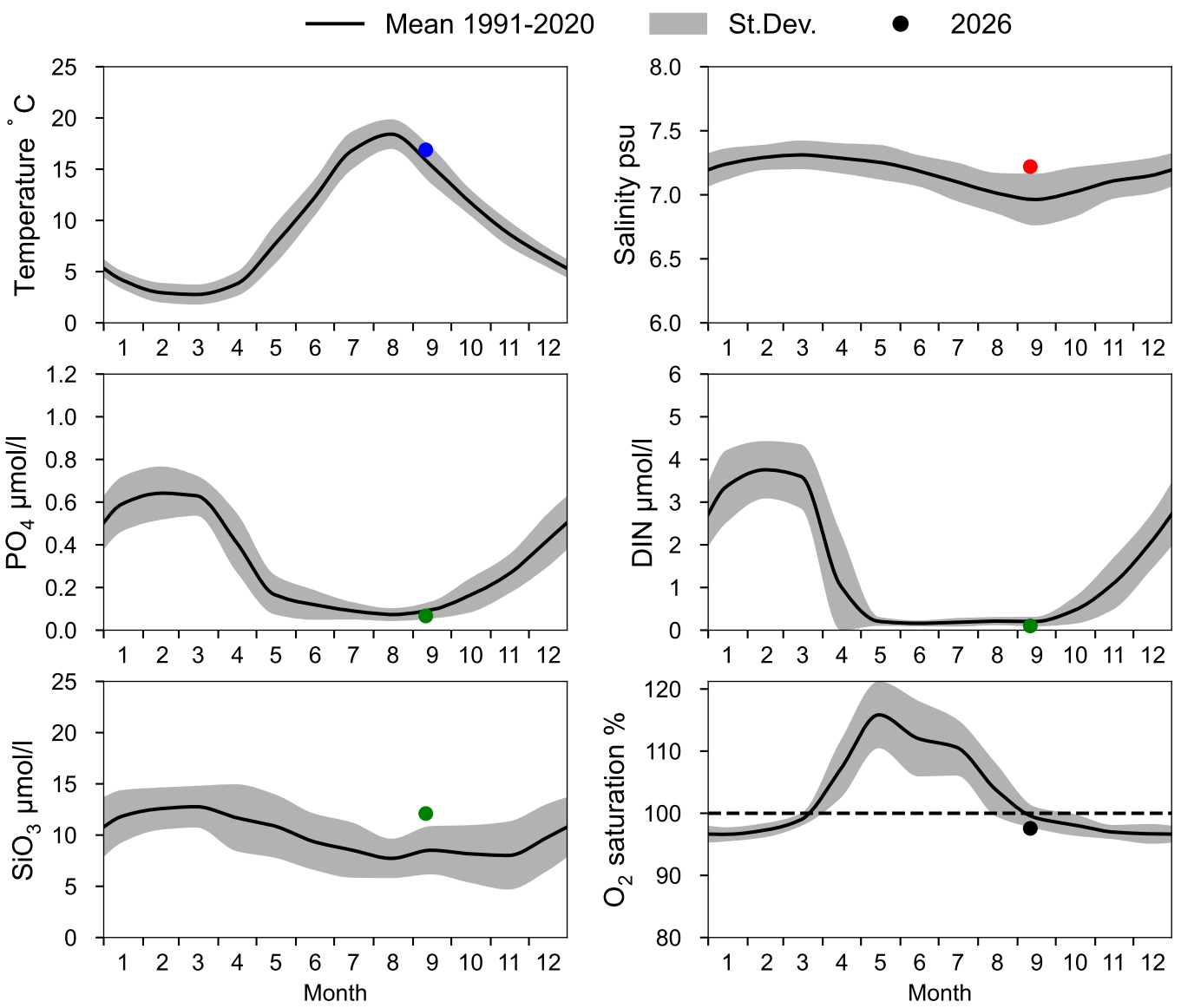


Vertical profiles BCS III-10
September

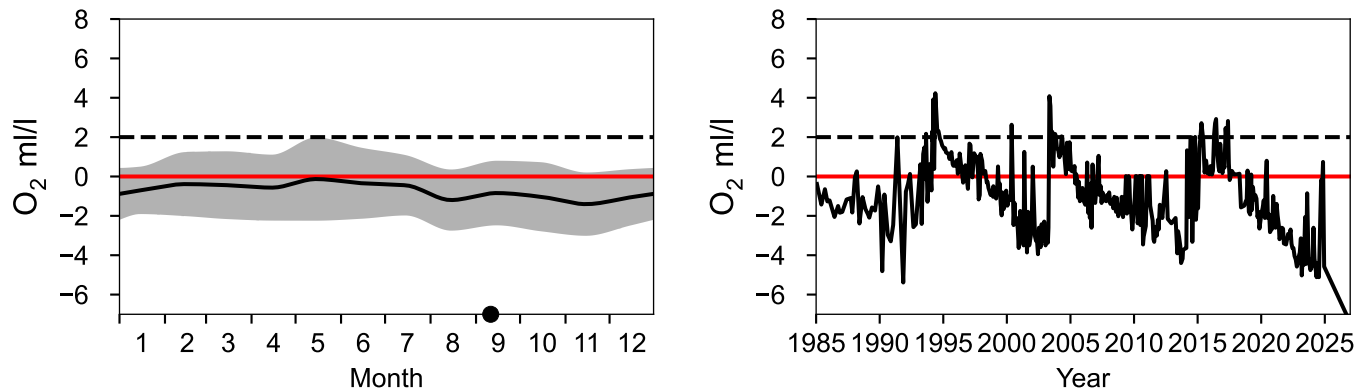


STATION BY10 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

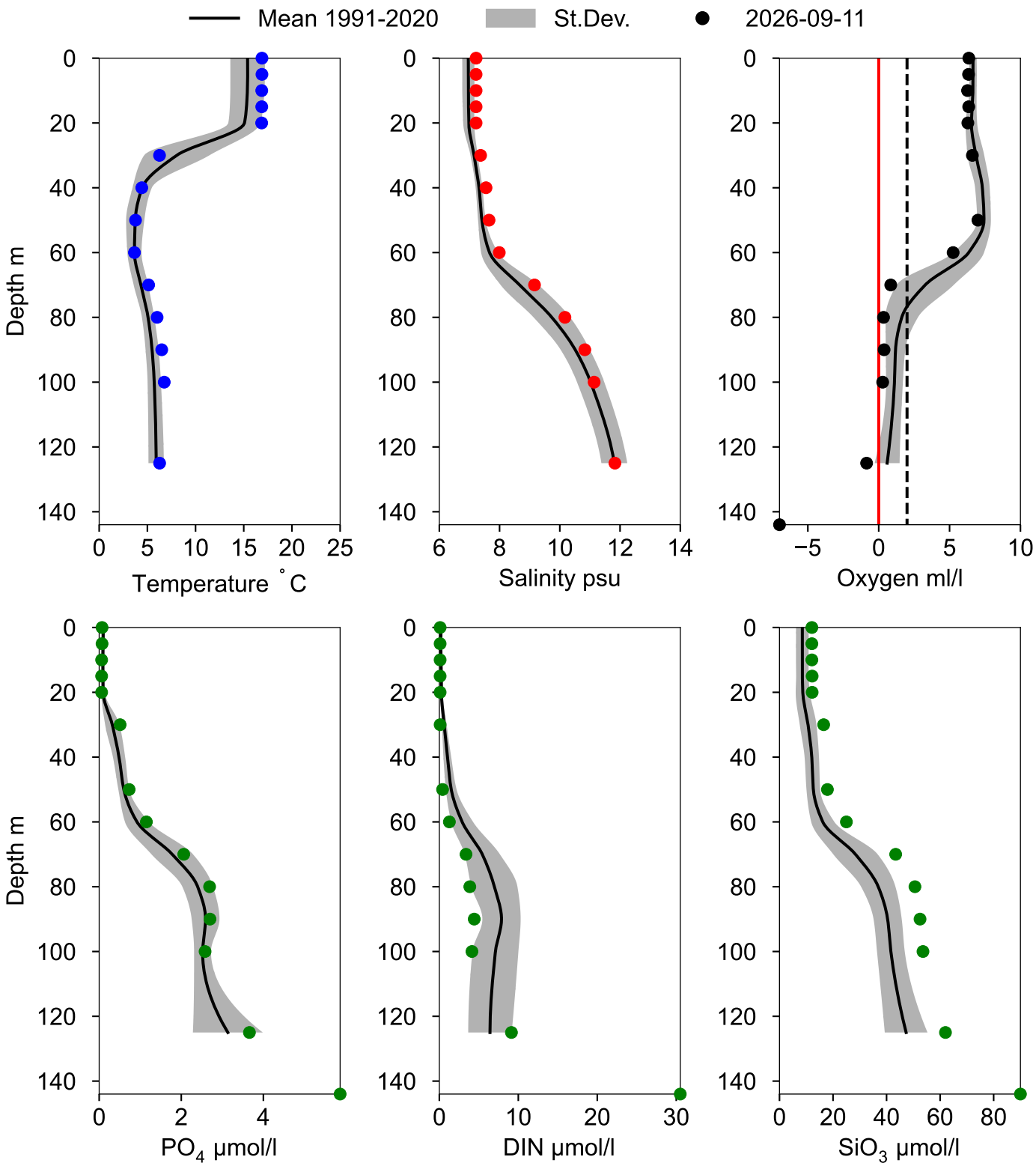
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 125 m)

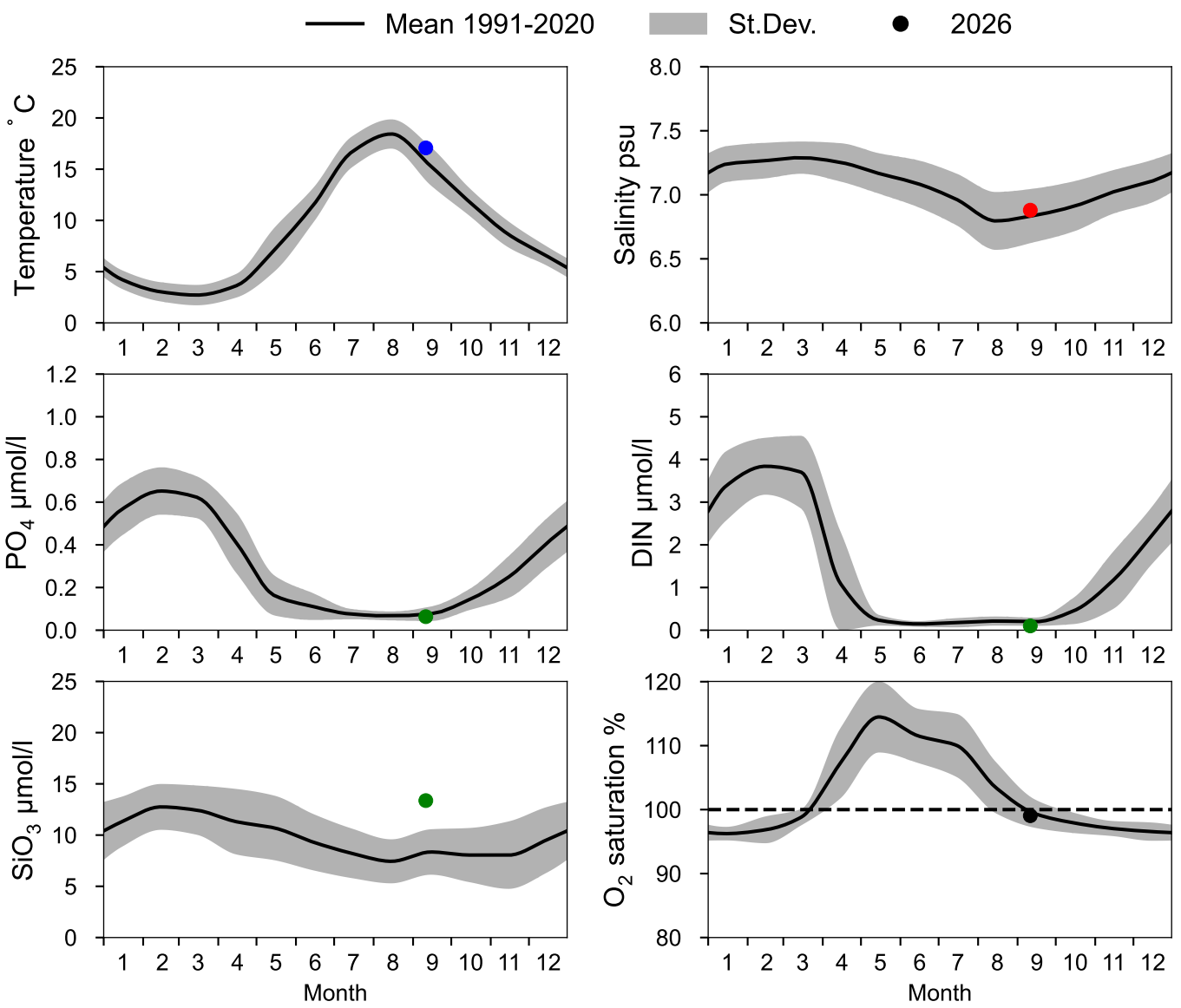


Vertical profiles BY10
September

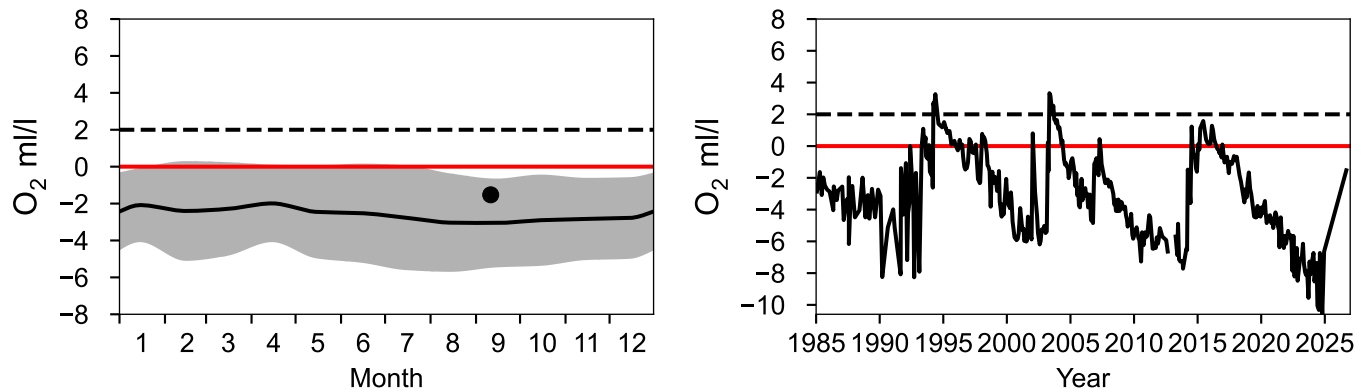


STATION BY15 GOTLANDSDJ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

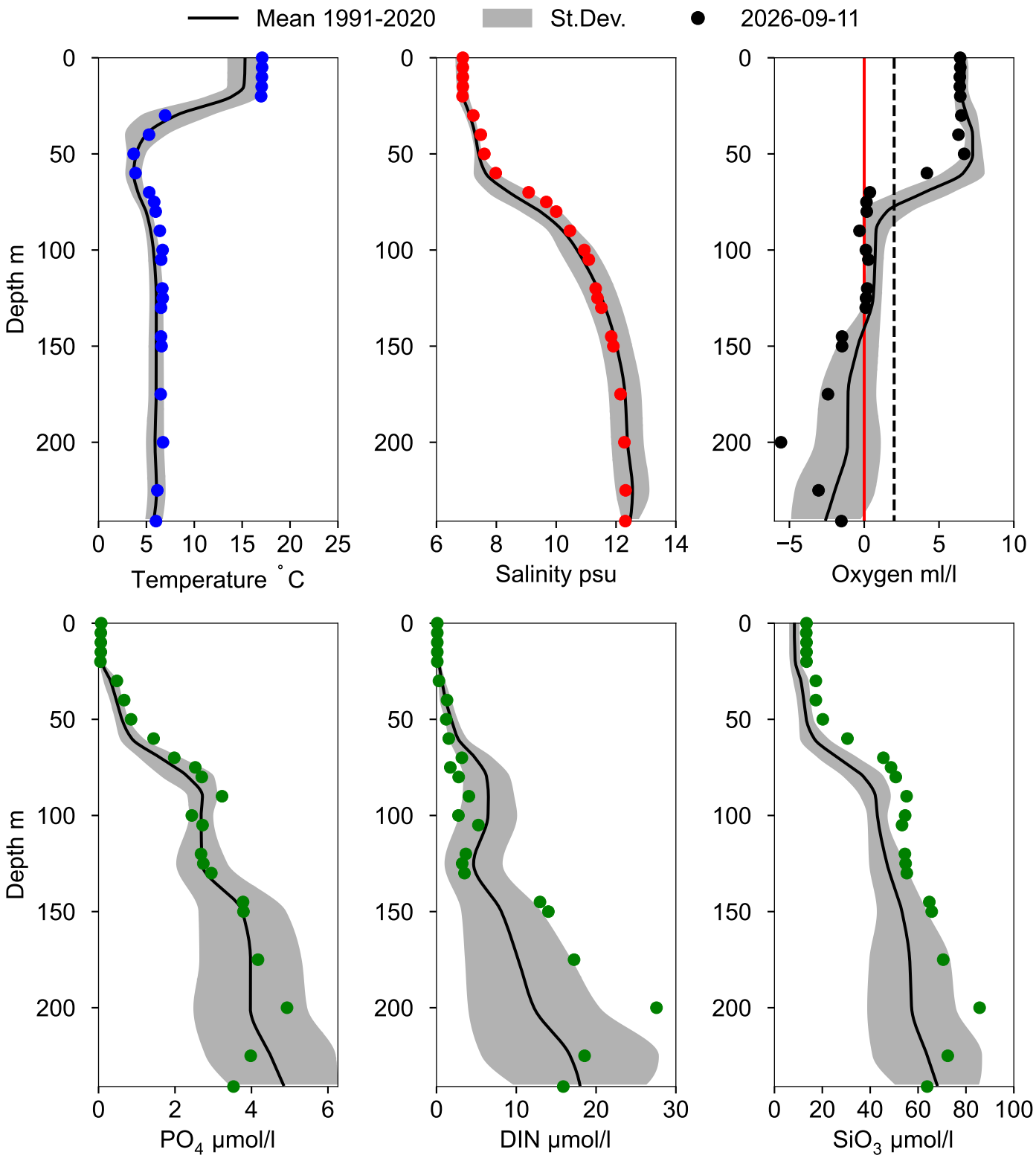
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 225 m)

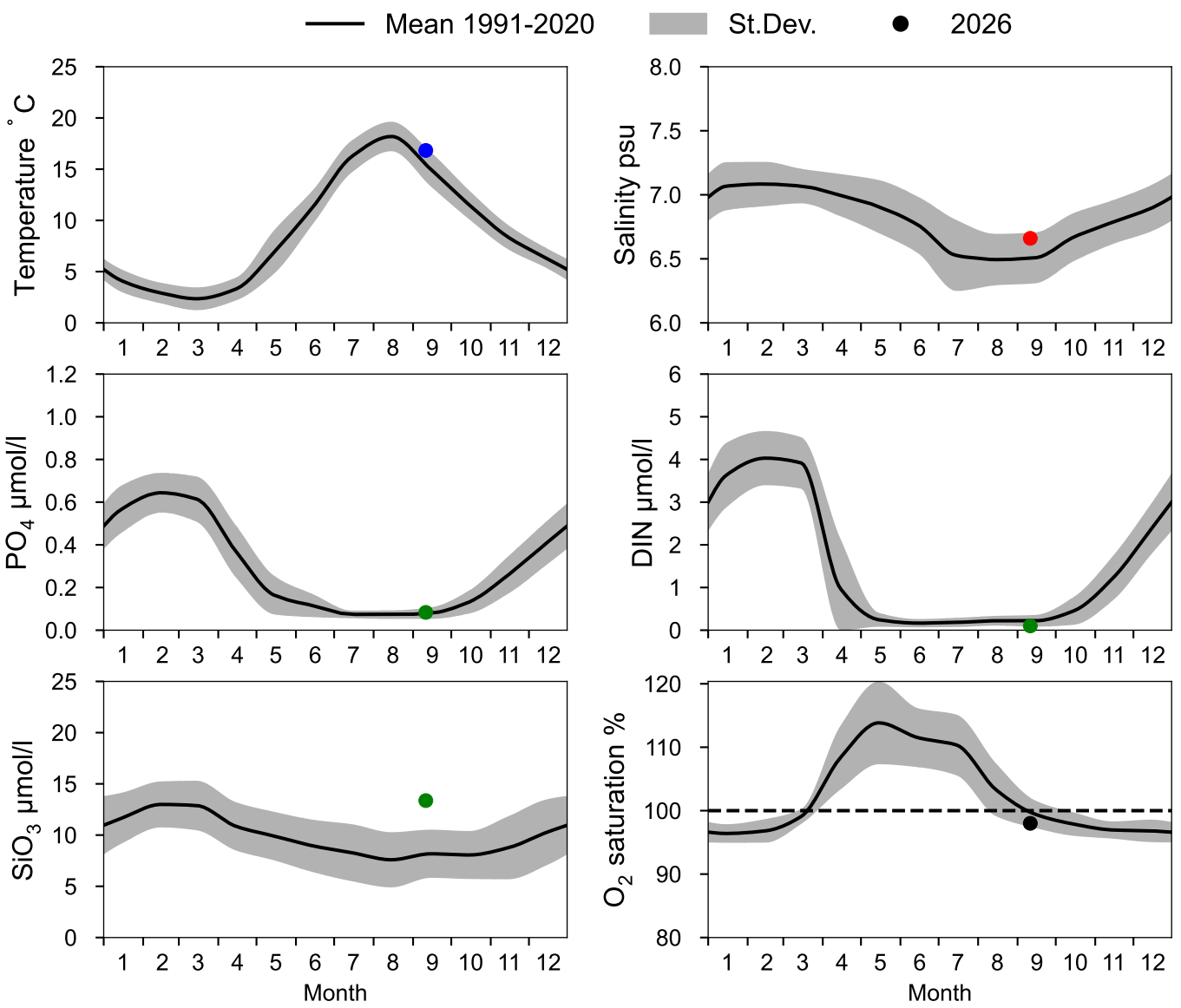


Vertical profiles BY15 GOTLANDSDJ
September

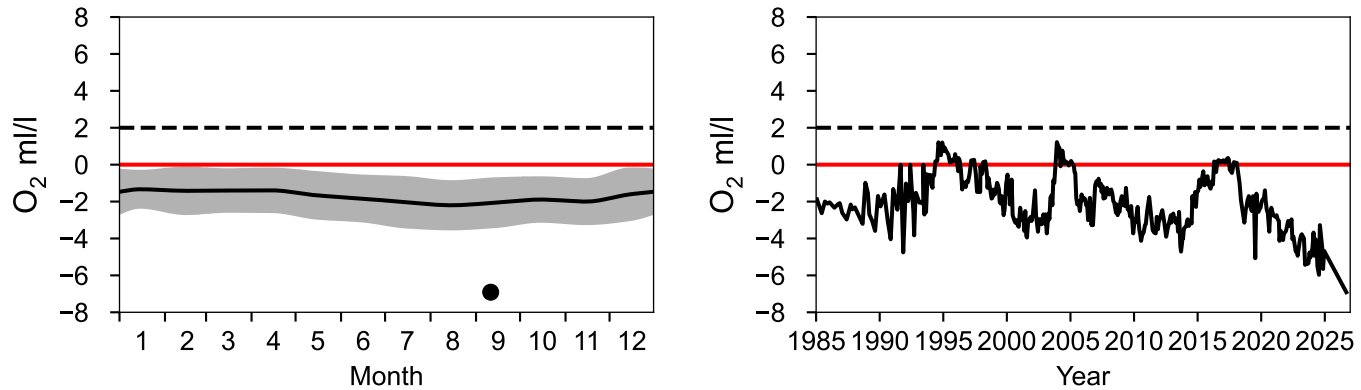


STATION BY20 FÅRÖDJ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

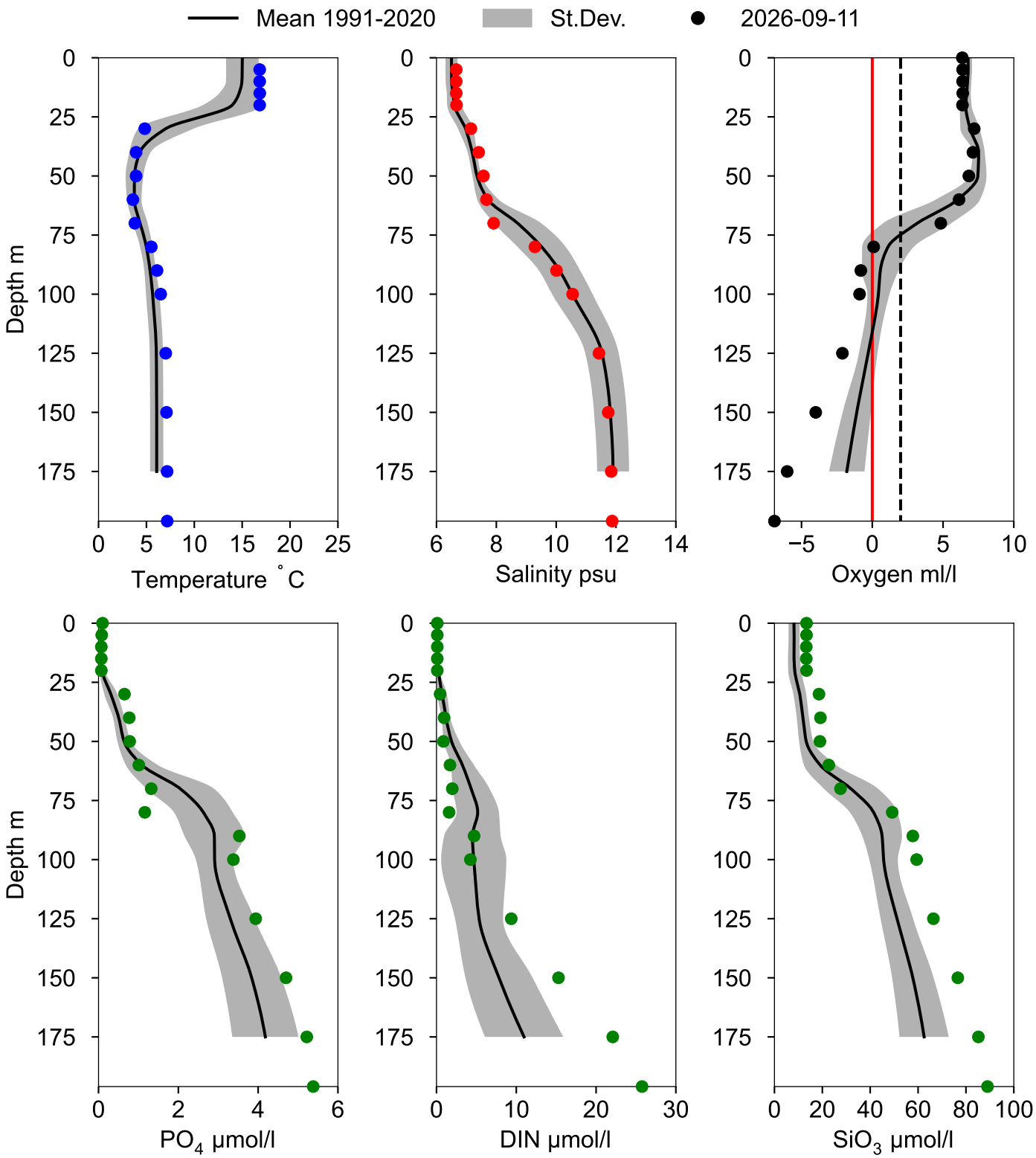
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 175 m)

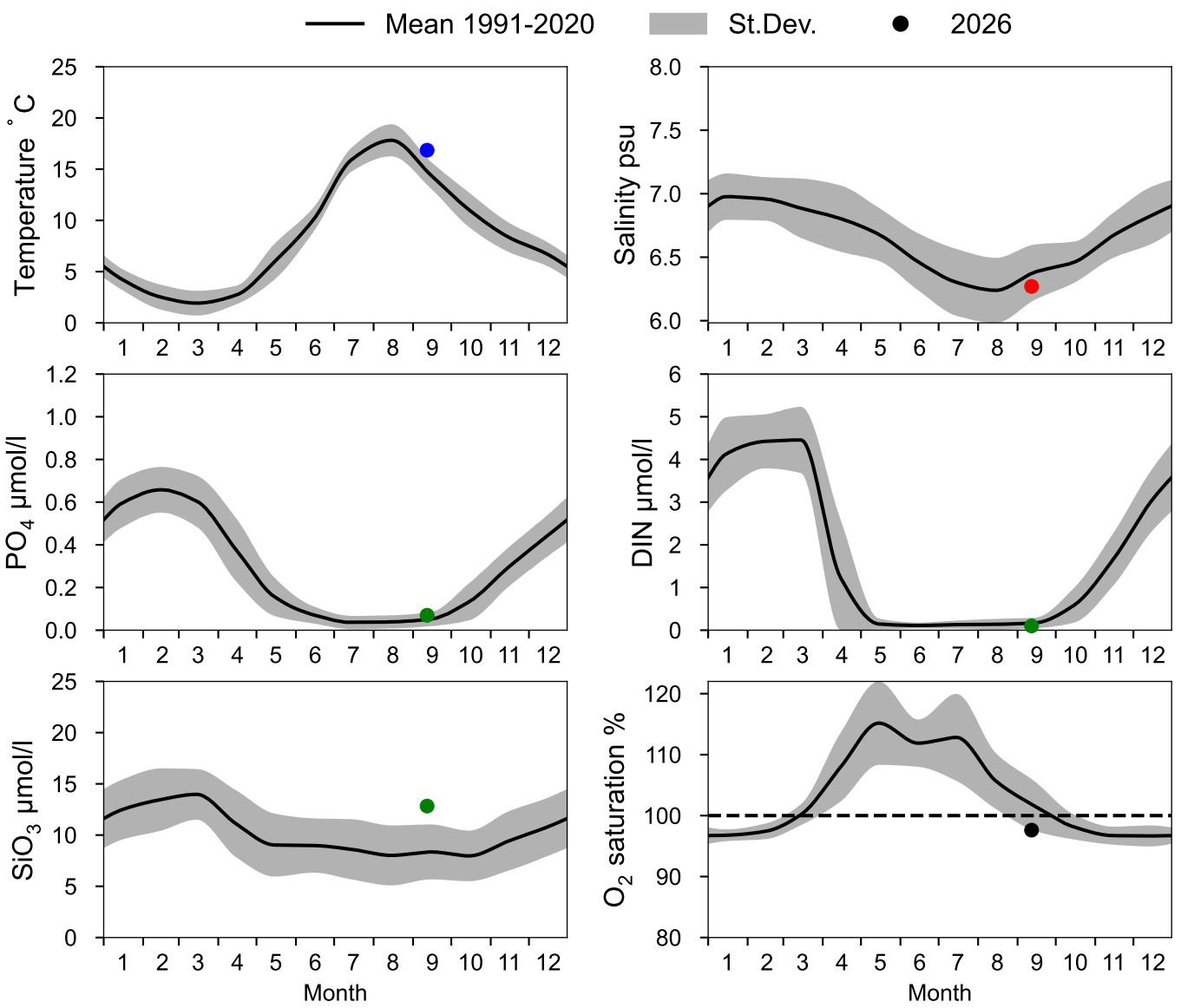


Vertical profiles BY20 FÅRÖDJ
September

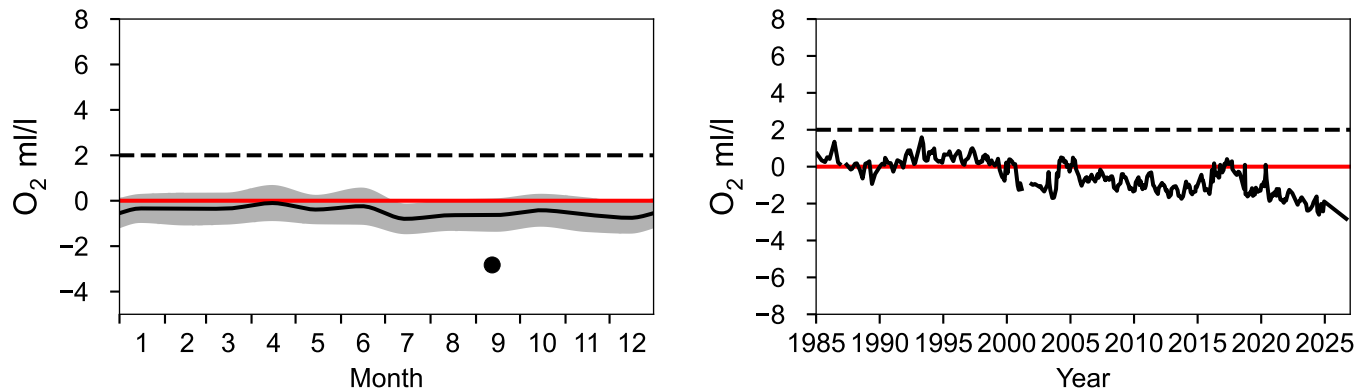


STATION BY29 / LL19 SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

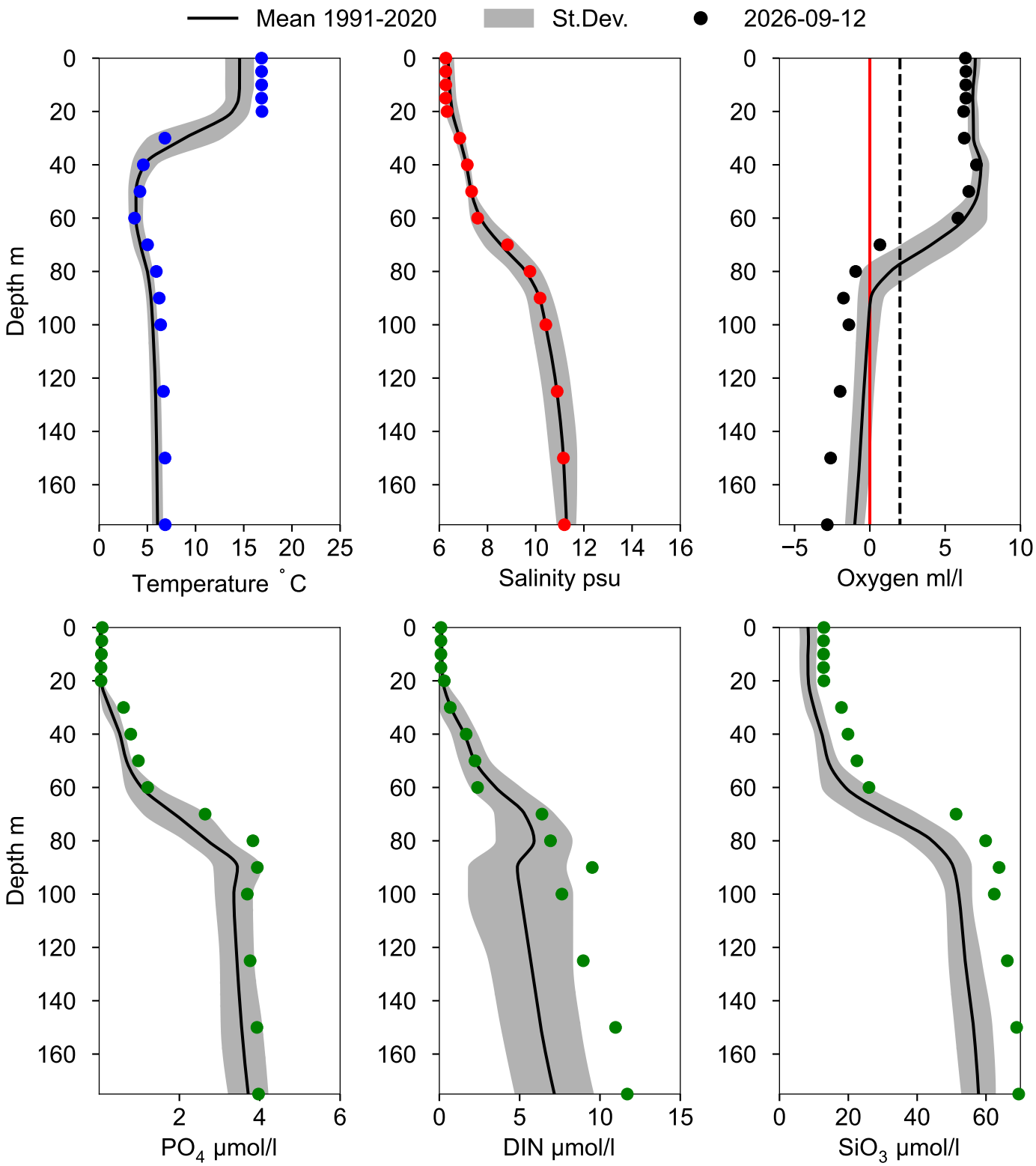
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 150 m)

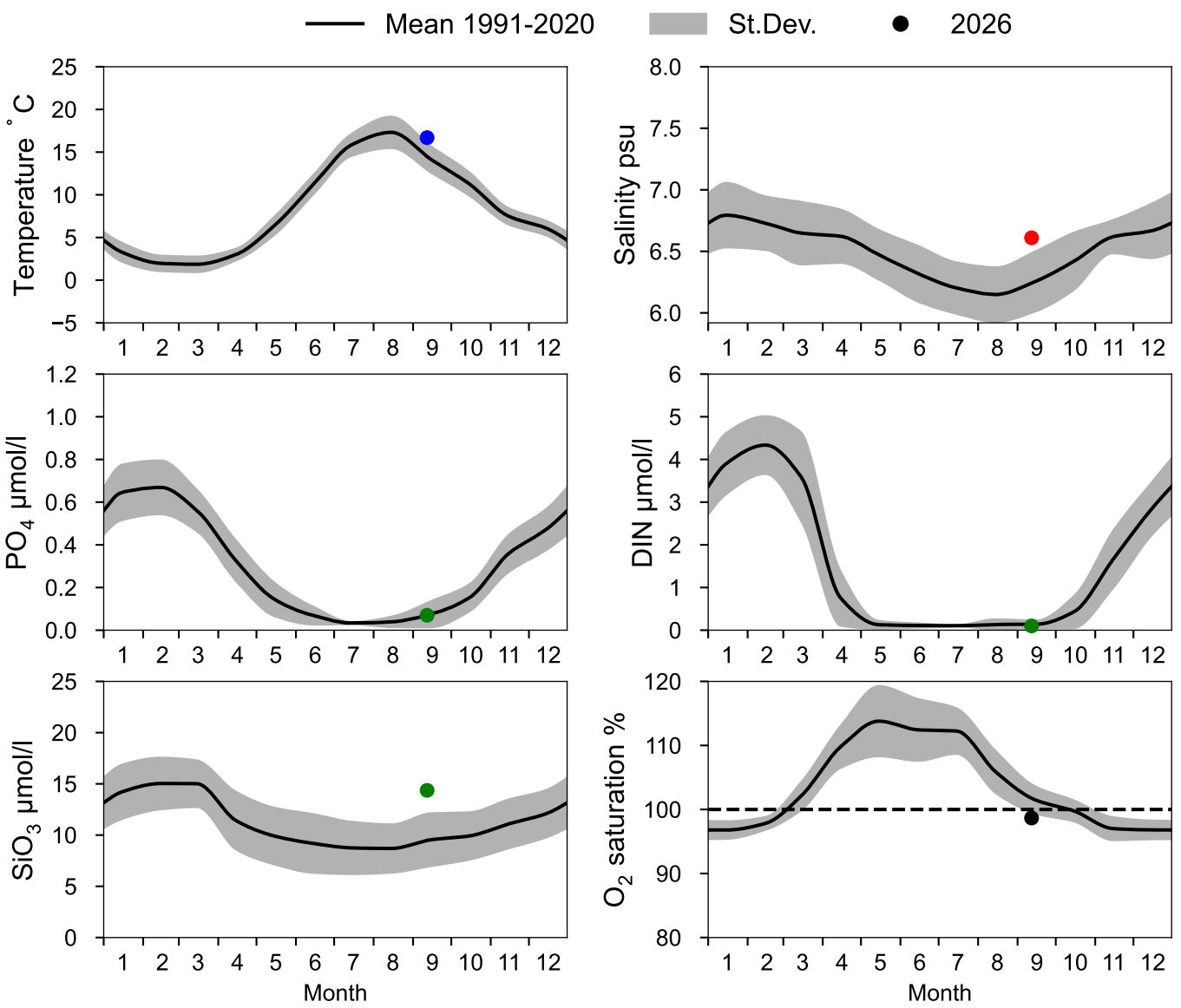


Vertical profiles BY29 / LL19
September

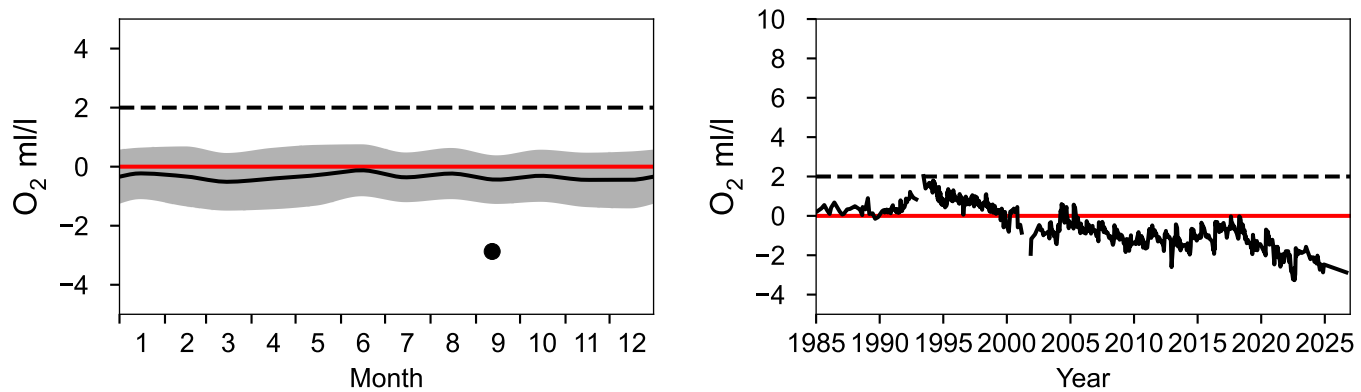


STATION BY31 LANDSORTSDJ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

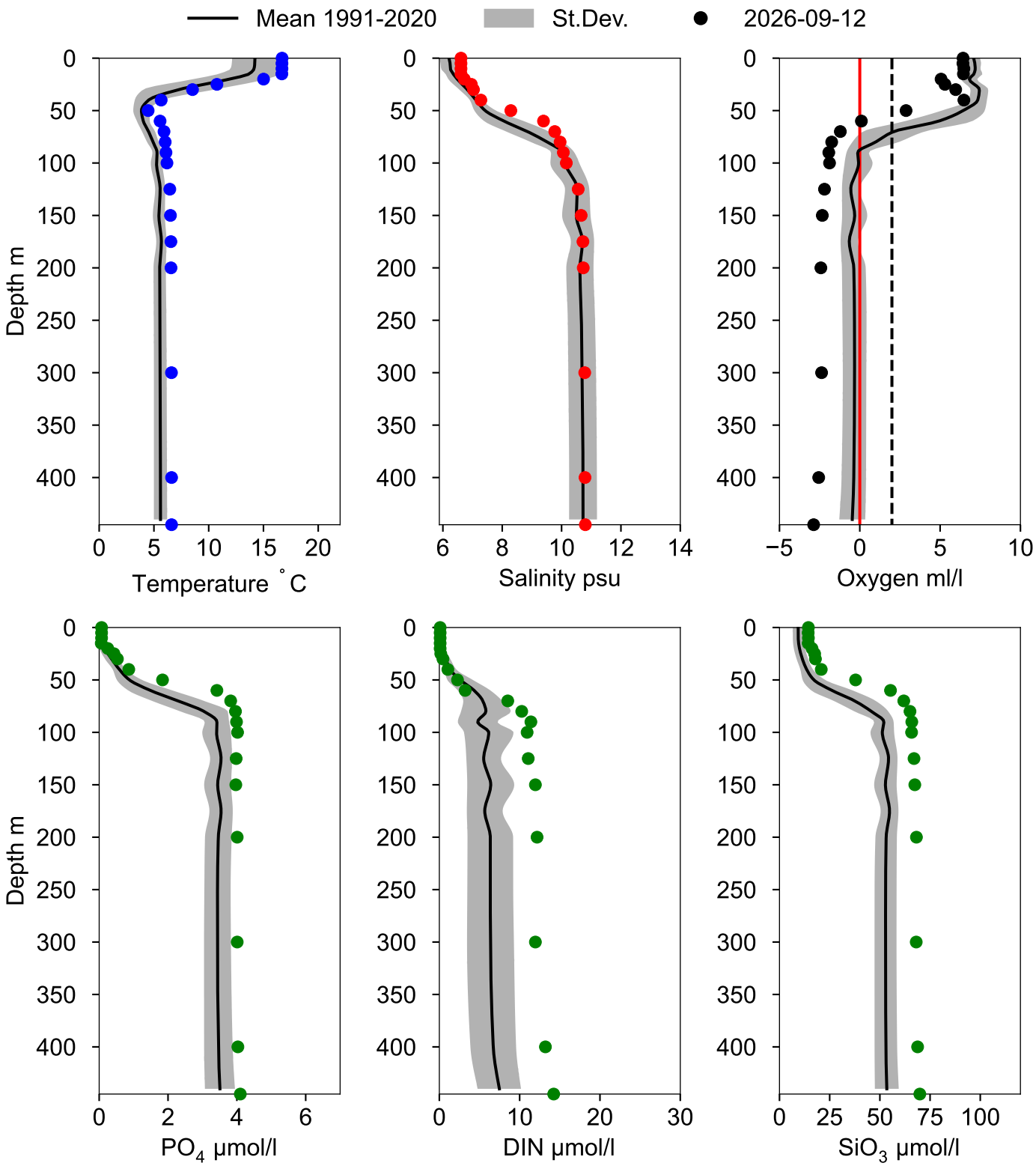
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 419 m)

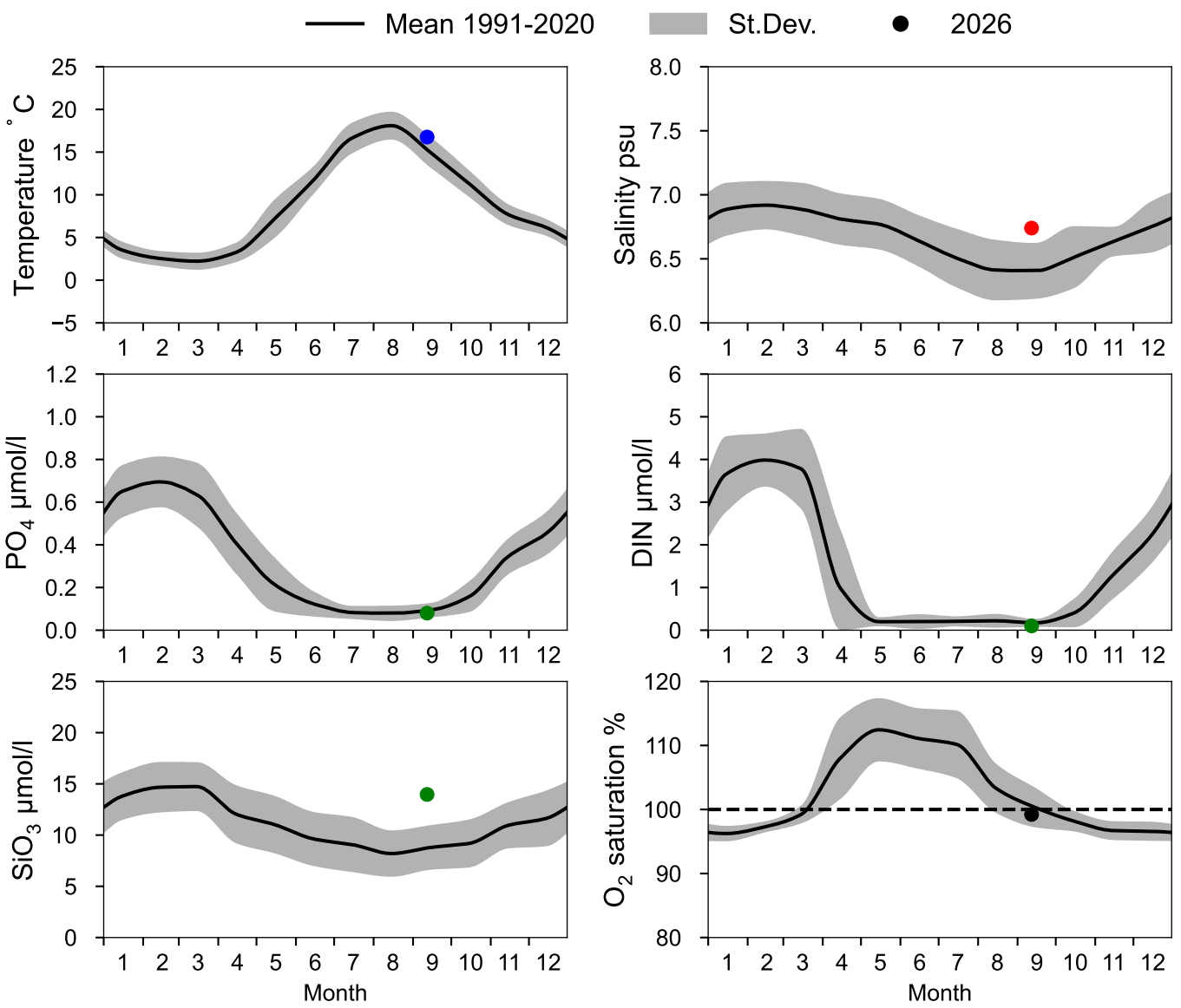


Vertical profiles BY31 LANDSORTSDJ
September

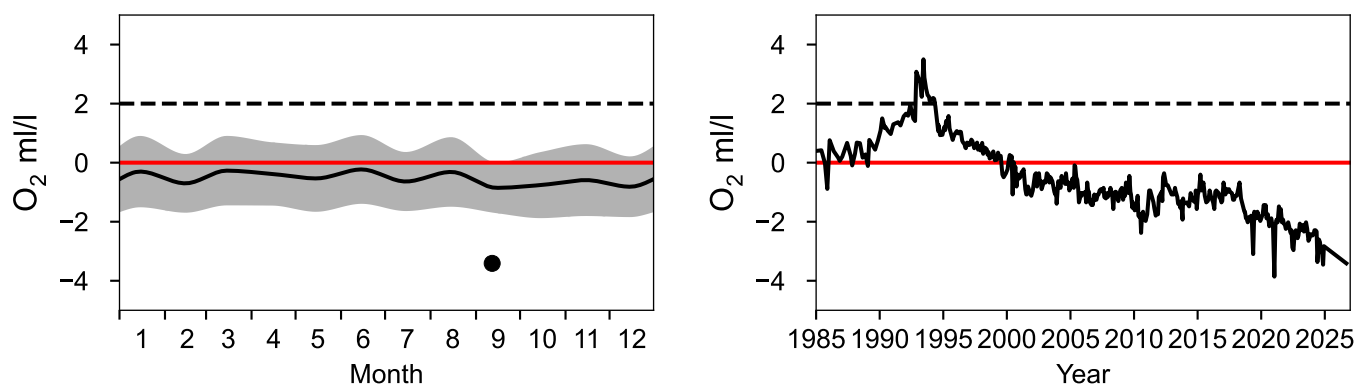


STATION BY32 NORRKÖPINGSDJ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

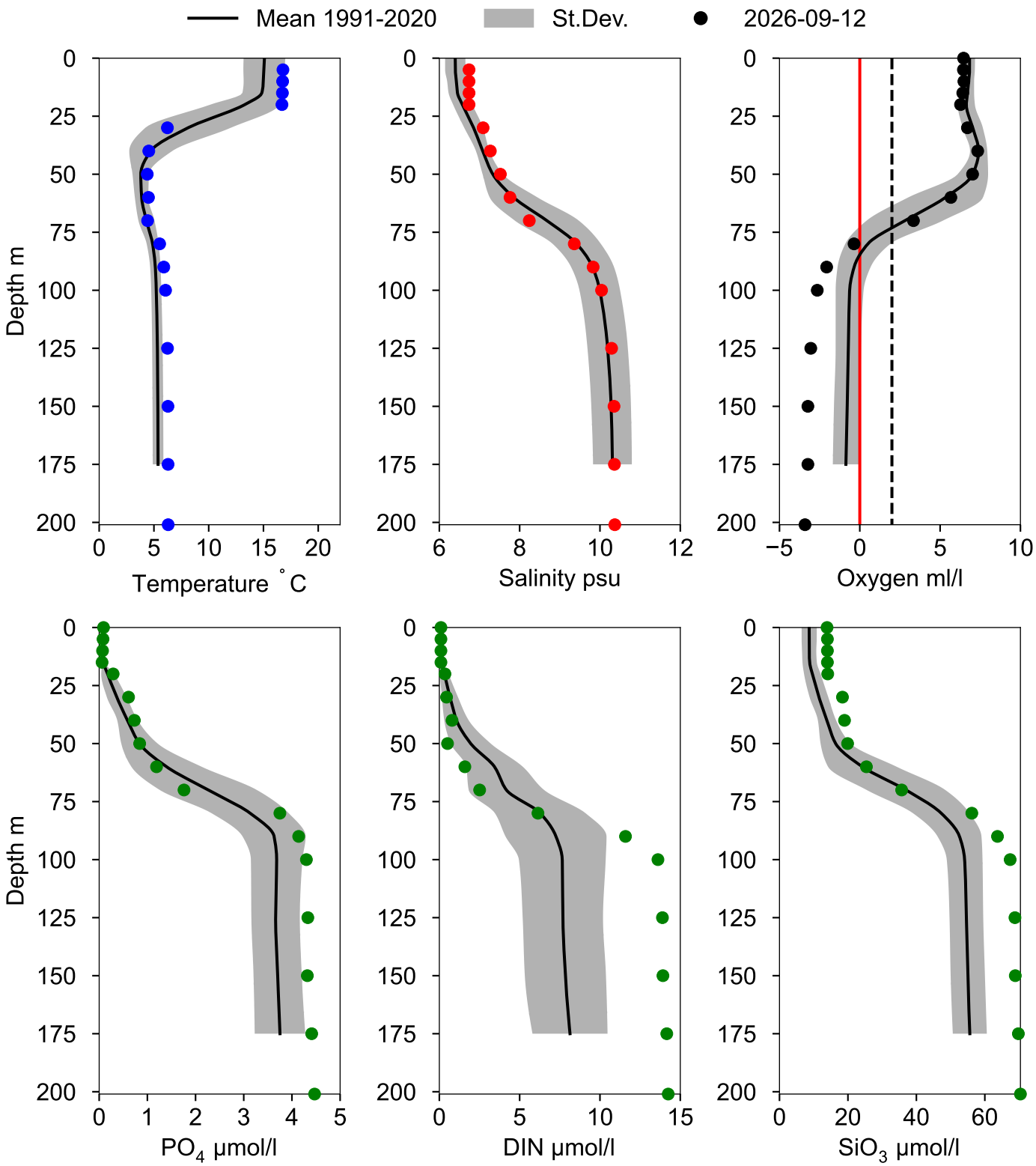
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 175 m)

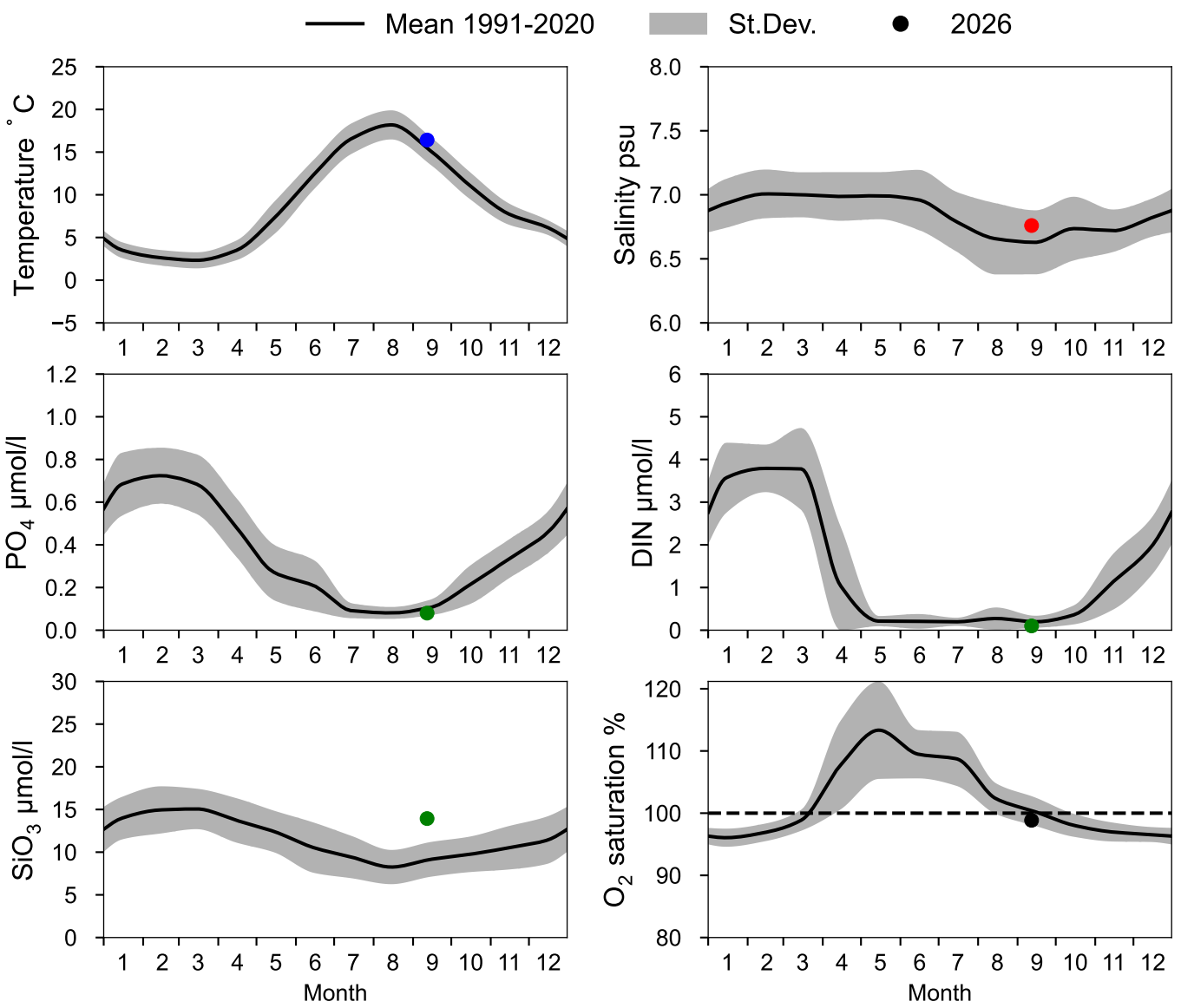


Vertical profiles BY32 NORRKÖPINGSDJ
September

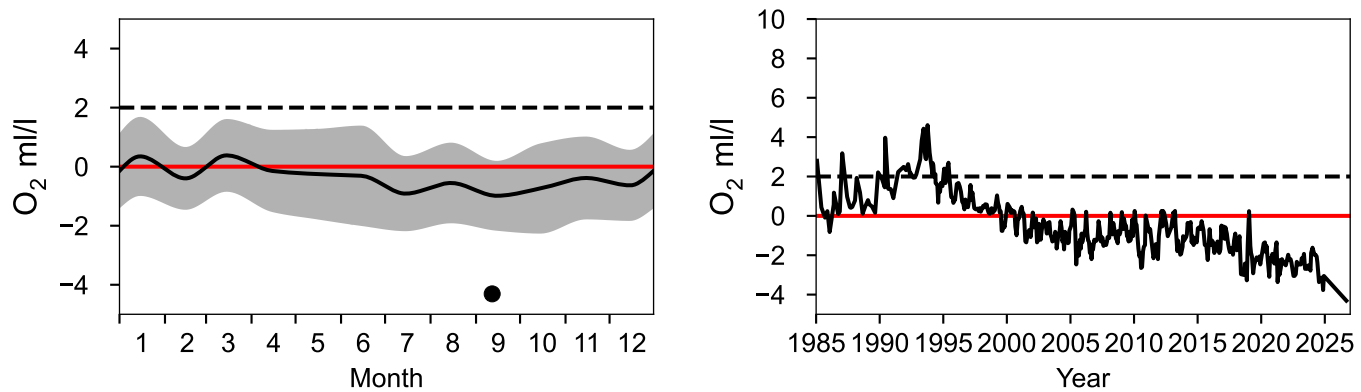


STATION BY38 KARLSÖDJ SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

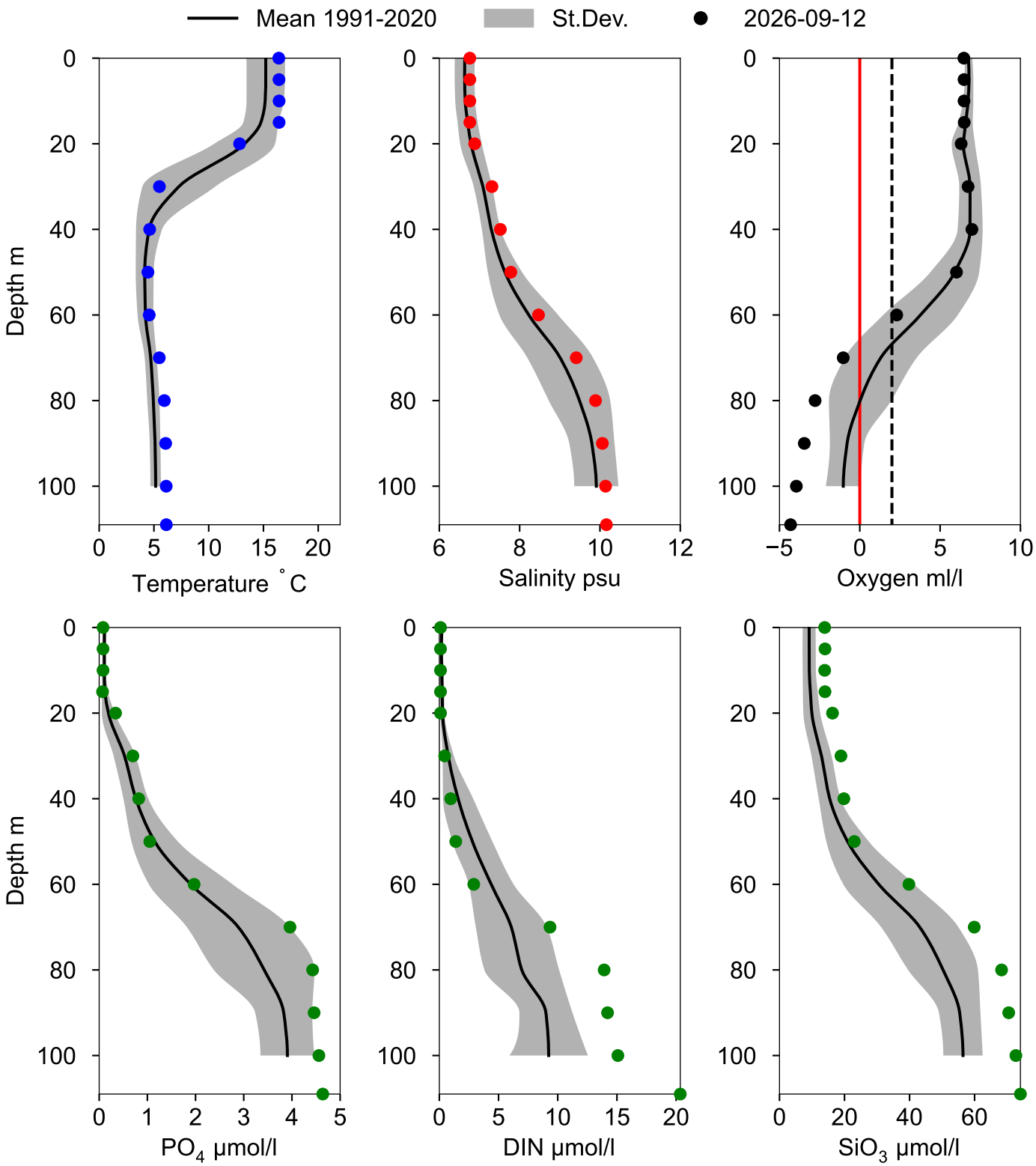
Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 100 m)

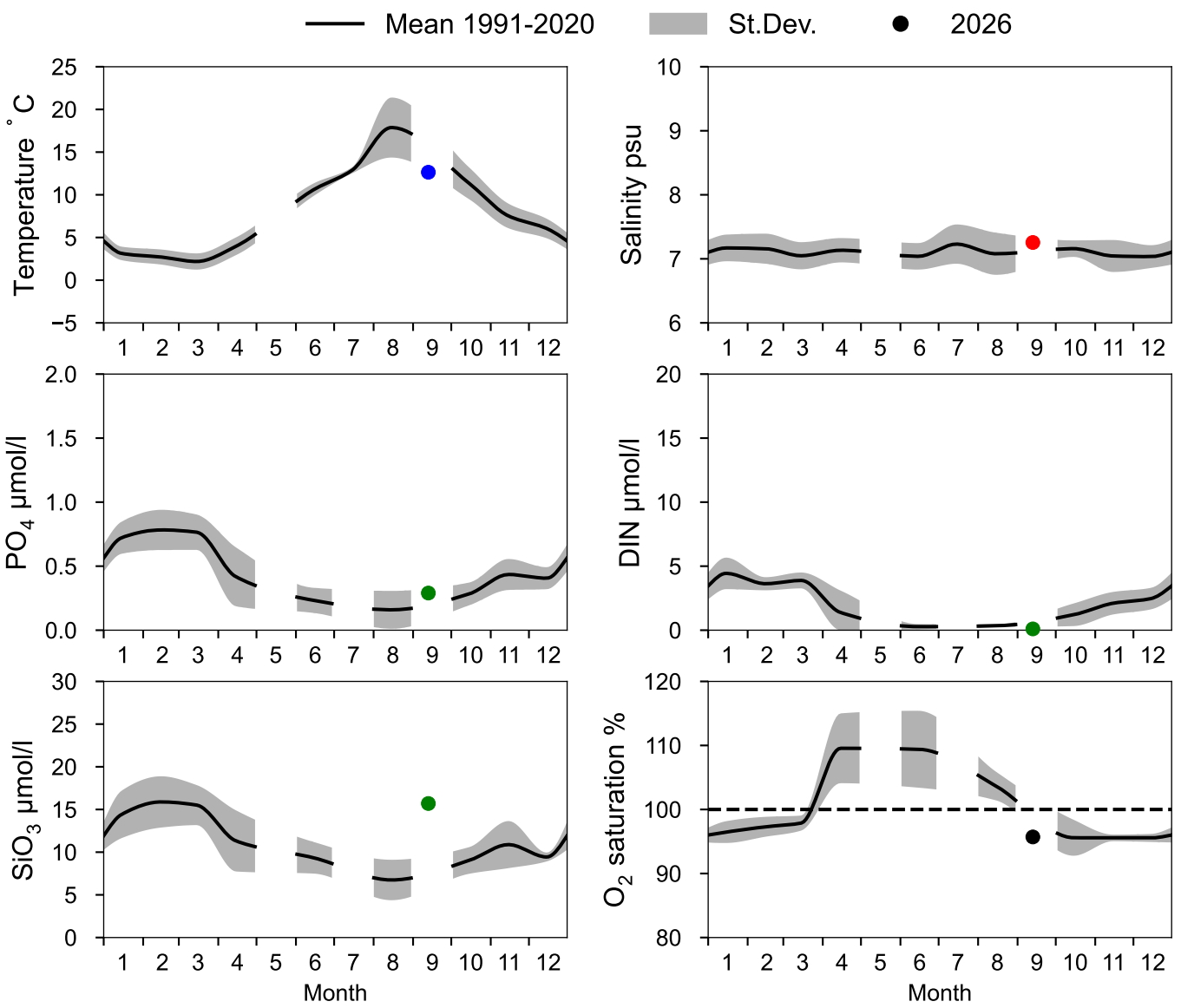


Vertical profiles BY38 KARLSÖDJ
September

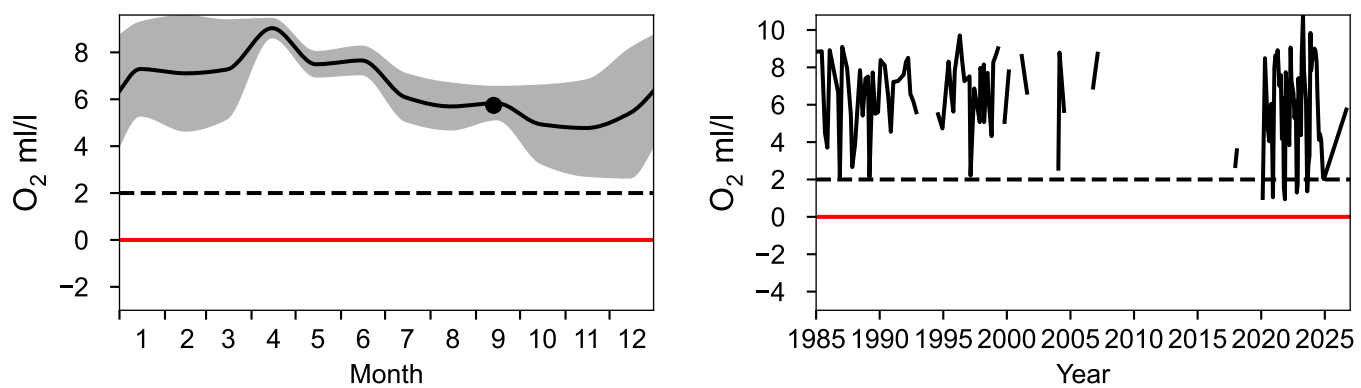


STATION BY39 ÖLANDS S UDDE SURFACE WATER (0-10 m)

Annual Cycles



OXYGEN IN BOTTOM WATER (depth >= 40 m)



Vertical profiles BY39 ÖLANDS S UDDE
September

