

Sammanfattning

I **Skagerrak** började vårbloomingen märkas, framför allt i kustområdet. I **Kattegat** märktes en start på vårbloomingen i början, och en ordentlig ökning till senare delen av februari. Diatomer dominerade.

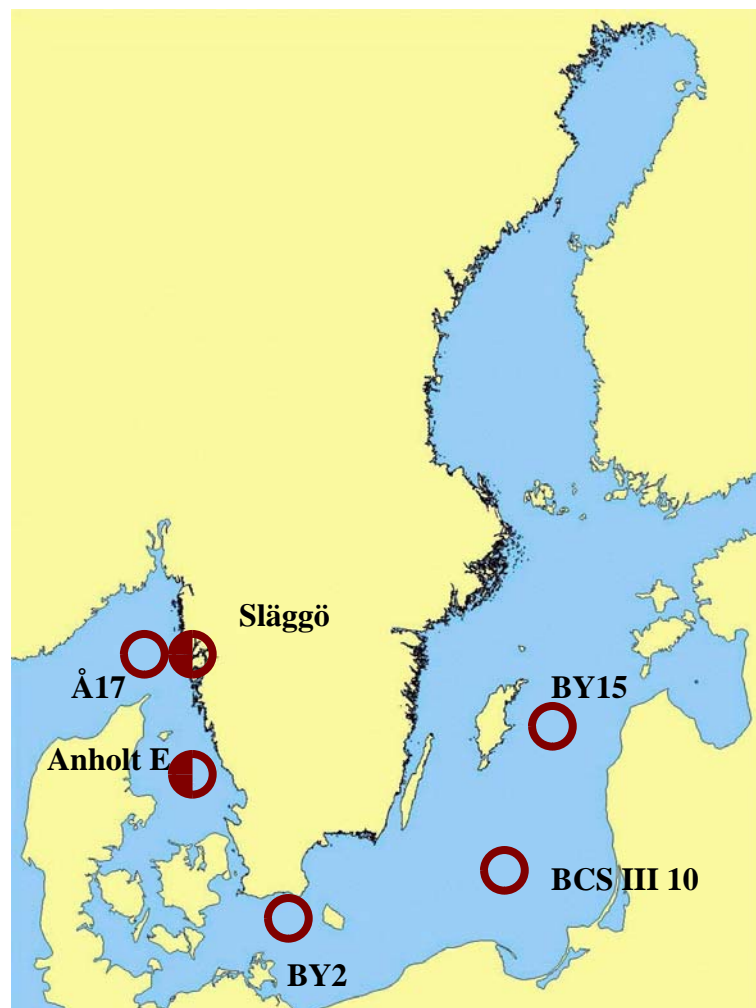
I **Östersjön** var planktonfloran mycket fattig, och endast enstaka celler påträffades.

Summary

In the **Skagerrak** the spring bloom was starting, mainly in the coastal areas. In the **Kattegat** the spring bloom had slowly started in the beginning of February and was on its way two weeks later. Diatoms dominated.

In the Baltic the plankton flora was very poor, and only single cells were present.

- Large amounts of algae
- ◐ Moderate amounts
- Small amounts
- † Fish killing species
- A Alexandrium spp., PSP
- D Dinophysis spp., DSP
- P Pseudo-nitzschia spp. ASP
- C Toxic cyanobacteria



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

SKAGERRAK

Å17 21 February

Several species of diatoms indicated a first step into the spring bloom. *Skeletonema costatum* was the most common species. *Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima-group** was present with about 5000 cells per litre, whereas *Dinophysis norvegica** was only present in the net sample. The chlorophyll concentration was about 1 µg/L.

Släggö 21 February

A rich flora with many species of *Chaetoceros*, *Thalassiosira*, *Rhizosolenia* and other diatoms was present. *Skeletonema costatum* dominated with more than half a million cells per litre. *Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima-group** was present with about 17000 cells per litre. The chlorophyll concentration was about 2.4 µg/L.

KATTEGAT

Anholt E 9 and 22 February

The rich spring flora of more than 20 species of diatoms developed during February. *Chaetoceros* species were common and only outnumbered by *Skeletonema costatum* with more than 1.5 million cells per litre at the second sampling. *Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima-group** was present with about 5000-7000 cells per litre, and *Dinophysis norvegica** was present with very few cells. The chlorophyll concentration increased from 1.5 to 4.7 µg/L.

	Recommended limit	Å17 2005-02-21 cells/L	Släggö 2005-02-21 cells/L	Anholt E 2005-02-09 cells/L	Anholt E 2005-02-22 cells/L
<i>Chaetoceros curvisetus</i>		in net sample	4 000	20 000	65 000
<i>Chaetoceros socialis</i> f. <i>socialis</i>		15 000	10 000	14 000	65 000
<i>Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima-group</i>	1 million cells/liter	5 000	17 000	5 000	7 000
<i>Skeletonema costatum</i>		200 000	575 000	135 000	1 500 000
<i>Thalassiosira nordenskiöldii</i>			30 000		
<i>Dinophysis norvegica</i>	900 cells/liter	in net sample		100	in net sample
<i>Protoperdinium curtipes</i>					in net sample



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ALGAL SITUATION IN
SWEDISH MARINE WATERS

No 2, 9– 26 February 2005

BALTIC SEA

Arkona basin BY2 23 February

There was very little phytoplankton at this station and the chlorophyll concentration was about 0.7 µg/L.

South East Baltic BCS III 10 26 February

The plankton flora showed more species, with early indications of the spring by *Skeletonema costatum* and *Peridiniella catenata*. The chlorophyll concentration was about 0.7 µg/L.

Eastern Gotland basin BY15 25 February

Also this station was relatively rich in species, but the only sign of the spring was a few cells of *Peridiniella catenata*. A few cells of *Dinophysis norvegica** were present in the net sample. The chlorophyll concentration was about 0.4 µg/L.

	BY2 2005-02-23	BCS III 10 2005-02-26	BY15 2005-02-25
Actinocyclus octonarius			present
Chaetoceros danicus		present	present
Chaetoceros impressus		present	
Coscinodiscus granii		present	present
Skeletonema costatum		present	
Thalassiosira spp.	present	present	present
<i>Dinophysis norvegica</i> *			present
Gyrodinium spirale		present	present
Peridiniella catenata		present	present
Aphanizomenon sp	present	present	present