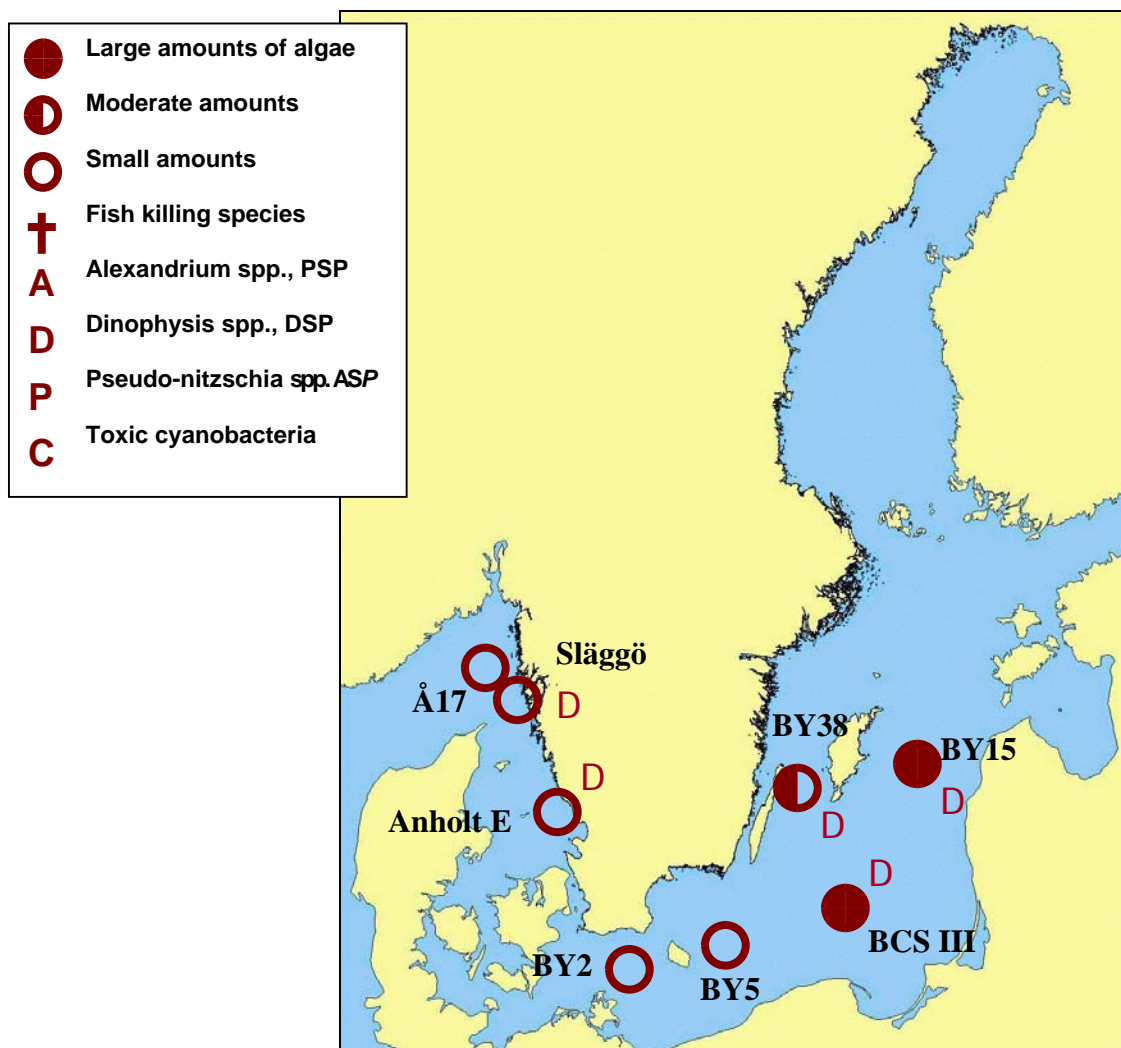


Sammanfattning

I både Skagerrak och Kattegatt finns rester av *Emiliania*-blomningen och små till måttliga mängder av de giftiga dinoflagellaterna *Dinophysis acuminata* och *Dinophysis norvegica*. Diatomer förekommer sparsamt. I Östersjön blommar grönalgen *Planctonema lauterbornii*. Cyanobakterier håller på att öka, och än är det den icke-toxiska *Aphanizomenon* som dominerar. Den potentiellt giftiga dinoflagellaten *Dinophysis norvegica* förekommer i mycket höga koncentrationer i sydöstra Östersjön.

Summary

In the Skagerrak and the Kattegat there are remains of the *Emiliania*-bloom and small amounts of the toxic dinoflagellates *Dinophysis acuminata* and *Dinophysis norvegica*. Diatoms are rare. In the Baltic the green algae *Planctonema lauterbornii* is blooming. Cyanobacteria are increasing, and the non-toxic *Aphanizomenon* is dominating. The potentially toxic dinoflagellate *Dinophysis norvegica* reaches very high concentrations in the southeast Baltic.



DETAILS

Based on quantitative samples 0-10 m depth

* POTENTIALLY HARMFUL SPECIES

SKAGERRAK**Station Å17, 28 June**

The plankton flora was poor with only a few diatoms and dinoflagellates. *Skeletonema costatum* was the most common diatom and small *Gymnodiniales* together with *Dinophysis norvegica** the most common dinoflagellates. The coccolithophorid *Emiliana huxleyi* was present with about 50 000 cells/L.

Station Släggö, 28 June

The poor plankton flora was dominated by the coccolithophorid *Emiliana huxleyi* with 60 000 cells/L. Dinoflagellates were dominated by *Ceratium tripos*, *C. longipes* and *Dinophysis norvegica**, the latter with 2 650 cells/L. Small numbers of *Dinophysis acuminata** and *Dinophysis acuta** were also present. Diatoms were very few and only *Proboscia alata* exceeded 2 000 cells/L.

KATTEGAT**Station Anholt E, 28 June**

The plankton flora was similar, but somewhat richer at this station. Diatoms were more common here, even if the abundance was not high. The cell concentration of *Dinophysis acuminata** was well below the critical value, whereas *Dinophysis norvegica** was just above. *Emiliana huxleyi* was relatively common with 150 000 cells/L.

	Å17 2004-06-28 cells/L	Släggö 2004-06-28 cells/L	Anholt E 2004-06-28 cells/L
Dactyliosolen fragilissimus			25 000
Proboscia alata		common	present
Skeletonema costatum	10 000	present	36 000
Ceratium longipes	present	1 200	present
Ceratium tripos	present	present	present
<i>Dinophysis acuminata</i>		200	100
<i>Dinophysis acuta</i>		50	
<i>Dinophysis norvegica</i> *	present	2 650	2 200
<i>Chrysochromulina spp.</i> *	present		present
Heterocapsa rotundata		present	present
Emiliana huxleyi	50 000	120 000	150 000

BALTIC SEA

Arkona basin. Station BY2, 30 June

The green algae *Planctonema lauterbornii* dominated completely with about 500 000 cells/L. Among the cyanobacteria *Aphanizomenon* sp was the most common, whereas *Nodularia spumigena* was very rare. The diatom *Chaetoceros impressus* was present in small numbers.

Bornholm basin. Station BY5, 30 June

Planctonema lauterbornii dominated with about 650 000 cells/L. *Chrysochromulina* spp* was common with 80 000 cells/L. The potentially toxic dinoflagellates *Dinophysis acuminata** and *Dinophysis norvegica** were seen only in the net sample. Cyanobacteria were dominated by *Aphanocapsa/Aphanothece* spp.

South East Baltic. Station BCS III 10, 30 June

Planctonema lauterbornii and *Chrysochromulina* spp* were important with 200 000 and 170 000 cells/L respectively. But the plankton was dominated by 1.4 million cells/L of *Pyramimonas* sp., 10 m/L of *Aphanizomenon* sp and 25 000 cells/L of *Dinophysis norvegica**.

Eastern Gotland basin, Station BY15, 1 July

Also at this station *Planctonema lauterbornii* was important. *Dinophysis norvegica** was present in lower numbers, but still very common. Cyanobacteria were common and dominated by *Aphanizomenon* sp with about 17 m/L.

Western Gotland basin, Station BY38, 1 July

Here *Aphanizomenon* sp. was present with about 9 m/L. Most other phytoplankton species were seen in considerably smaller concentrations. *Dinophysis norvegica** was present, but in low numbers.

	BY2 2004-06-30 cells/L	BY5 2004-06-30 cells/L	BCS III 10 2004-06-30 cells/L	BY15 2004-07-01 cells/L	BY38 2004-07-01 cells/L
<i>Chaetoceros impressus</i>	present	present		present	present
<i>Dinophysis acuminata</i> *			present	present	present
<i>Dinophysis norvegica</i> *	present	present	25 000	7 000	common
<i>Heterocapsa rotundata</i>	present	present	present	present	present
<i>Planctonema lauterbornii</i>	500 000	650 000	200 000	100 000	present
<i>Hemiselmis virescens</i>	present	present	present	present	present
<i>Plagioselmis prolonga</i>	present	present	present	present	present
<i>Pyramimonas</i> spp	common	present	1 400 000	common	common
<i>Chrysochromulina</i> spp*		80 000	170 000	present	common
<i>Ebria tripartita</i>	present	present			present
<i>Anabaena</i> sp			common	1 m/L	
<i>Aphanocapsa</i> spp		common	common	present	present
<i>Aphanothece</i> spp		common	present	present	present
<i>Aphanizomenon</i> sp	common	present	10 m/L	17 m/L	9 m/L
<i>Nodularia spumigena</i> *	present	present	present	present	common
<i>Woronichinia</i> sp	present	present	present		present