

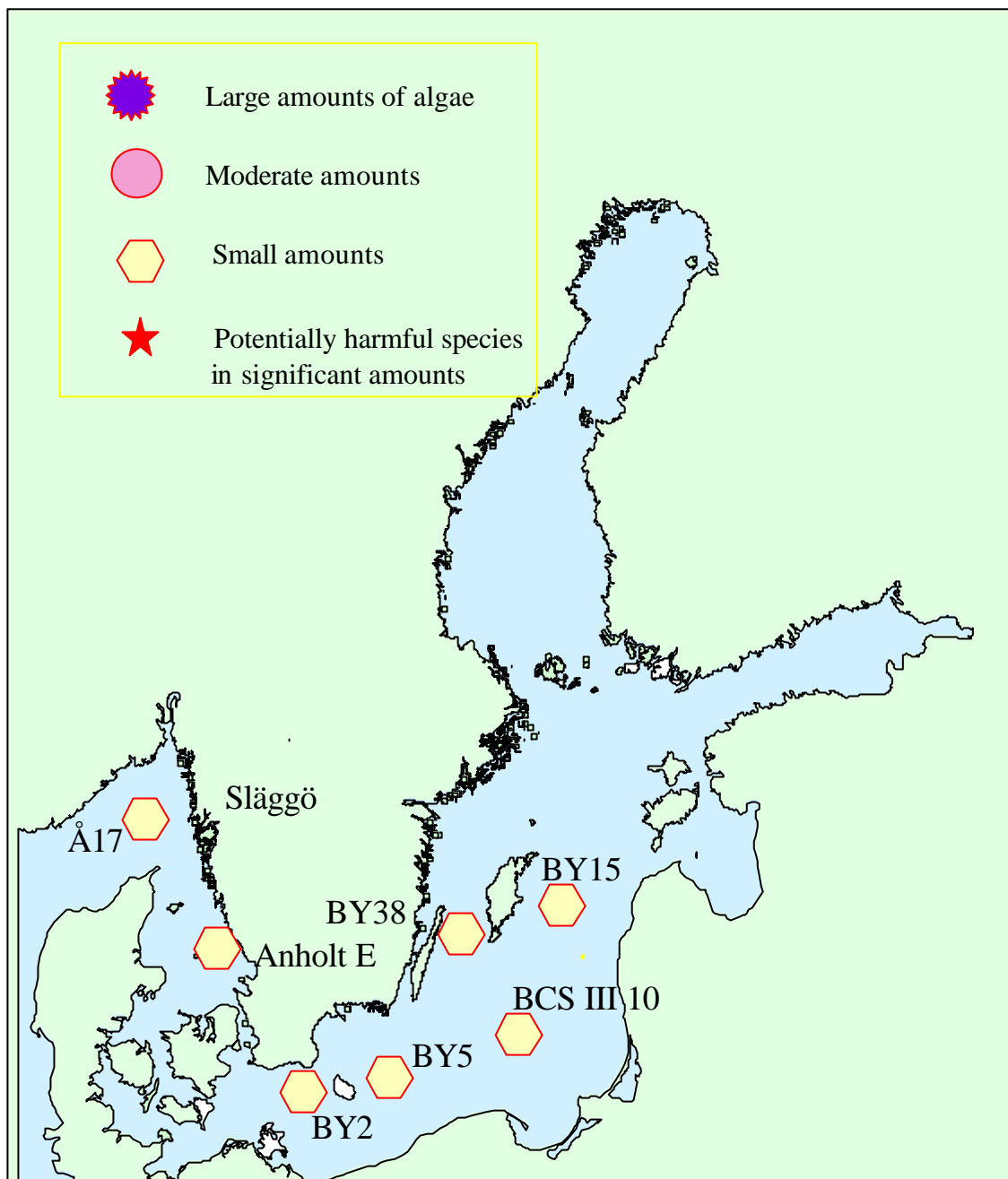
Oceanographic Services  
Lars Edler

## ALGAL SITUATION IN SWEDISH MARINE WATERS

No 4, 2001, 11 - 17 June

Quantitative samples were obtained within SMHI's regular monitoring programme, covering the Skagerrak, Kattegat, Sound and Baltic proper. The samples were scanned for toxic and dominating species of phytoplankton.

### OVERVIEW



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### DETAILS

\* POTENTIALLY HARMFUL SPECIES

#### SKAGERRAK

##### Station Å17, 11 JUNE

Small flagellates dominated. *Monads and flagellates* less than 10 µm were most abundant. *Chrysochromulina* sp.\* present with about 170 000 cells/l. *Proboscia alata*, *Pseudo-nitzschia delicatissima*-group and *Leptocylindrus danicus* were the most common diatoms, with 4-7 000 cells/l. Dinoflagellates, e.g. *Ceratium* species and *Dinophysis norvegica*\* were present in small amounts.

#### KATTEGAT

##### Station Anholt E, 12 JUNE

*Monads and flagellates* less than 10 µm were most abundant with about 400 000 cells/l. The diatoms *Skeletonema costatum* and *Dactyliosolen fragilissimus* were present with about 250 000 cells/l. Dinoflagellates, e.g. *Ceratium* species and *Dinophysis norvegica*\* were present in small amounts. *Chrysochromulina* spp\*. about 50 000 cells/l.

##### Station Anholt E, 17 JUNE

*Monads and flagellates* less than 10 µm was still the most abundant group with about 400 000 cells/l. The diatoms *Skeletonema costatum* and *Dactyliosolen fragilissimus* had declined considerably. Now *Proboscia alata* was the most common diatom. Dinoflagellates, e.g. *Ceratium* species and *Dinophysis norvegica*\* were present in small amounts. *Chrysochromulina* spp\* had increased to about 130 000 cells/l.

#### BALTIC SEA

##### Arkona basin. Station BY2, 13 JUNE

Poor plankton flora dominated by small flagellates e.g. *Pyramimonas* sp., *Chrysochromulina* spp.\*, *Plagioselmis* sp. and *Heterocapsa rotundata*. Few filaments of *Aphanizomenon* sp. and single cells of *Actinocyclus octonarius* in the net sample.

##### Bornholm basin. Station BY5, 13 JUNE

Poor plankton flora dominated by *Pyramimonas* sp., *Chrysochromulina* spp.\* with 50-100 000 cells/l each. Few filaments of *Aphanizomenon* sp. and *Nodularia spumigena*\*, as well as single cells of *Actinocyclus octonarius* and *Dinophysis* spp.\* in the net sample.

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### **Southeast Baltic, Station BCS III 10, 13 JUNE**

Poor plankton flora. *Chrysochromulina* spp.\* present with about 100 000 cells/l. *Dinophysis acuminata*\* and *Dinophysis norvegica*\* had 4 000 and 2 000 cells/l respectively. *Aphanizomenon* sp. present with about 2 m/l. *Choanoflagellates* common.

### **Eastern Gotland basin, Station BY15, 14 JUNE**

Poor plankton flora. *Chrysochromulina* spp.\* present with about 100 000 cells/l. *Dinophysis acuminata*\* and *Dinophysis norvegica*\* had 2 000 and 1 000 cells/l respectively. *Aphanizomenon* sp. present with about 2 m/l. *Chaetoceros similis* common. The net sample, taken down to 20 m depth was completely dominated by *Dinophysis acuminata*\* and *Dinophysis norvegica*\*.

### **Western Gotland basin, Station BY38, 15 JUNE**

Poor plankton flora. *Chrysochromulina* spp.\* present with about 50 000 cells/l. *Dinophysis acuminata*\* and *Dinophysis norvegica*\* had less than 500 cells/l respectively. *Aphanizomenon* sp. present with less than 1 m/l. *Chaetoceros similis* very common.