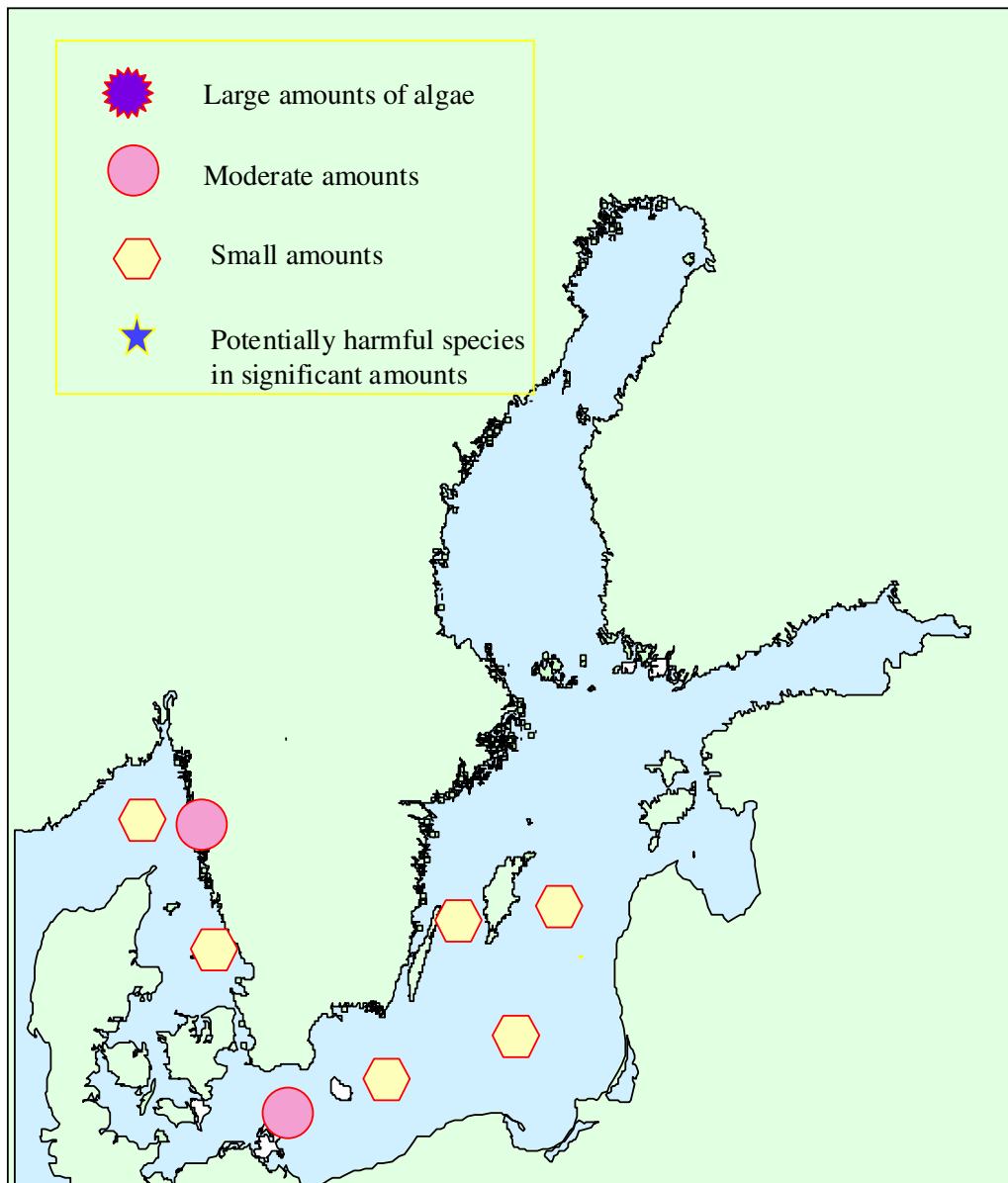


AlgAware

ALGAL SITUATION IN SWEDISH MARINE WATERS No 6, 2000, 28 AUGUST – 2 SEPTEMBER

OVERVIEW

* POTENTIALLY HARMFUL SPECIES

Sampling in the Skagerrak, the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea

AlgAware

ALGAL SITUATION IN SWEDISH MARINE WATERS No 6, 2000, 28 AUGUST – 2 SEPTEMBER

DETAILS

* POTENTIALLY HARMFUL SPECIES

Sampling in the Skagerrak, the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea

SKAGERRAK

Station Å17, 28 AUGUST

Chlorophyll in the upper 10 meters 2-3 mg/m³.

The dinoflagellate *Ceratium furca* was very common with about 45 000 cells/l. Small amounts, about 1 000 cells/l, of *Dinophysis norvegica**. Very few diatoms present, whereas small flagellates common.

Top 5

Flagellates 3-10 µm

Ceratium furca

Cryptophyceans

Ceratium tripos

Chaetoceros radians

Station Släggö, 28 AUGUST

Chlorophyll in the upper 10 meters 2-3 mg/m³.

Despite a bloom of the dinoflagellate *Ceratium furca* with 140 000 cells/l, diatoms dominated. Most abundant was *Cerataulina pelagica* with 200 000 cells/l, followed by *Chaetoceros* species with a total of 170 000 cells/l. Small flagellates were very common. Among potentially harmful species *Chrysochromulina* spp.*, *Dinophysis norvegica** and *Gymnodinium mikimotoi** were present in low densities.

Top 5

Cerataulina pelagica

Chaetoceros spp.

Ceratium furca

Pyramimonas spp.

Dinophysis norvegica

KATTEGAT

Station Anholt E, 29 AUGUST

Chlorophyll in the upper 10 meters about 2 mg/m³.

Small **flagellates** and **cryptophyceans**, about 200 000 cells/l, dominated. Among dinoflagellates, **Ceratium furca** was the most common species with 13 000 cells/l. Other dinoflagellates were also present, whereas diatoms were only represented by a very low density of **Proboscia alata**.

Top 5

Small flagellates

Chrysochromulina spp.

Cryptophyceans

Proboscia alata

Heterocapsa triquetra

Station Anholt E, 2 SEPTEMBER

Chlorophyll in the upper 10 meters 1.5-2 mg/m³.

Although the slightly lower chlorophyll concentration the species diversity was much higher. The small **flagellates** still dominated with about 200 000 cells/l, followed by **Ceratium furca**, 12 000 cells/l and **Ceratium fusus**, 10 000 cells/l. Low numbers of **Chrysochromulina** spp.* and **Dinophysis norvegica***. Small numbers of diatoms, e.g. **Dactyliosolen fragilissimus**, **Guinardia delicatula** and **Chaetoceros** spp.

Top 5

Small flagellates

Ceratium furca

Ceratium fusus

Pyramimonas spp.

Chrysochromulina spp.

BALTIC SEA

Arkona basin. Station BY2, 29 AUGUST

Chlorophyll in the upper 10 meters about 2 mg/m³.

Small **flagellates** and **Cryptophyceans** dominated with about 300 000 cells/l. The blue-green **Aphanizomenon** sp. was common with 5 m/l. Dinoflagellates were represented by **Gymnodinium** spp., about 30 000 cells/l and diatoms by the low densities of **Chaetoceros danicus**, **C. impressus** and **C. similis**. **Ciliates** were very common.

Top 5

Small flagellates

Aphanizomenon sp.

Gymnodinium spp.

Teleaulax spp.

Plagioselmis spp.

Bornholm basin, Station BY5, 30 AUGUST

Chlorophyll in the upper 10 meters about 2 mg/m³.

Similar to BY2. Small **flagellates** and **Cryptophyceans** dominated with about 200 000 cells/l.

Dinoflagellates were represented by **Gymnodinium** spp., about 30 000 cells/l and diatoms by single cells of **Chaetoceros danicus** and **C. impressus**. The blue-green **Aphanizomenon** sp. was present with 2 m/l. **Ciliates** were common.

Top 5

Small flagellates

Plagioselmis spp.

Aphanizomenon sp.

Gymnodinium spp.

Teleaulax spp.

Southeast Baltic, Station BCS III 10, 30 AUGUST

Chlorophyll in the upper 10 meters 2- 2.5 mg/m³.

Flagellates and **Cryptophyceans** with species of **Pyramimonas** spp. 200 000 cells/l, **Teleaulax** spp. 40 000 cells/l, **Eutreptiella** sp. 20 000 cells/l and **Chrysochromulina** spp.* 20 000 cells/l. The blue-green **Aphanizomenon** sp. was present with less than 1 m/l. Very small numbers of **dinoflagellates** and **diatoms**. **Ciliates** were common.

Top 5

Pyramimonas spp.

Teleaulax spp.

Eutreptiella sp.

Chrysochromulina spp.*

Aphanizomenon sp.

Eastern Gotland basin, Station BY15, 31 AUGUST

Chlorophyll in the upper 10 meters 2- 2.5 mg/m³.

Cryptophyceans with species of **Plagioselmis** sp. 200 000 cells/l, **Pyramimonas** spp. 150 000 cells/l, **Chrysochromulina** spp.*, 100 000 cells/l and **Teleaulax** spp. 20 000 cells/l. The blue-greens **Snowella/Woronichinia** and **Aphanizomenon** sp. were present. Very small numbers of **Dinophysis acuminata*** and **Actinocyclus octonarius**.

Top 5

Plagioselmis spp.

Pyramimonas spp.

Chrysochromulina spp.*

Teleaulax spp.

Snowella/Woronichinia

Western Gotland basin, Station BY38, 31 AUGUST

Chlorophyll in the upper 10 meters about 2 mg/m³.

Flagellates with species of *Chrysochromulina* spp.*, 150 000 cells/l, *Plagioselmis* sp. 120 000 cells/l and *Teleaulax* spp. 30 000 cells/l. The blue-greens *Snowella/Woronichinia* and *Aphanizomenon* sp. were present. Very small numbers of *Dinophysis acuminata** and *D. norvegica**. Single cells of *Cheatoceeros danicus* and *Actinocyclus octonarius*.

Top 5

Chrysochromulina spp.*

Plagioselmis spp.

Teleaulax spp.

Snowella/Woronichinia

Small flagellates

This report is based on quantitative samples between 0 and 10 m. Chlorophyll values are rough estimates by the fluorescence profiling.

FORECAST

The flora is turning to an autumn situation with increasing concentrations of diatoms in both Skagerrak Kattegat and the Baltic Sea. Harmful dinoflagellates may still develop in the Skagerrak-Kattegat. In the Baltic harmful blooms are not likely to develop.