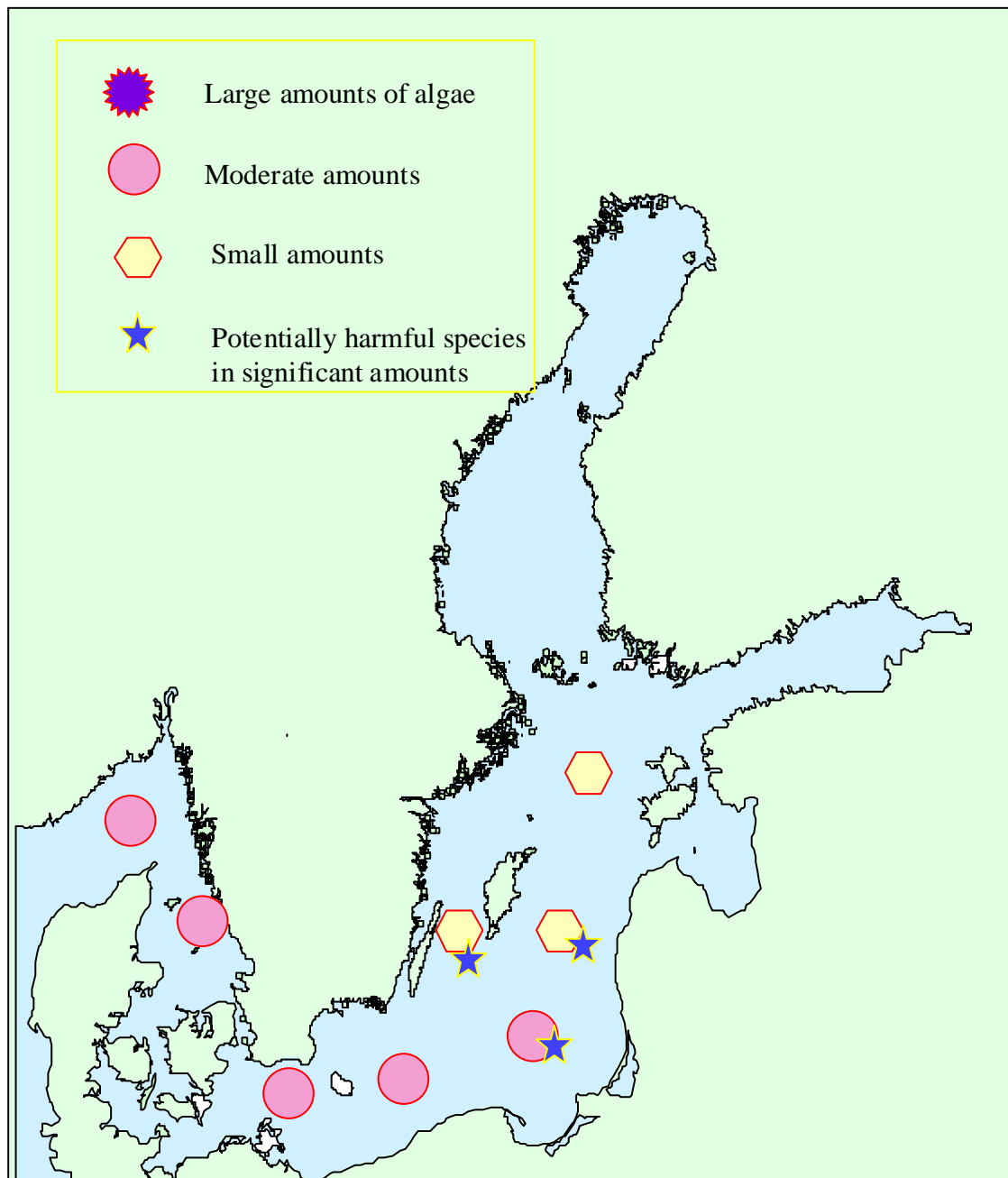


**ALGAL SITUATION IN SWEDISH MARINE WATERS****No 6, 1999, 8-12 June****OVERVIEW****Sampling in the Skagerrak, the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea**

**ALGAL SITUATION IN SWEDISH MARINE WATERS****No 6, 1999, 8-12 June**

DETAILS

\* POTENTIALLY HARMFUL SPECIES

**Sampling in the Skagerrak, the Kattegat and the Baltic Sea****SKAGERRAK****Station M6, 8 June**

Chlorophyll concentrations in the upper 20 m 2-3  $\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ , with a peak at 15 m of about 7  $\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ .

Rich flora with many diatoms and dinoflagellates. Among diatoms Chaetoceros curvisetus dominated, followed by Dactyliosolen fragilissimus. Ceratium tripos, C. longipes and Dinophysis norvegica\* were the most common dinoflagellates. Small amounts of Alexandrium ostenfeldii\*, Lingulodinium polyedra and Dinophysis acuminata\* were also observed.

**KATTEGAT****Station Anholt E, 8 and 12 June**

Chlorophyll concentrations in the upper 10m 1 – 2  $\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ , with a peak at 15 m of about 4 $\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ .

Rich flora of diatoms and dinoflagellates. A development to more species and higher abundance could be seen from the first sampling to the second. Chaetoceros curvisetus dominated and Dactyliosolen fragilissimus increased markedly between the two samplings. Other diatoms e.g. Chaetoceros decipiens, Skeletonema costatum and Thalassionema nitzschioides were also of importance. Ceratium tripos, C. longipes and Dinophysis norvegica\* were the most important dinoflagellates. Alexandrium ostenfeldii\* was seen in small amounts. The silicoflagellate Dichtyocha speculum was relatively common.

**BALTIC SEA****Arkona basin, Station BY2, 9 June**

Chlorophyll concentrations down to 20 m 1-3  $\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ .

Clear dominance of Aphanizomenon sp.. Among other bluegreen algae Anabaena sp. and Woronichinia/Snowella were also seen. Dinophysis norvegica\* and Planktonema lauterbornii not uncommon. Small amounts of Pyramimonas sp. and Teleaulax spp.

**Bornholmbasin, Station BY5, 9 June**

Chlorophyll concentrations down to 20 m 1-2  $\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ .

Few species. Dominance of Aphanizomenon sp.. Among other bluegreen algae Anabaena sp was

also observed. Dinophysis norvegica\* and Planktonema lauterbornii not uncommon. Small amounts of Chaetoceros similis, Cyclotella sp. and Plagioselmis sp..

#### **Southeast Baltic Sea, Station BCS III 10, 10 June**

Chlorophyll concentrations down to 20 m 1-2  $\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ .

Rich flora dominated by Aphanizomenon sp.. Among other bluegreen algae Nodularia spumigena\* and Woronichinia/Snowella spp. were seen in small amounts. Dinophysis norvegica\* very common, D. acuminata\* to a lesser degree. Small amounts of Peridiniella catenata still present. Single cells of Gonyaulax digitale. Chaetoceros similis, Cyclotella sp. and some Skeletonema costatum observed. Planktonema lauterbornii and Dinobryon balticum relatively common.

#### **Eastern Gotland basin, Station BY15, 10 June**

Chlorophyll concentrations down to 20m 1-2  $\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ .

Aphanizomenon sp. together with Dinophysis norvegica\* and D. acuminata\* dominate completely. Planktonema lauterbornii and Ebria tripartita relatively common. Small amounts of Cyclotella sp.

#### **Northern Baltic, Station BY29, 11 June**

Chlorophyll concentrations down to 20m 1-2  $\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ .

Poor flora dominated by Aphanizomenon sp., Dinophysis norvegica\* and D. acuminata\*. Gonyaulax digitale relatively common. Small amounts of Cyclotella sp. and Chaetoceros similis.

#### **Western Gotland basin, Station BY38, 11 June**

Chlorophyll concentrations down to 20 m 1-2  $\mu\text{g.L}^{-1}$ .

Poor flora dominated by Aphanizomenon sp., Dinophysis norvegica\* and D. acuminata\*. Gonyaulax digitale and Peridiniella catenata relatively common. Small amounts of Cyclotella sp..

This report is based on an overview of qualitative and quantitative samples from the upper 20 m. Chlorophyll values are raw data from fluorometrical profiling.

### **FORECAST**

In the Skagerrak and Kattegat the plankton flora is turning to a summer stage and the diatoms seem to develop blooms.

In the Baltic it is a similar situation and a summer stage with increased amounts of bluegreen algae and Dinophysis spp. is developing