Phytoplankton community in Utö, northern Baltic proper on 25.7.2017

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Phytoplankton community in Utö, northern Baltic proper, has remained very similar compared to the last weeks. Community is still dominated by cyanobacteria *Aphanizomenon flosaquae* and *Dolichospermum* sp. The hepatotoxin producing cyanobacterium *Nodularia spumigena* is not present.

Other abundant taxa include e.g. dinoflagellate *Dinophysis acuminata,* diatom *Chaetoceros wighamii*, and cryptophytes (Fig. 1).

Surface temperature was 16,4°C and chlorophyll *a* concentration 4,2 µg/l, based on the Alg@line FerryBox data collected near Utö from the route of M/S Silja Serenade.

Data sources

Phytoplankton community is observed continuously using the Imaging FlowCytoBot (IFCB, https://www.finmari-infrastructure.fi/?x118281=189689), owned by the SYKE Marine Research Centre. IFCB is situated in the Utö Atmospheric and Marine Research Station of the Finnish Meteorological Institute (59º 46'50N, 21º 22'23E). Utö Island is located at the outermost edge of the Archipelago Sea, facing the Baltic proper (Fig. 2).

IFCB, Utö Atmospheric and Marine Research Station, and the Alg@line FerryBox network are parts of the Finnish Marine Research Infrastructure FINMARI (https://www.finmari-infrastructure.fi/).

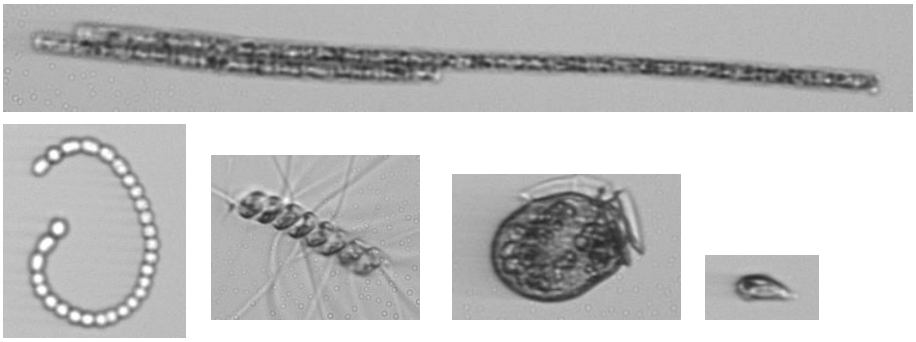

Fig. 1. Selected images taken by the Imaging FlowCytoBot (IFCB) on 25.7.2017 at Utö. Images from left to right: *Aphanizomenon flosaquae* (upper), *Dolichospermum* sp*., Chaetoceros wighamii, Dinophysis acuminata,* and Cryptomonadales sp.

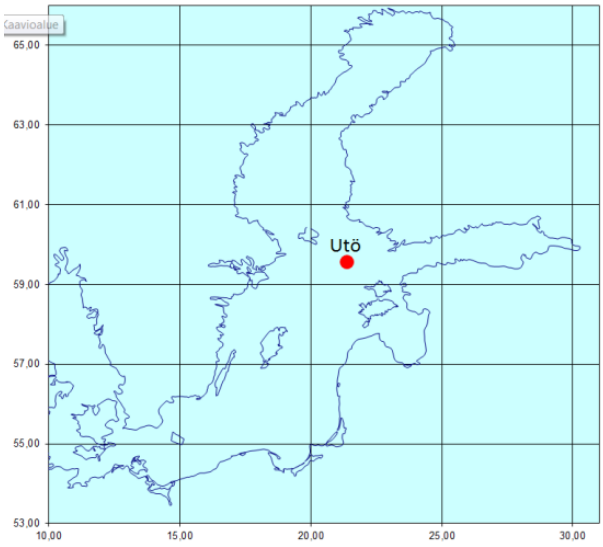

Fig. 2. The Imaging FlowCytoBot (IFCB), owned by the Marine Research Centre of the Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), is situated in the Utö Atmospheric and Marine Research Station of the Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) (left). Utö island is located at the outermost edge of the Archipelago Sea, facing the Baltic proper (right).