Phytoplankton community in front of the Utö island, southern Archipelago Sea 20.8.2020

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The amount of cyanobacteria has decreased in front of the Utö island, at the outermost edge of the Archipelago Sea, facing the Baltic proper. Even though filaments of cyanobacteria *Aphanizomenon flosaquae, Dolichospermum* spp. and *Nodularia spumigena* were still observed, they are not as numerous as before. Also, decaying filaments were seen. Large-sized diatoms, which are typical in autumn, were observed in addition to various flagellates (Fig. 1). Heterotrophic ciliates are also observed in photos when they have eaten phytoplankton and thus are noticed by the fluorescence trigger of the Imaging FlowCytobot (IFCB).

Data source

Phytoplankton community is observed daily using the Imaging FlowCytobot (IFCB) of the SYKE Marine Research Centre. IFCB is situated on the Utö Atmospheric and Marine Research Station of Finnish Meteorological Institute (59º 46'50N, 21º 22'23E) at the outermost edge of the Archipelago Sea, facing the Baltic proper (Fig. 2).
IFCB and the Utö Atmospheric and Marine Research Station are parts of the Finnish Marine Research Infrastructure FINMARI (https://www.finmari-infrastructure.fi/field-stations/uto-fmi/).

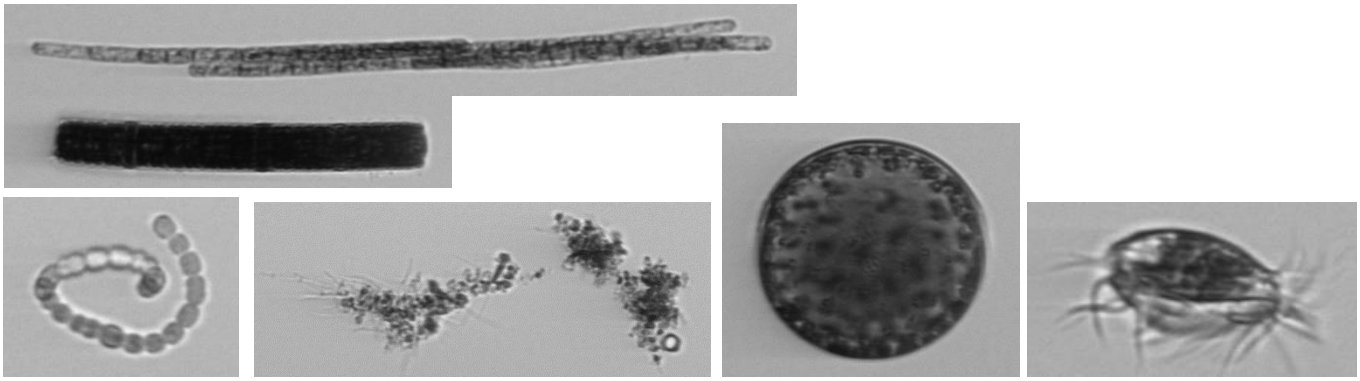

Fig. 1. Selected images taken by the Imaging FlowCytoBot (IFCB) on 16.-19.8.2020. Images from up left to down right: *Aphanizomenon flosaquae*, *Nodularia spumigena*, *Dolichospermum* spp., decaying material, a large-sized centric diatom, and a ciliate.

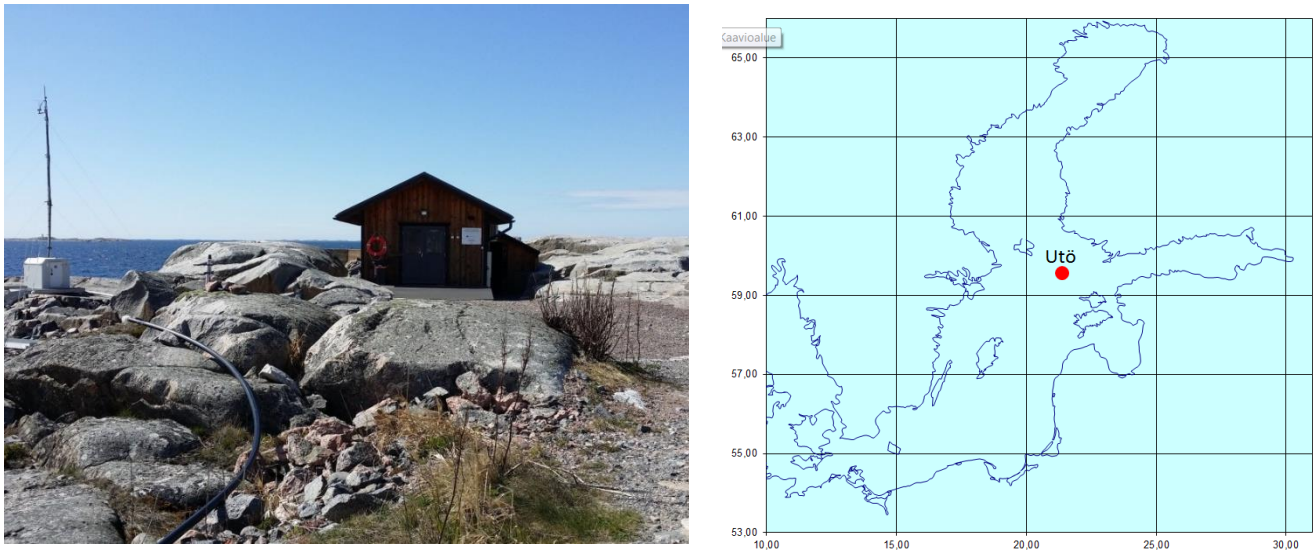

Fig. 2. SYKE's Imaging FlowCytobot (IFCB) is situated on the Utö Atmospheric and Marine Research Station of the Finnish Meteorological Institute (left, photo: Sanna Suikkanen). Utö is located at the outermost edge of the Archipelago Sea, facing the Baltic proper (right).