Phytoplankton community in Utö, northern Baltic proper 17.8.2018

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Phytoplankton community in Utö is consisted mostly of cyanophytes, dinoflagellates and nanoplankton. Dinoflagellate *Heterocapsa triquetra* is numerous and single most abundant phytoplankton group is Cryptomonadales. From cyanophytes Oscillatoriales sp. is most frequent and *Snowella* sp./*Woronichinia* sp. is starting to increase, *Aohanizomenon flos-aquae* and *Dolichospermum* sp. are also still at present. Warm water diatom specie *Cyclotella choctawhatcheeana* and ciliate *Mesodinium rubrum* are also relatively numerous. (Fig. 1).

Surface temperature is 18 °C and chl *a* concentration 4 µg/l, based on Alg@line FerryBox data collected near Utö from the route of Silja Serenade and Finnish meteorological institutions data from Utö Atmospheric and Marine Research Station.

Data sources

Phytoplankton community is observed daily using the Imaging FlowCytoBot (IFCB) owned by the SYKE Marine Research Centre. IFCB is situated in the Utö Atmospheric and Marine Research Station of the Finnish Meteorological Institute. Utö Island (59º 46'50N, 21º 22'23E) 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/).

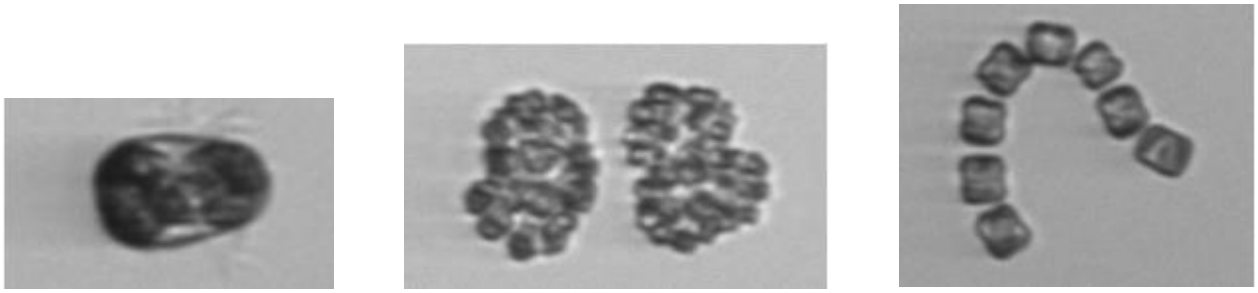

Fig. 1. Selected phytoplankton images taken by the Imaging FlowCytoBot (IFCB) on 15.8.2018. Images from left to right: *Mesodinium rubrum, Snowella/Woronichinia sp. Cyclotella choctawhatcheeana.*

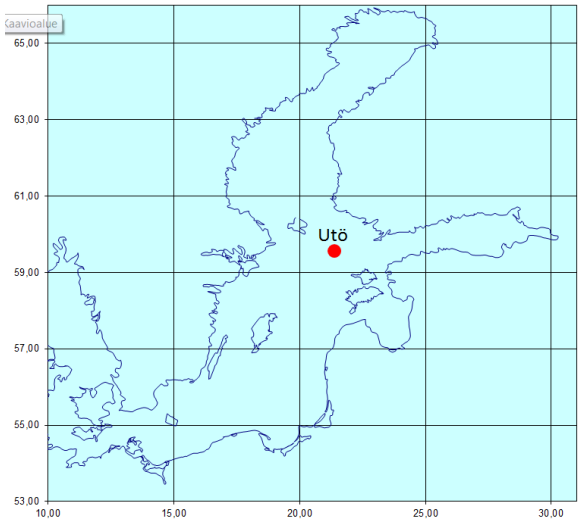

Fig. 2. SYKE's Imaging FlowCytoBot (IFCB) is situated in the Utö Atmospheric and Marine Research Station of the Finnish Meteorological Institute (left). Utö is located at the outermost edge of the Archipelago Sea, facing the Baltic proper (right).