

GULF OF AQABA 2025 BLOOM DYNAMICS

through the lens of an Imaging FlowCytobot (IFCB)

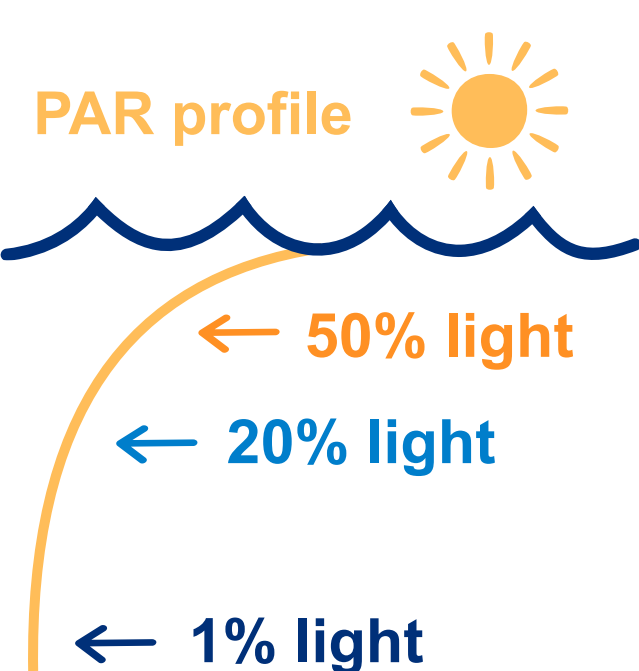
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BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

Each spring, deep thermal mixing sets the stage for a phytoplankton bloom in the Gulf of Aqaba. In 2025, a multidisciplinary campaign tracked the rise and fall of the bloom as mixing reached >700 m. Here, we present preliminary results from observations made with an Imaging FlowCytobot (IFCB), an instrument that quantitatively images cells between 5-200 μm in a water sample. Samples were collected at three light depths throughout the bloom (see methods). We show how the phytoplankton community changes over time, with particular focus on the diatoms.

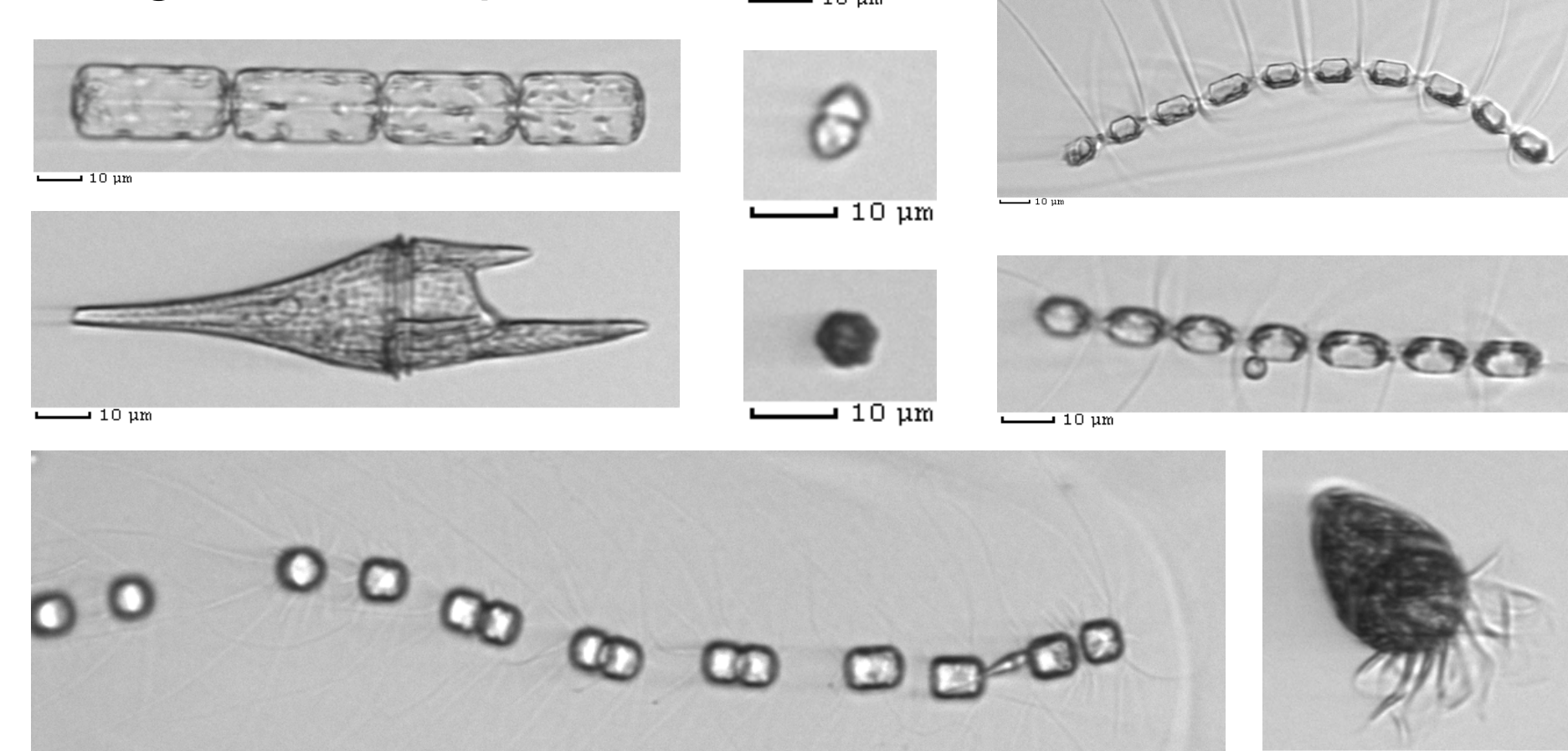
METHODS

Sampling
daily to weekly,
three depths,
fixed light

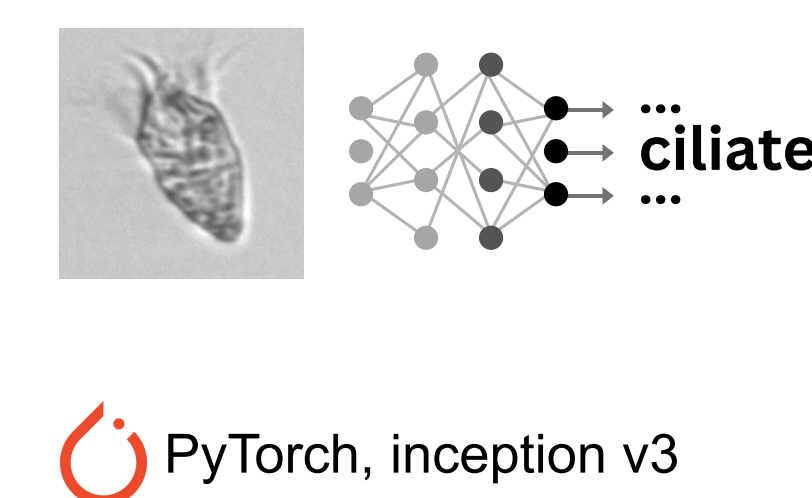


Olson, Sosik. L&O Methods. 2007.

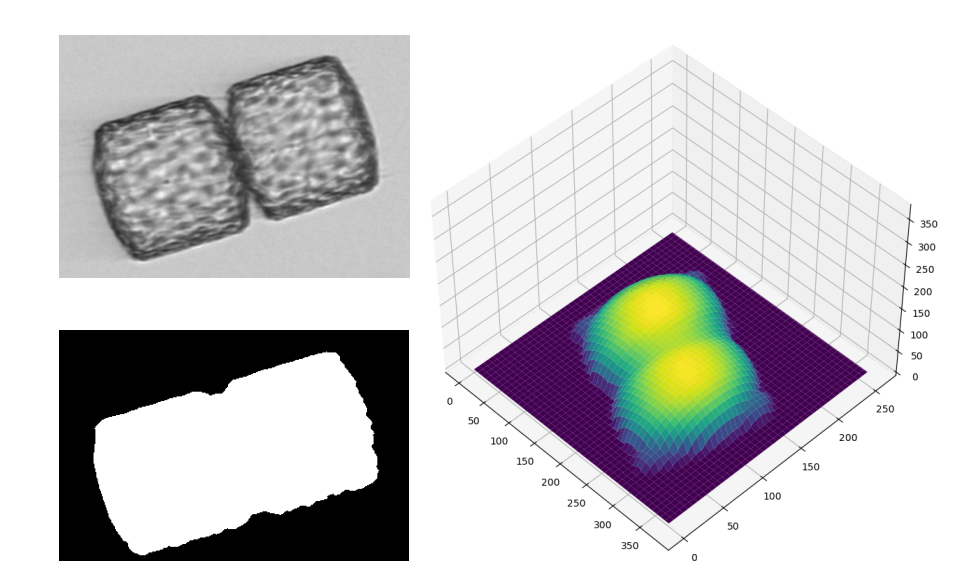
Data IFCB
images, 5-200 μm



Classification
manual annotation,
CNN model training,
inference

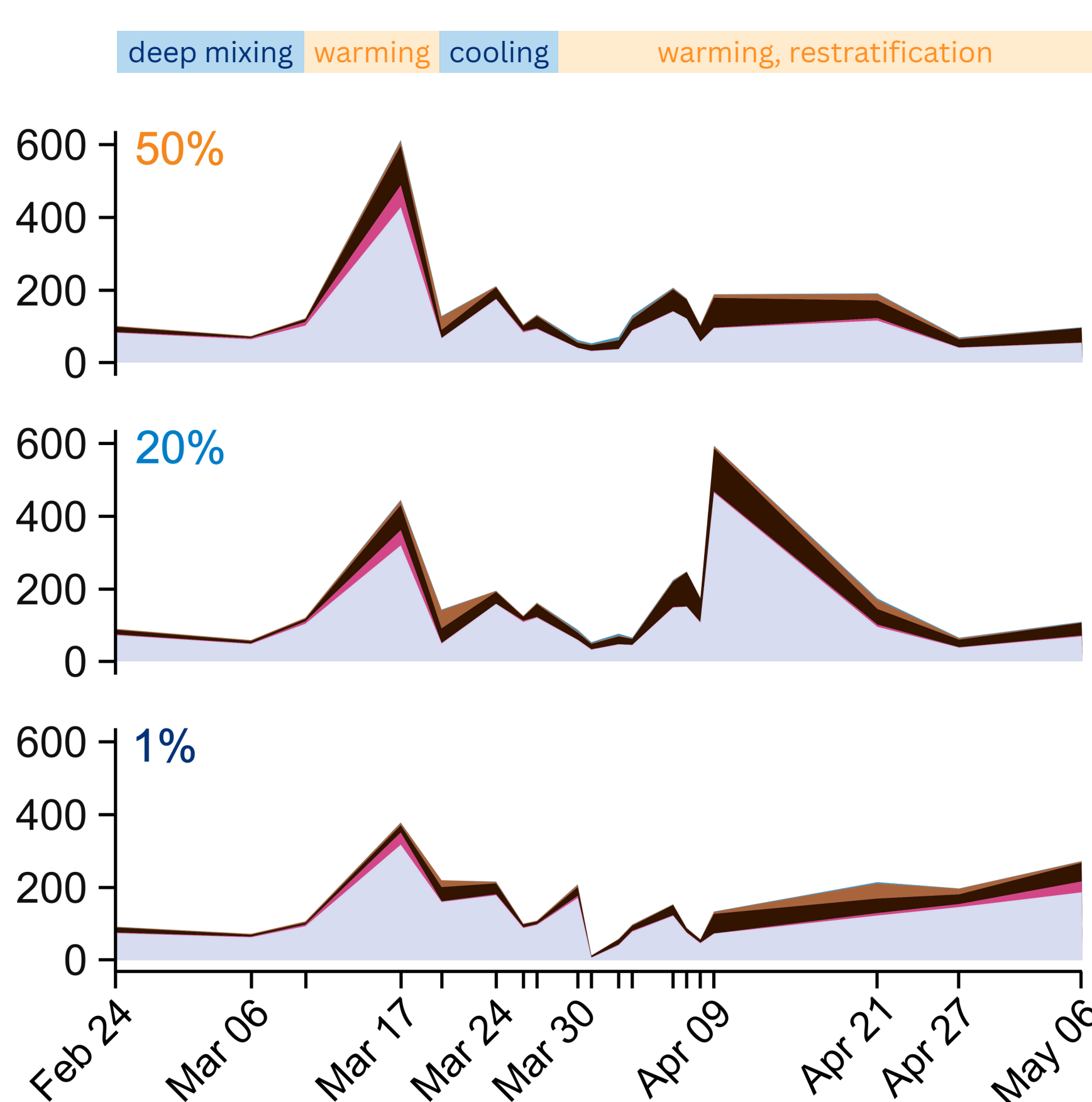


Biovolume
segmentation,
distance mapping



RESULTS

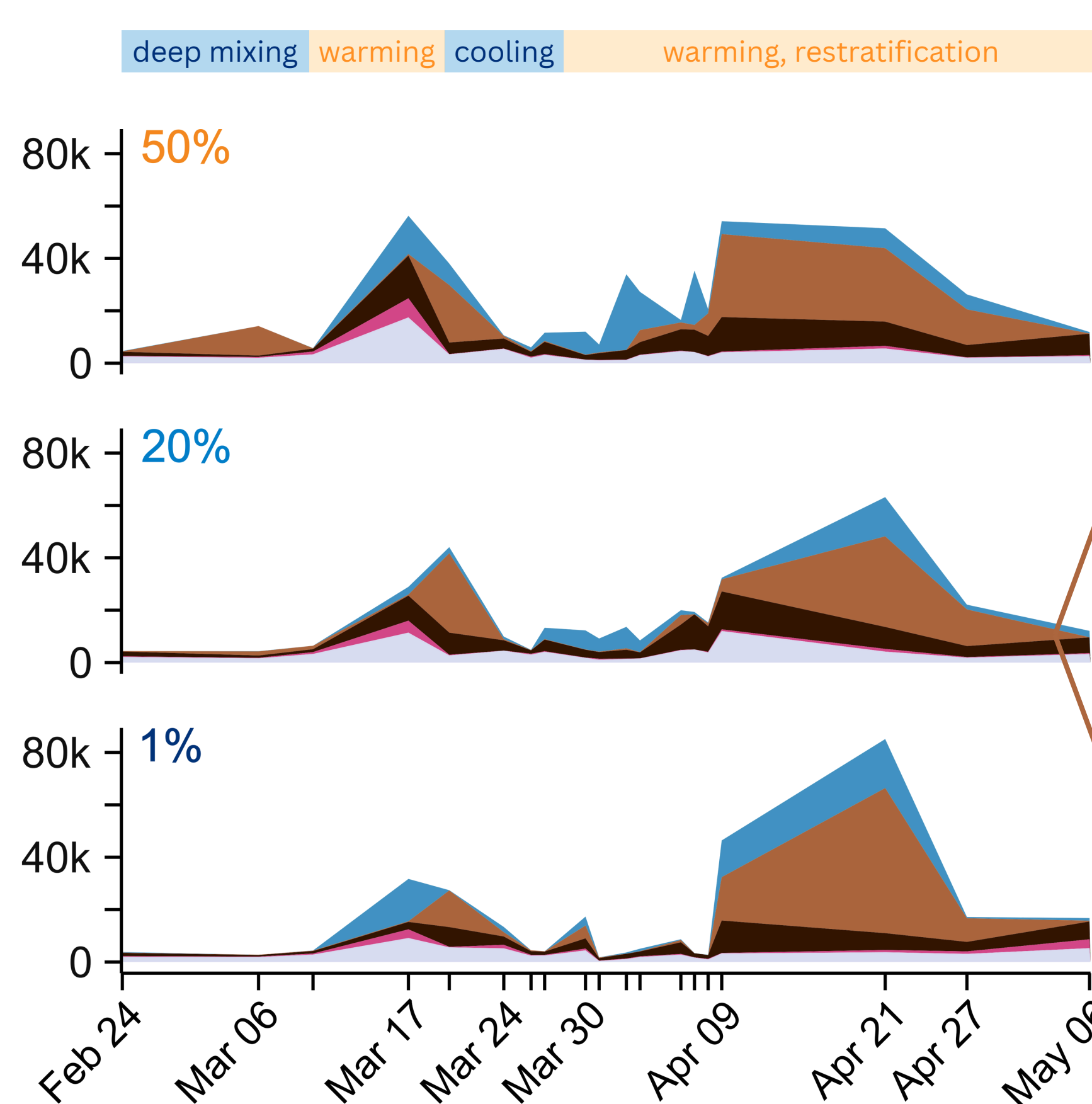
Density cells/chains mL^{-1}



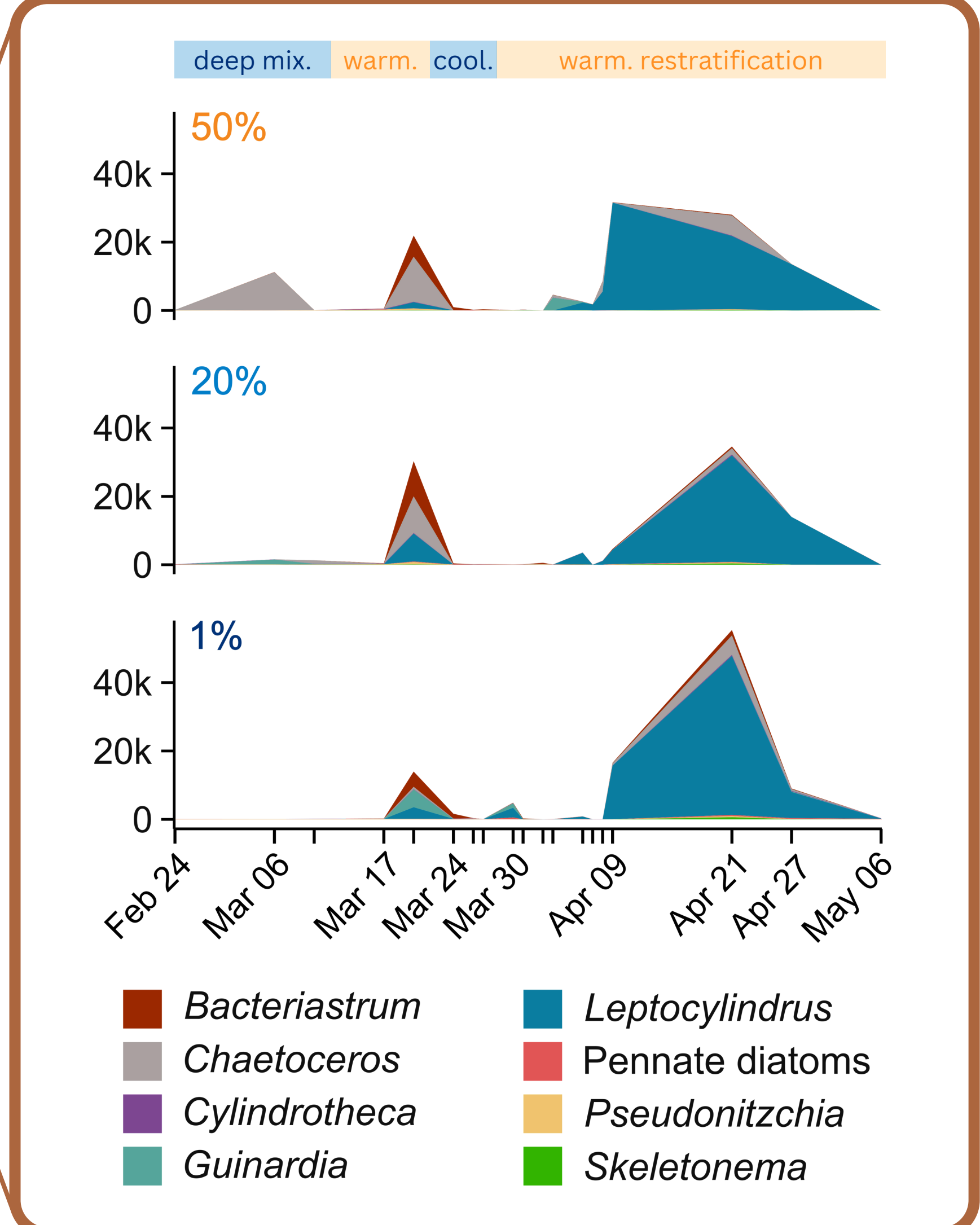
Selected major groups

Ciliates Dinoflagellates
Diatoms *G. huxleyi* 5-10 μm round cells

Biovolume $\mu\text{m}^3 \text{mL}^{-1}$



Diatoms, biovolume $\mu\text{m}^3 \text{mL}^{-1}$



SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

Small phytoplankton dominated the bloom numerically, while chain-forming diatoms (*Bacteriastrum*, *Chaetoceros*, *Leptocylindrus*) were major contributors to cellular biovolume. We detected two main bloom peaks, each following a period of warming and dominated by different diatoms genera, indicating rapid succession. Next steps involve comparing these observations with pigment measurements and integrate results into the broader 2025 bloom dataset, with the aim of identifying mechanisms regulating the rise and fall of diatom blooms.

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