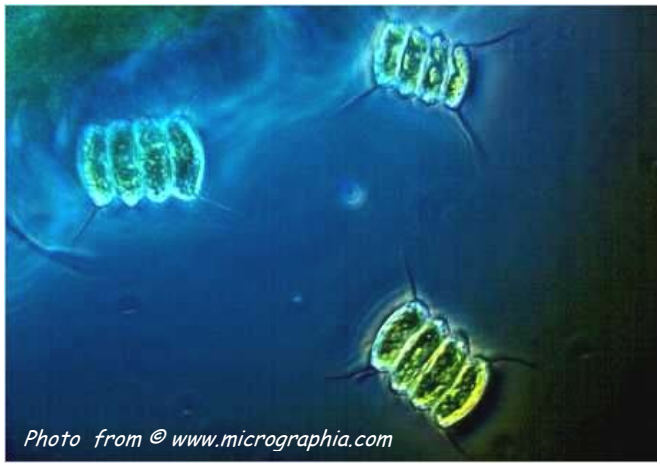
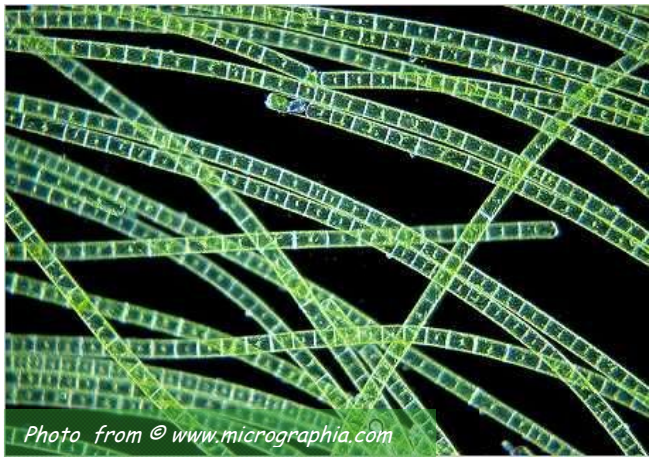
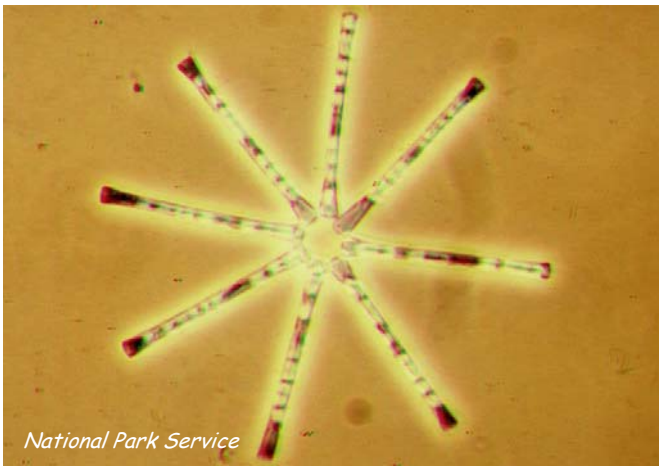


SCENEDESMUS



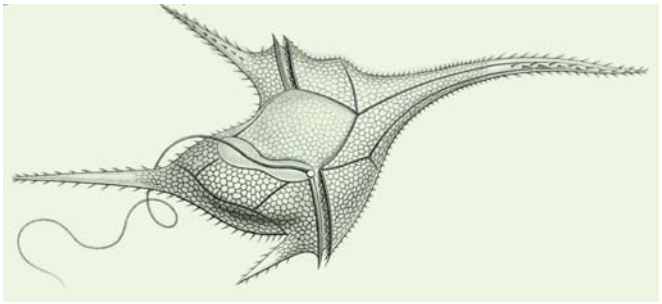
SPIROGYRA

PARALIA



ASTERIONELLA

ANABAENA



CERATIUM

PHYTOPLANKTON of the HUDSON RIVER ESTUARY

SPIROGYRA

What is it? one of many species of green algae in the genus *Spirogyra*
How big is it? microscopic cells join end-to-end to form strings
What eats it? eaten by zooplankton, tiny invertebrates, some small fish
Where does it live? a variety of species live in in fresh water; rivers, ponds, lakes, & marshes
What is its life cycle? reproduces by cell division

SCENEDESMUS

What is it? one of many species of green algae in the genus *Scenedesmus*
How big is it? microscopic cells (about .02 mm across) form groups in multiples of two
What eats it? eaten by zooplankton, tiny invertebrates, some small fish
Where does it live? a variety of species live in fresh water; rivers, ponds, lakes, & marshes
What is its life cycle? reproduces by cell division

ASTERIONELLA

What is it? *Asterionella formosa* is a diatom (once called yellow-brown algae)
How big is it? individual cells are microscopic (.07 mm); they attach together in star-like groupings
What eats it? eaten by zooplankton, tiny invertebrates, some small fish
Where does it live? fresh & brackish water in the Hudson
What is its life cycle? reproduces by cell division

PARALIA

What is it? *Paralia sulcata* (formerly *Melosira sulcata*) is a diatom (once called yellow-brown algae)
How big is it? individual cells are microscopic (.02 mm across); they attach together end-to-end
What eats it? eaten by zooplankton, tiny invertebrates, some small fish
Where does it live? brackish & salt water
What is its life cycle? reproduces by cell division

CERATIUM

What is it? *Ceratium hirundinella* is a dinoflagellate
How big is it? microscopic cells about .05 mm long
What eats it? eaten by zooplankton, tiny invertebrates, some small fish; can photosynthesize but also consumes algae, bacteria, & other dinoflagellates
Where does it live? one of the few *Ceratium* species that lives in fresh water
What is its life cycle? reproduces by cell division

ANABAENA

What is it? one of many species of cyanobacteria (formerly called blue-green algae) in the genus *Anabaena*
How big is it? microscopic cells (about .01 mm across) join end-to-end to form strings
What eats it? eaten by zooplankton, tiny invertebrates but produces poisons that can cause illness & death in wildlife
Where does it live? mostly fresh & brackish water in the Hudson
What is its life cycle? reproduces by cell division

PHYTOPLANKTON of the HUDSON RIVER ESTUARY