SCENEDESMUS

SPIROGYRA

PARALIA

ASTERIONELLA

ANABAENA

CERATIUM

PHYTOPLANKTON of the HUDSON RIVER ESTUARY
### SPIROGYZRA
- 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 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

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**PHYTOPLANKTON of the HUDSON RIVER ESTUARY**