

Suspended particulate matter in the White Sea: the results of long-term interdisciplinary research

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Abstract The spatial and temporal variations in SPM concentration in the White Sea, Russia, are directly (mineral particles from the water basin) or indirectly (“blossom” of diatoms due to supply of nutrients) caused by river runoff. Interannual variations in SPM concentration for the White Sea are low and do not exceed 18% (2003–2010); hence, they are statistically insignificant.

Key words suspended particulate matter; chlorophyll a; Arctic; White Sea, Russia; remote sensing; grain size; organic matter