

**[The role of rapid changes in weather on phytoplankton spring bloom dynamics captured by an autonomous uncrewed surface vehicle]**

G. M. Fragoso<sup>1,2</sup>, A. Dallolio<sup>3</sup>, S. Grant<sup>1,2</sup>, J. L. Garrett<sup>3</sup>, I. Ellingsen<sup>4</sup>, G. Johnsen<sup>1,2,5</sup> and T. A. Johansen<sup>2,3</sup>

1. Trondheim Biological Station, Department of Biology, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim, Norway. 2. Centre of Autonomous Marine Operations and Systems (AMOS), NTNU, Trondheim, Norway. 2. Department of Engineering Cybernetics, NTNU, Trondheim, Norway. 3. SINTEF Ocean, Dept. Env. & New resources, Trondheim, Norway. 4. University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS), Longyearbyen, Norway.

**Table S1.** Abundance (cell mL<sup>-1</sup>) of the ten most dominant phytoplankton taxa from the fixed buoy station near Frøya island (Figure 1).

Taxa	16-Feb	22-Mar	5-Apr	20-Apr	4-May	20-May	3-Jun	15-Jun
<i>Skeletonema costatum</i>	0	181	0	7383	47	7537	0	6125
<i>Teleaulax</i>	0	4	162	264	114	130	1102	376
<i>Phaeocystis pouchetii</i>	0	1102	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Heterocapsa rotundata</i>	0	0	110	264	79	0	184	107
<i>Cryptophyceae</i>	14	0	88	22	12	104	245	134
<i>Emiliana huxleyi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	537
<i>Pyramimonas</i>	0	7	59	51	8	78	86	27
<i>Gyrodinium</i>	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	216
<i>Gymnodinium</i>	4	13	7	0	10	0	122	5
<i>Heterosigma</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134
<i>Chrysochromulina</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107