

Introduction

Plankton are central to aquatic ecosystem function, yet no single method can fully describe their diversity, abundance, and structure. Expanding observational capacity requires methods that maximise information from each sample while remaining scalable across space and time.

Researchers increasingly combine Flow Imaging Microscopy (FIM) with complementary approaches to capture different biological and spatial dimensions of plankton communities. Several case studies show FlowCam, an FIM instrument, is an integral tool for comprehensive assessment.

FlowCam + Molecular Tools

Case Study: Tracking Copepod Range Shifts British Antarctic Survey, UK

Tarling et al., 2022 *Front. Mar. Sci.*

Objective

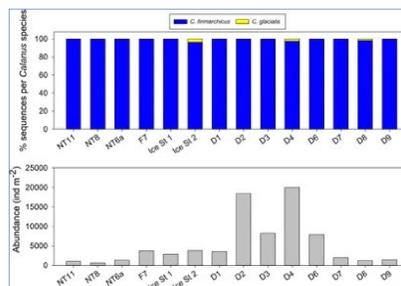
Assess the role of *Calanus* expansion in Arctic carbon cycling.

Approach

FlowCam Macro to quantify and image late-stage *Calanus*, and 16S genetic barcoding to distinguish morphologically similar species.

Result

FlowCam provided reliable, high-throughput copepod counts that complemented molecular data and supported ecosystem modelling.



FlowCam Macro copepod images and 16S abundance data compared with molecular identification of *Calanus* species.

FlowCam links morphology and abundance with molecular information (e.g., eDNA metabarcoding, metagenomics, targeted gene assays).

FlowCam + Fluorescence Tools

Case study: Microplastic and Plankton Interaction Environment Institute Helsinki, Finland

Schenone et al., 2025 *Environ. Pollut.*

Objective

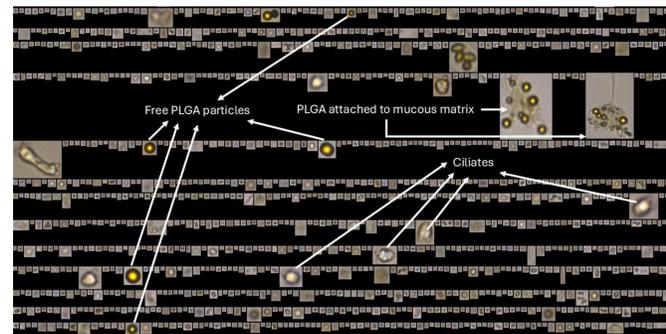
Assess how plankton affect the breakdown of "biodegradable" plastics.

Approach

- FlowCam to count & classify particles (plastics vs. plankton).
- Epifluorescence microscopy to investigate bead ingestion.

Result

- FlowCam showed that microplastic abundance and size declined faster in response to plankton treatment.
- Epifluorescence microscopy confirmed ciliate ingestion.



FlowCam image collage of microplastics within a complex particle assemblage.

FlowCam image-based particle identification and quantification complements fluorescence-based techniques (e.g., fluorescence microscopy, staining assays, spectrophotometry).

FlowCam + AI Tools

Case Study: Plankton Validation with EcoTaxa Tara Pacific Expedition

Méridet et al., 2024 *Earth Syst. Sci. Data*

Objective

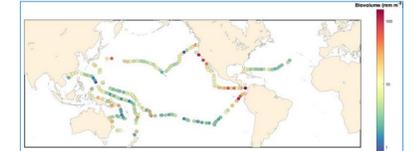
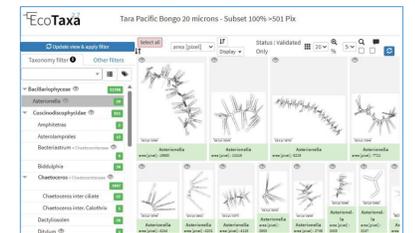
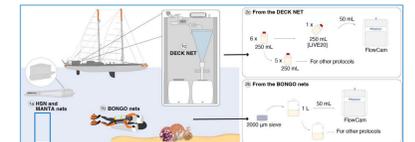
Describe plankton communities in undersampled regions of the Pacific & quantify potential bias between sampling strategies.

Approach

- FlowCam to acquire images of live samples (20 to 200 μm) onboard
- EcoTaxa to annotate and calculate abundance, biovolume & diversity.

Result

Quantitative plankton imaging plus underway sampling increases spatial resolution, providing visibility into plankton distribution & diversity in the Pacific.



Sampling and FlowCam method (top), EcoTaxa annotation (middle) & biovolume mapping across the Tara Pacific expedition (bottom).

Leveraging quantitative imaging with FlowCam and open-source tools like EcoTaxa to characterize plankton communities and compare novel, underway sampling techniques.

How does FlowCam work?

- Particles flow past a camera & light source.
- Software captures images, measures size/shape, and archives data.
- Users classify particles and generate reproducible quantitative results.



Key Specs

- Size range: 0.4 μm – 5 mm across instruments
- Flow rate: 25 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$ (40X), 750 mL/min (1/2X)
- Laser options: 488 nm, 532 nm, 633 nm

Conclusion

FIM adds quantitative, image-based information that links particle size, shape, and morphology with other observational, molecular, and computational tools.

Get in Touch

Scan for more FlowCam in Plankton Research

Questions about flow imaging microscopy or integrated plankton analysis?

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