



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

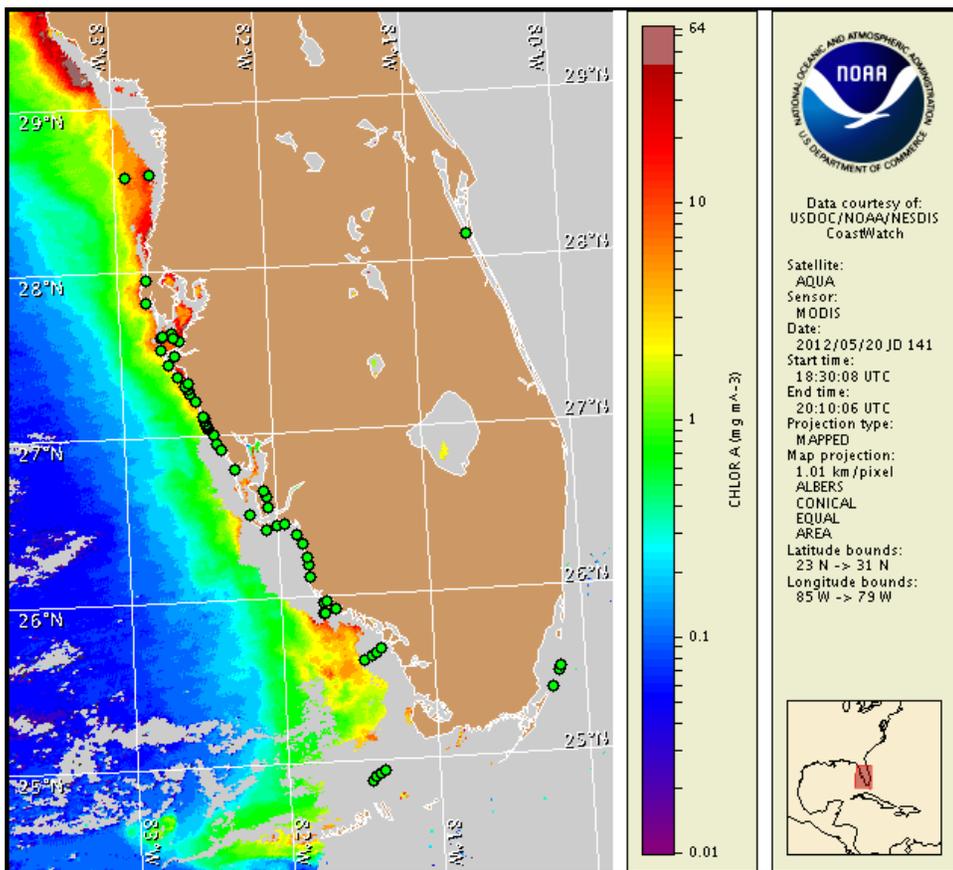
Monday, 21 May 2012

NOAA Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, May 14, 2012



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from May 11 to 18 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Florida FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute at:

<http://myfwc.com/research/redtide/events/status/statewide/>

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit at: <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* (Florida Red Tide) in southwest Florida including the Florida Keys. No impacts are expected today through Monday, May 28 alongshore southwest Florida and the Florida Keys. Patches of discolored water alongshore Manatee, Sarasota and Lee counties continue to be reported. This discoloration is attributed to a bloom of the algae *Trichodesmium* which does not produce respiratory irritation impacts associated with the Florida red tide caused by *Karenia brevis*.

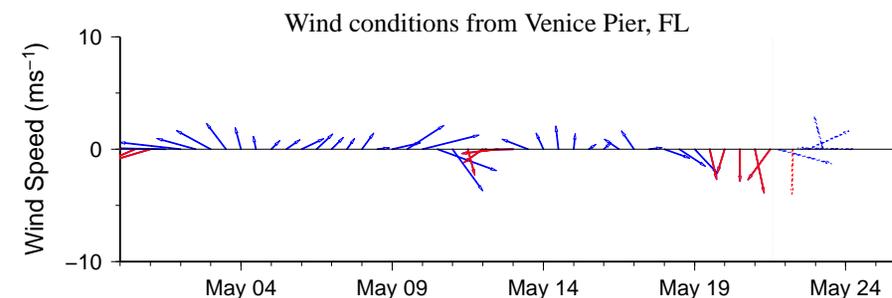
Analysis

****Due to the Federal Holiday, the next regular bulletin will be issued on Tuesday, May 29.****

There is currently no indication of a *Karenia brevis* bloom in southwest Florida including the Florida Keys. Samples taken from offshore and alongshore Pinellas, Manatee, Sarasota, Charlotte, Lee, Collier and northern Monroe County all indicate that *K. brevis* is not present (FWRI, MML, SCHD; 5/13-16). Additionally, samples taken from offshore the Florida Keys also continue to indicate that *K. brevis* is not present (MML 5/18).

MODIS imagery (5/20, shown left) is only partially obscured by clouds alongshore southwest Florida. Elevated levels of chlorophyll are visible alongshore Pinellas (4-6 $\mu\text{g/L}$), Manatee (3-5 $\mu\text{g/L}$) and Sarasota (2-3 $\mu\text{g/L}$) counties. Imagery from 5/19 also indicates elevated levels of chlorophyll alongshore Lee County (4-7 $\mu\text{g/L}$).

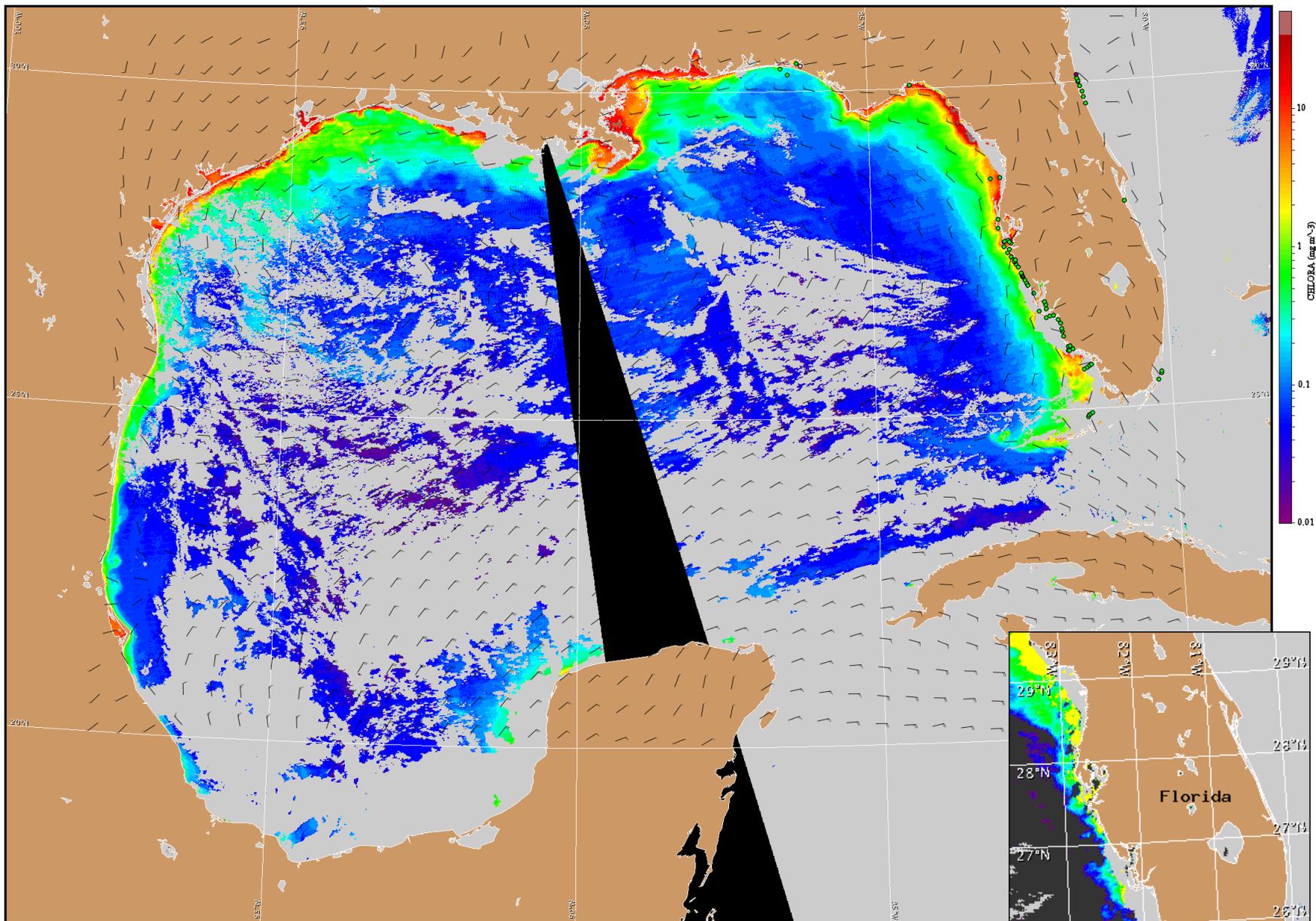
Urizar, Kavanaugh



Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

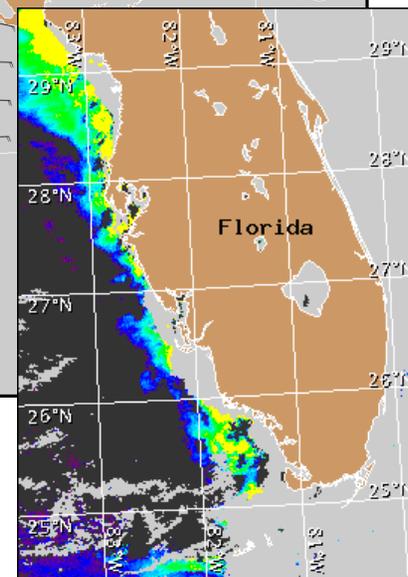
Wind Analysis

SW Florida: Northwesterly to northerly winds (10 kn, 5 m/s) today. Northwesterly to northeasterly winds (10 kn) Tuesday. Northerly to northeasterly winds (10 kn) Wednesday. Northerly to easterly winds (10-15 kn, 5-8 m/s) Thursday. Northeasterly winds (10 kn) Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for May 22, 2012 06Z with cell concentration sampling data from May 11 to 18 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).