



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

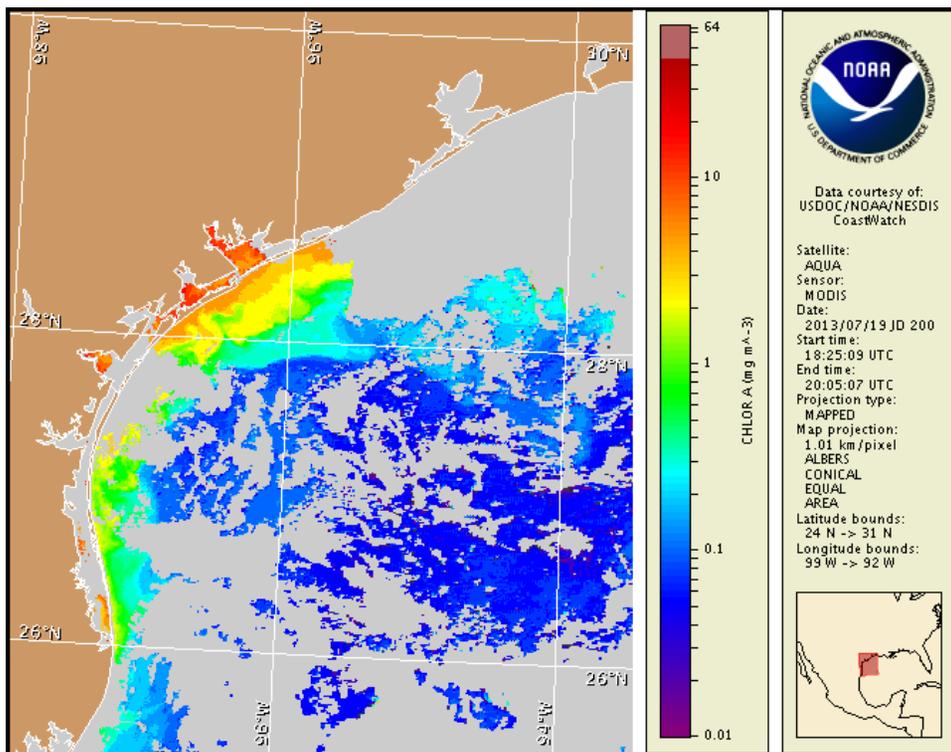
Monday, 22 July 2013

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, July 15, 2013



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from July 12 to 17: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample 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 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at:

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/water/enviroconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml>

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:

<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

Conditions Report

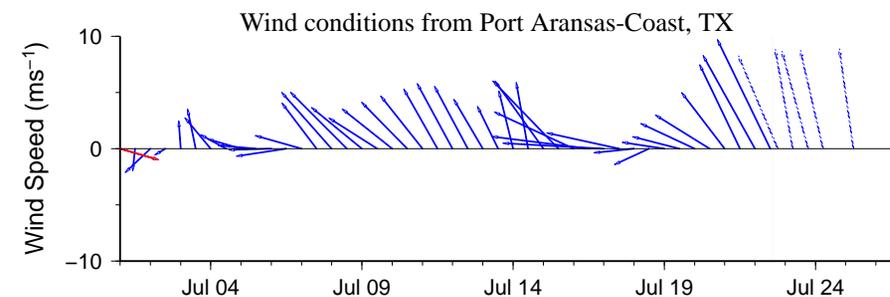
There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Texas red tide) along the coast of Texas. No respiratory irritation is expected Monday, July 22 through Monday, July 29. Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations. There are currently patches of a bloom of the algae *Aureoumbra lagunensis* in the upper Laguna Madre region. This algae species does not produce the respiratory irritation associated with the Texas red tide caused by *Karenia brevis*, but it may cause discolored water and fish kills.

Analysis

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* at the coast in Texas. Recent MODIS Aqua imagery is partially obscured by clouds from Sabine Pass to the Matagorda Peninsula region and along the Mustang Island region, limiting analysis. In imagery from 7/19 (shown left), patches of elevated chlorophyll (2 to 6 $\mu\text{g/L}$) are visible stretching along- and offshore from the Matagorda Peninsula region to the Aransas Pass region. Elevated chlorophyll is not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is most likely due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast.

Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a potential maximum transport of 20 km north from the Port Aransas region from July 19 to 25.

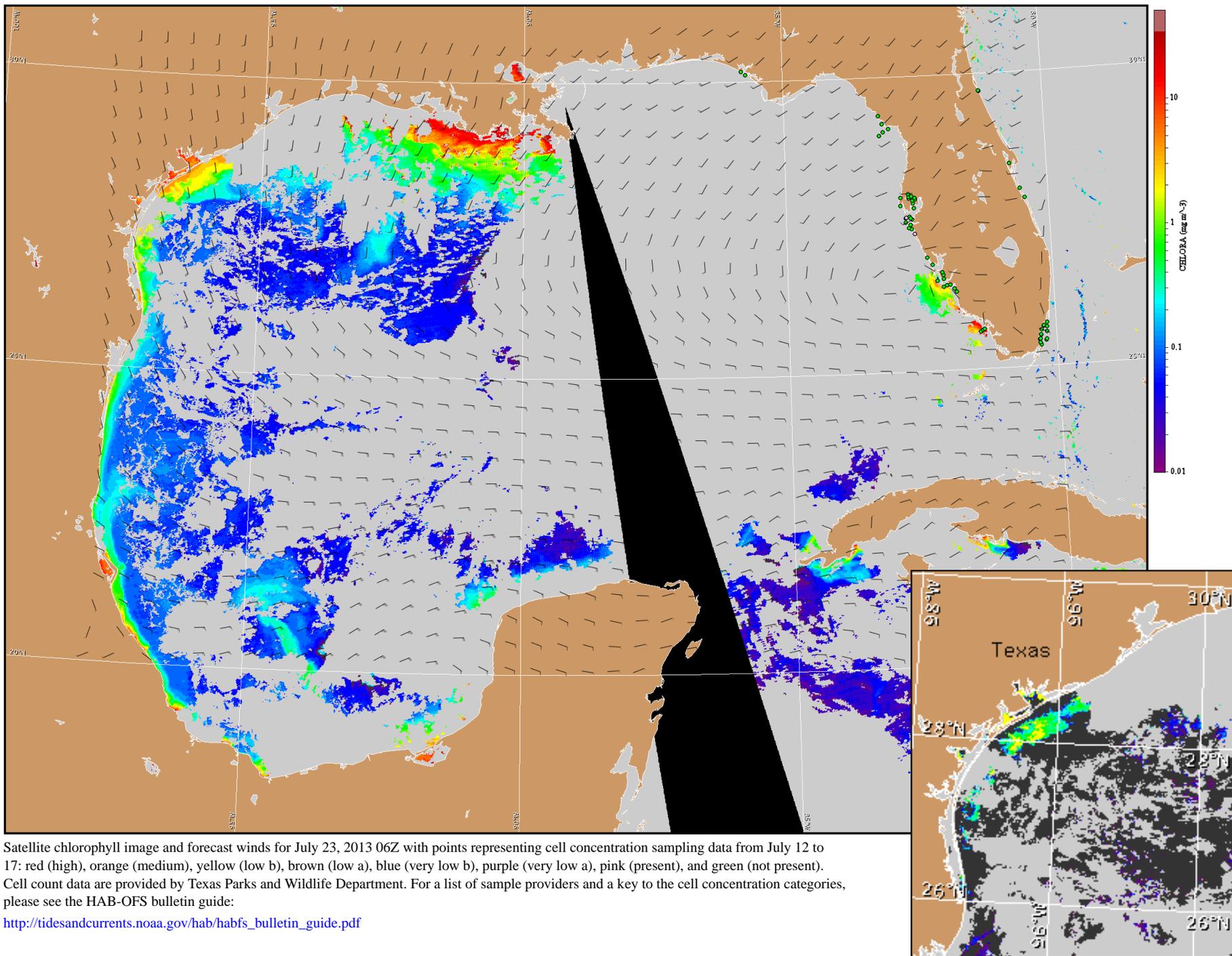
Kavanaugh, Derner



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

Port Aransas: Southeast winds (15-20kn, 8-10m/s) today becoming south winds (10-20kn, 5-10m/s) tonight through Friday night.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for July 23, 2013 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from July 12 to 17: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample 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).