



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

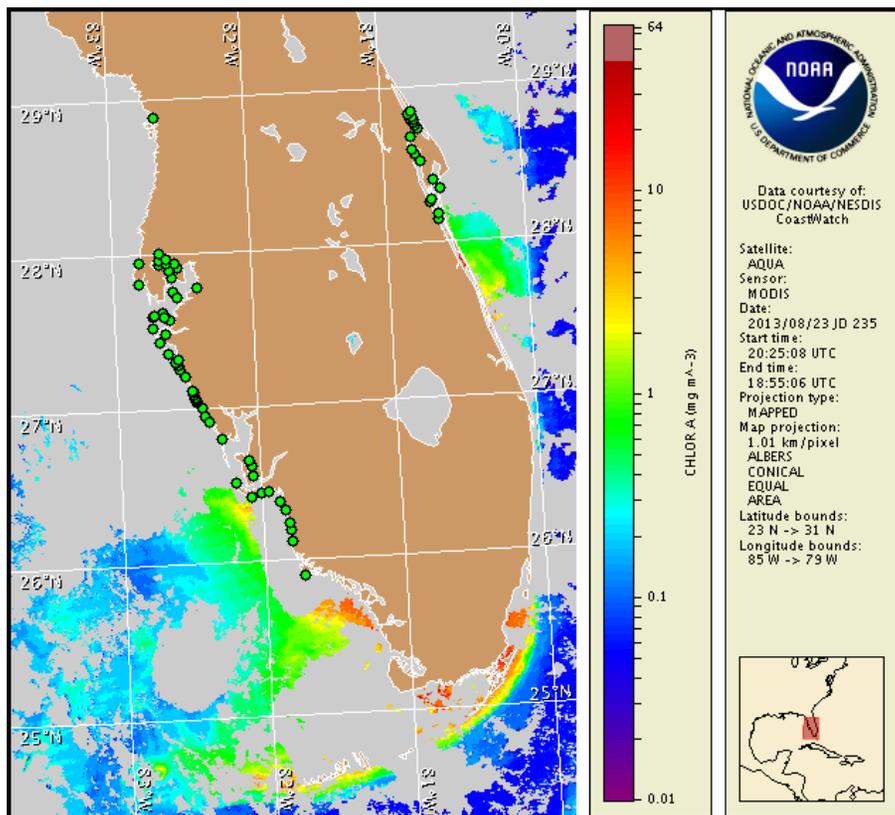
Monday, 26 August 2013

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, August 19, 2013



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from August 16 to 21: 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 Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) Fish and Wildlife Research Institute. 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 FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute at:

<http://myfwc.com/redtidestatus>

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

Conditions Report

Karenia brevis (commonly known as Florida red tide) is not present along the coast of southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys. No respiratory irritation is expected Monday, August 26 through Tuesday, September 3. Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations.

Analysis

Due to a federal holiday, the next regular bulletin will be issued on Tuesday, September 3.

Karenia brevis was not present in samples collected alongshore and offshore southwest Florida from northern Pinellas County to central Collier County this past week (FWRI, SCHED; 8/16-21). No dead fish or respiratory irritation associated with *K. brevis* have been reported in the past week alongshore southwest Florida (FWRI, MML; 8/19-26).

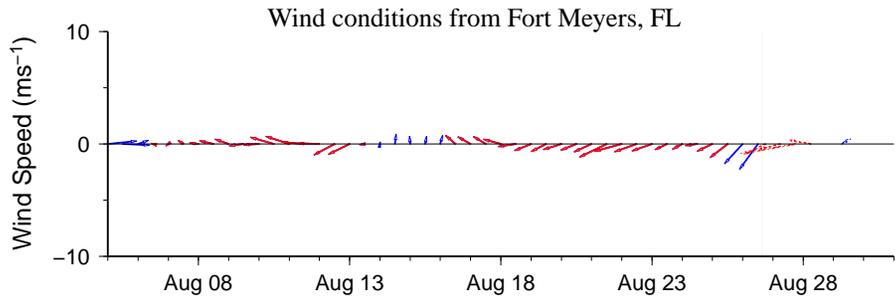
MODIS imagery has been obscured by clouds alongshore southwest Florida over the past week limiting analysis. In recent MODIS Aqua imagery (8/23, shown left), patches of elevated chlorophyll (2 to 3 $\mu\text{g/L}$) are visible offshore central Lee County. Elevated chlorophyll at the coast is likely the result of mixed non-harmful algal blooms that continue to be reported in many southwest Florida counties.

Forecasted winds over the next week may decrease the potential for bloom formation at the coast.

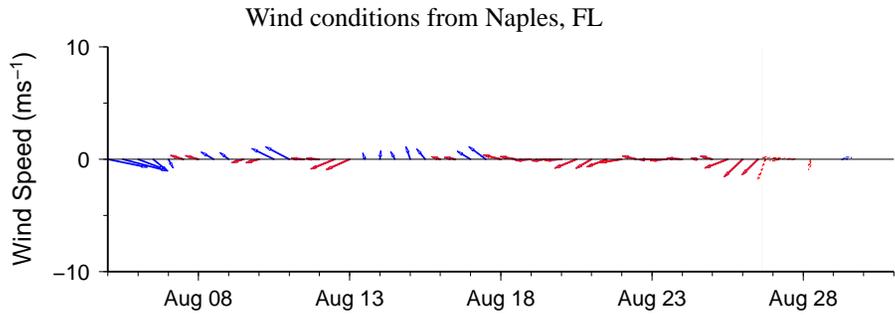
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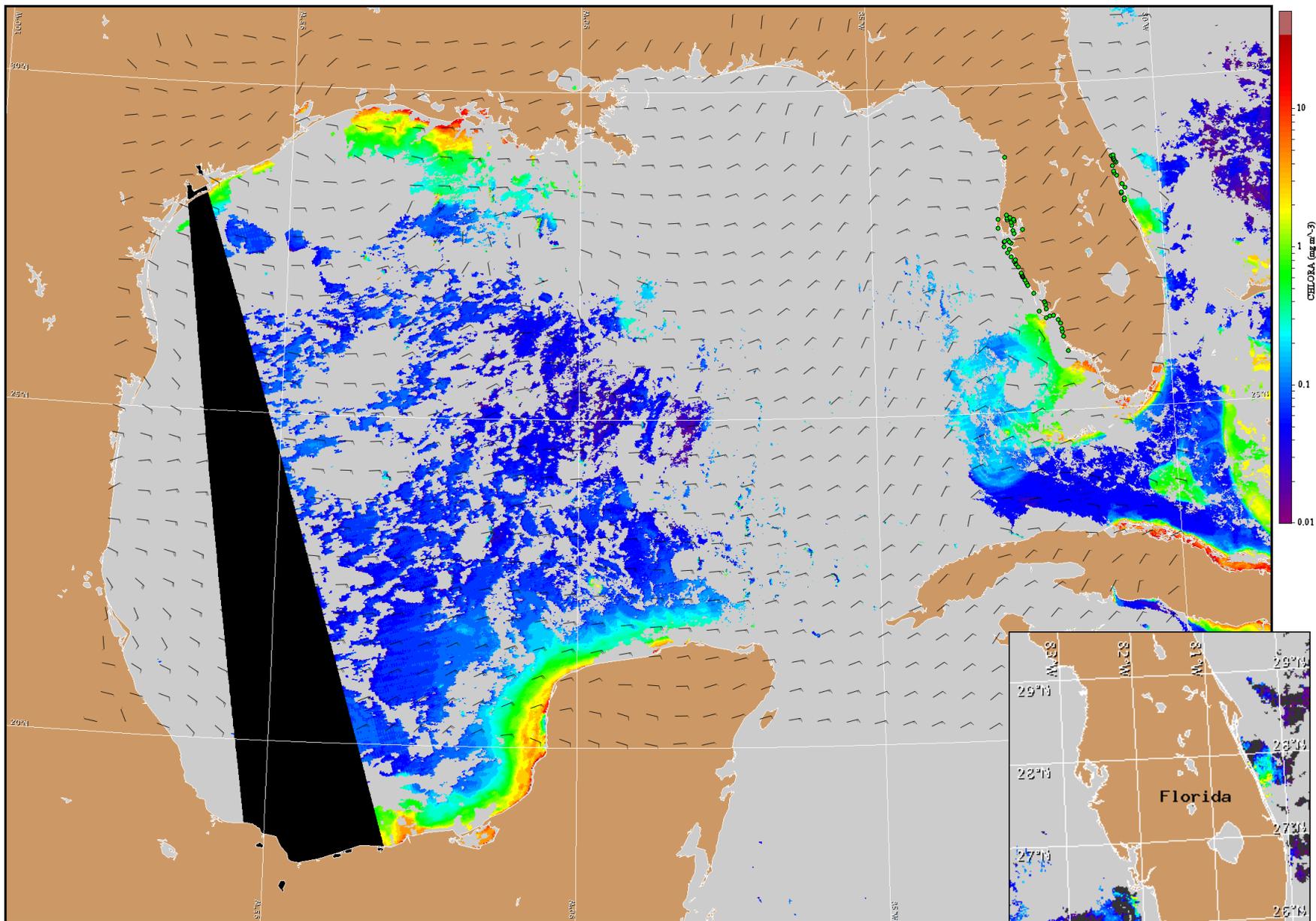
Wind Analysis

SW Florida: Easterly winds (10 kn, 5 m/s) today becoming northwesterly in the afternoon. Easterly winds (10-15 kn, 5-8 m/s) tonight and Tuesday becoming northwesterly Tuesday afternoon. Northerly winds (10 kn) Tuesday night becoming easterly after midnight. Easterly winds (10 kn) Wednesday becoming westerly in the afternoon. Northwest-erly winds (5 kn, 3m/s) Wednesday night becoming northerly after midnight. Westerly winds (10 kn) Thursday and northwesterly winds (10 kn) Thursday night. Westerly winds (10 kn) Friday.



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).

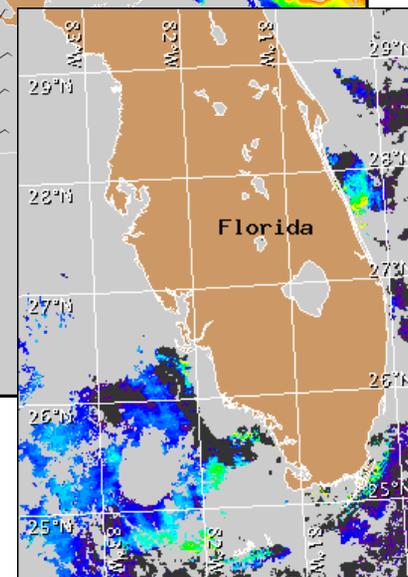




Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for August 27, 2013 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from August 16 to 21: red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present).

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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).