



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

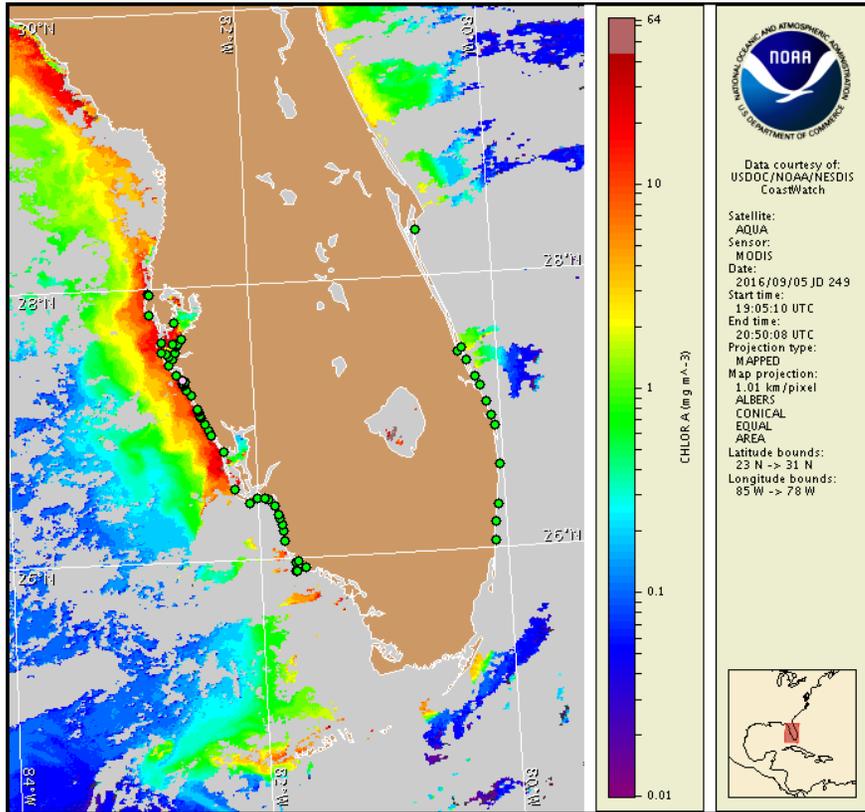
Tuesday, 06 September 2016

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, August 29, 2016



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible K. brevis HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from August 27 to September 5: 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/hab_publication/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) ranges from not present to very low concentrations along the coast of southwest Florida, and is not present in the Florida Keys. No respiratory irritation is expected alongshore southwest Florida Tuesday, September 6 through Monday, September 12.

Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations.

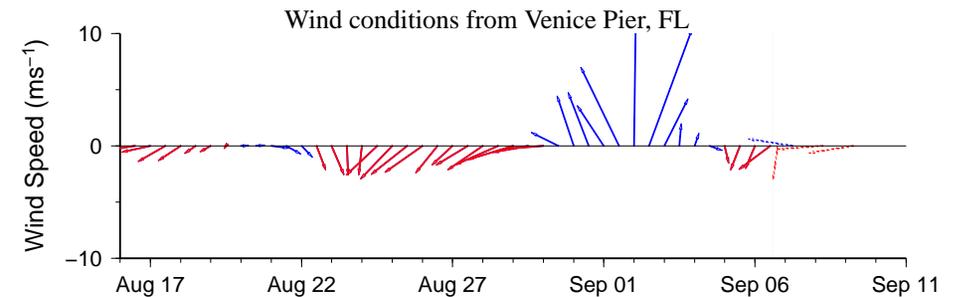
Analysis

Recent samples received from along- and offshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to Monroe counties all indicate that *Karenia brevis* is not present, with the exception of two 'very low a' samples and two background samples collected near New Pass in the bay regions of northern Sarasota County (FWRI, MML, SCHD, CCENRD; 8/27-9/5). Detailed sample information and a summary of impacts can be obtained through FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute at: <http://myfwc.com/redtidestatus>.

Recent ensemble imagery (MODIS Aqua, 9/5), is mostly obscured by clouds alongshore southwest Florida from central Lee to Monroe counties, limiting analysis. Patches of elevated to very high chlorophyll (2 to >20 µg/L) with the optical characteristics of *K. brevis* are present alongshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to central Lee counties and extend up to 20 miles offshore.

Upwelling favorable conditions are present today through Friday, which may increase the potential for bloom formation.

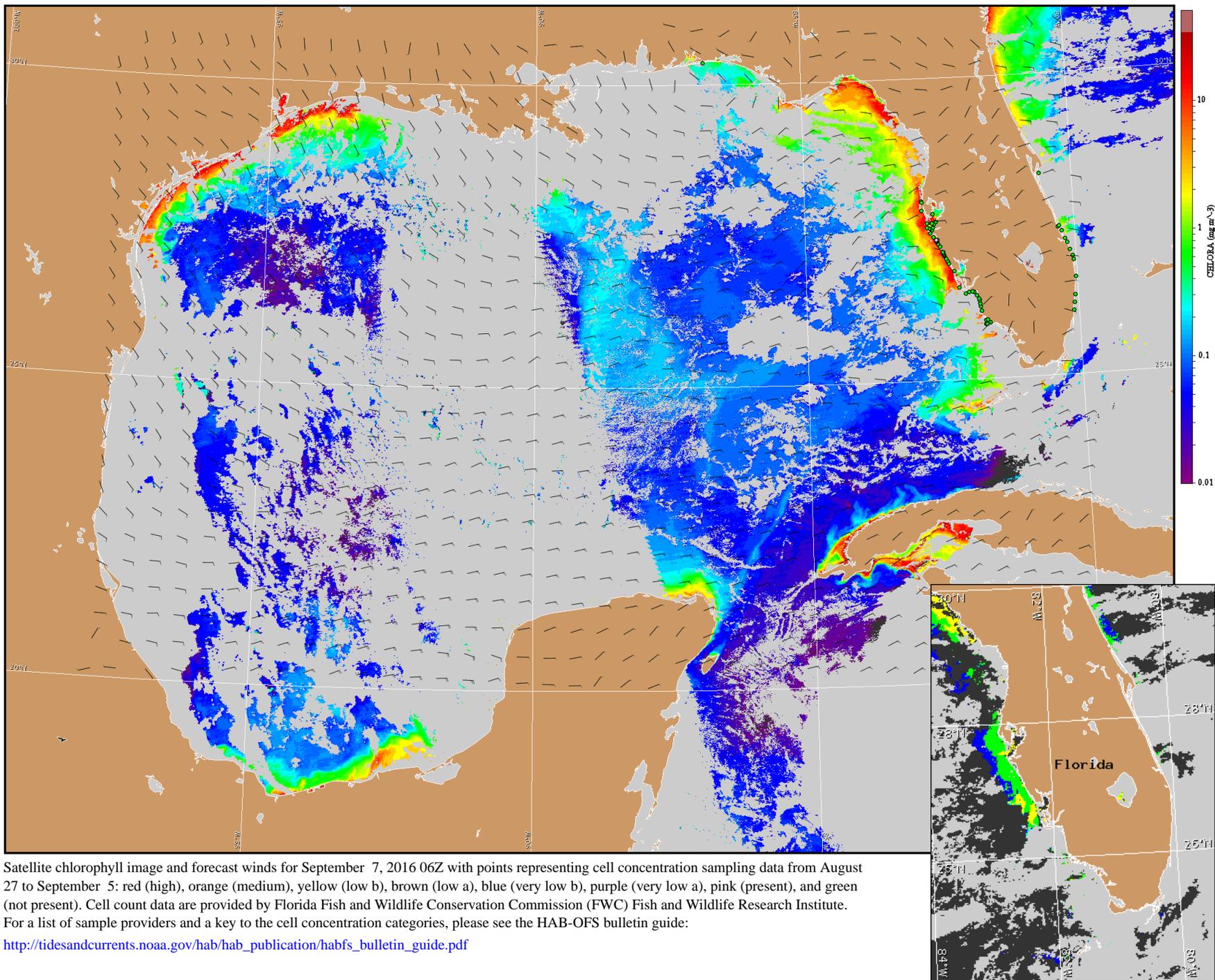
Yang, Keeney



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

Englewood to Tarpon Springs (Venice): Northeast to east winds (5-15kn, 3-8m/s) today through Friday. Southeast winds (10kn, 5m/s) Saturday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for September 7, 2016 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from August 27 to September 5: 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:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas with *K. brevis* optical characteristics shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).