



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

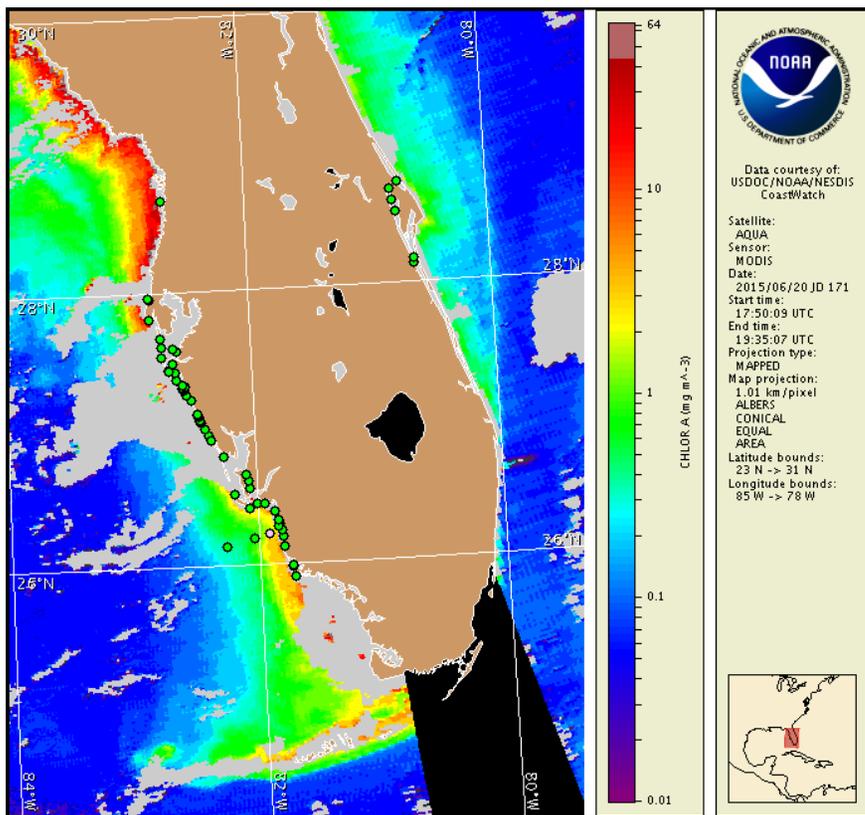
Monday, 22 June 2015

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, June 15, 2015



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from June 12 to 18: 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

There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Florida red tide) along the coast of southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys. No respiratory irritation is expected alongshore southwest Florida Monday, June 22 through Monday, June 29. Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations.

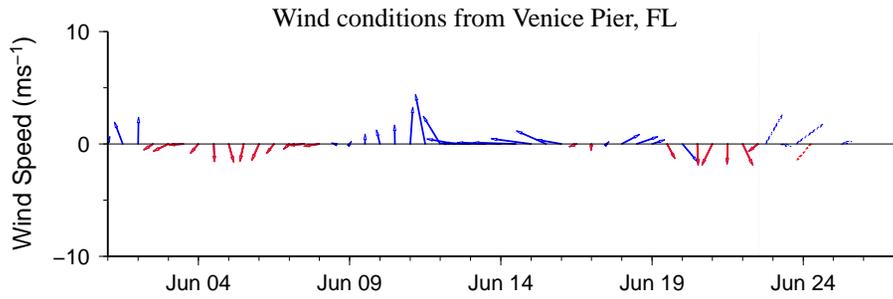
Analysis

Recent samples received from along- and offshore southwest Florida, from Pinellas to Collier counties, indicate that *Karenia brevis* is not present with the exception of one background sample detected alongshore Sarasota County at New Pass and one background sample detected 6.5 miles offshore Vanderbilt Beach in Collier County (FWRI, SCHD, MML, CCPCPD; 6/11-6/18).

Recent MODIS Aqua imagery (6/20, shown left) is completely obscured by clouds along- and offshore southwest Florida from Pinellas County to central Lee County, preventing analysis. Elevated chlorophyll (1-5 $\mu\text{g/L}$) is visible in patches along- and offshore southwest Florida from central Lee to Collier County. The elevated chlorophyll is likely associated with blooms of various algal species that continue to be detected alongshore southwest Florida.

Harmful algal bloom formation at the coast of southwest Florida is not expected today through Monday, June 29.

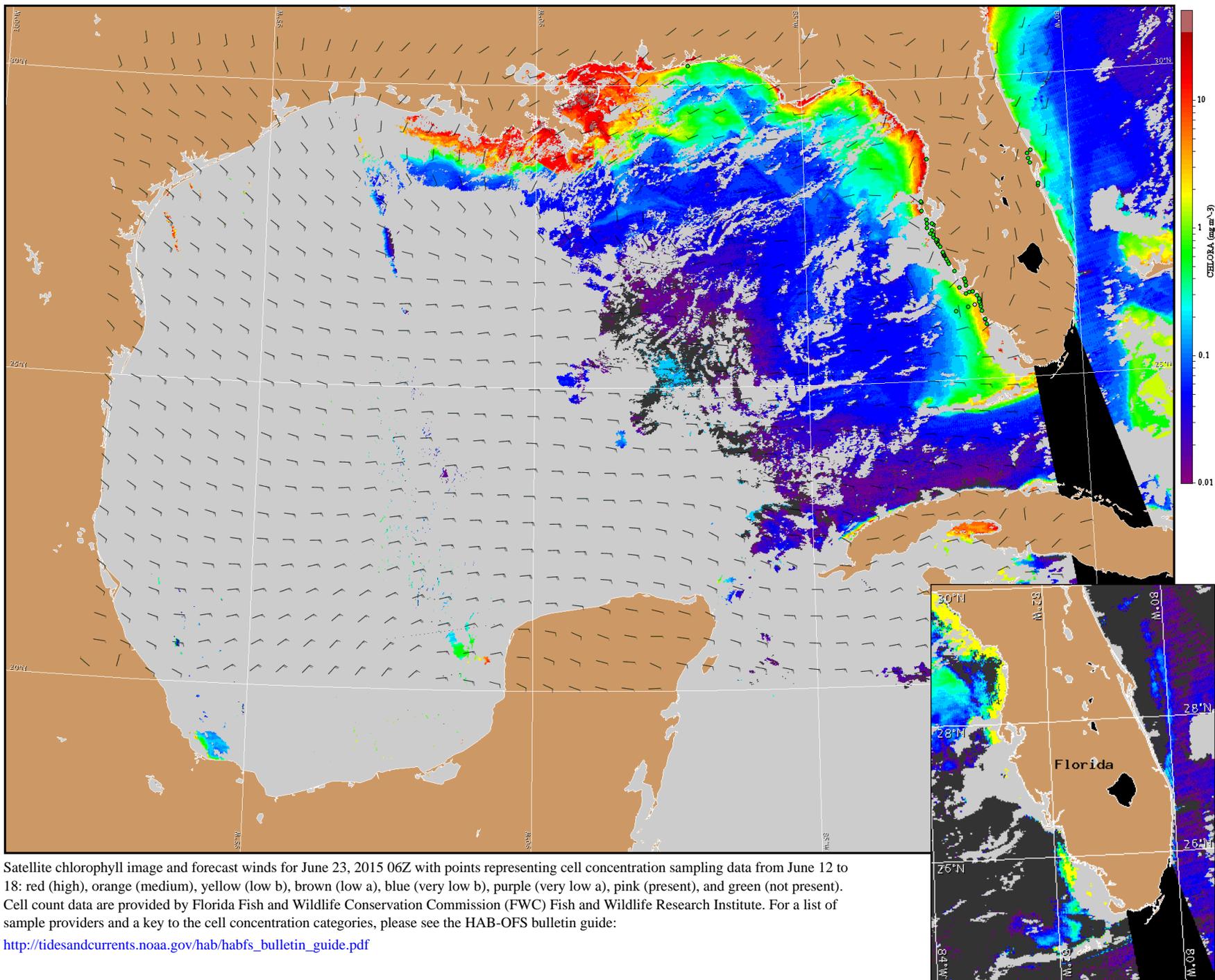
Yang, Davis



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

Variable winds (5kn, 3m/s) becoming west (10kn, 5m/s) this afternoon and then north-west (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) tonight. Southeast winds (5-10kn) Tuesday becoming southwest Tuesday afternoon and night. Southeast winds (5-10kn) Wednesday become west Wednesday afternoon. Northwest winds (5kn) Wednesday night. Southeast winds (5kn) becoming west (5-10kn) Thursday afternoon and night. Southeast winds (5-10kn) Friday becoming west Friday afternoon.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for June 23, 2015 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from June 12 to 18: 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 of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).