

Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

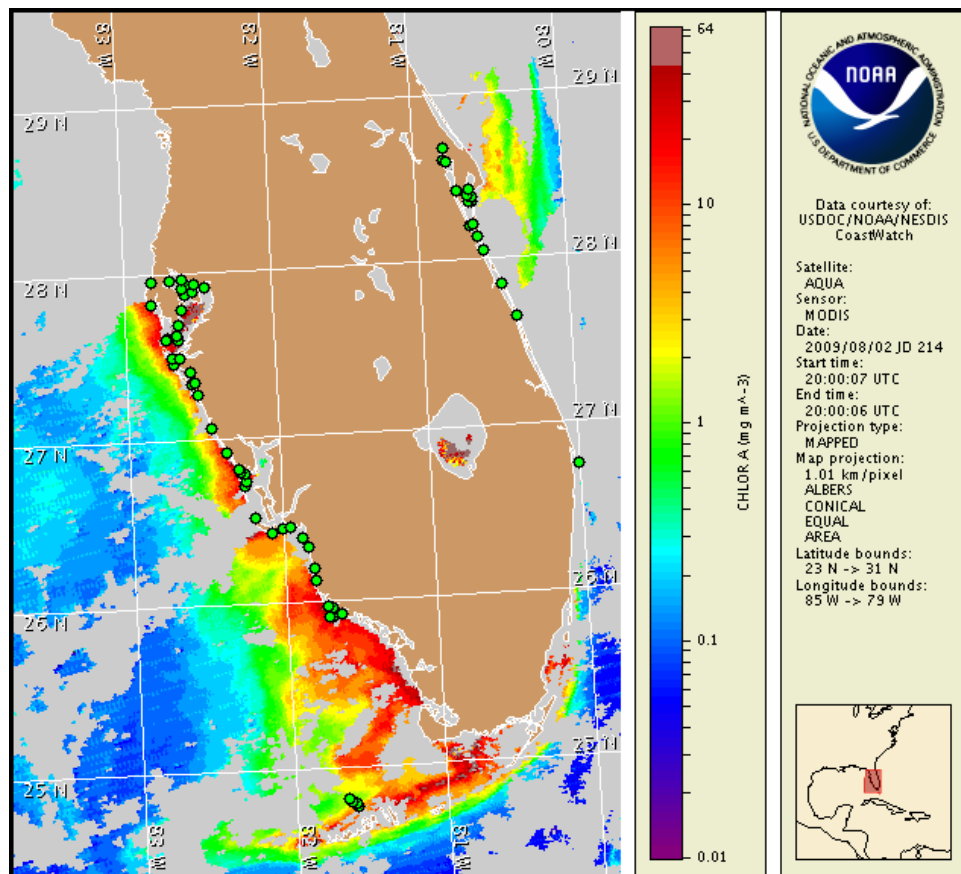
3 August 2009

NOAA Ocean Service

NOAA Satellites and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: July 27, 2009



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from July 24 to 29 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 HABFS bulletin guide:

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

Please note the following restrictions on all SeaWiFS imagery derived from CoastWatch.

1. Data are restricted to civil marine applications only; i.e. federal, state, and local government use/distribution is permitted.
2. Image products may be published in newspapers. Any other publishing arrangements must receive GeoEye approval via the CoastWatch Program.

Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom at the coast in southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys. No impacts are expected alongshore southwest Florida today through Sunday, August 9. Discolored water in the northwestern region of Tampa Bay is attributed to a bloom of the algae *Pyrodinium bahamense* which does not produce respiratory irritation impacts associated with the Florida red tide caused by *Karenia brevis*.

Analysis

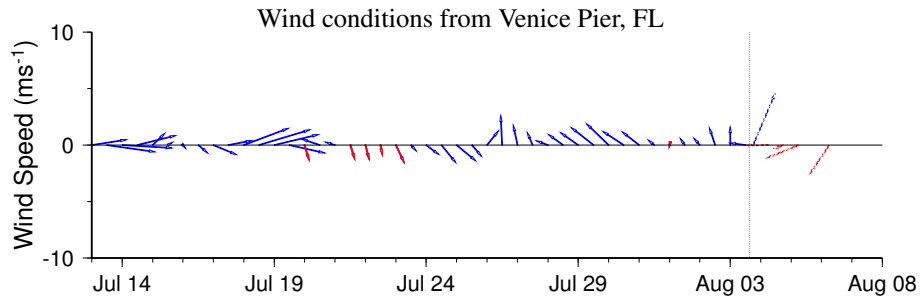
There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom at the coast in southwest Florida. *Karenia brevis* was not present in samples taken last week alongshore Pinellas, Manatee, Sarasota, Charlotte, Lee Collier and Monroe Counties (FWRI 7/27-29; MML 7/21-27).

Recent imagery (SeaWiFS, not shown; 8/2) continues to indicate elevated chlorophyll levels (5-7 $\mu\text{g/L}$) along most of southwest Florida. More distinct high chlorophyll (>10 $\mu\text{g/L}$) features remain visible in the following areas: up to 10 miles offshore Tampa Bay, alongshore northern Lee County and southern Lee County (east of Sanibel Island), and alongshore to offshore southern Collier and Monroe Counties (Marco Island, Cape Romano, extending to west of Cape Sable). These features are likely due to non-harmful blooms of various species of algae that continue to be detected alongshore Pinellas, Manatee, Sarasota, Charlotte, Lee and Collier Counties (FWRI, 7/27-29). Additionally, discolored water has been reported in Pinellas, Manatee and Sarasota Counties (FWRI 7/19).

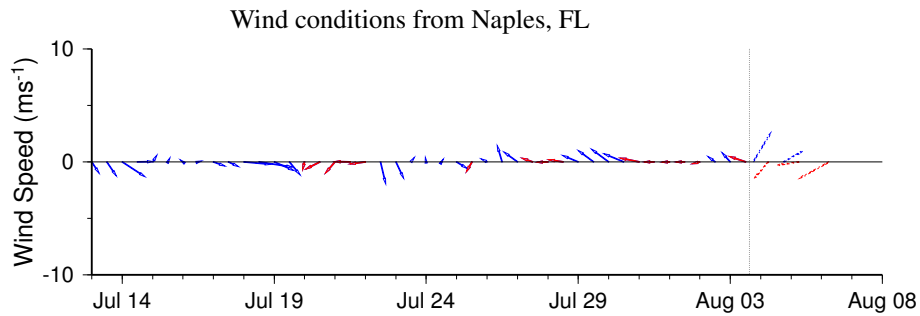
Harmful algal bloom formation alongshore southwest Florida is not expected today through Friday, August 7.

Due to technical difficulties, SeaWiFS imagery is currently unavailable. MODIS imagery is displayed on this bulletin.

-Urizar, Fenstermacher

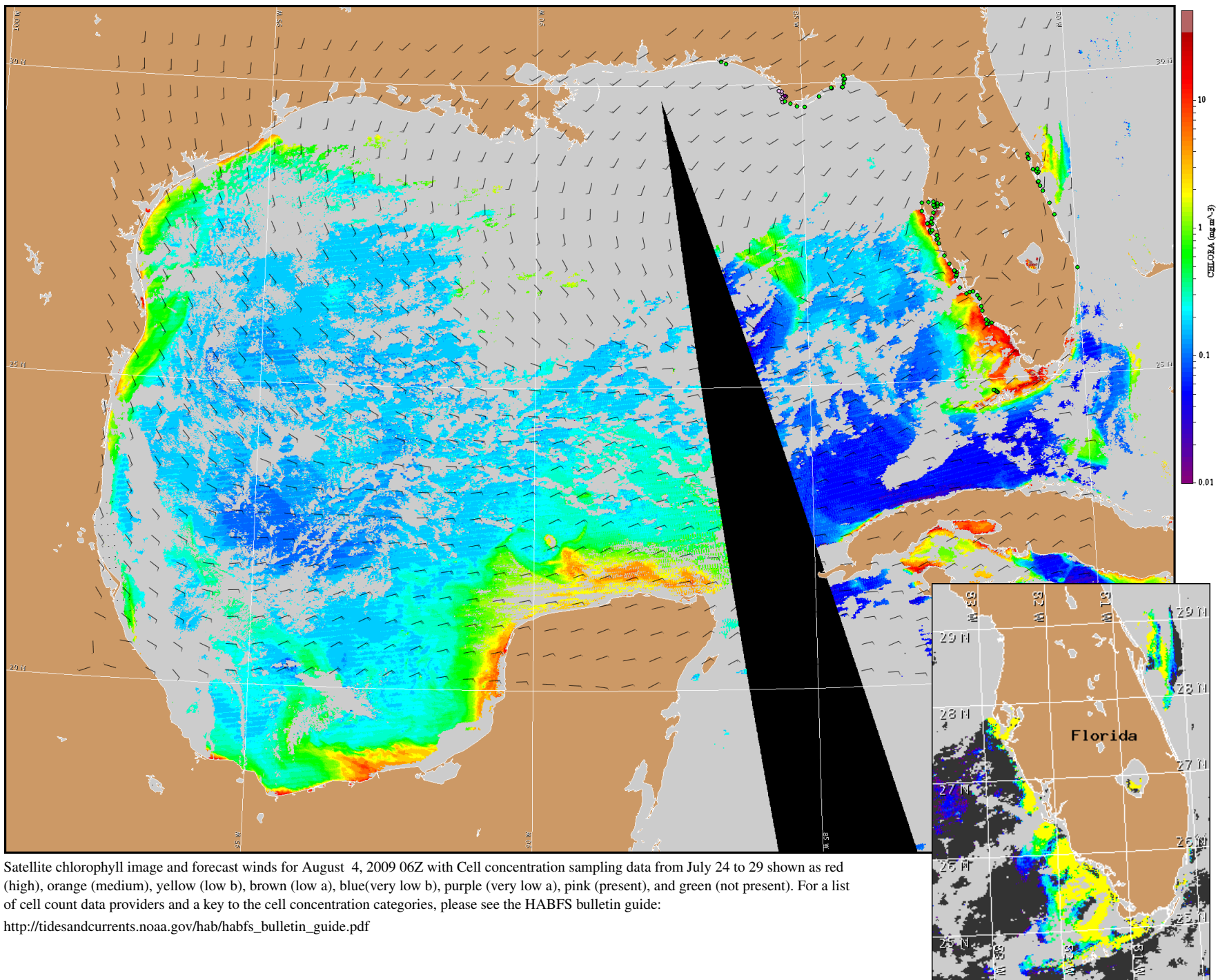


Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts.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



Wind Analysis

SW Florida: Southerly winds (10 kn, 5 m/s) today becoming northeasterly (5 kn, 3 m/s) tonight. Southeasterly winds (5 kn) Tuesday becoming easterly (10 kn) Tuesday night. Northerly winds Wednesday (10 kn). Southwesterly winds Thursday becoming westerly Thursday night (10 kn). Northeasterly winds Friday (10 kn).



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for August 4, 2009 06Z with Cell concentration sampling data from July 24 to 29 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 HABFS bulletin guide:

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

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