



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

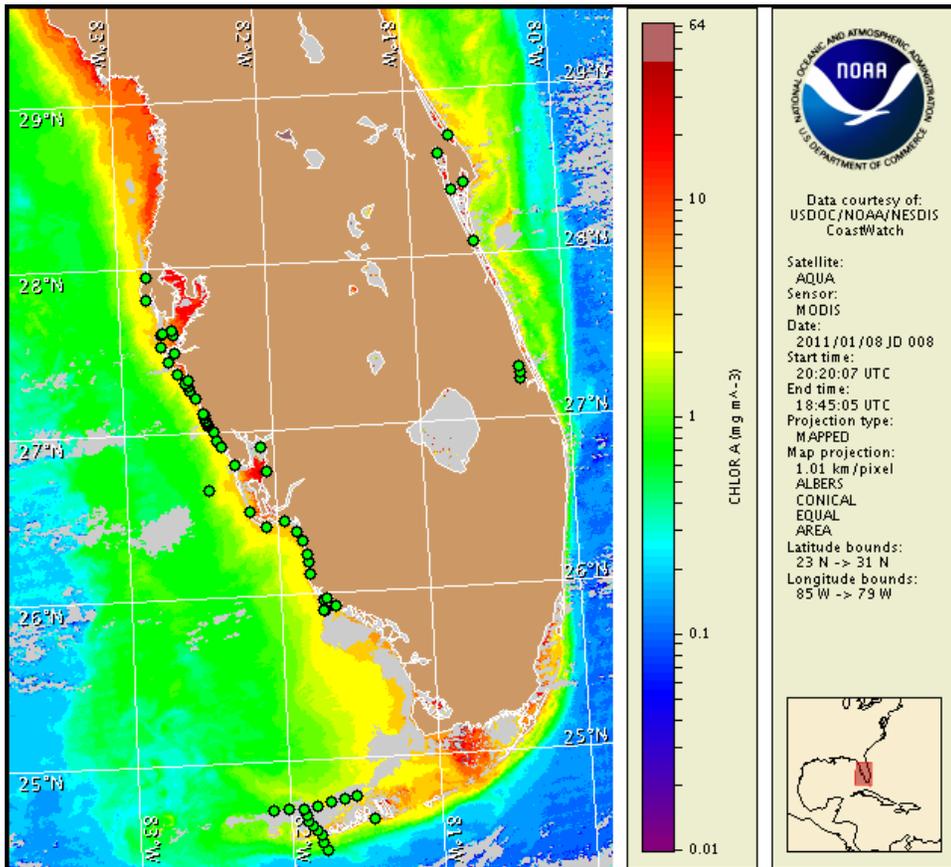
10 January 2011

NOAA Ocean Service

NOAA Satellites and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: January 3, 2011



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from January 2 to 6 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 Monday, January 17.

Analysis

****Due to the upcoming Federal Holiday, the next bulletin will be issued on Tuesday, January 18.****

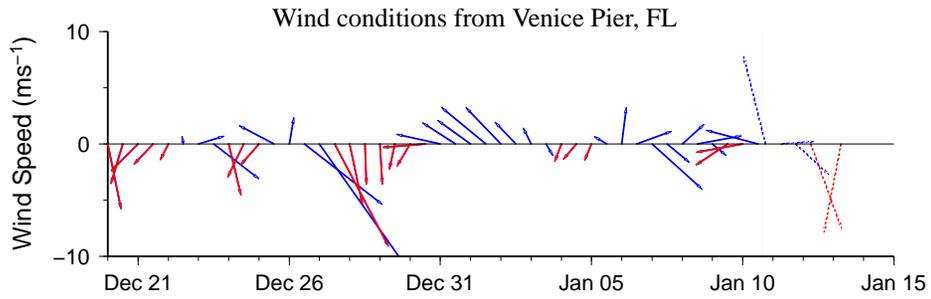
There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom in southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys. *Karenia brevis* was not identified in water samples collected last week alongshore Pinellas, Manatee, Sarasota, Charlotte, Lee, and Collier counties or offshore Lee and Monroe counties (CCPCPD, FWRI, MML, SCHD; 1/2-7).

Elevated chlorophyll (2-9 $\mu\text{g/L}$) is visible along the southwest Florida coastline from Pinellas to Collier County. Much of the elevated chlorophyll at the coast is likely the result of non-toxic mixed diatom blooms that continue to be reported along southwest Florida, including reports alongshore Pinellas, Sarasota, Charlotte, and Lee over the past week (FWRI, 1/3-5). A patch of elevated to high chlorophyll (3-11 $\mu\text{g/L}$) is visible in the lower Florida Keys approximately 3-4 miles offshore northwest of Little Pine Key. Samples collected throughout the Florida Keys last week indicate that no *K. brevis* is present; however, this region will continue to be monitored.

Variable winds at the beginning of the week limit the potential for bloom formation through Tuesday. Northerly upwelling favorable winds forecasted through Friday will increase the potential for bloom formation later in the week.

Note: SeaWiFS imagery is presently unavailable for analysis, MODIS imagery is shown at left and on page 3.

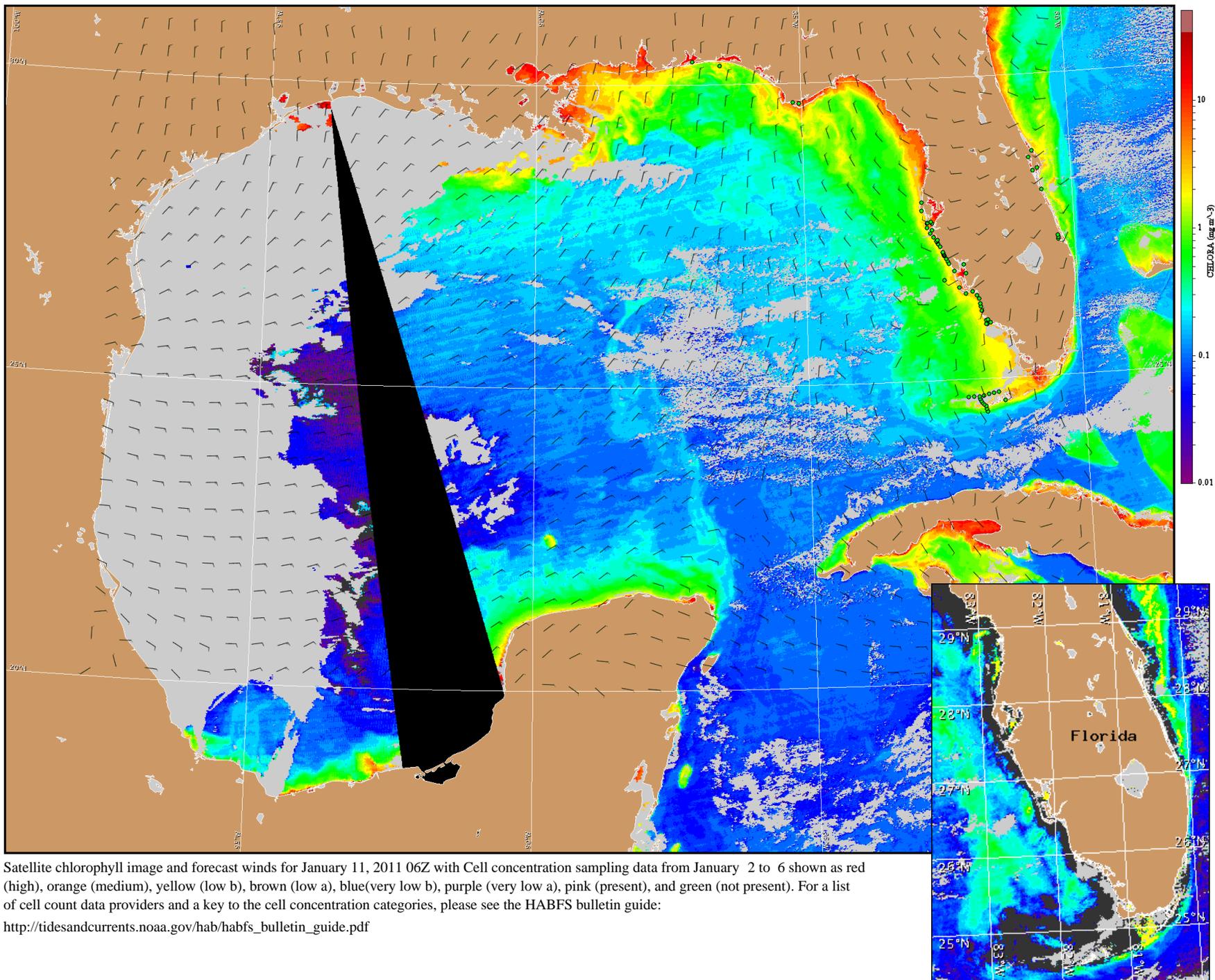
Derner, Urizar



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

Southwest Florida: Variable winds (10-20kn, 5-10m/s) today becoming northwest tonight through Tuesday morning. North winds (15-20kn, 8-10m/s) Tuesday night through Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for January 11, 2011 06Z with Cell concentration sampling data from January 2 to 6 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:

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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).