



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

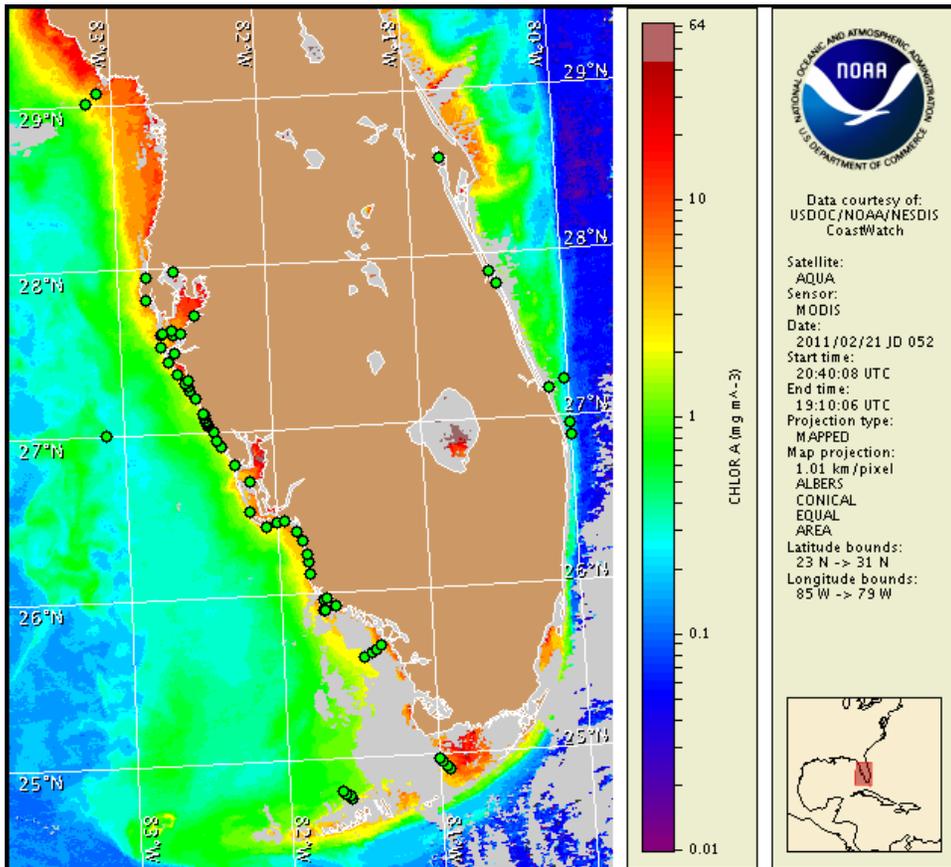
22 February 2011

NOAA Ocean Service

NOAA Satellites and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: February 14, 2011



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from February 14 to 21 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

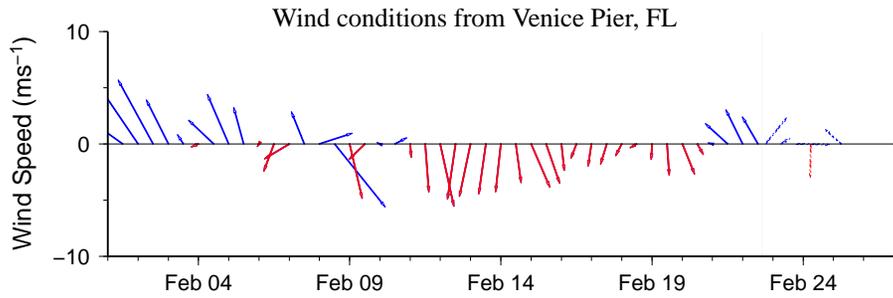
There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom at the coast in southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys. No impacts are expected alongshore southwest Florida today through Sunday, February 27.

Analysis

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 to Monroe counties or offshore Sarasota County and the Florida Keys (CCPCPD, FWRI, MML, SCHD; 1/14-21).

The SeaWiFS ocean color sensor mission has ended. SeaWiFS imagery will no longer be available for chlorophyll analysis. MODIS Aqua is displayed on this bulletin and will be used as the primary source of ocean color imagery for bloom analysis in future bulletins. Elevated chlorophyll ($2-7 \mu\text{g/L}$) 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 and Manatee counties over the past week (FWRI, 2/14-15). Imagery along- and offshore Monroe County and the Florida Keys continues to be cloud-covered, limiting analysis; however, recent samples indicate no *K. brevis* is present. Forecasts indicate variable winds throughout the week reducing the potential for bloom formation.

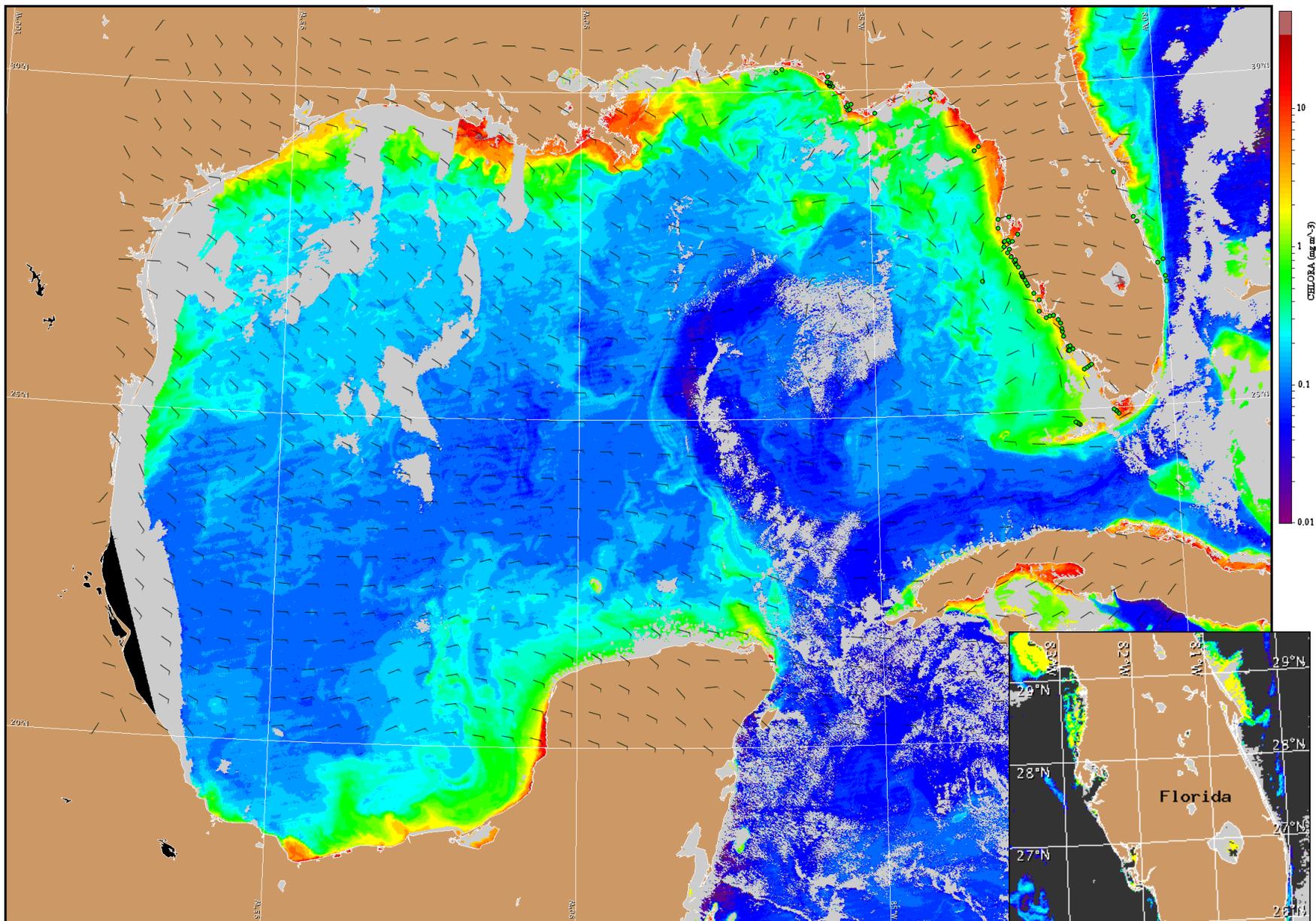
Derner, Urizar



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).

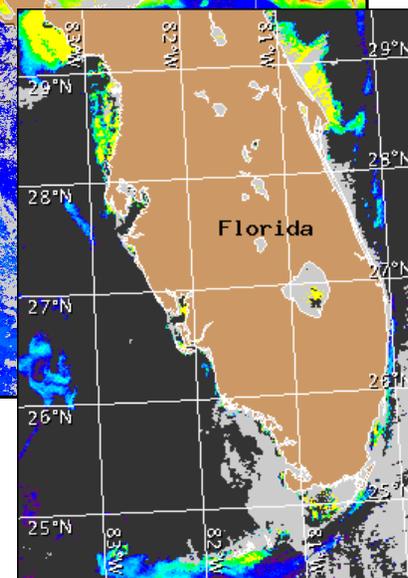
Wind Analysis

Southwest Florida: West winds (10kn, 5m/s) today becoming north tonight through Wednesday. East winds (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) Wednesday night becoming southeast (10-15kn) Thursday. South winds (10-15kn) Thursday night through Saturday, with southwest winds (10-15kn) during the day on Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for February 23, 2011 06Z with Cell concentration sampling data from February 14 to 21 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).