



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

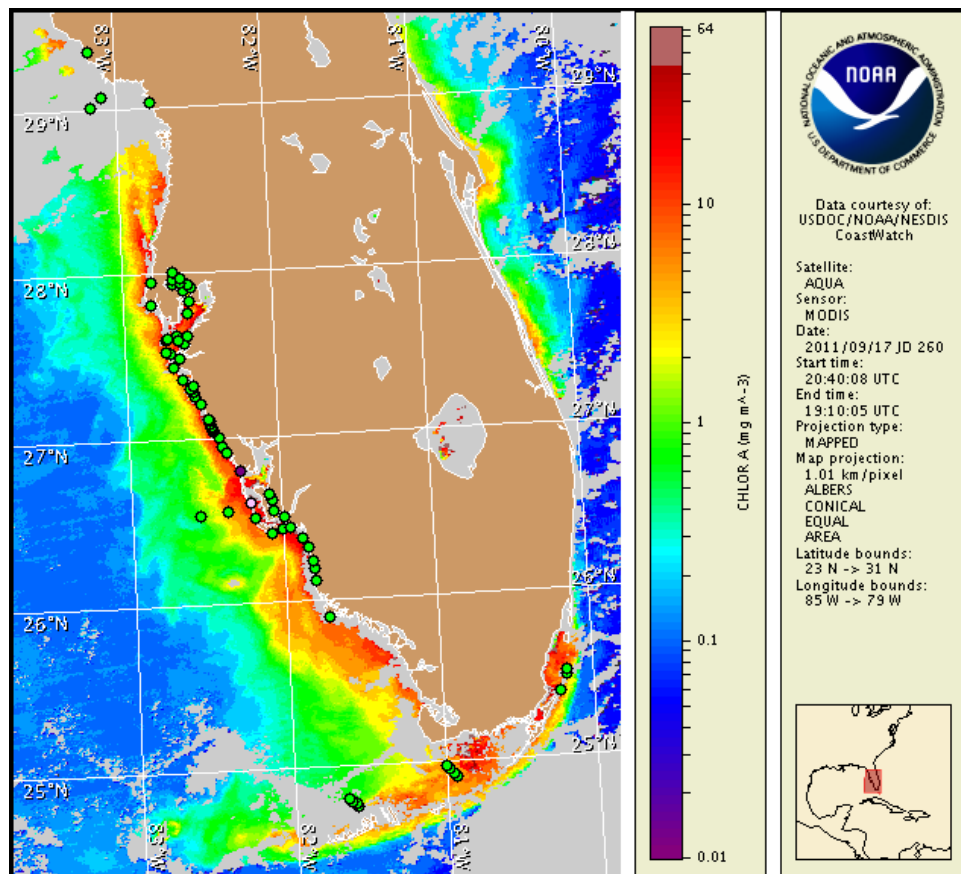
Monday, 19 September 2011

NOAA Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, September 12, 2011



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from September 9 to 15 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 HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

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

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:

<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom at the coast in southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys; however, harmful algae have been identified in Charlotte County. No impacts are expected alongshore southwest Florida today through Sunday, September 25.

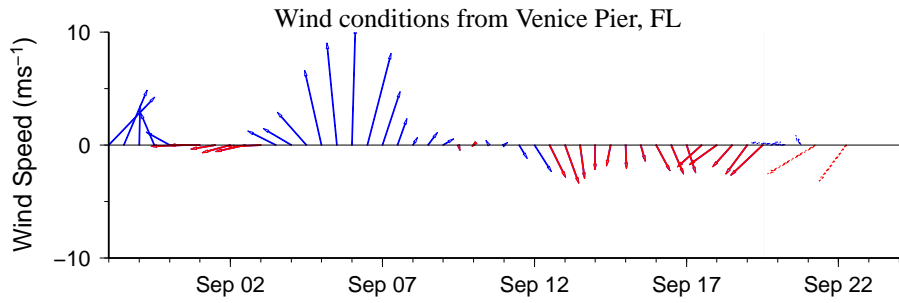
Analysis

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom in southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys; however, harmful algae has been identified in Charlotte County. 'Very low a' concentrations of *Karenia brevis* were identified in one sample collected in the Gasparilla Sound in Charlotte County (9/13; FWRI). Background *K. brevis* concentrations were identified in samples collected east of Long Boat Key in Sarasota County (9/13; MML) and at Captiva Pass in the Pine Island Sound area of Lee County (9/11; FWRI). *K. brevis* was not identified in water samples collected elsewhere last week alongshore Pinellas to Collier counties, offshore Lee County, or in the Florida Keys (CCPCPD, FWRI, MML, SCHD; 9/8-16).

Recent MODIS imagery indicates a band of elevated to high chlorophyll (2 to >10 $\mu\text{g/L}$) is visible stretching along- and offshore from Pinellas to Collier counties. Additionally, patches of high to very high chlorophyll (10 to >20 $\mu\text{g/L}$) are also visible alongshore Pinellas to Lee counties and offshore central Lee County. Elevated chlorophyll at the coast is likely the result of non-toxic algal blooms that continue to be reported in several counties in southwest Florida (9/10-14; FWRI).

Harmful algal bloom formation is not expected at the coast through Sunday, September 25.

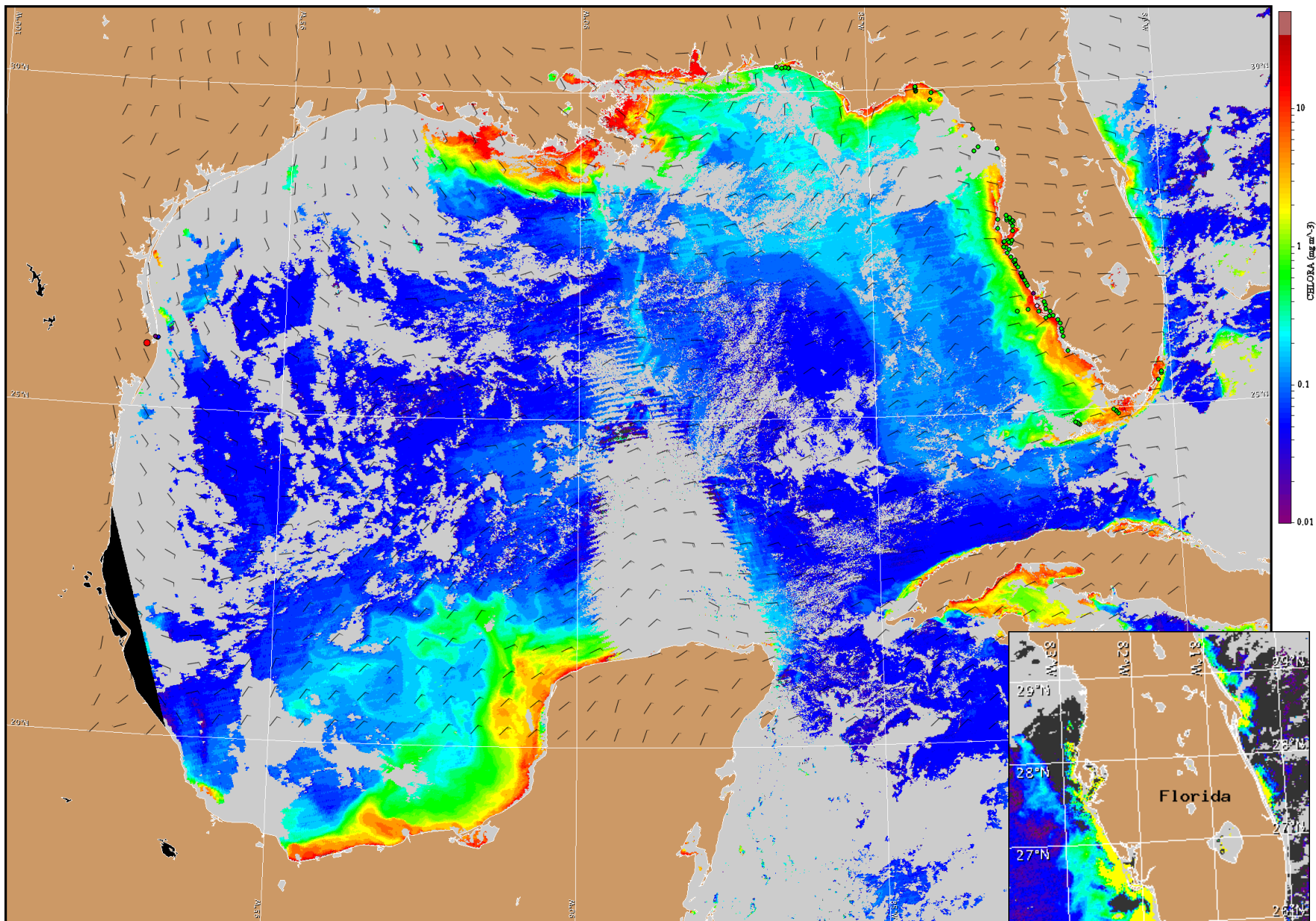
Derner, Urizar



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).

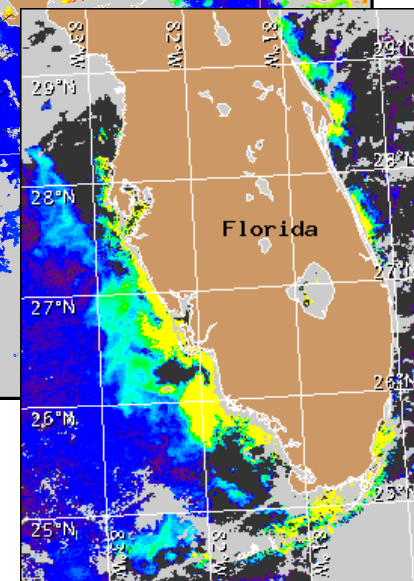
Wind Analysis

Southwest Florida: North winds (10kn, 5m/s) today, becoming east winds (10kn) tonight. East winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) Tuesday. Northeast winds (10kn) Wednesday, shifting east (10kn) Wednesday night through Thursday. Southeast winds (5-10kn) Thursday night through Friday, becoming northwest (5kn, 3m/s) Friday afternoon.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for September 20, 2011 06Z with cell concentration sampling data from September 9 to 15 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 HAB-OFS 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).