



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

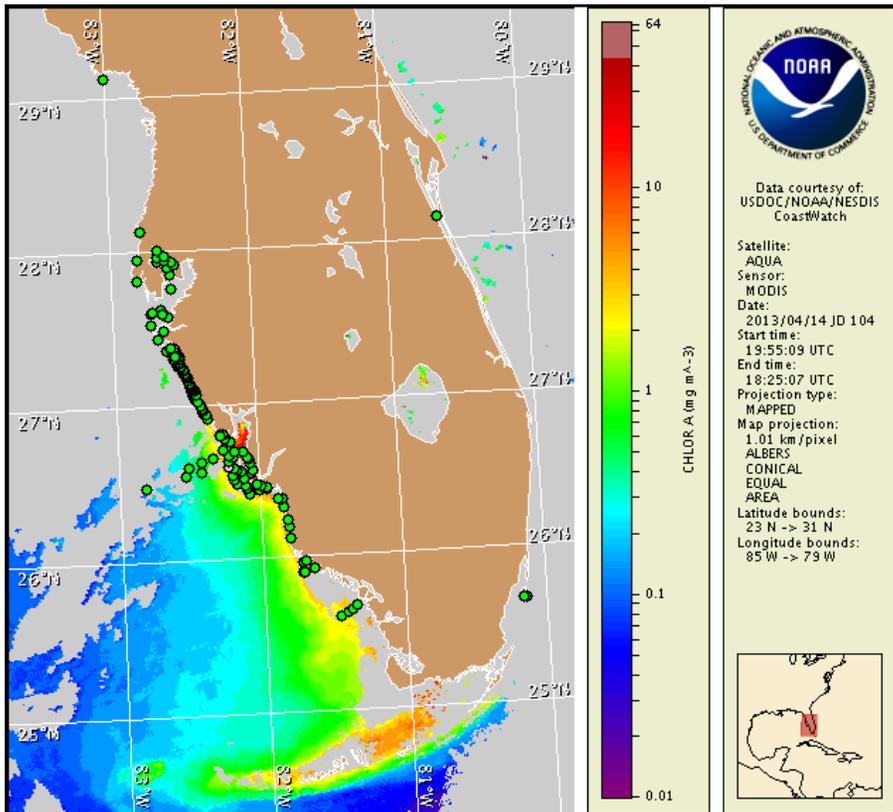
Monday, 15 April 2013

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Thursday, April 11, 2013



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from April 7 to 12 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). Cell count data are provided by Florida 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 the Florida FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute at:

<http://myfwc.com/research/redtide/events/status/statewide/>

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit at: <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

Conditions Report

Background to very low concentrations of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Florida Red Tide) are present alongshore southwest Florida. No respiratory impacts are expected alongshore southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys, today through Thursday, April 18.

Analysis

Recent sampling throughout southwest Florida continues to indicate that *Karenia brevis* concentrations are dissipating. Samples collected over the past week identified 'background' to 'very low b' *K. brevis* concentration in the Sarasota Bay System and in the Pine Island System of Lee County (FWRI, MML; 4/9-4/10). All other samples collected alongshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to Monroe counties, and offshore Lee County, indicate that *K. brevis* is 'not present' (FWRI, MML, CCPCPD; 4/7-4/12). Recent samples received from within the San Carlos Bay region indicate *K. brevis* is 'not present' where 'low a' to 'medium' *K. brevis* concentrations were identified on 4/2 (FWRI; 4/10). Continued sampling in this region is recommended to confirm *K. brevis* dissipation. This region will continue to be monitored as information becomes available.

MODIS Aqua imagery (4/14, shown left), is obscured by clouds alongshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to Charlotte County and along- and offshore southern Collier and Monroe counties, limiting analysis in these regions. Elevated chlorophyll (2-8 $\mu\text{g/L}$) remains visible alongshore southwest Florida from Charlotte to central Collier County. No distinct features are visible offshore southwest Florida at this time. Much of the imagery throughout the Florida Keys region is obscured by clouds; however, patches of elevated chlorophyll (2-6 $\mu\text{g/L}$) are visible on the bay side of the lower to middle Keys.

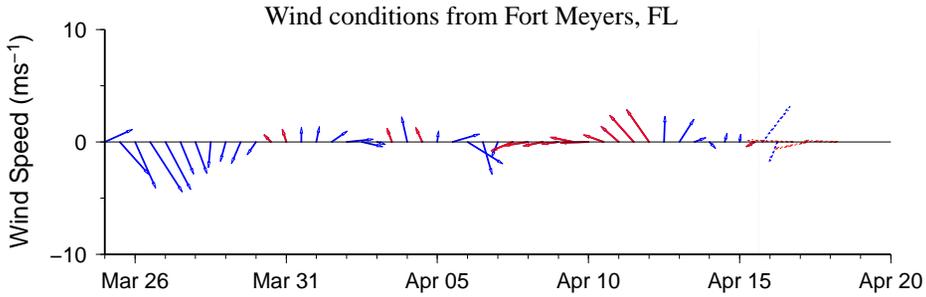
Variable winds forecasted today through Thursday may reduce the potential for transport of *K. brevis* concentrations along the coast of southwest Florida.

Burrows, Davis

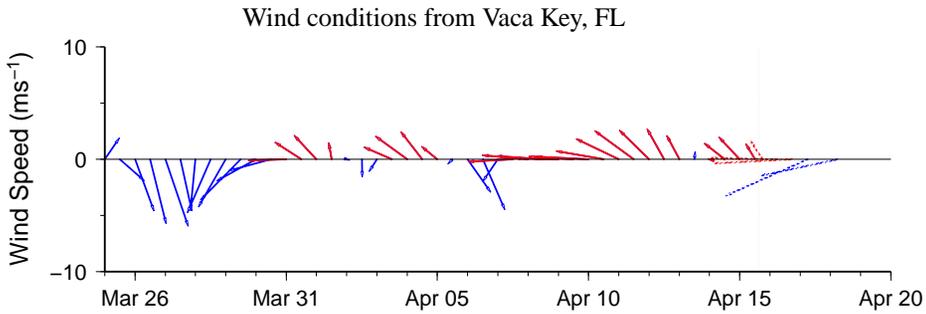
Wind Analysis

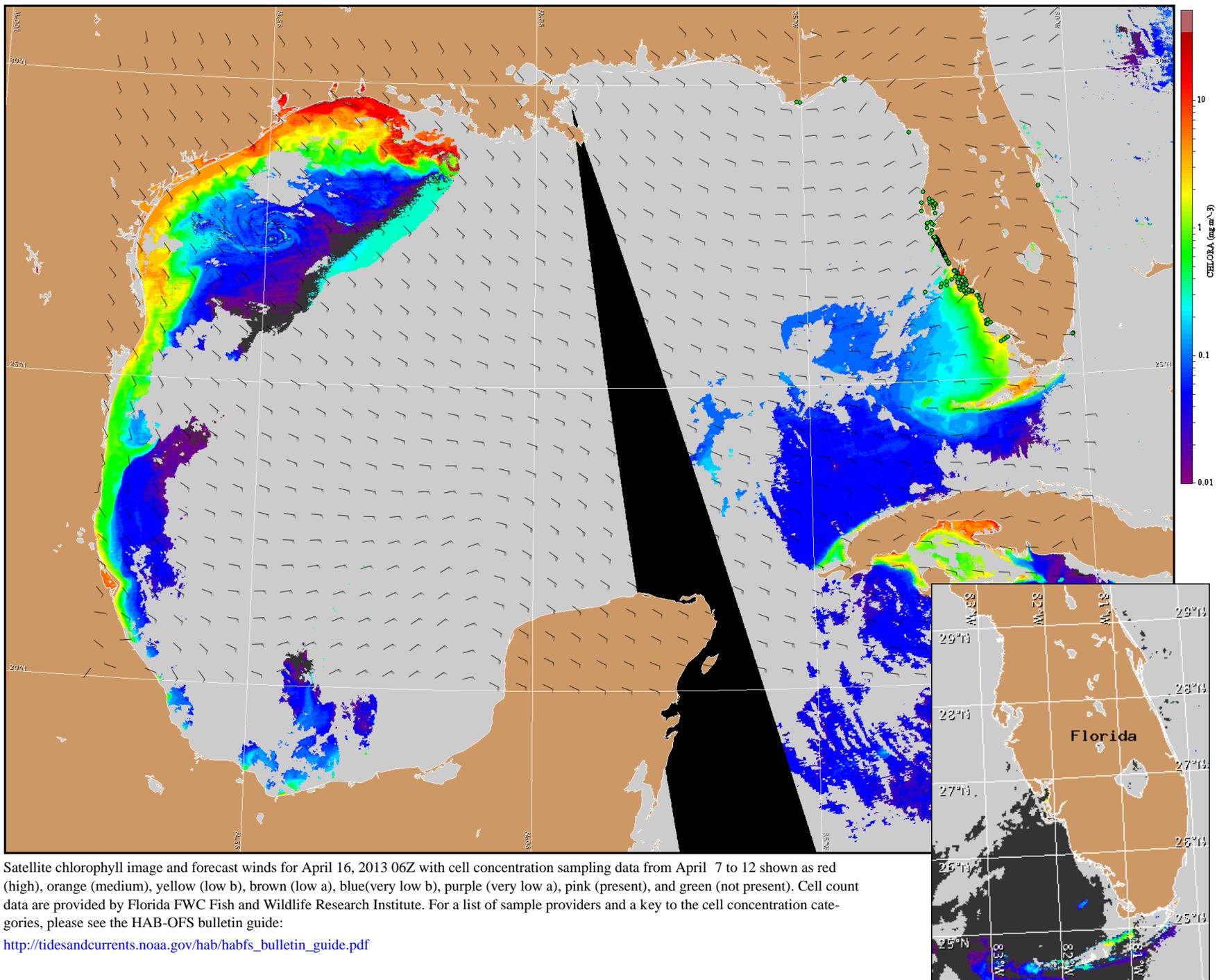
Southwest Florida: South winds (10kn, 5m/s) today becoming east winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) tonight. East winds (10kn) Tuesday through Wednesday becoming northeast winds (15kn, 8m/s) Wednesday night. Southeast winds (15kn) Thursday becoming south winds (5-10kn) in the afternoon. Southeast winds (15kn) Thursday night.

Florida Keys: South winds (5-10kn) today becoming east winds (10-15kn) tonight through Thursday. East to southeast winds (15kn) Thursday night.



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).





Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for April 16, 2013 06Z with cell concentration sampling data from April 7 to 12 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). Cell count data are provided by Florida 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).