



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

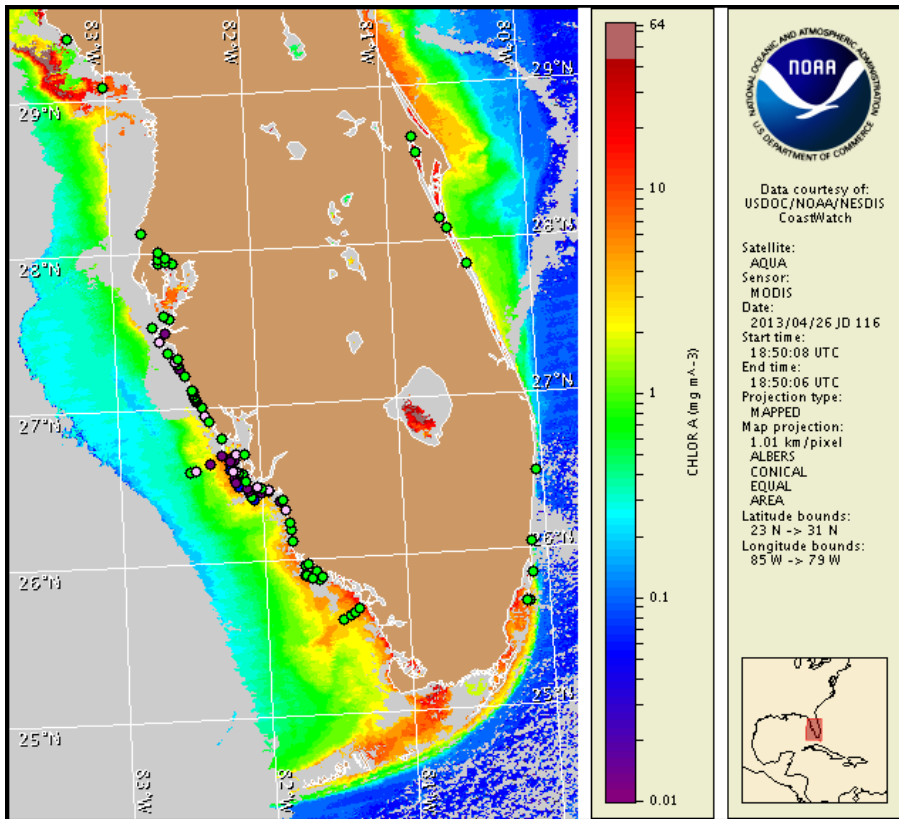
Monday, 29 April 2013

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Thursday, April 25, 2013



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from April 19 to 25: 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (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 FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute at:

<http://myfwc.com/redtidestatus>

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 concentrations along- and offshore southwest Florida. In the bay regions of central Lee County, patchy very low respiratory impacts are possible today through Thursday. No respiratory impacts are expected elsewhere alongshore southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys, today through Thursday, May 2.

Analysis

Recent sampling throughout southwest Florida continues to indicate that *Karenia brevis* concentrations persist alongshore, offshore and in the bays of central and southern Lee County. Samples collected over the past several days in the Pine Island Sound region of Lee County indicate *K. brevis* concentrations still range between 'not present' and 'very low b' (FWRI; 4/24-25). A sample collected at Siesta Beach, Sarasota County, also was 'very low a' (SCHD, 4/22). All other samples collected along- and offshore southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys indicate 'not present' concentrations of *K. brevis* (FWRI, MML, CCPCPD; 4/19-25). No dead fish or respiratory irritation has been reported in the past week.

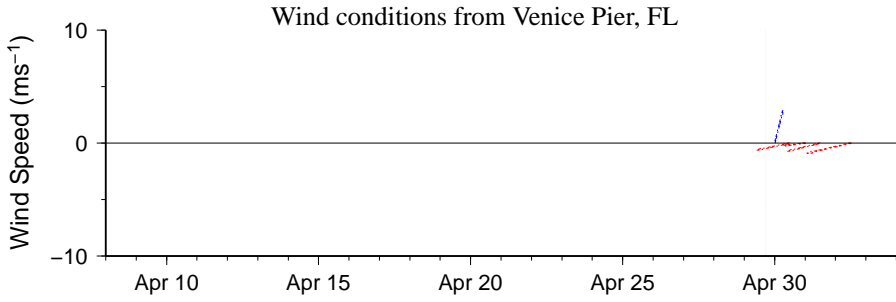
Recent imagery has been consistently cloudy limiting analysis. The anomalously high patches of elevated chlorophyll noted in the previous bulletin were still visible in imagery from April 26, 2013 (shown). These included patches located offshore of Charlotte and Lee (2-7 $\mu\text{g/L}$), northern Monroe (2-5 $\mu\text{g/L}$) and in the Florida Keys (3-9 $\mu\text{g/L}$). We will continue to monitor these features as imagery clears.

Variable winds this week may continue bloom dissipation.

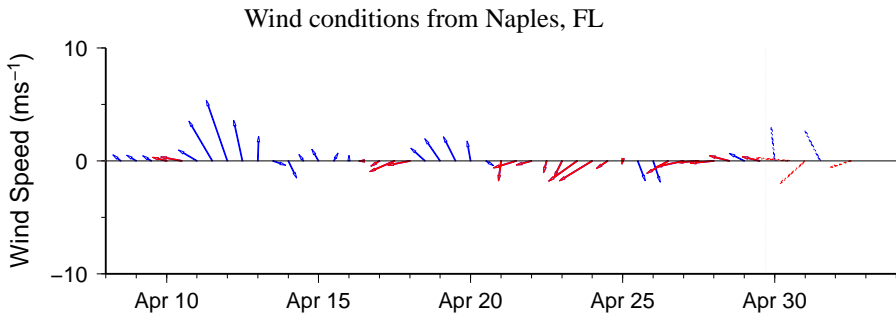
Fenstermacher, Kavanaugh

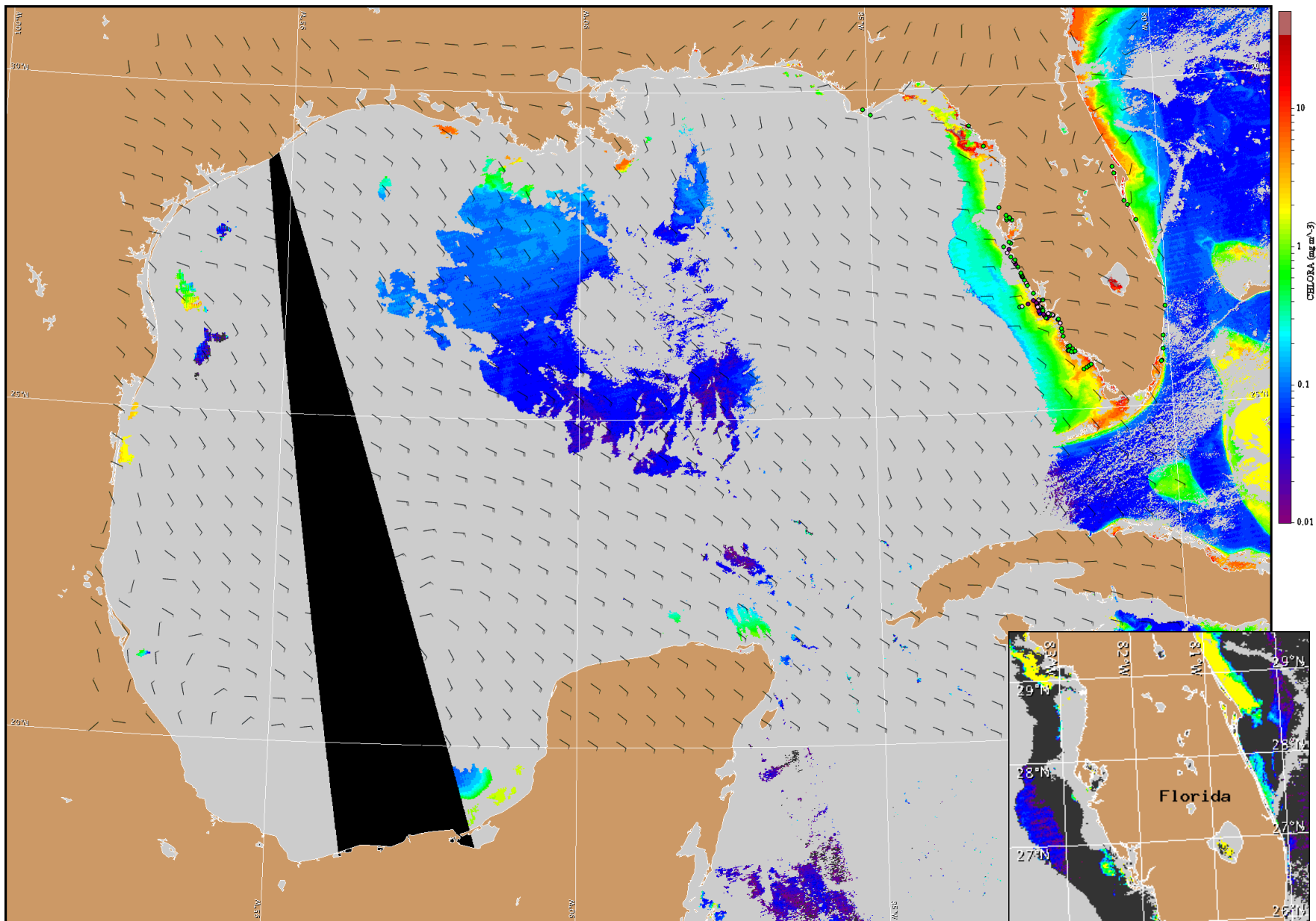
Wind Analysis

SWFL: Southerlies today (10-15 kn; 5-8 m/s) and southeast to northeast winds on Tuesday (5-10 kn; 3-5 m/s). East to northerlies on Wednesday and northerlies on Thursday (5-10 kn).



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 30, 2013 12Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from April 19 to 25: 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 Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (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).