



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

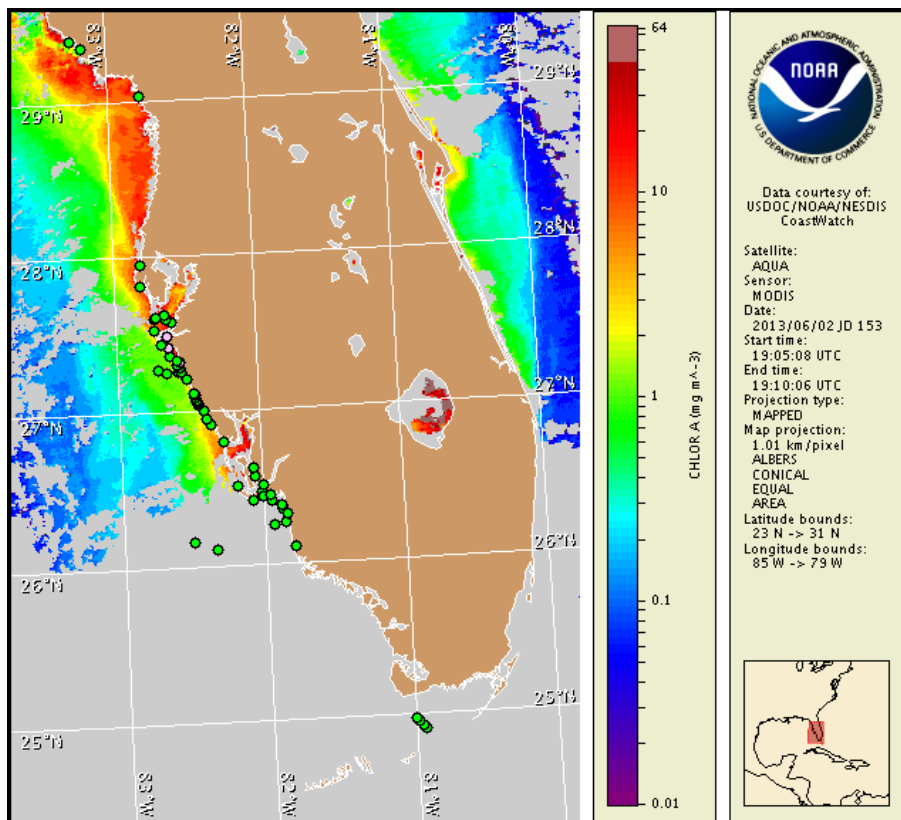
Monday, 03 June 2013

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Tuesday, May 28, 2013



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from May 24 to 30: 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 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 Monday, June 10.

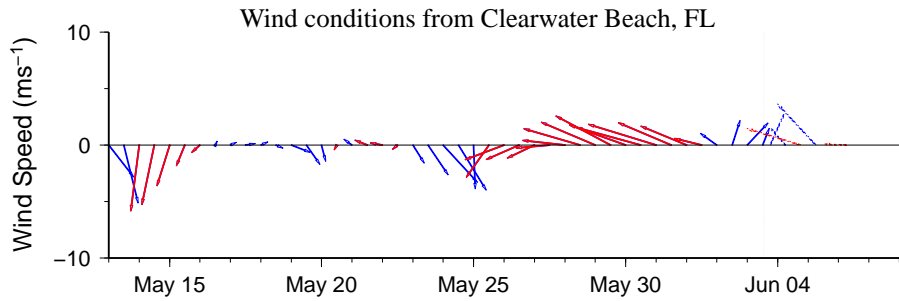
Analysis

Background concentrations of *Karenia brevis* were found in three samples collected over the past week: Palma Sola Bay Bridge and Long Bar Point in Manatee County and Ringling Causeway in Sarasota County (FWRI, SCHD; 5/28 and 5/30). All other samples collected offshore and alongshore Sarasota, Lee and Collier counties and alongshore Pinellas, Manatee and Charlotte County indicate that *K. brevis* is not present (FWRI, SCHD; 5/24-30). No dead fish or reports of respiratory irritation associated with *K. brevis* have been reported in the past week.

The most recent MODIS Aqua satellite imagery (6/2, shown left) indicates elevated to high (3-13 $\mu\text{g/L}$) levels of chlorophyll alongshore and offshore Pinellas and northern Manatee counties, elevated (2-4 $\mu\text{g/L}$) levels of chlorophyll alongshore and offshore southern Manatee, Sarasota, and Charlotte counties, and elevated (5-7 $\mu\text{g/L}$) levels of chlorophyll alongshore and offshore northern Lee County. The elevated to high levels of chlorophyll are likely the result of mixed non-harmful algal blooms that continue to be reported in many southwest Florida counties. All other regions of southwest Florida are obscured by clouds in the imagery.

Concentrations of *K. brevis* alongshore southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys, are not expected to increase today through Monday, June 10.

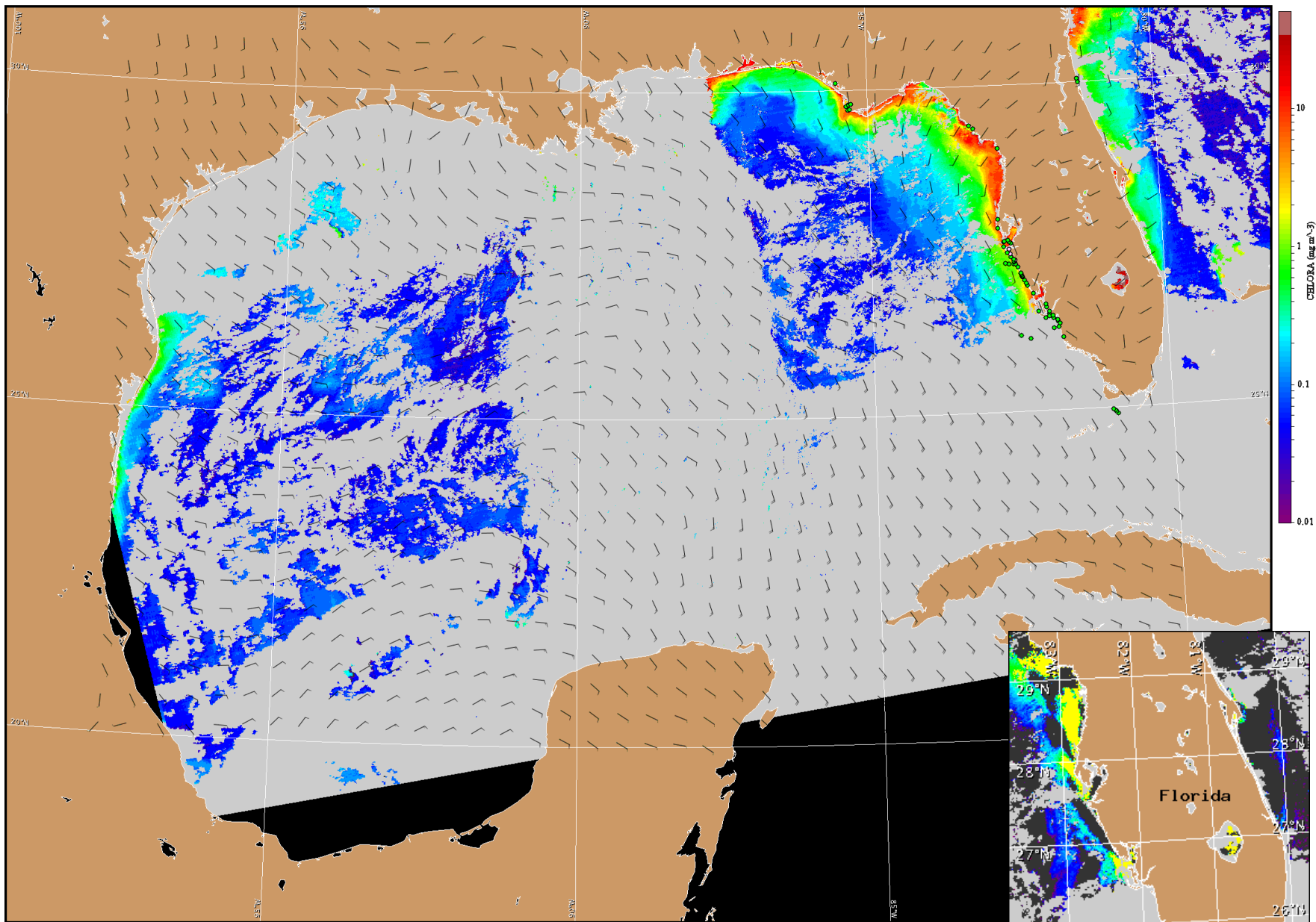
Urizar, Davis



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).

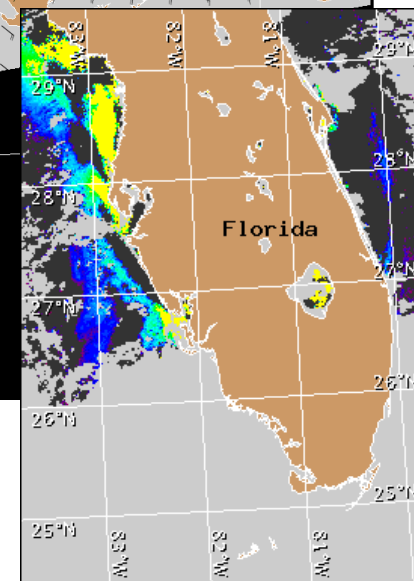
Wind Analysis

Southwest Florida: Southerly winds (10 kn, 5 m/s) today becoming southeasterly (10-15 kn, 5-8 m/s) overnight. Southeasterly winds Tuesday (10-15 kn), Wednesday (15-20kn, 8-10 m/s), and Thursday (20 kn, 10 m/s). Southerly winds (20 kn) Thursday night becoming southwesterly overnight. Southwesterly winds (10-20 kn) Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for June 4, 2013 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from May 24 to 30: 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).