



# Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

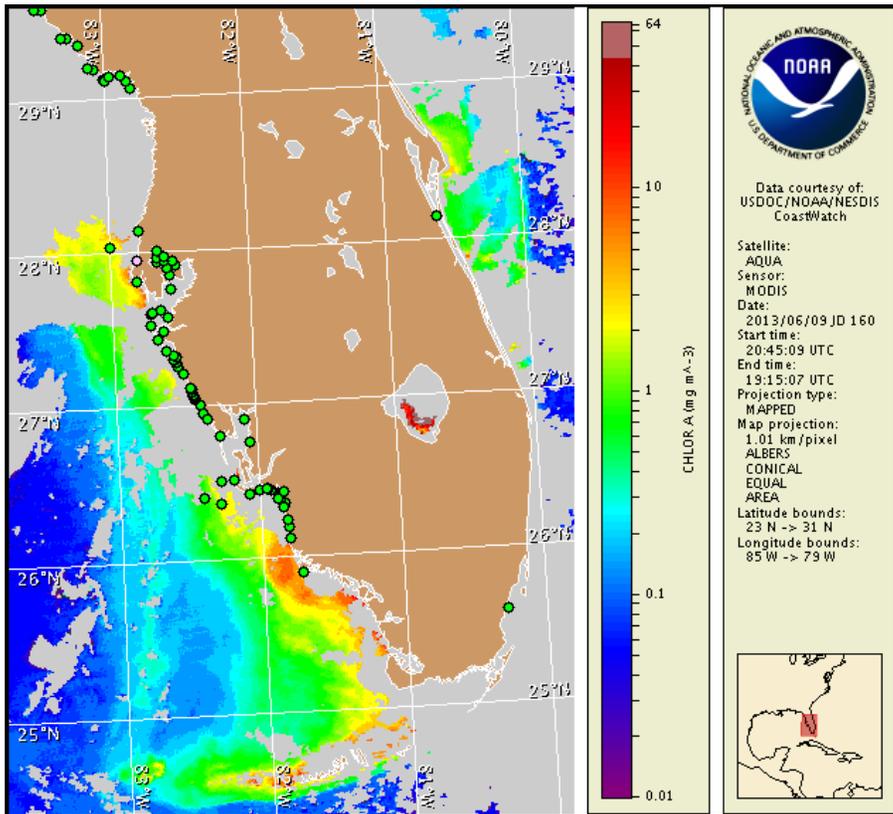
Monday, 10 June 2013

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, June 3, 2013



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from June 1 to 6: 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](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

Not present 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 Monday, June 17.

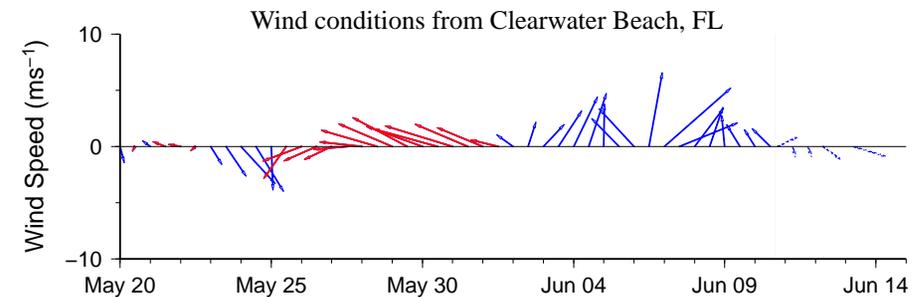
## Analysis

*Karenia brevis* was found in background concentrations in one sample collected alongshore in Pinellas County and in background to very low concentrations in Sarasota County (FWRI, MML; 6/3-4). All other samples collected indicate that *K. brevis* is not present (FWRI, MML, SCHD, CCPCPD; 6/1-7). 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 (6/9, shown left) indicates elevated (2-9  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) levels of chlorophyll alongshore and offshore from Naples to the Marco Island region, Collier 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.

Harmful algal bloom formation alongshore southwest Florida is not expected today through Monday, June 17.

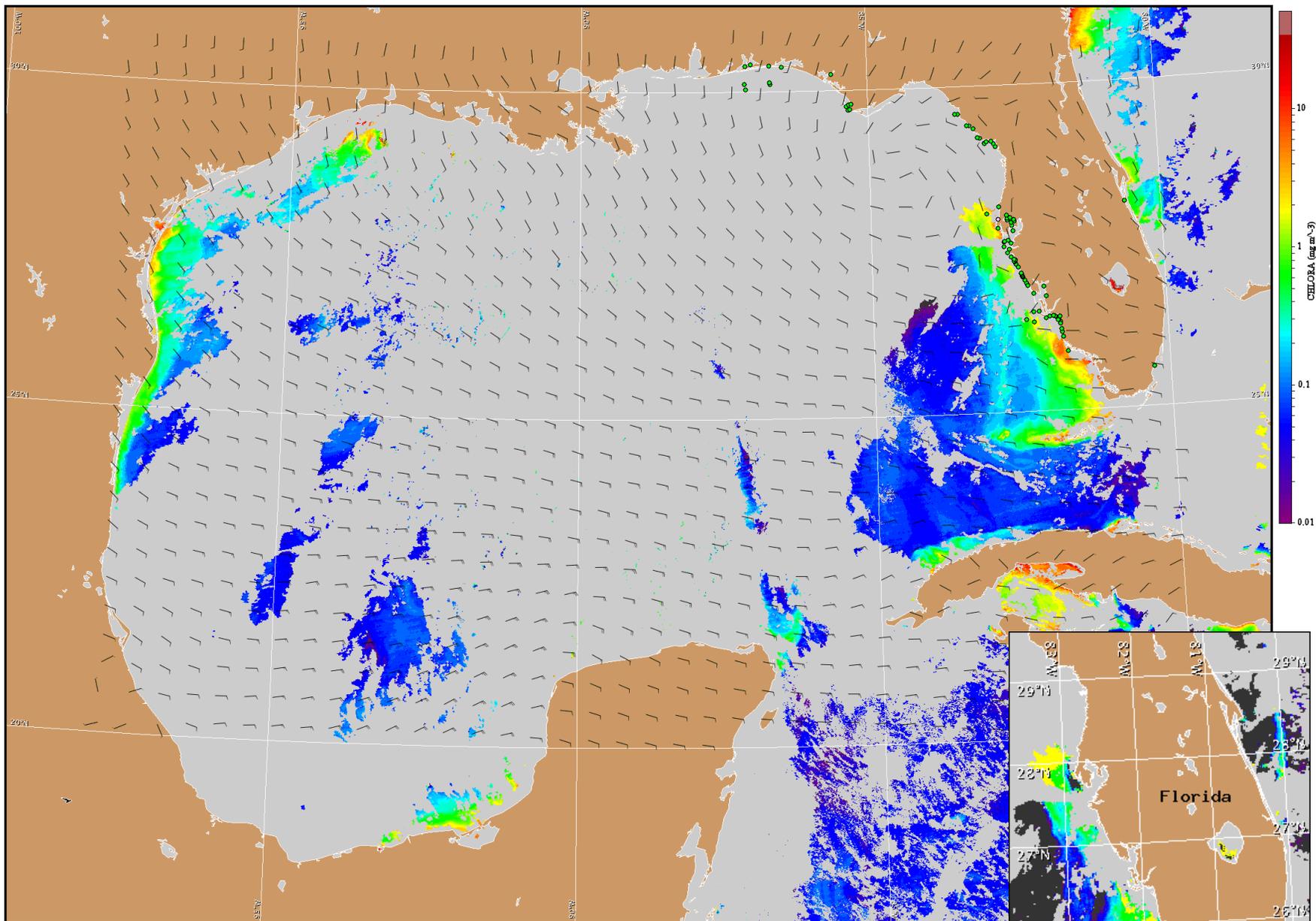
## Fenstermacher, Kavanaugh



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).

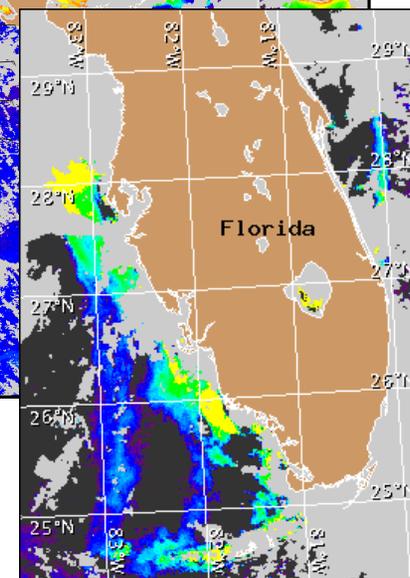
## Wind Analysis

SWFL: Southeast winds becoming west to east today and northwest to northeast winds Tuesday (5-10 kn; 3-5 m/s). North to west winds on Wednesday and westerlies on Thursday and Friday (10 kn; 5 m/s).



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for June 11, 2013 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from June 1 to 6: 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).