



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

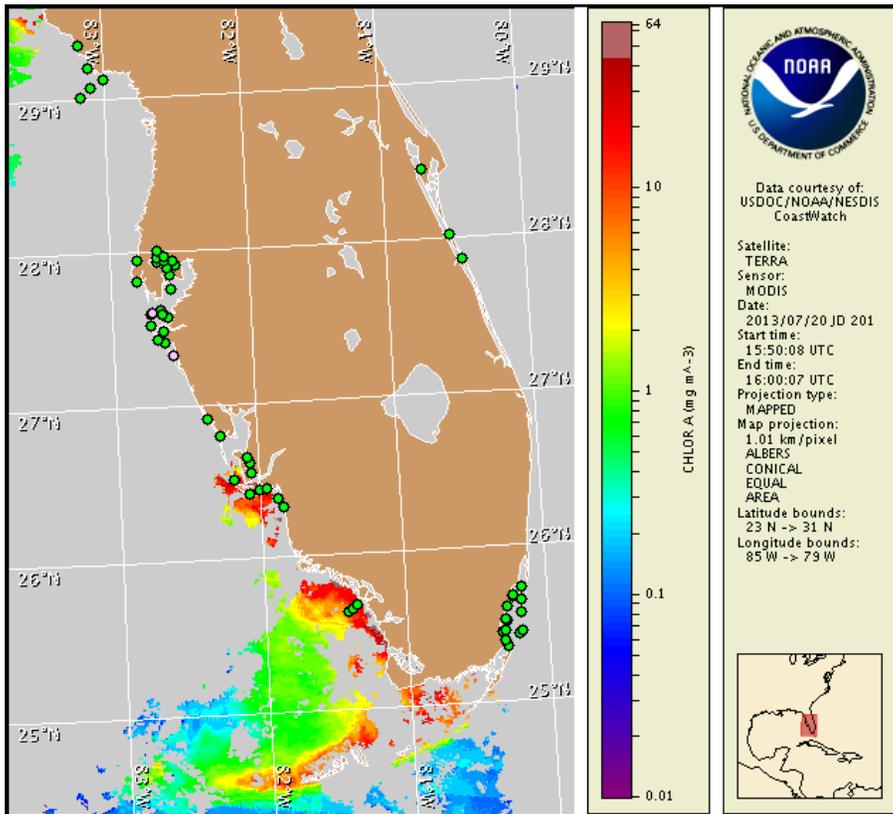
Monday, 22 July 2013

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, July 15, 2013



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from July 12 to 17: 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

Karenia brevis (commonly known as Florida red tide) ranges from not present to background concentrations along the coast of southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys. No respiratory irritation is expected Monday, July 22 through Monday, July 29. Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations.

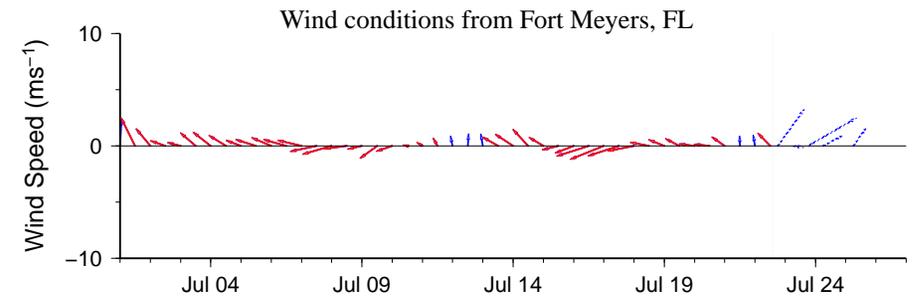
Analysis

One sample collected from the bay regions of southern Pinellas County, one sample collected from the bay regions of southern Manatee County and several samples collected from the bay regions of Sarasota County contained background concentrations of *Karenia brevis* (FWRI, MML; 7/12-15). All other samples collected alongshore and offshore southwest Florida, from Pinellas to Monroe County, including the Florida Keys, did not indicate the presence of *K. brevis* (FWRI, MML; 7/12-7/18). No dead fish or respiratory irritation associated with *K. brevis* have been reported in the past week (FWRI, MML; 7/15-21).

MODIS imagery has been obscured by clouds alongshore southwest Florida over the last several days, limiting analysis. In MODIS Terra imagery from July 20 (shown left), patches of elevated to very high chlorophyll (2 to >20 $\mu\text{g/L}$) are visible along- and offshore Lee to Monroe counties. Elevated chlorophyll at the coast is likely the result of mixed non-harmful algal blooms that continue to be reported in many southwest Florida counties.

Harmful algal bloom formation alongshore southwest Florida is not expected today through Monday, July 29.

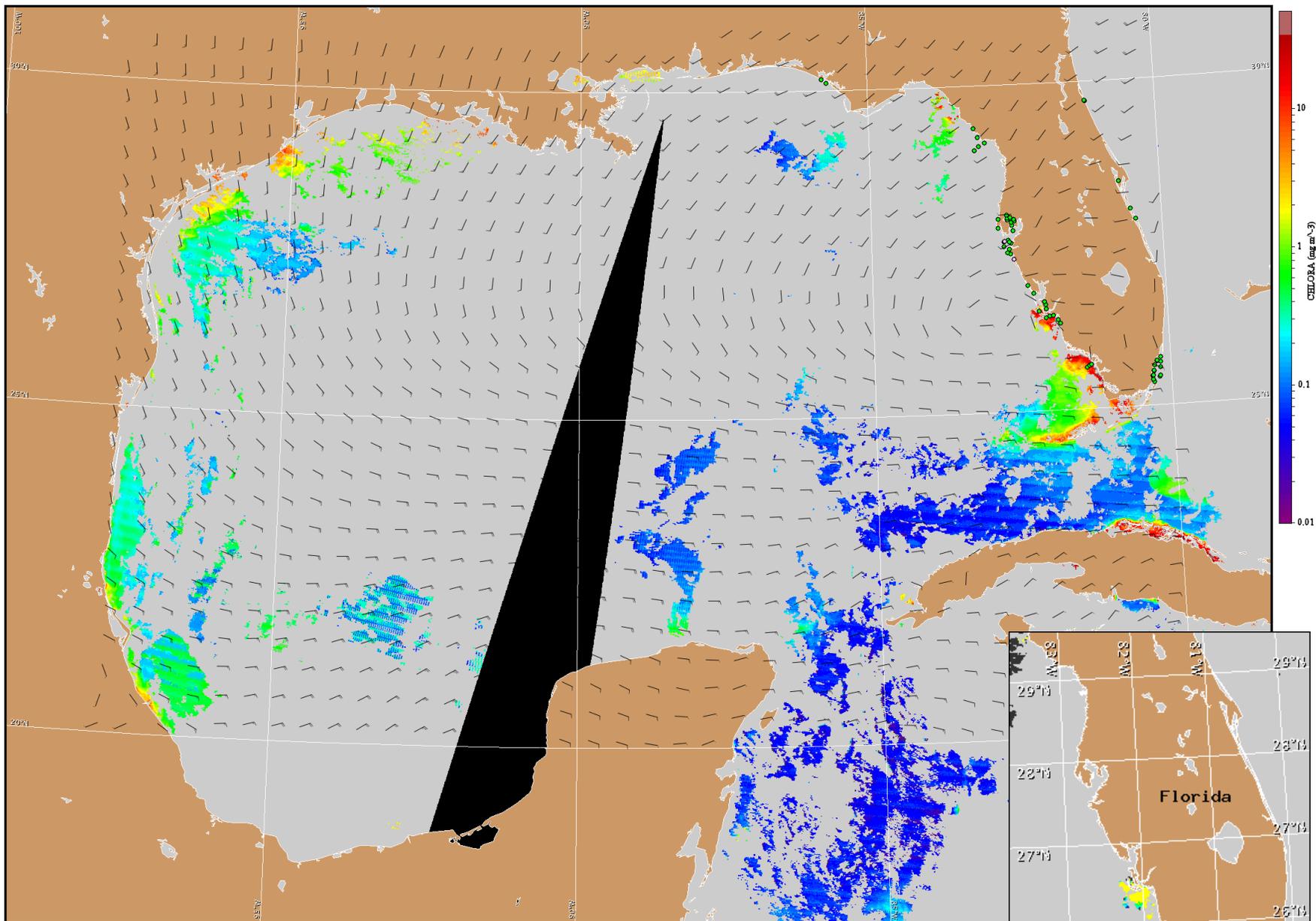
Yang, Kavanaugh



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).

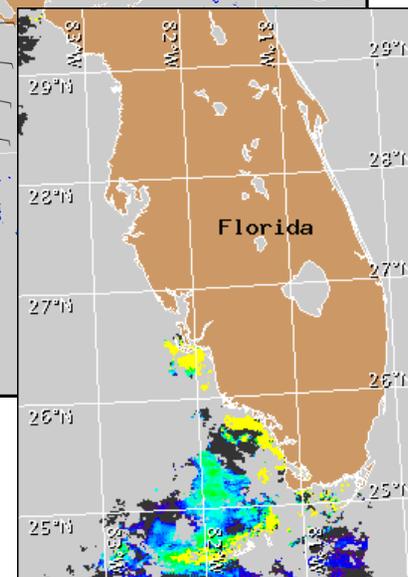
Wind Analysis

Southwest Florida: South to southwest winds (10kn, 5m/s) today. Southwest winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) Tuesday becoming west (15kn, 8m/s) Tuesday afternoon. West winds (10kn) Tuesday night through Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for July 23, 2013 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from July 12 to 17: 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).