



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

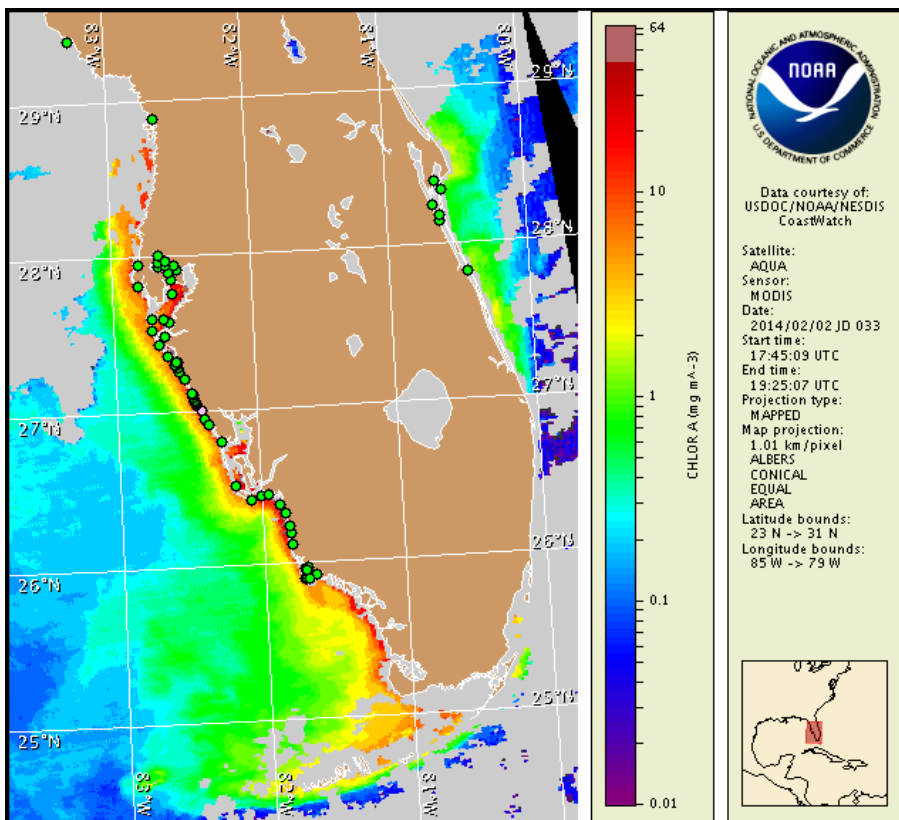
Monday, 03 February 2014

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, January 27, 2014



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from January 24 to 31: 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

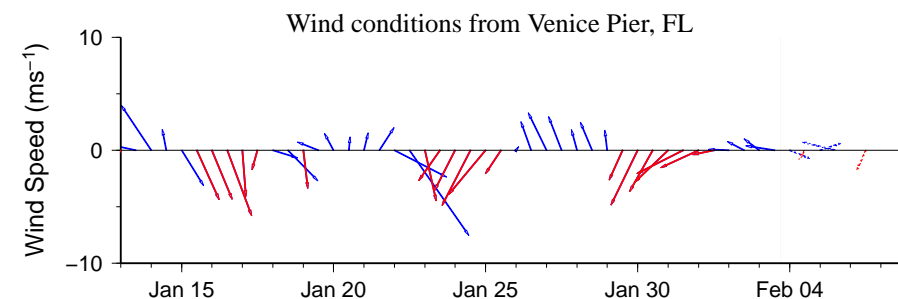
There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Florida red tide) along the coast of southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys. No respiratory irritation is expected Monday, February 3 through Monday, February 10. Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations.

Analysis

Samples collected over the last week alongshore southwest Florida indicate that *Karenia brevis* concentrations range from 'not present' to 'very low', and are not present in the Florida Keys (FWRI, MML, SCHD, CCPCPD; 1/27 - 1/29). 'Background' *K. brevis* concentrations were identified alongshore southern Sarasota County (SCHD; 1/27) with 'very low' concentrations identified within the Sarasota Bay region of northern Sarasota County (MML; 1/27). All other samples collected alongshore from Pinellas to Collier indicated that *K. brevis* is not present (FWRI, MML, SCHD, CCPCPD; 1/27 - 1/29). Recent MODIS Aqua imagery (2/2 shown left) indicates patches of elevated chlorophyll (1-10 $\mu\text{g/L}$) alongshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to Collier County, with high to very high chlorophyll (10 to $>20 \mu\text{g/L}$) visible in patches alongshore Pinellas, Sarasota, and southern Lee to northern Collier counties.

Harmful algal bloom formation at the coast of southwest Florida is not expected today through Monday, February 10.

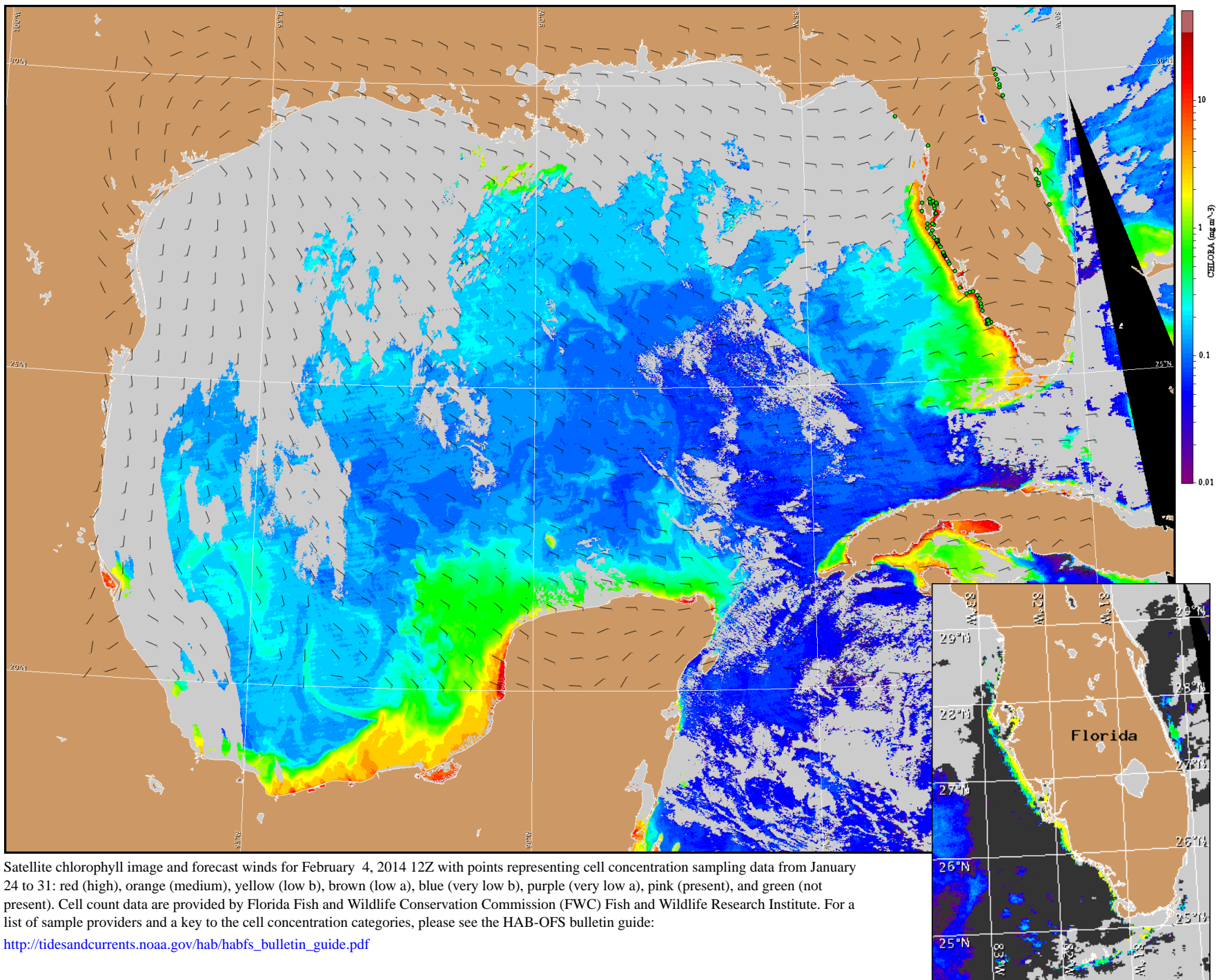
Burrows, Derner



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: Southeast to south winds (5-10 kn, 3-5 m/s) today becoming north-east (5 kn, 3m/s) tonight. East winds (10 kn) Tuesday becoming southeast (10 kn) afternoon through Wednesday. Southerly winds (5-10 kn) Wednesday afternoon through night. Northeast winds (10 kn) Thursday becoming east (10 kn) Thursday night. Southwest winds (10 kn) Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for February 4, 2014 12Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from January 24 to 31: 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

Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).