



## Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

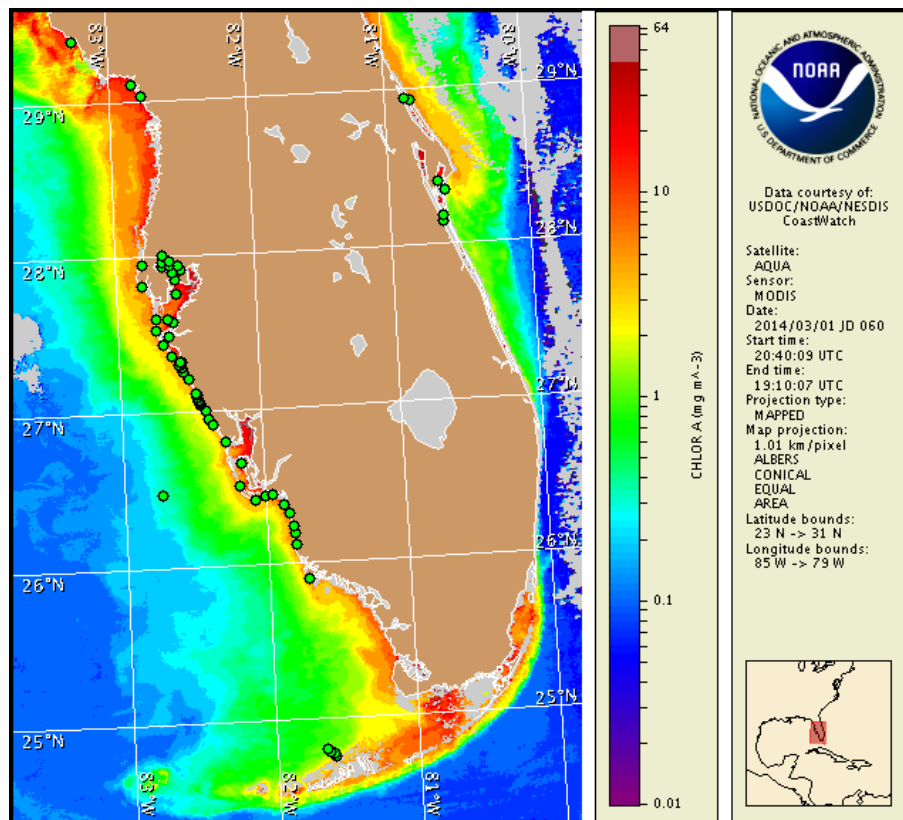
Monday, 03 March 2014

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, February 24, 2014



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from February 21 to 28: 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

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, March 3 through Monday, March 10.

Check [http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach\\_conditions.html](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html) for recent, local observations.

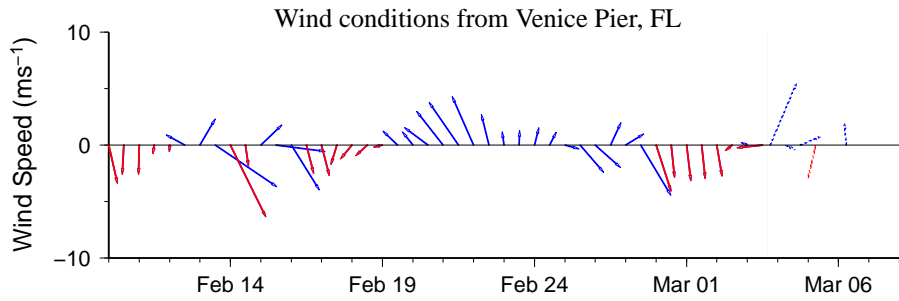
## Analysis

Samples collected in the last week along- and offshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to Collier County, and in the Florida Keys, indicate that *K. brevis* is 'not present' (FWRI, SCHD, CCPCPD, MML; 2/20-28). Sampling from the Venice Fishing Pier on 2/24 indicates *K. brevis* is 'not present' where previous sampling identified 'background' concentrations (FWRI, SCHD; 2/17-24).

In MODIS Aqua imagery (3/1; shown left), elevated chlorophyll (2-7  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) is visible alongshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to Collier counties. A feature of elevated chlorophyll (1-2  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) remains visible 6-18 miles offshore Pinellas to Lee counties and has increased in extent but recent sampling continues to indicate that the feature is unlikely to contain *K. brevis* (FWRI; 2/23).

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

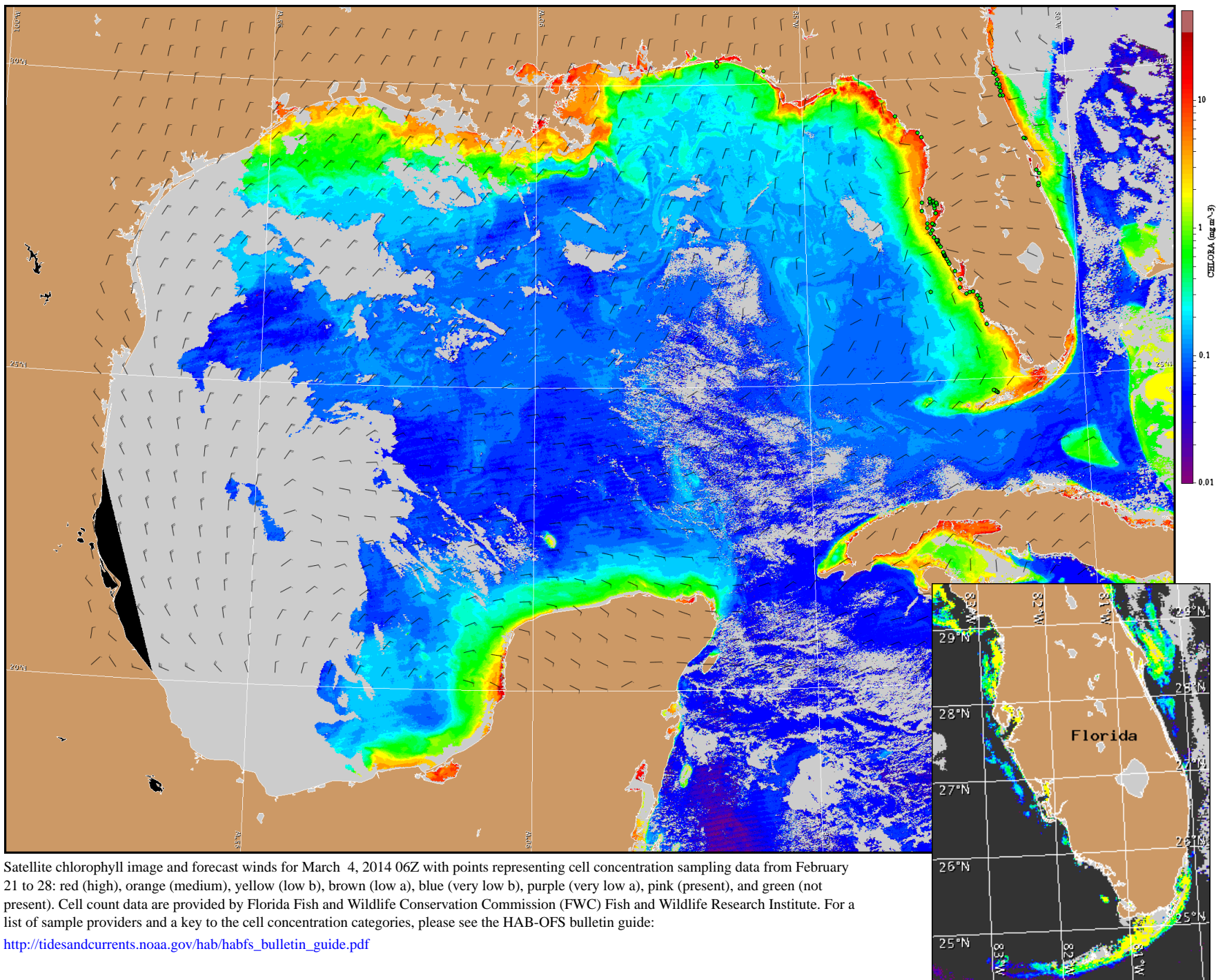
Davis, Urizar



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 winds (10kn, 5m/s) today becoming southwest winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) this afternoon through evening. Southwest to west winds (5-10kn) Tuesday becoming northwest winds (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) Tuesday night turning northeast (5-10kn) after midnight. East winds (10kn) Wednesday becoming northwest (5kn, 3m/s) in the afternoon. Northeast winds (10kn) Wednesday night becoming east winds after midnight. Southeast winds (10-15kn) Thursday becoming southwest in the afternoon. West to northwest winds (20-25kn, 10-13m/s) Thursday night through Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for March 4, 2014 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from February 21 to 28: 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).