



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

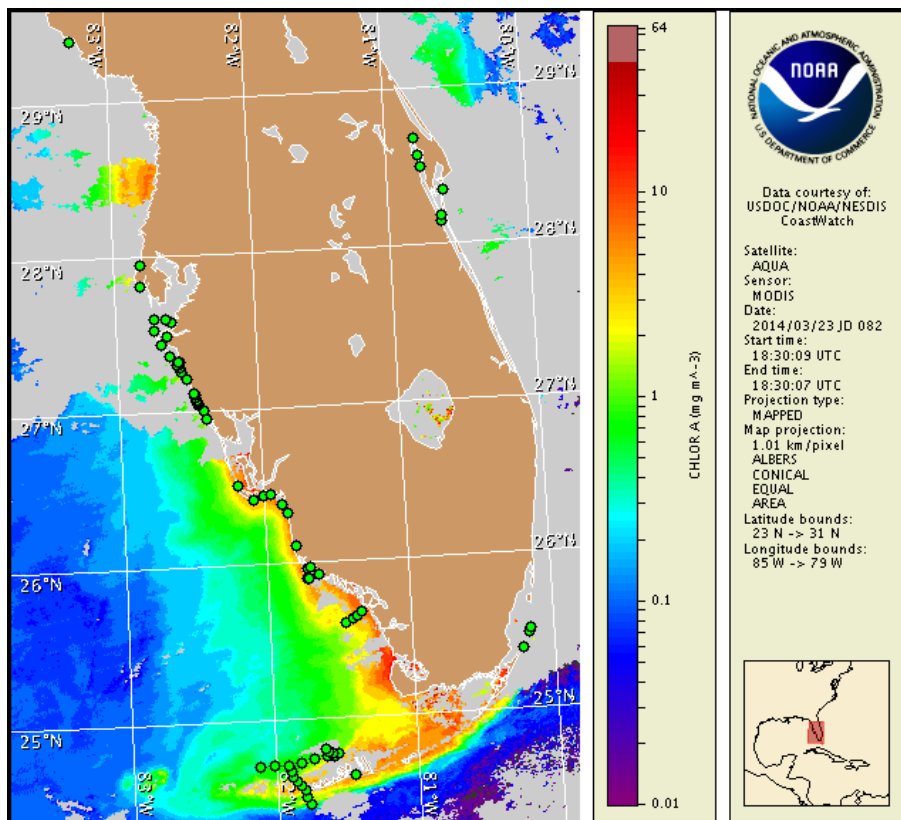
Monday, 24 March 2014

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, March 17, 2014



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from March 14 to 20: 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, March 24 through Monday, March 31.

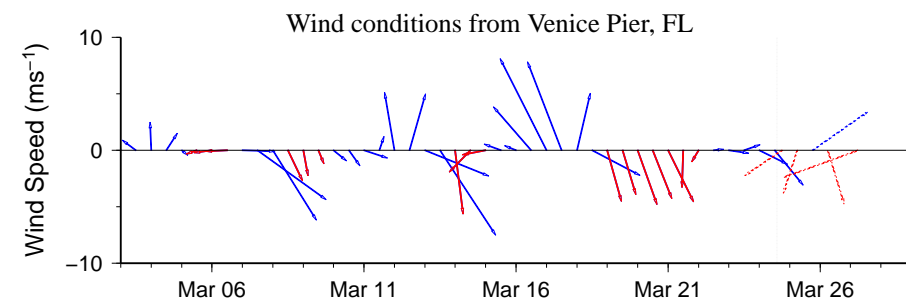
Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations.

Analysis

Samples collected over the last week along the coast of southwest Florida from Pinellas to central Collier County, and offshore the Florida Keys, all indicate that *Karenia brevis* is not present (FWRI, SCHD, MML, CCPCPD; 3/17-3/20). Recent MODIS Aqua imagery (3/15, shown left) is obscured by clouds from Pinellas to northern Lee County, limiting analysis in this region. Elevated chlorophyll (2-5 $\mu\text{g/L}$) is visible along- and offshore Lee and Collier counties.

Harmful algal bloom formation at the coast of southwest Florida is not expected today through Monday, March 31.

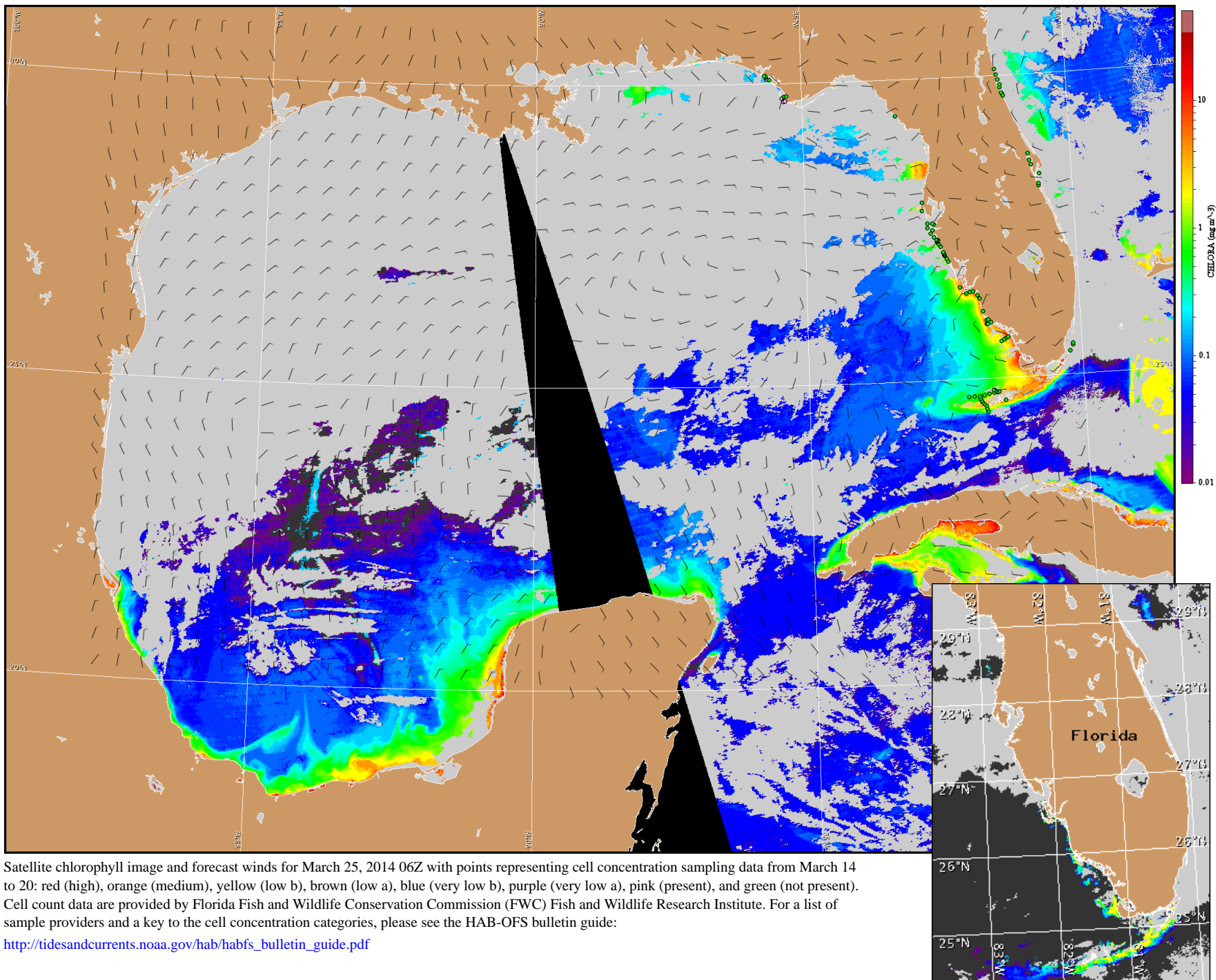
Davis, Fenstermacher



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: North to northeast winds (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) today becoming east winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) after midnight. West to northwest winds (10-25kn, 5-13m/s) Tuesday becoming north winds after midnight. Northeast to east winds (10-20kn, 5-10m/s) Wednesday and Thursday becoming southeast winds (10-15kn) Thursday night through Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for March 25, 2014 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from March 14 to 20: 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).