



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

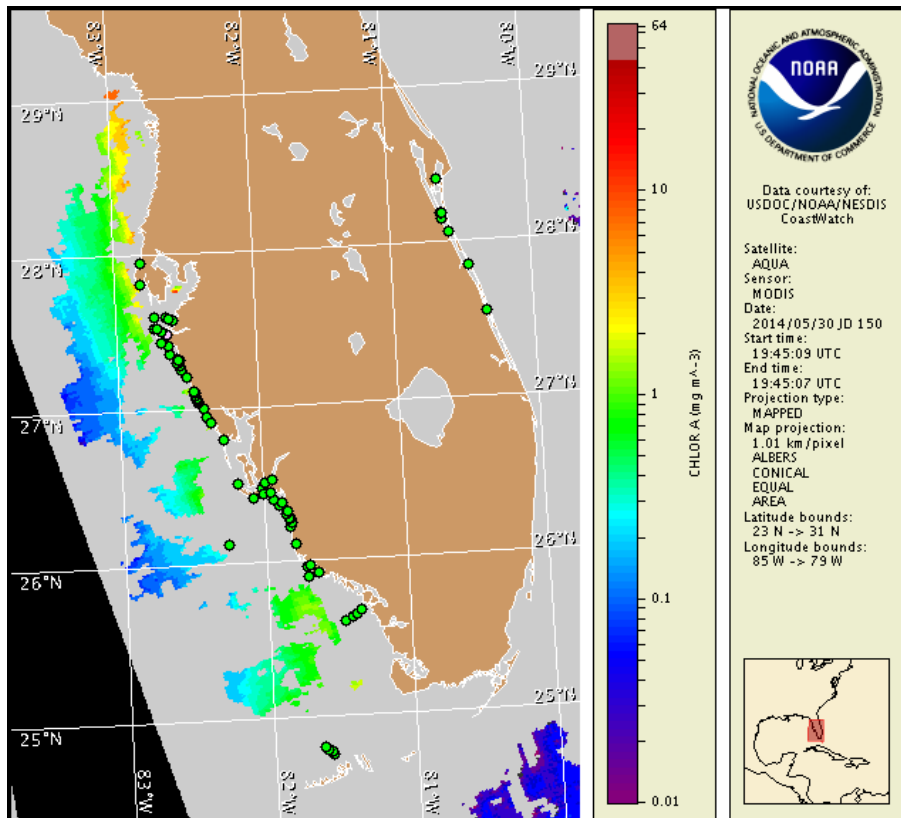
Monday, 02 June 2014

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Tuesday, May 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 May 23 to 30: 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, and is not present in the Florida Keys. No respiratory irritation is expected Monday, June 2 through Monday, June 7. Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations.

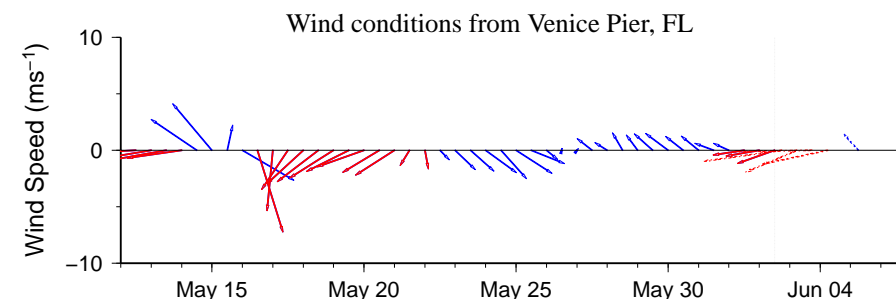
Analysis

Samples collected over the past ten days along the coast of southwest Florida from Pinellas to Collier counties all indicate that *Karenia brevis* is not present, with the exception of one background concentration identified in a sample collected in Manatee County at Palma Sola Bay, where background concentrations have been previously identified (FWRI, MML, SCHD; 5/22-5/29).

Recent MODIS Aqua imagery alongshore southwest Florida has been obscured by clouds over the past several days, limiting analysis. In MODIS Aqua imagery from 5/29 (not shown), patches of elevated chlorophyll (2-6 $\mu\text{g/L}$) are visible along- and offshore portions of Pinellas to Lee counties. Elevated chlorophyll along the coast may be the result of various non-toxic blooms that have been reported throughout the region.

Harmful algal bloom formation at the coast of southwest Florida is not expected today through Monday, June 7.

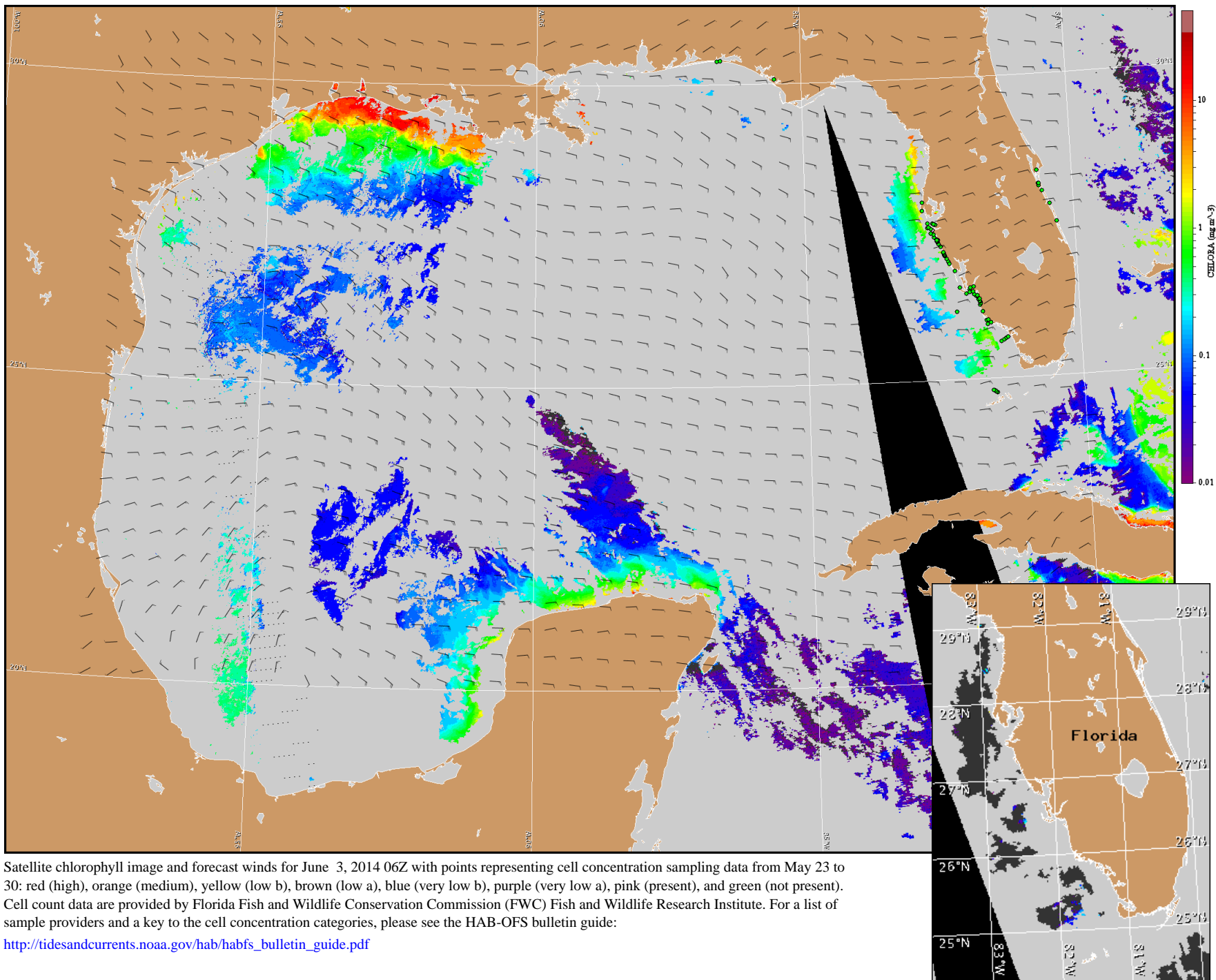
Derner, Burrows



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: East winds (5-15kn, 3-8m/s) today through Wednesday becoming northwest (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) Wednesday afternoon. West winds (10kn, 5 m/s) Wednesday night becoming southeast (5kn, 3 m/s) after midnight. East winds (5kn) Thursday becoming south (10kn) Thursday afternoon. Southwest to south winds (5-10kn) Thursday night. Southwest winds (5kn) Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for June 3, 2014 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from May 23 to 30: 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).