



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

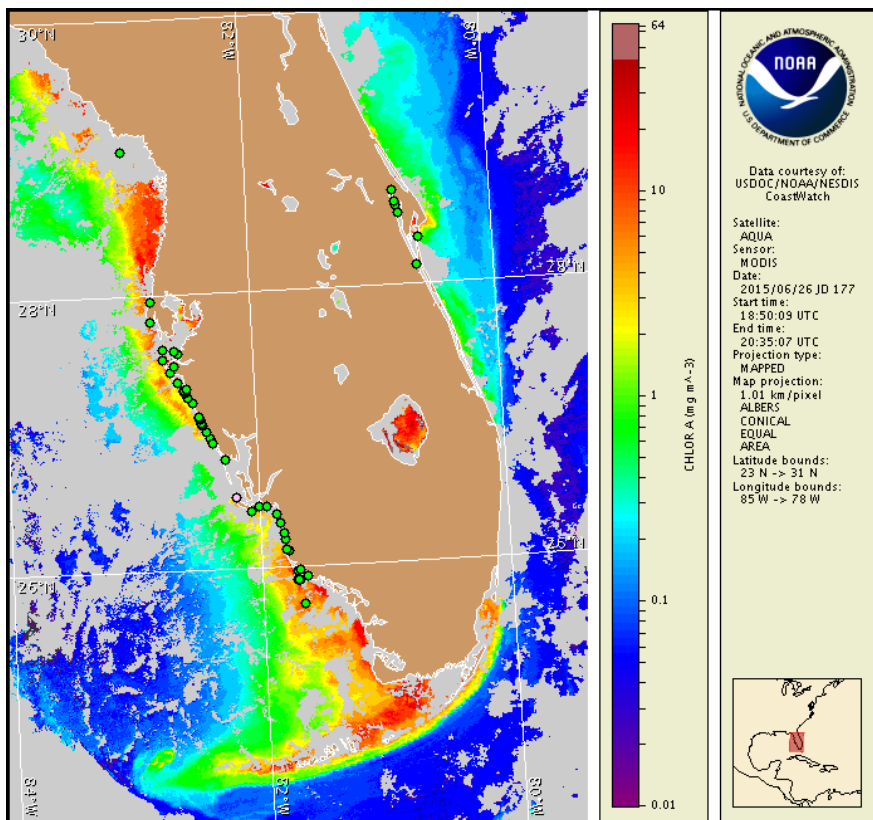
Monday, 29 June 2015

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, June 22, 2015



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from June 19 to 24: 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 alongshore southwest Florida Monday, June 29 through Monday, July 6.

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

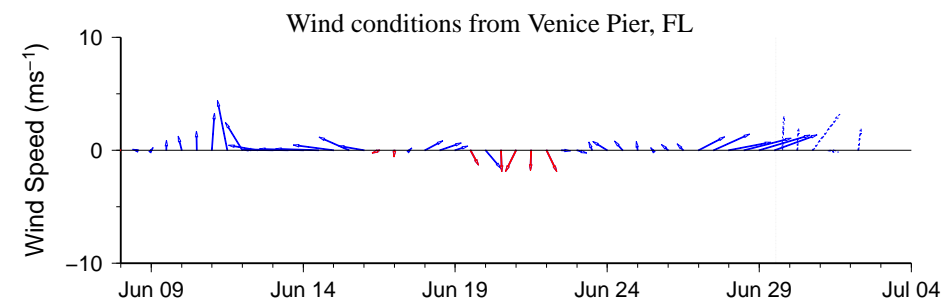
Analysis

Recent samples received from along- and offshore southwest Florida, from Pinellas to Monroe counties, indicate that *Karenia brevis* is not present with the exception of one background sample detected alongshore Lee County at the South Seas Plantation entrance (FWRI, SCHD, MML, CCENRD; 6/19-24).

Recent MODIS Aqua imagery (6/26, shown left) is partially obscured by clouds along- and offshore southwest Florida from southern Charlotte to central Lee County, limiting analysis. Elevated to high chlorophyll (2-11 $\mu\text{g/L}$) is visible in patches along- and offshore from Pinellas to Sarasota counties and central Collier County. The elevated chlorophyll is not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is likely associated with blooms of various algal species that continue to be detected alongshore southwest Florida.

Harmful algal bloom formation at the coast of southwest Florida is not expected today through Monday, July 6.

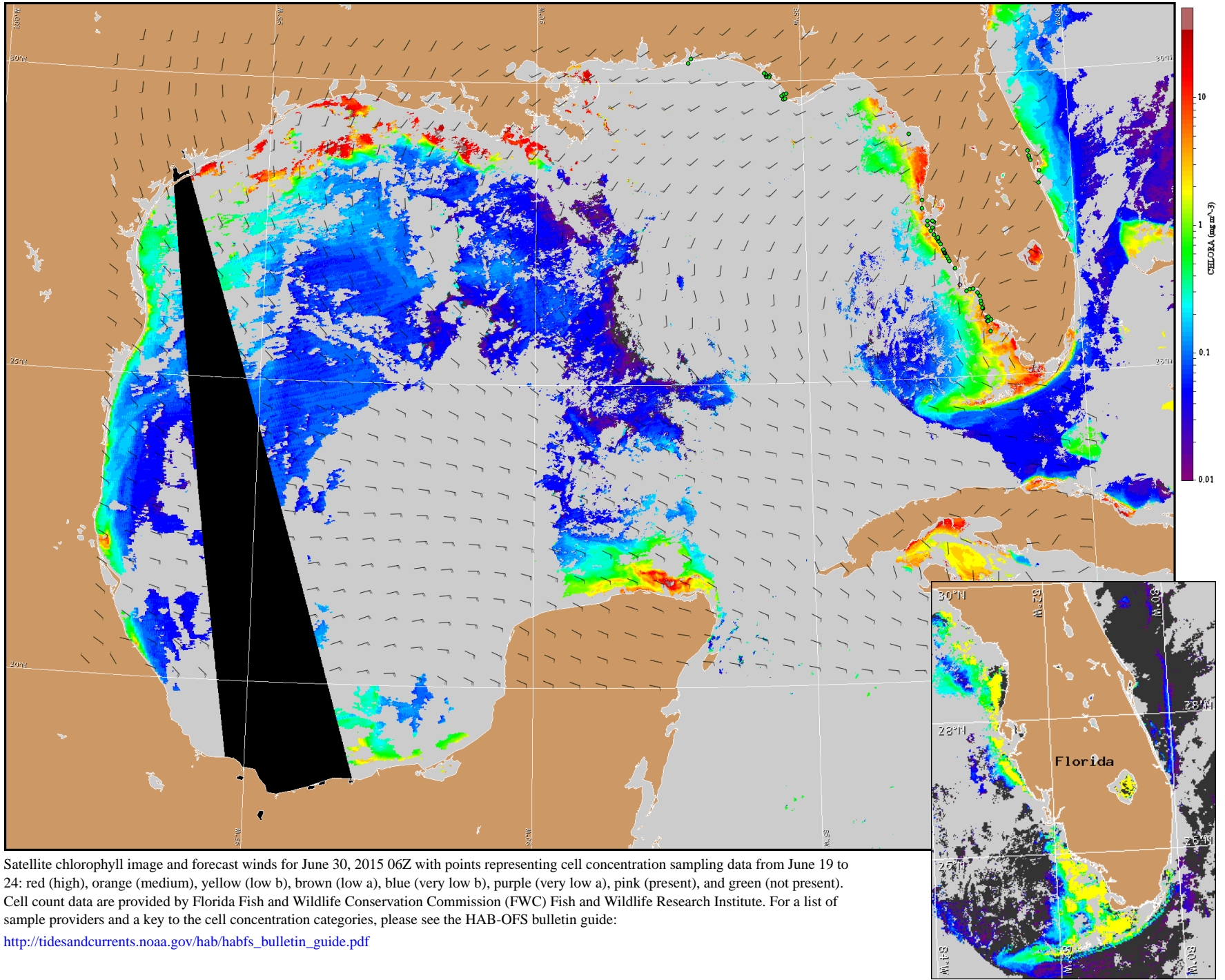
Kavanaugh, Keeney



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

Englewood to Tarpon Springs (Venice): West winds (5-15kn, 3-8m/s) today through Wednesday night becoming northwest winds (10kn, 5m/s) after midnight. Southeast winds (5kn, 3m/s) Thursday becoming southwest winds in the afternoon. West winds (5-10kn, 3-8m/s) Thursday night becoming southeast to south winds (5-10kn) after midnight through Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for June 30, 2015 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from June 19 to 24: 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).