



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

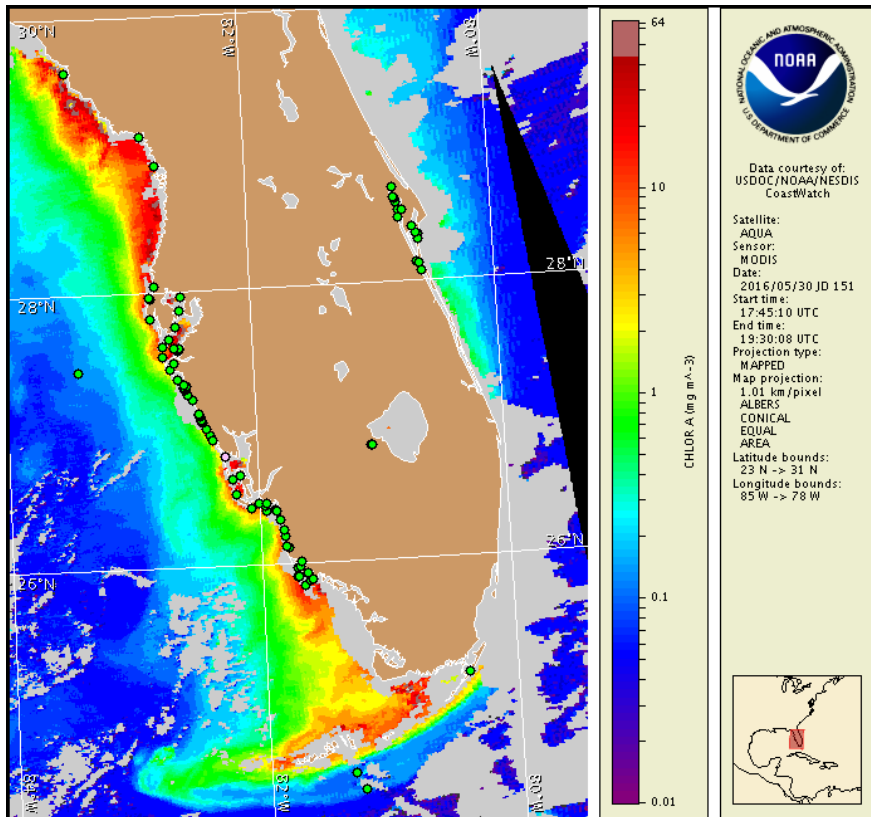
Tuesday, 31 May 2016

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Thursday, May 26, 2016



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from May 22 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/hab_publication/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 alongshore southwest Florida Tuesday, May 31 through Thursday, June 2.

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

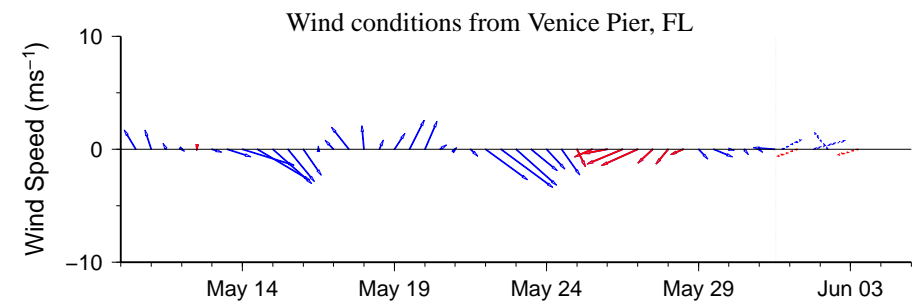
Analysis

Samples collected over the past week along- and offshore the coast of southwest Florida from Pinellas to Monroe counties indicate that *Karenia brevis* is not present, with the exception of a single background concentration sampled at Boca Grande Pier in Charlotte County (FWRI, MML, SCHD; 5/22-30). No reports of respiratory irritation or dead fish have been received over the last several days (MML, FWRI; 5/27-31). Detailed sample information and a summary of impacts can be obtained through FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute at: <http://myfwc.com/redtidestatus>.

In recent ensemble imagery (MODIS Aqua, 5/30), patches of elevated to high chlorophyll (1-12 $\mu\text{g/L}$) with some of the optical characteristics of *K. brevis* are present along- and offshore Pinellas, Lee, and Collier counties.

Light and variable winds forecast today through Thursday will decrease the potential for intensification of any remaining surface *K. brevis* concentrations along the coast of southwest Florida.

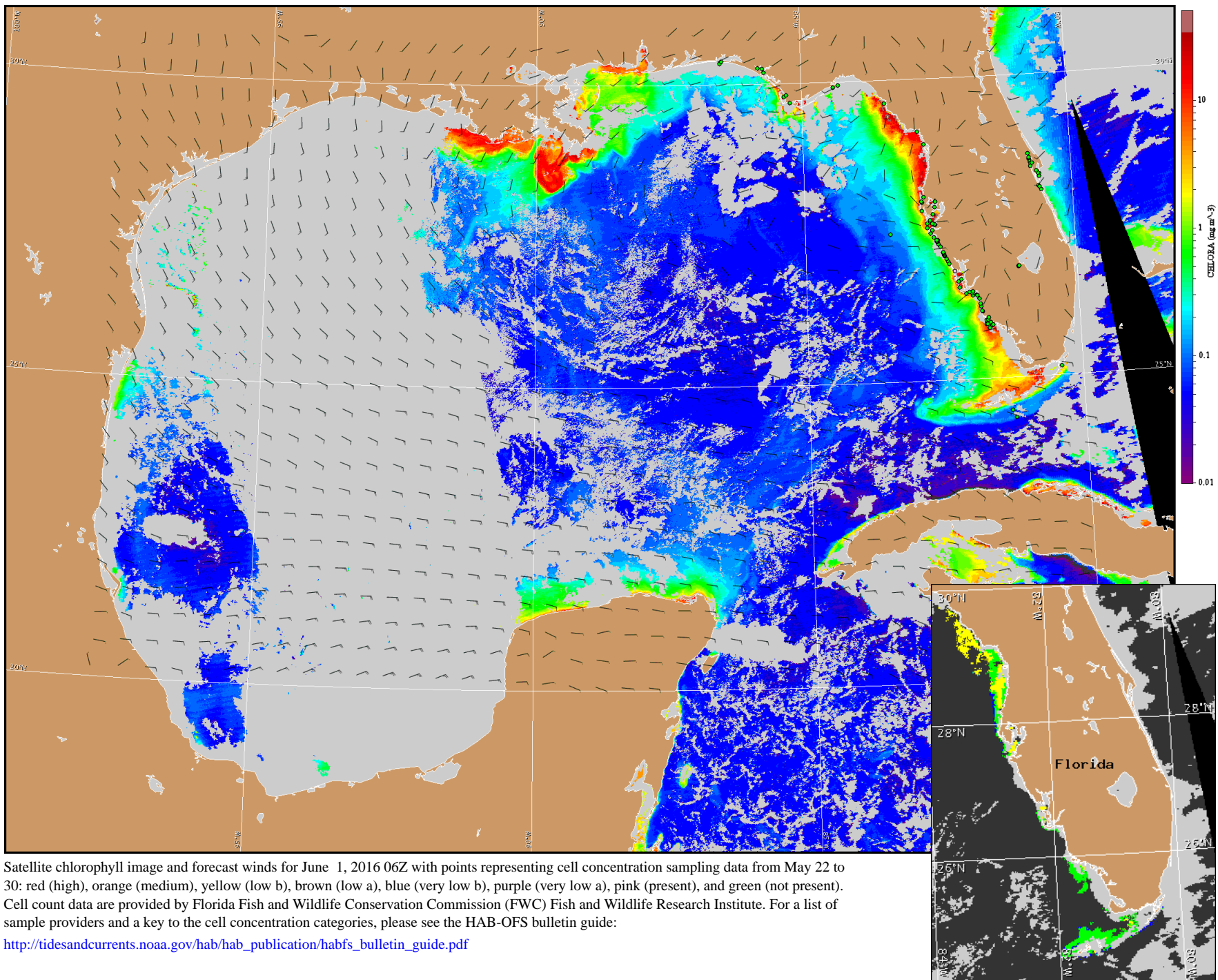
Davis, Keeney



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): Northeast to northwest winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) today through Wednesday. Southeast winds (5kn, 3m/s) Thursday becoming west winds (5kn) in the afternoon. Northwest winds (5kn) Thursday night.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for June 1, 2016 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from May 22 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/hab_publication/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas with *K. brevis* optical characteristics shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).