Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

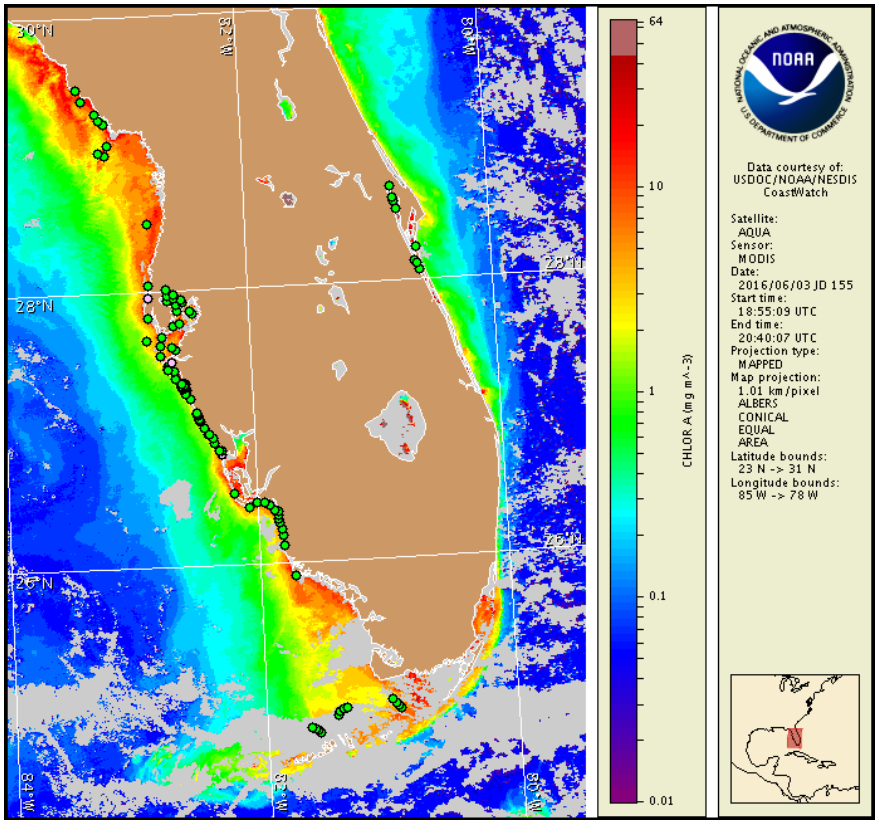
Monday, 06 June 2016

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Thursday, June 2, 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 27 to June 3: 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 Monday, June 6 through Monday, June 13.

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

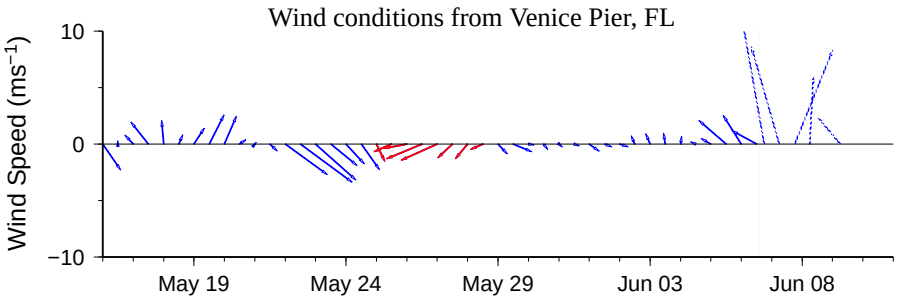
Analysis

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 two background concentration sampled at Clearwater Pass in Pinellas County, and Palma Sola Bay in Manatee County (FWRI, MML, SCHD, CCENRD; 5/27-6/1). No *K. brevis* concentrations higher than naturally occurring background levels have been detected alongshore southwest Florida since May 19 (FWRI). No reports of respiratory irritation or dead fish attributed to *K. brevis* have been received since May 7 (MML, FWRI). 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, 6/3), patches of elevated to high chlorophyll (1-13μg/L) with some of the optical characteristics of *K. brevis* are present along- and offshore Lee and Monroe counties.

Harmful algal bloom formation at the coast of southwest Florida is not expected today through Monday, June 13.

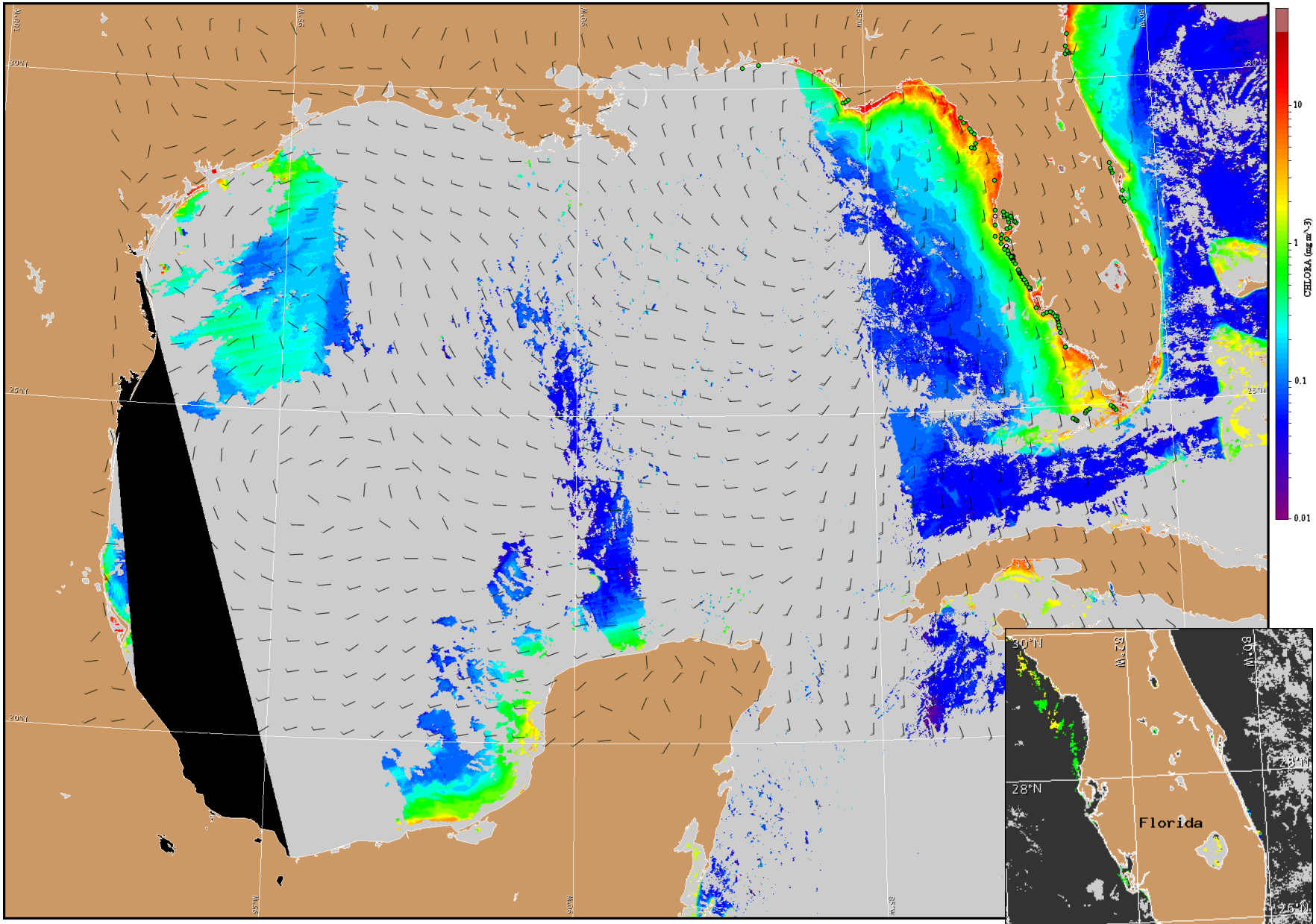
Keeney, Davis



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): Southeast to south winds today (20-45kn, 10-23m/s). Southwest to west winds (5-20kn, 3-10m/s) Tuesday and Wednesday. Southwest winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) Thursday. East winds (5-10kn) Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for June 7, 2016 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from May 27 to June 3: 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 with *K. brevis* optical characteristics shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).