

# Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

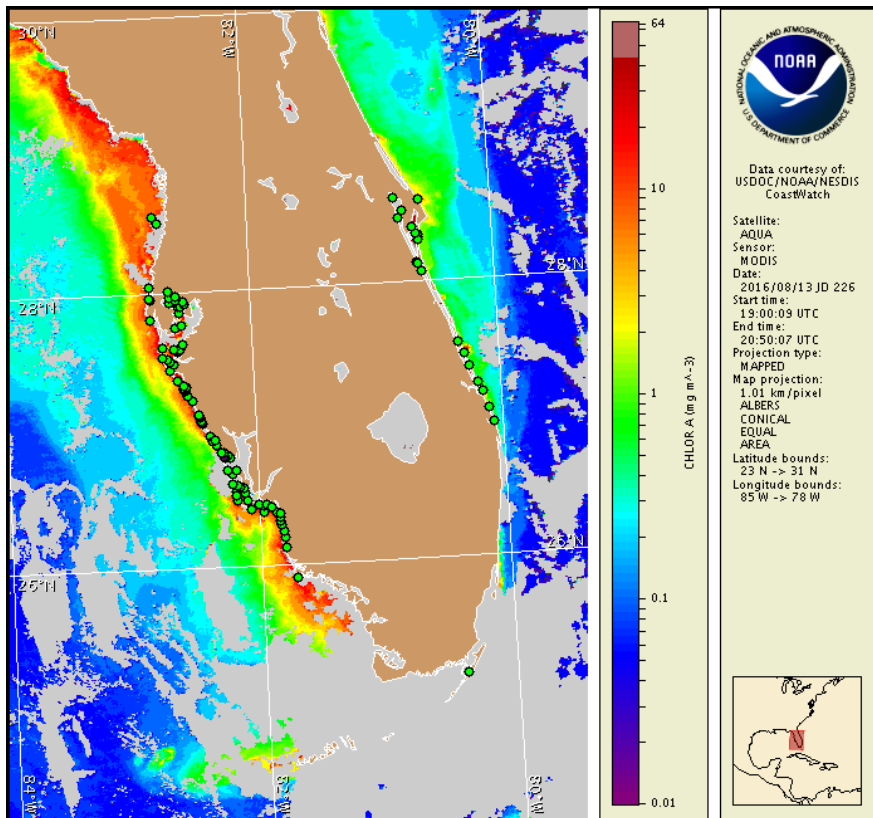
Monday, 15 August 2016

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, August 8, 2016



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible K. brevis HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from August 5 to 12: 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](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 very low concentrations along the coast of southwest Florida, and is not present in the Florida Keys. No respiratory irritation is expected alongshore southwest Florida Monday, August 15 through Monday, August 22.

Check [http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach\\_conditions.html](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html) for recent, local observations.

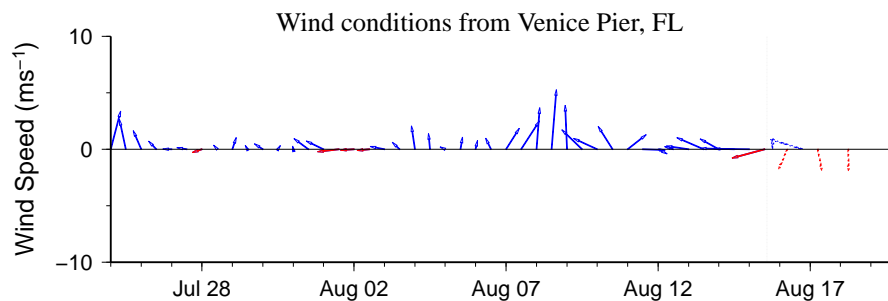
## Analysis

Recent samples received from along- and offshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to Monroe counties, including the Florida Keys, all indicate that *Karenia brevis* is not present, with the exception of one 'very low a' sample collected at Gasparilla Pass in southern Charlotte County (FWRI; 8/11) and two background concentration samples collected in northern Pinellas County and southern Manatee County (FWRI, MML, SCHD; 8/5-12). 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, 8/13), patches of elevated to very high chlorophyll (2 to > 20 µg/L) with the optical characteristics of *K. brevis* are present alongshore southwest Florida from southern Pinellas County to central Collier County and extend up to 10 miles offshore.

Forecasted winds over the next week may decrease the potential for *K. brevis* bloom formation at the coast.

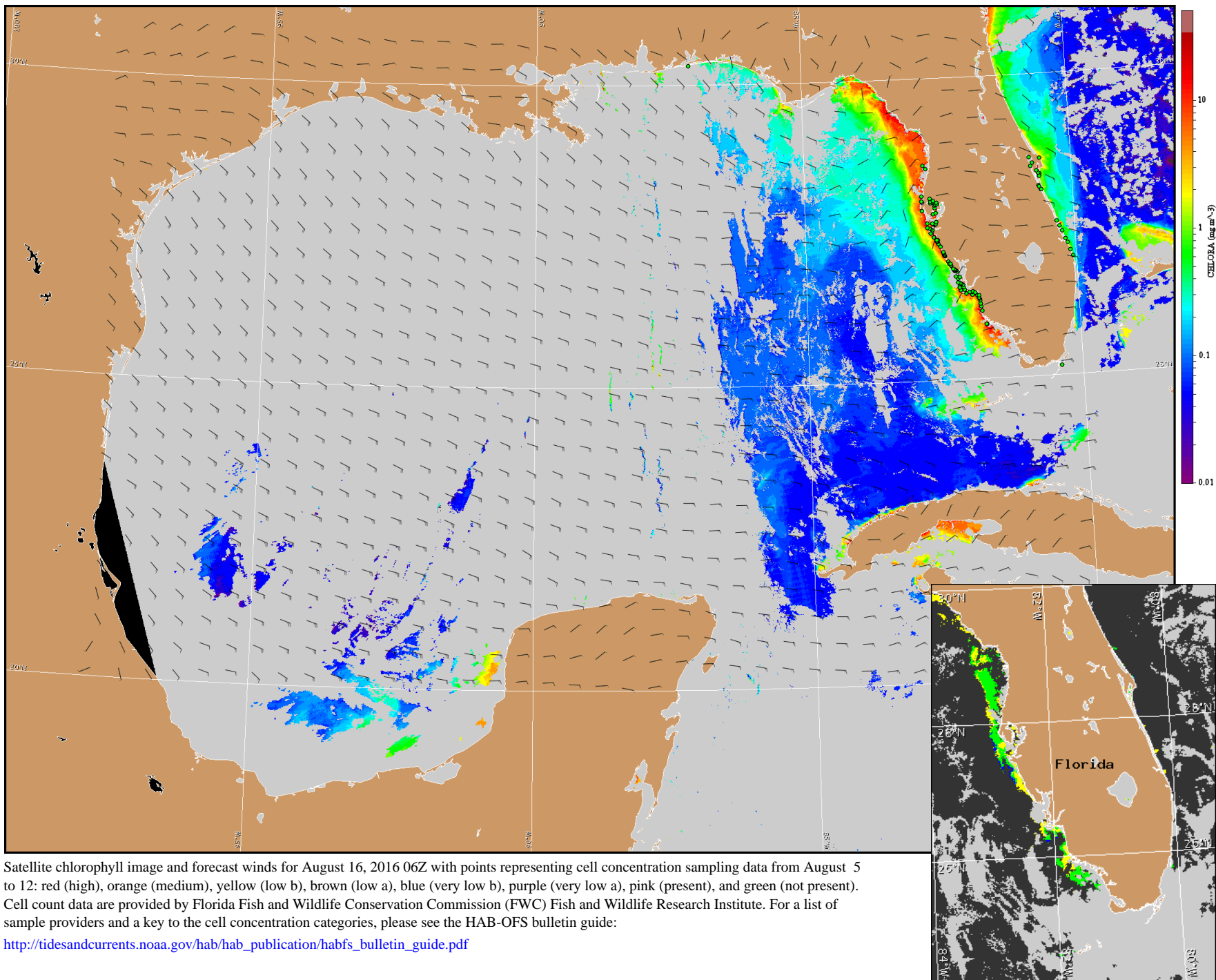
Davis, Lalime



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):** East to southeast winds (5-15kn, 3-8m/s) today through Wednesday. Variable winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) Wednesday afternoon through Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for August 16, 2016 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from August 5 to 12: 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).