



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

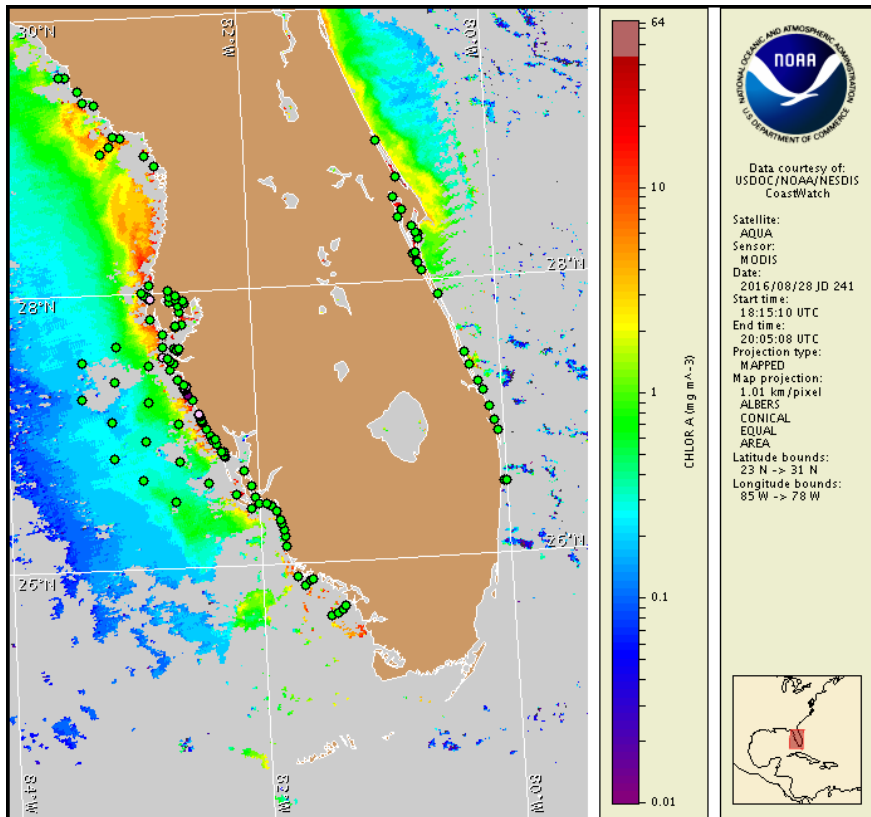
Monday, 29 August 2016

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, August 22, 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 19 to 26: 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 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 29 through Tuesday, September 6.

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

Analysis

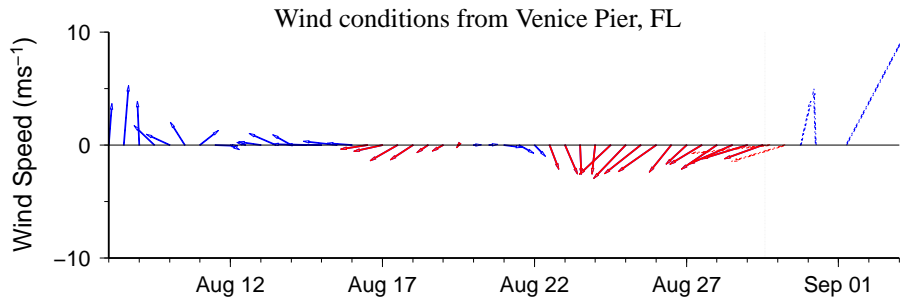
****Due to the upcoming federal holiday, the next bulletin will be issued on Tuesday, September 6.****

Recent samples received from along- and offshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to Monroe counties all indicate that *Karenia brevis* is not present, with the exception of one 'very low a' sample collected at Siesta Beach in northern Sarasota County and six background samples collected in northern Pinellas, southern Manatee, and northern Sarasota counties (FWRI, MML, SCHD, CCENRD; 8/19-26). Detailed sample information and a summary of impacts can be obtained through FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute at: <http://myfwc.com/redtidestatus>.

Recent ensemble imagery (MODIS Aqua, 8/28), is partially obscured by clouds alongshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to Monroe counties, limiting analysis. Patches of elevated to high chlorophyll (2-11 $\mu\text{g/L}$) with the optical characteristics of *K. brevis* are present alongshore southwest Florida from southern Pinellas County to southern Charlotte 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.

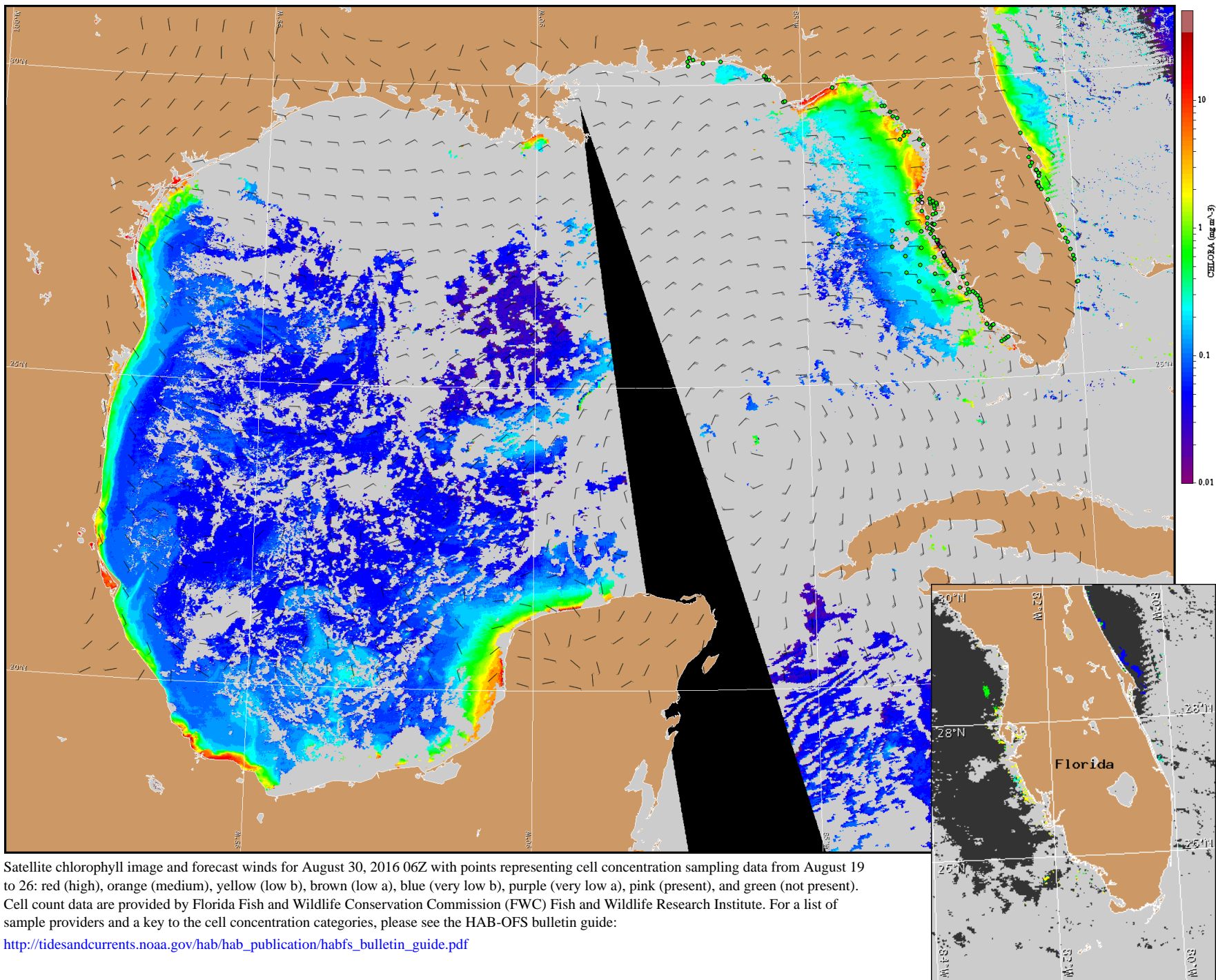
Lalime, Davis



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): East winds (15-25kn, 8-13m/s) today through Tuesday, becoming southeast (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) in the afternoon. South winds (10-20kn, 5-10m/s) Tuesday night through Wednesday. Tropical storm conditions possible Wednesday night through Thursday night. Southwest winds (15kn, 8m/s) Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for August 30, 2016 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from August 19 to 26: 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).