



# Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

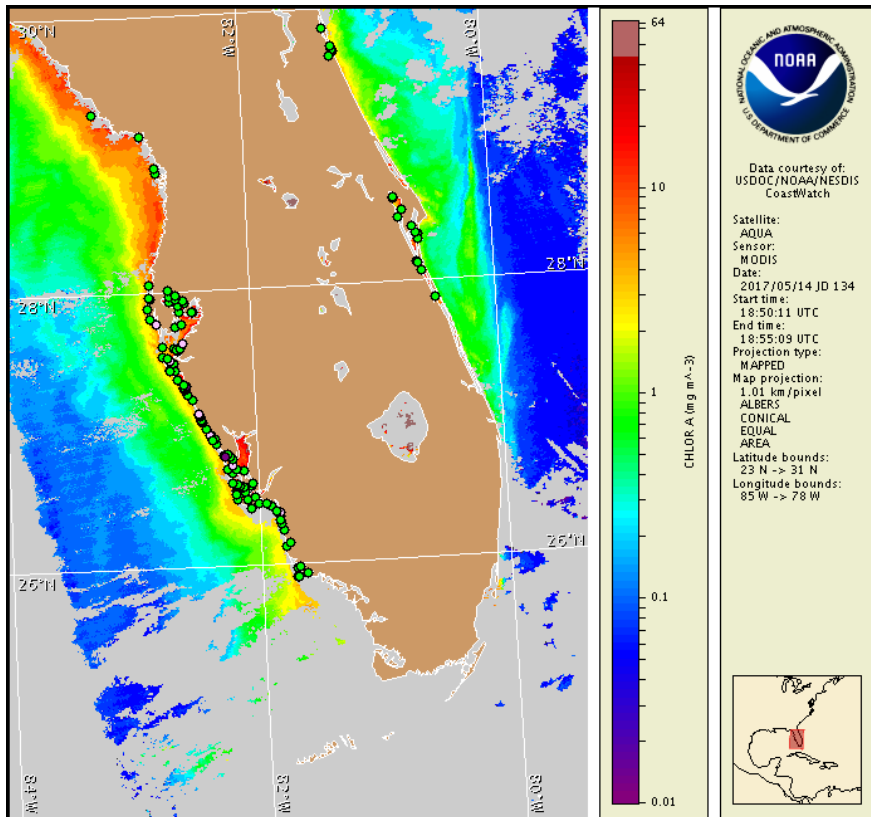
Monday, 15 May 2017

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, May 8, 2017



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from May 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

Not present to very low concentrations of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Florida red tide) are present along- and offshore portions of southwest Florida and not present in the Florida Keys. No respiratory irritation is expected alongshore southwest Florida Monday, May 15 through Monday, May 22. Check [https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach\\_conditions.html](https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html) for recent, local observations. A bloom of the algae *Trichodesmium* has been reported in Collier County. This algae does not cause respiratory irritation but it may cause discolored water. Dead fish have been reported in Lee County.

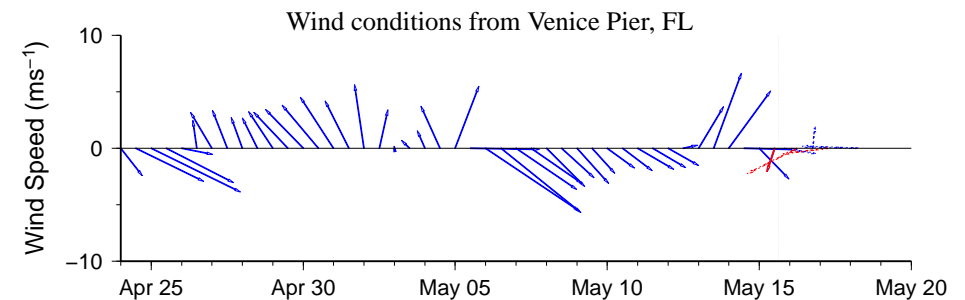
## Analysis

Recent samples collected alongshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to Collier counties, identified 'not present' to 'very low a' concentrations of *Karenia brevis* with the highest concentrations collected from alongshore northern Sarasota, and in the bay regions of northern Sarasota and southern Charlotte counties (FWRI, SCHD, MML, CCPCD; 5/5-5/12). Detailed sample information and a summary of impacts can be obtained through FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute at: <http://myfwc.com/redtidestatus>.

Recent ensemble imagery (MODIS Aqua, 5/14) is partially obscured by clouds alongshore southwest Florida from Pinellas County to the Florida Keys, limiting analysis. However, patches of elevated chlorophyll (1-5  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) are visible alongshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to central Collier counties, and are likely the result of mixed, non-harmful algal blooms, that continue to be reported in the region.

Harmful algal bloom formation at the coast of southwest Florida is not expected today through Monday, May 22.

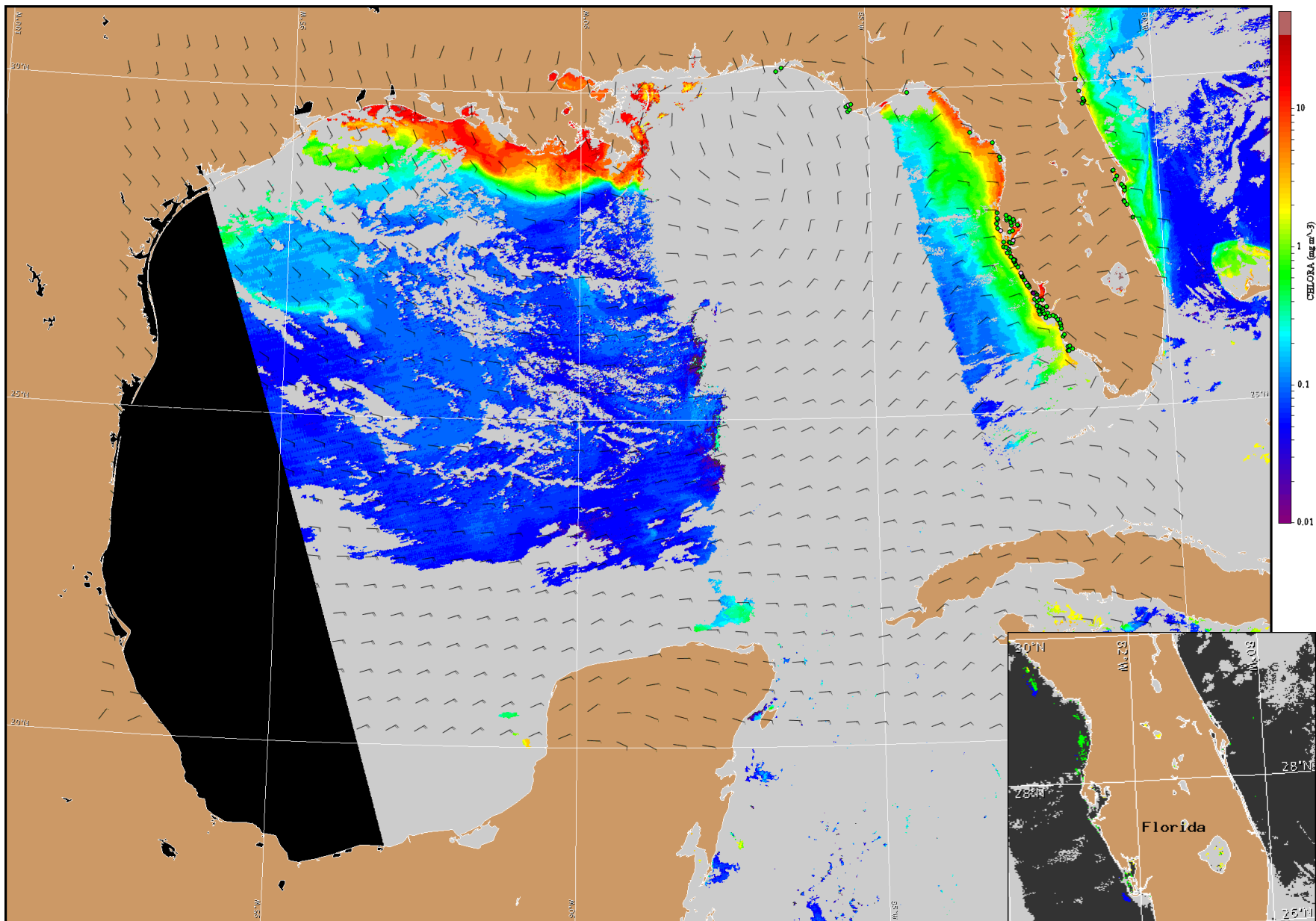
Ludema, Lalime



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):** Northerly winds (5-15kn, 3-7m/s) today. Variable winds (5-15kn) Tuesday through Thursday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for May 16, 2017 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from May 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).