



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

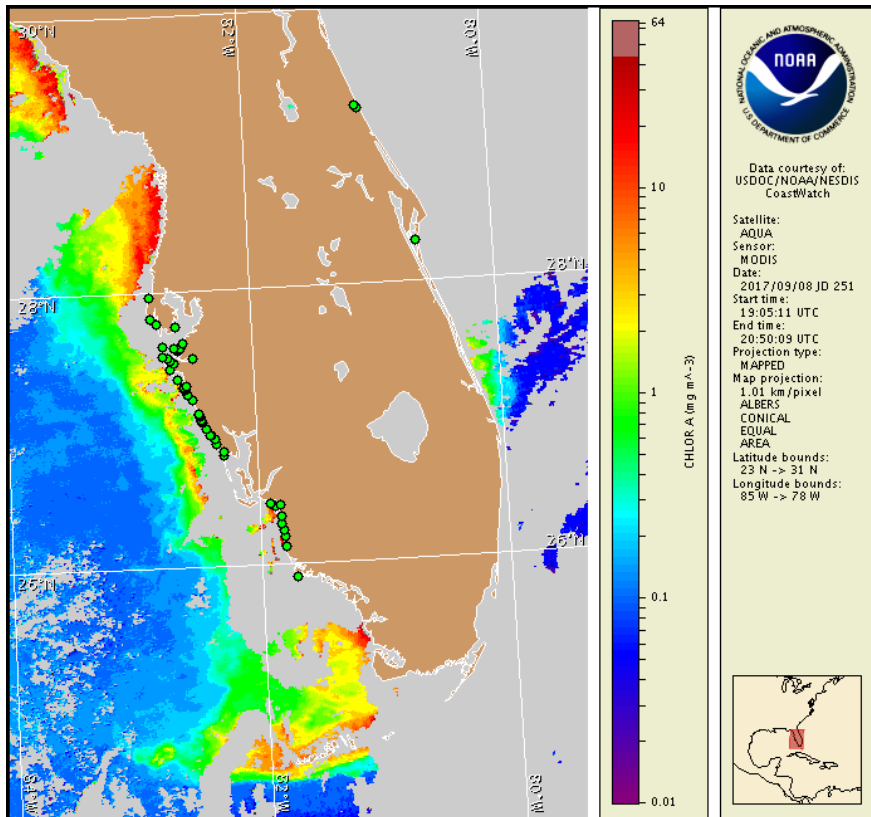
Monday, 11 September 2017

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Tuesday, September 5, 2017



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from September 1 to 5: 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:

https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/hab_publication/GOMX_HAB_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: <https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/gomx.html>

Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Florida red tide) along the coast of southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys. No respiratory irritation is expected Monday, September 11 through Monday, September 18. For recent, local observations and data check Mote Marine Laboratory Daily Beach Conditions (<http://visitbeaches.org/>) and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Red Tide Status (<http://myfwc.com/redtidestatus>).

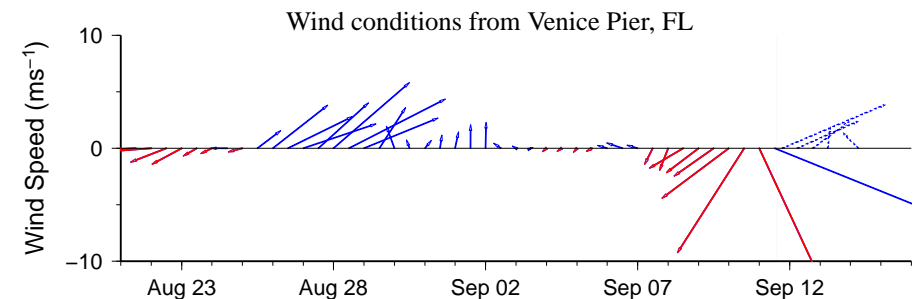
Analysis

Recent samples received from alongshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to Collier counties indicate *Karenia brevis* is not present, (FWRI, SCHD, MML, CCPCD; 9/1-9/5). 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, 9/8 shown left) is mostly obscured by clouds along- and offshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to Monroe counties, limiting analysis. Patches of elevated to very high chlorophyll (2 to >20 $\mu\text{g/L}$) are visible along- and offshore from Manatee to Monroe counties, with the optical characteristics of *Karenia brevis*, likely the result of mixed non-harmful algal blooms that continue to be reported in the region.

Forecasted winds today through Friday may decrease the potential for *K. brevis* bloom formation at the coast.

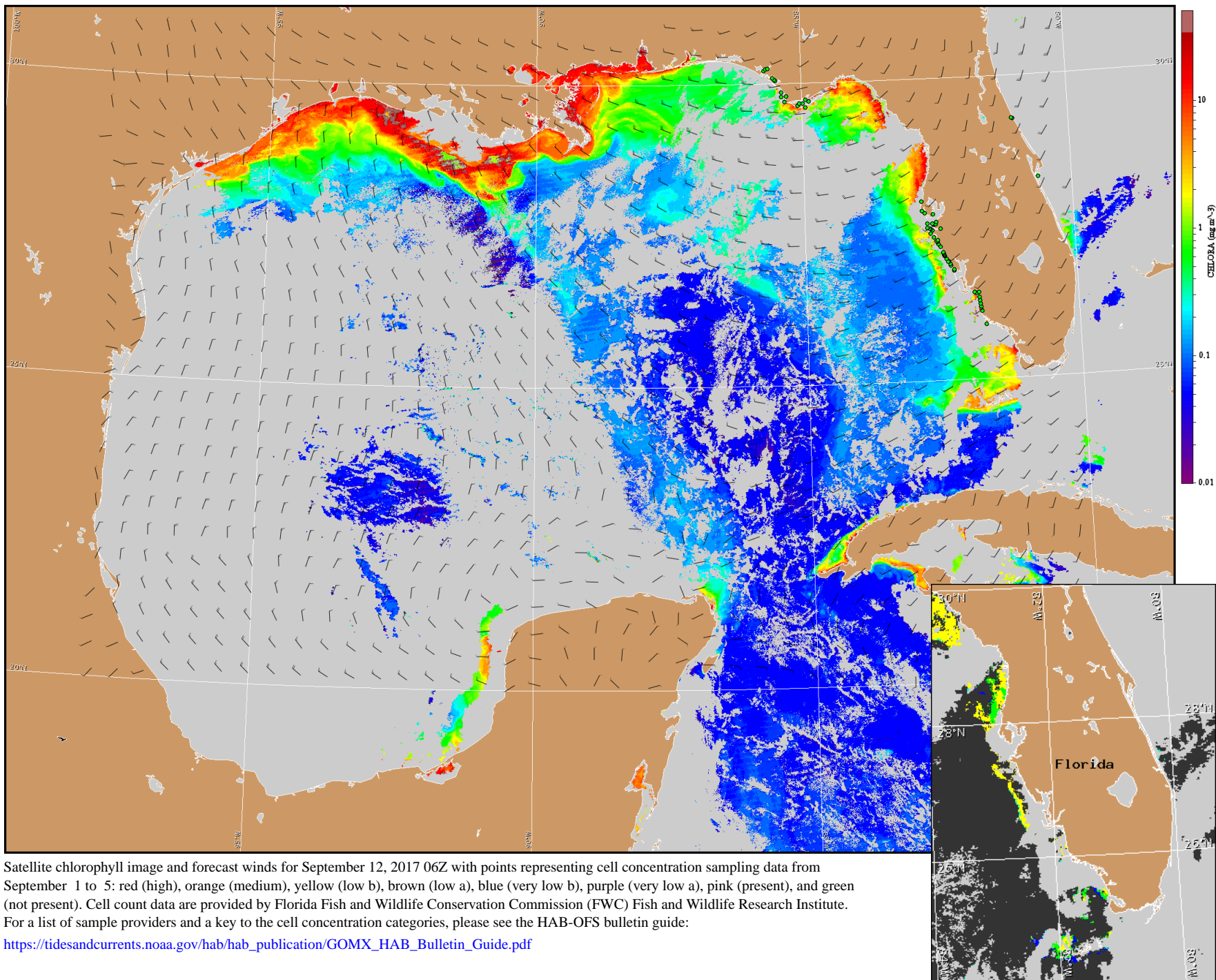
Lalime, Yang



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): Tropical storm conditions expected today; west winds (40-50kn, 20-25m/s). Tropical storm conditions possible tonight; west winds (20-25kn, 10-13m/s). West to southwest winds (5-15kn, 3-8m/s) Tuesday through Thursday night. East winds (5kn, 3m/s) Friday becoming northeast in the afternoon.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for September 12, 2017 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from September 1 to 5: 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:

https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/hab_publication/GOMX_HAB_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).