



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

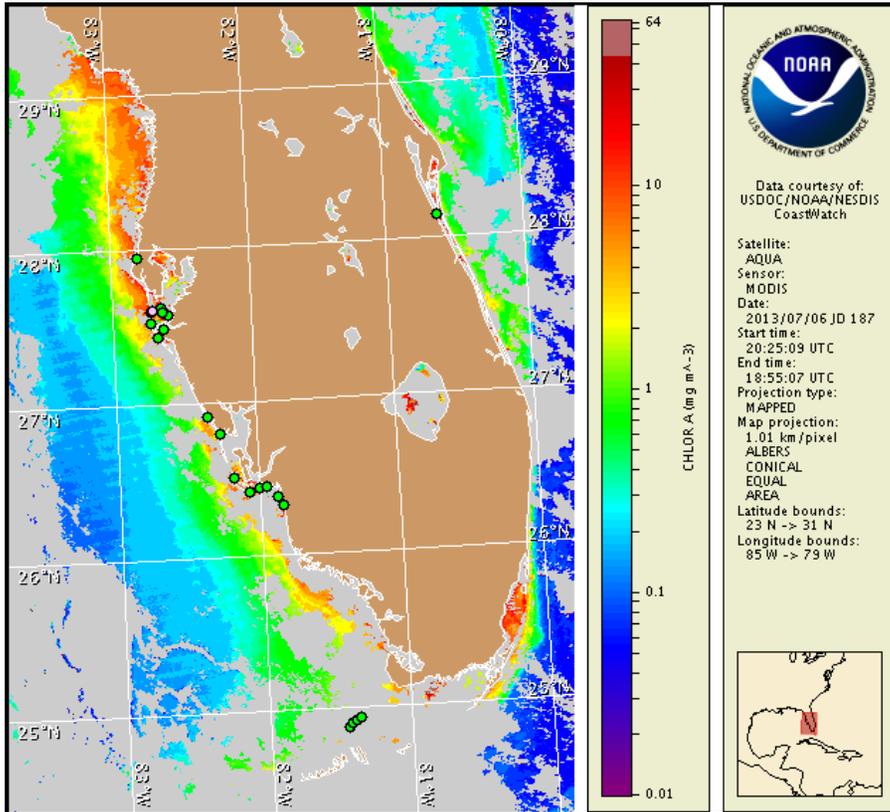
Monday, 08 July 2013

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, July 1, 2013



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from June 28 to July 2: 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/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, including the Florida Keys. No respiratory irritation is expected Monday, July 8 through Monday, July 15. Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations.

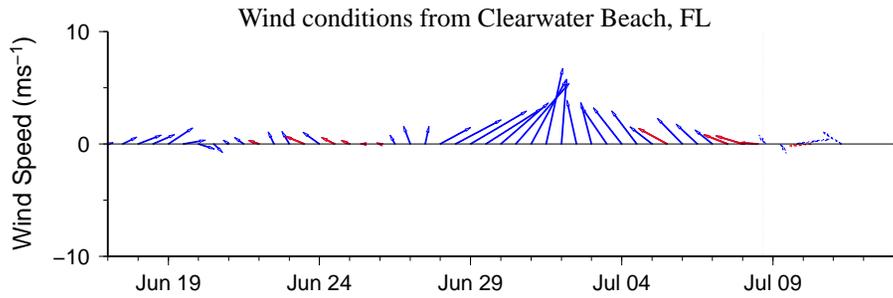
Analysis

One sample collected over the past week identified background concentrations of *Karenia brevis* in Pinellas County at the Bay Pier in Mullet Key (FWRI; 7/1). All other samples collected along- and offshore southwest Florida, from Pinellas to Monroe County, including the Florida Keys, indicate that no *K. brevis* is present (FWRI, MML; 6/23-7/2). No dead fish or respiratory irritation associated with *K. brevis* have been reported in the past week (FWRI, MML; 7/1-7/7).

MODIS Aqua imagery has been obscured by clouds alongshore southwest Florida over the last several days, limiting analysis. In MODIS Aqua imagery from July 6 (shown left), patches of elevated chlorophyll (2 to 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$) are visible along- and offshore Charlotte to northern Monroe County with patches of elevated to high chlorophyll (2 to >10 $\mu\text{g/L}$) visible along- and offshore Pinellas and Manatee counties. Elevated chlorophyll at the coast is likely the result of mixed non-harmful algal blooms that continue to be reported in many southwest Florida counties.

Harmful algal bloom formation alongshore southwest Florida is not expected today through Monday, July 15.

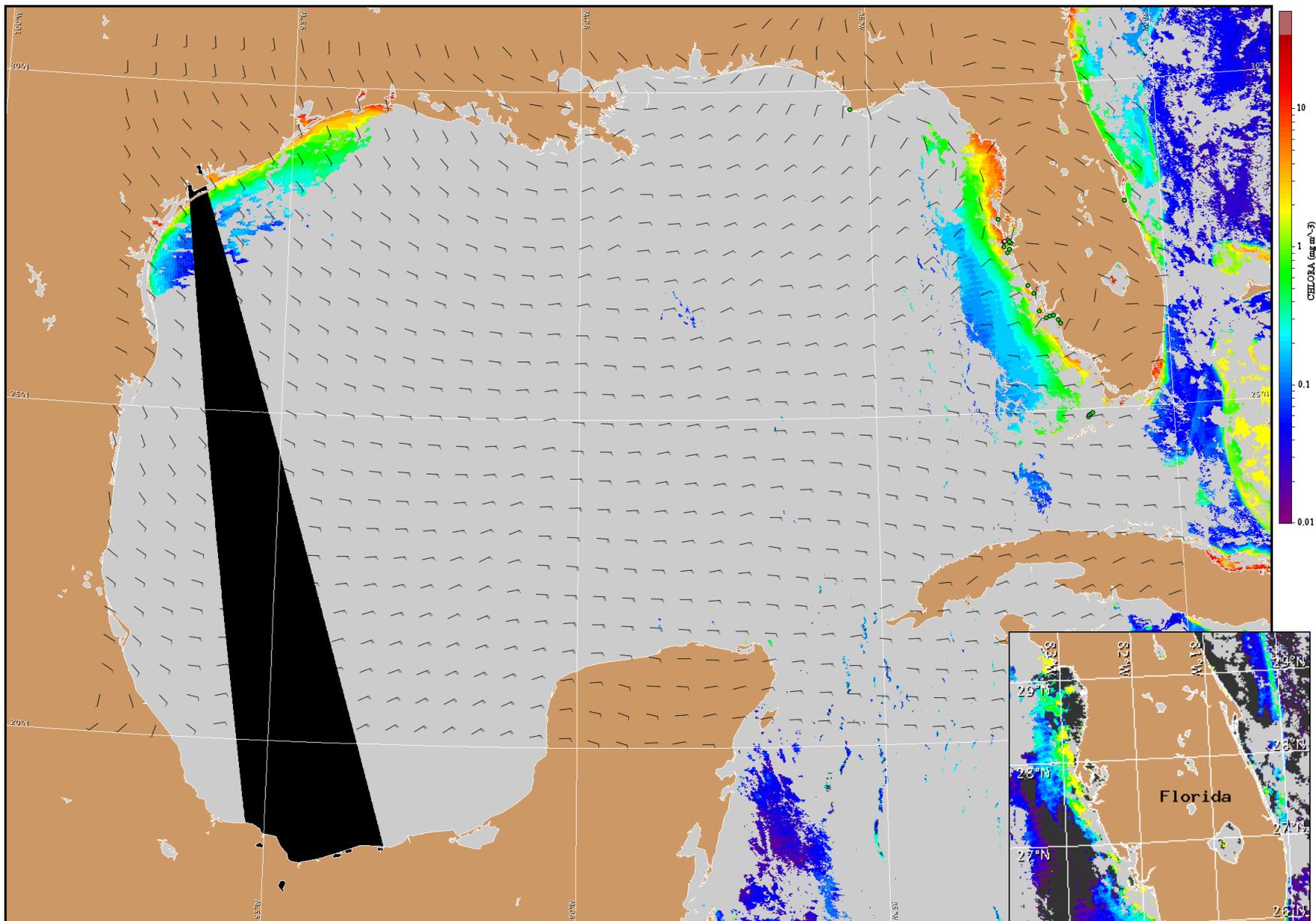
Burrows, Davis



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

Southwest Florida: East winds today (10kn, 5m/s) becoming west in the afternoon. Northeast winds (10kn) tonight becoming east after midnight. Southeast winds Tuesday (10kn) becoming west winds (5kn, 3m/s) in the afternoon. North winds (5kn) Tuesday night becoming east winds (10kn) after midnight. South to southeast winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) Wednesday and Thursday becoming southwest winds (10kn) Thursday evening. South winds (10kn) Friday becoming west winds in the afternoon.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for July 9, 2013 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from June 28 to July 2: 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 of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).