



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

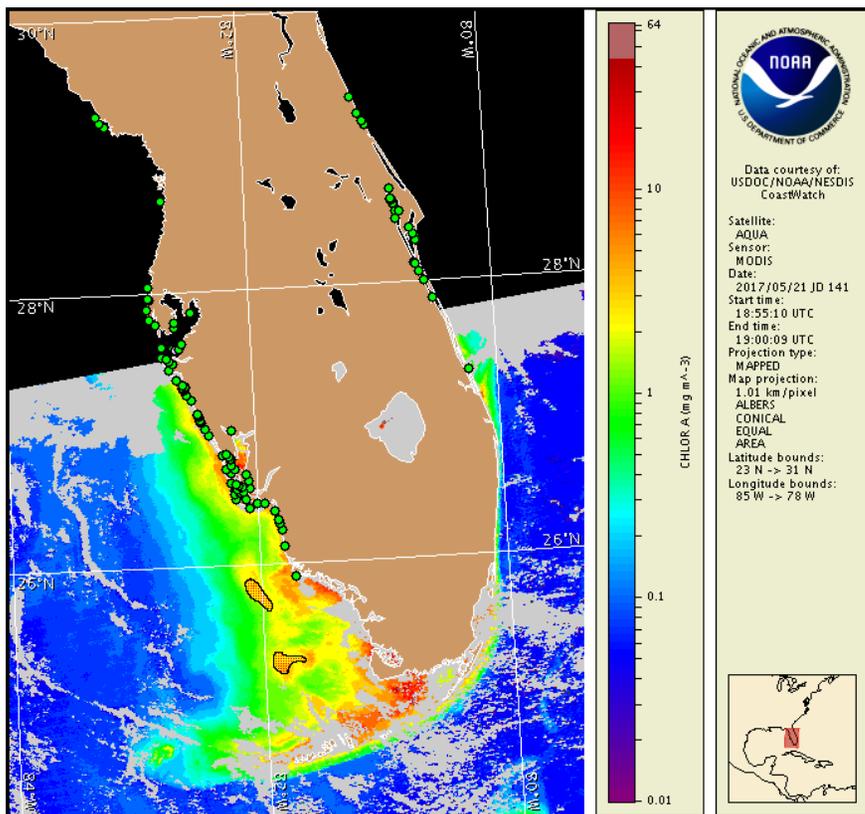
Monday, 22 May 2017

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, May 15, 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 12 to 19: 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

Not present to background 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 22 through Tuesday, May 30.

Check https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations. Dead fish have been reported in Lee County.

Analysis

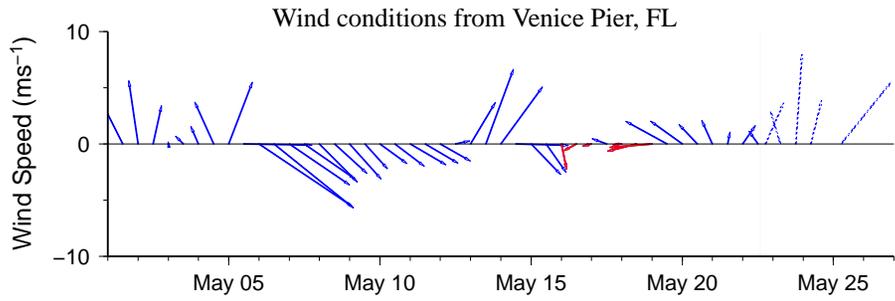
Due to the upcoming federal holiday, the next bulletin will be issued on Tuesday, May 30.

Recent samples collected alongshore southwest Florida from Pinellas to Collier counties indicate *Karenia brevis* is still present in up to 'background' concentrations (FWRI, SCHD, MML, CCPCD; 5/12-5/19). 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, 5/21) is partially obscured by clouds from Pinellas to Collier counties, limiting analysis; however, patches of elevated chlorophyll (2-6 $\mu\text{g/L}$) are visible alongshore southwest Florida from Sarasota to central Collier counties, likely the result of mixed, non-harmful algal blooms reported in the region. Patches of elevated chlorophyll with the optical characteristics of *Karenia brevis* are visible from approximately 20 miles offshore Collier County and 35 miles offshore Monroe County.

Harmful algal bloom formation at the coast of southwest Florida is not expected today through Tuesday, May 30.

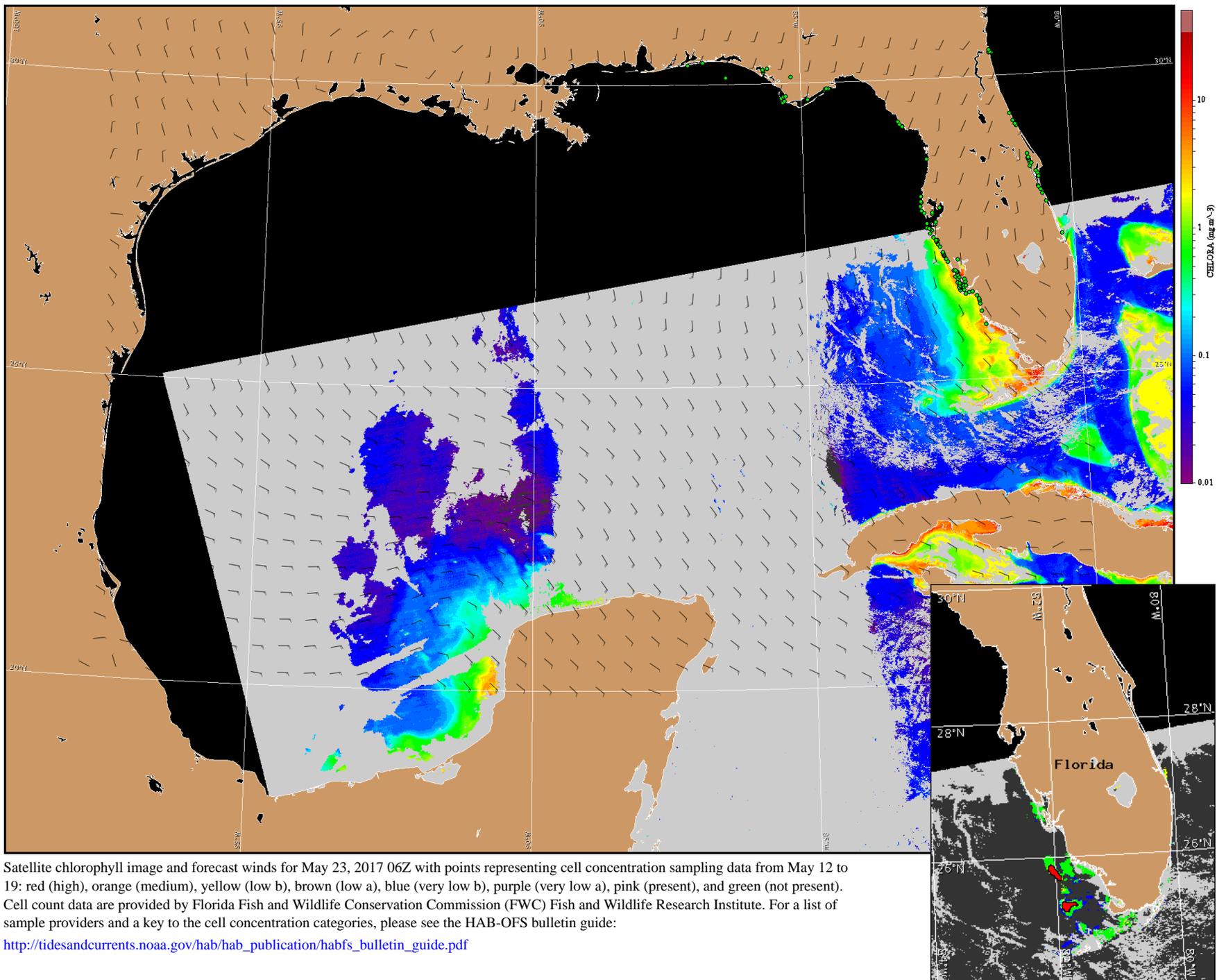
Lalime, Keeney



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): South to southwest winds (10-20kn, 5-10m/s) today through Wednesday night. West winds (15kn, 8m/s) Thursday. Northwest winds (10kn, 5m/s) Thursday night becoming north overnight. Northeast winds (5-10kn, 3-5m/s) Friday becoming northwest in the afternoon.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for May 23, 2017 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from May 12 to 19: 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).