



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

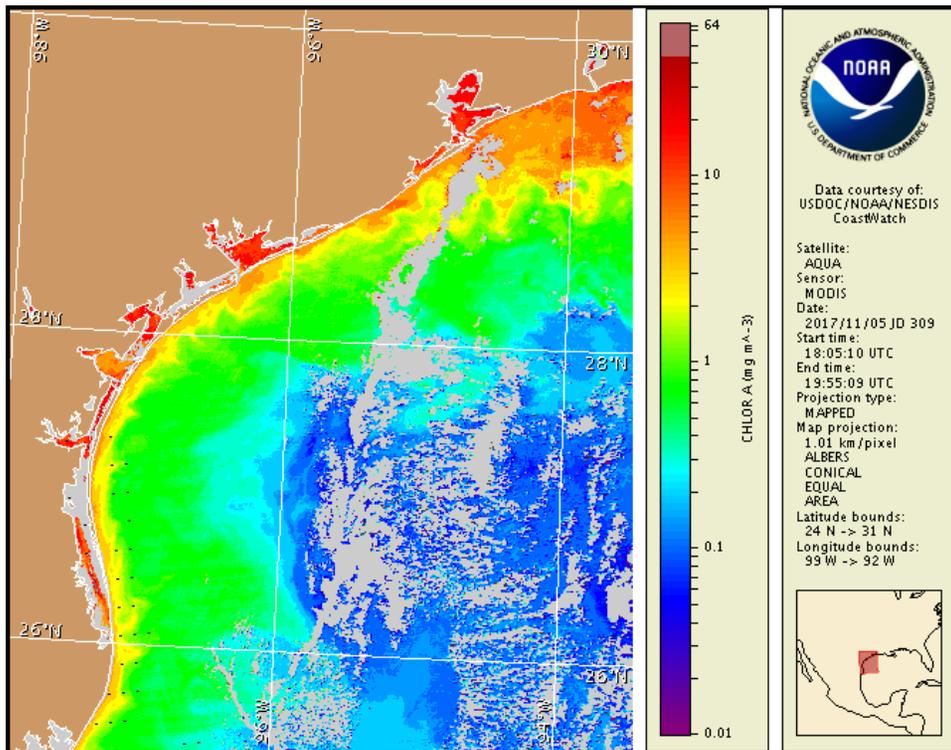
Monday, 06 November 2017

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, October 30, 2017



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from October 27 to November 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 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. 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 the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at:

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/water/enviroconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml>

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the Gulf of Mexico HAB:

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

Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Texas red tide) along the coast of Texas. No respiratory irritation is expected alongshore Texas Monday, November 6 through Monday, November 13. For local information, check the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Red Tide page (<http://tpwd.texas.gov/landwater/water/enviroconcerns/hab/redtide/>).

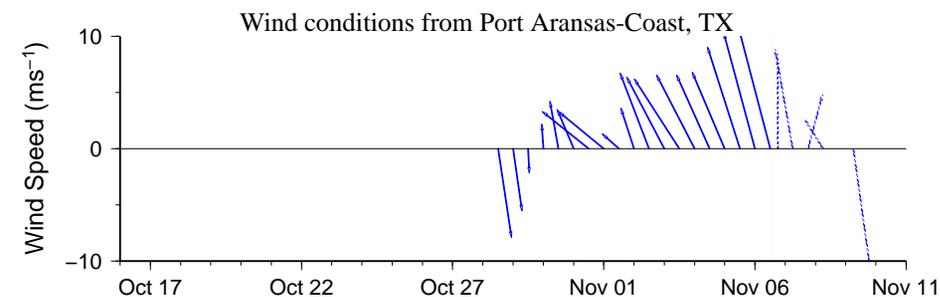
Analysis

Data from Texas A&M University's Imaging FlowCytobot (IFCB), located on the Port Aransas ship channel, is currently unavailable. For information on area shellfish restrictions, contact the Texas Department of State Health Services.

Patches of elevated to very high chlorophyll (2 to >20 $\mu\text{g/L}$) with the optical characteristics of *Karenia brevis* are visible in recent ensemble imagery (MODIS Aqua, 11/5; shown left) offshore from Sabine Pass to Galveston Island. However, elevated chlorophyll in this region is most likely due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast.

Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a potential maximum transport of 80km north from the Port Aransas region from November 5-9.

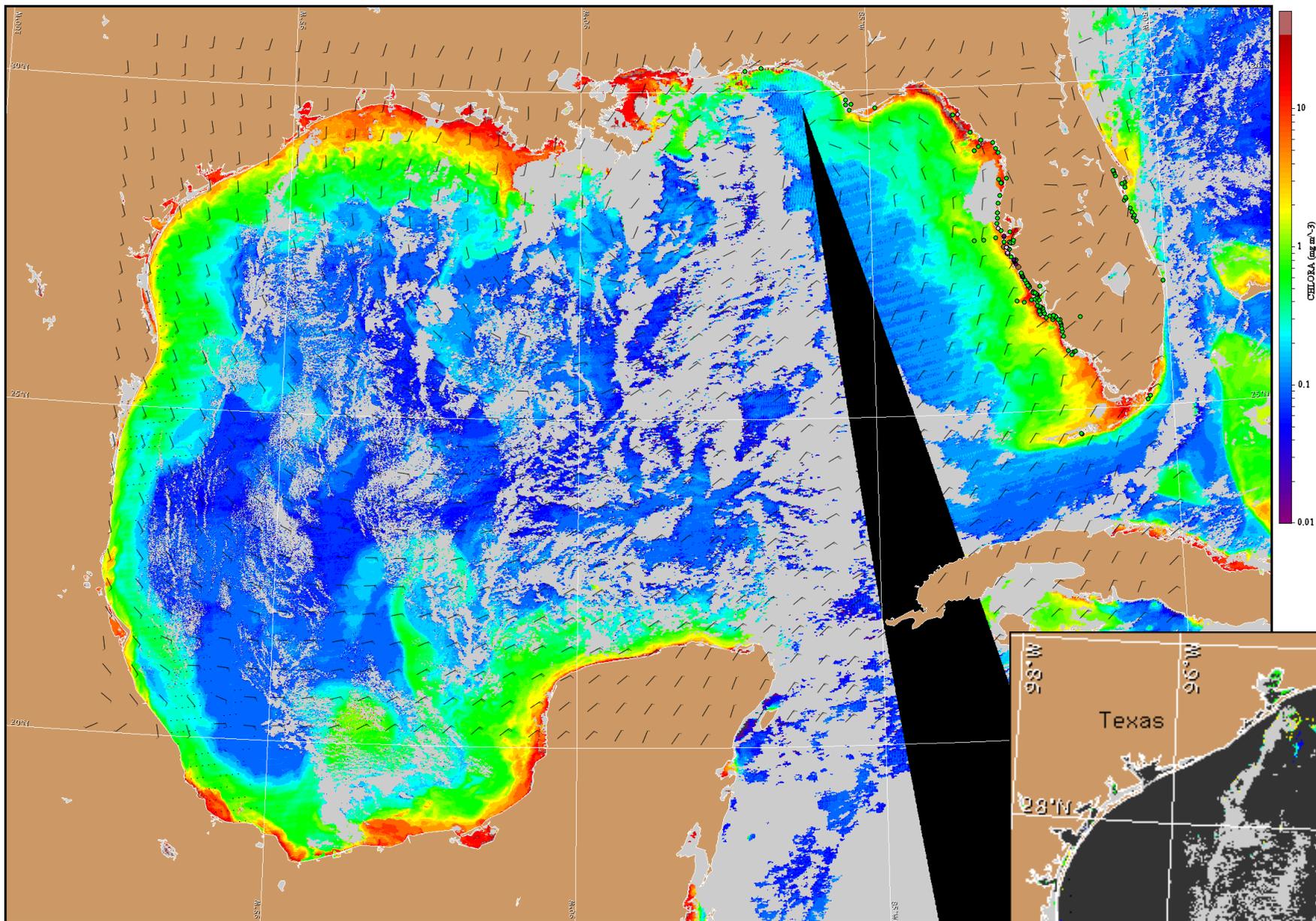
Lalime, Kavanaugh



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).

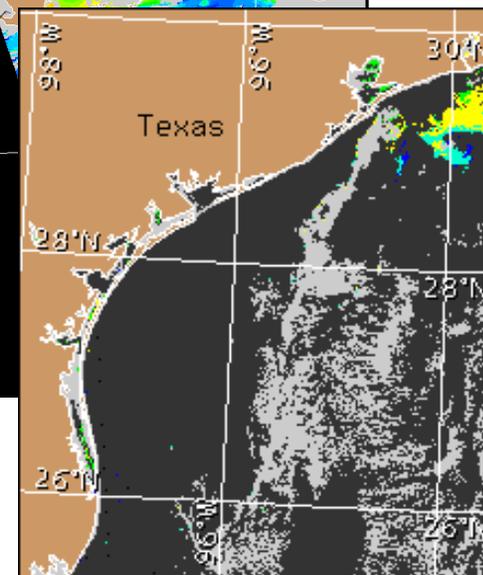
Wind Analysis

Port Aransas to Matagorda Ship Channel: South to southeast winds (5-15kn, 3-8m/s) today through Tuesday night. Northeast to north winds (5-20kn, 3-10m/s) Wednesday through Friday. East winds (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) Friday night.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for November 7, 2017 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from October 27 to November 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 Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. 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).