



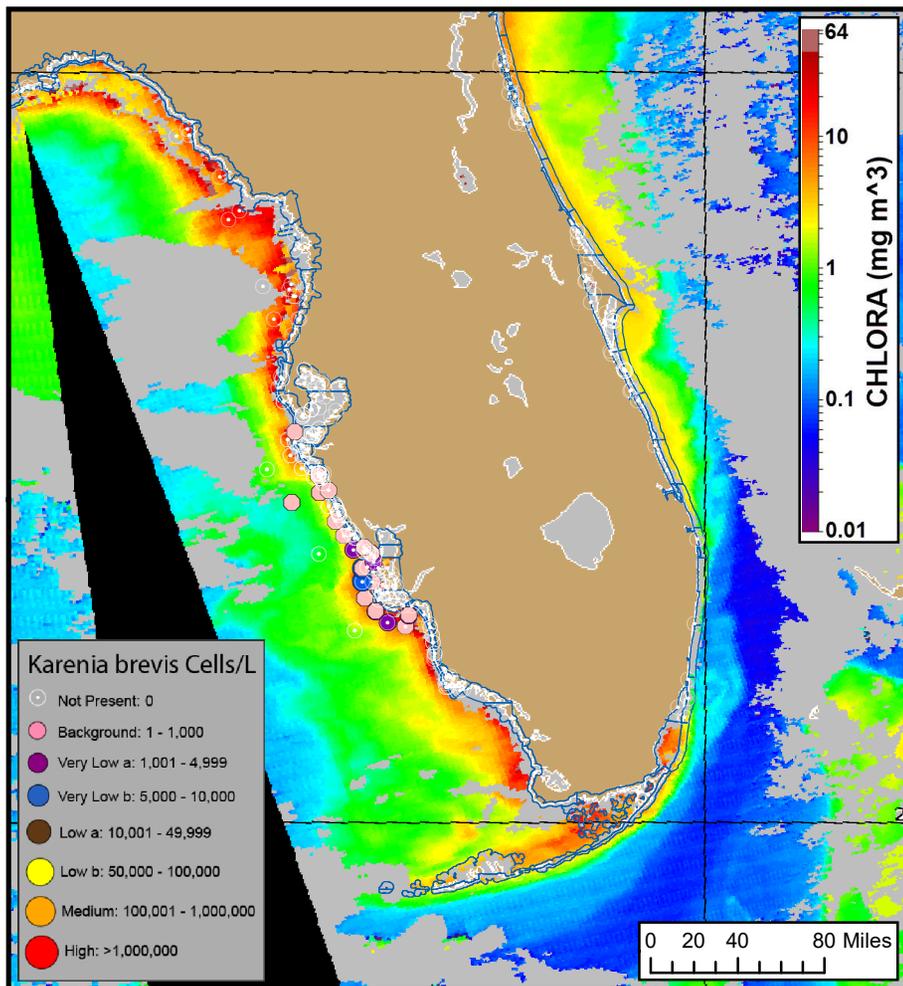
# Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Thursday, September 19, 2019  
NOAA National Ocean Service  
NOAA Satellite and Information Service  
NOAA National Weather Service

## Region: Southwest Florida



Instructions for viewing this geospatial pdf are available at: <https://go.usa.gov/xn9g2>.



*Karenia brevis* cell concentration sampling data from: 09/09/19 through 09/18/19. Cell count data are provided by Florida 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](https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/hab_publication/GOMX_HAB_Bulletin_Guide.pdf). Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Florida FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute: <http://myfwc.com/REDTIDESTATUS>.

MODIS Aqua satellite chlorophyll image (09/17/19) with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s).

## Conditions Report

Not present to very low concentrations of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as red tide) are present along- and offshore portions of southwest Florida, but not present in the Florida Keys. No respiratory irritation associated with *K. brevis* is expected in this region.

**\*\*Note:** As of today, September 19, southwest Florida bulletins (Dixie County, FL to Florida Keys) will be issued twice weekly until conditions no longer warrant. \*\*

## Analysis

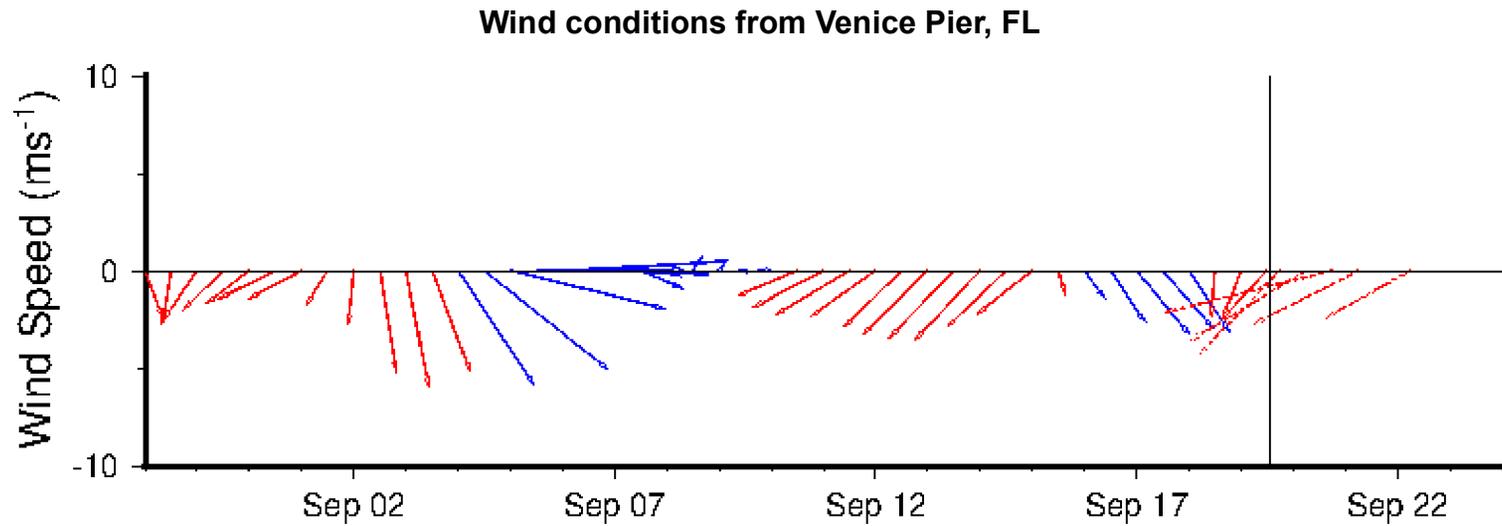
### Imagery:

Recent satellite imagery (MODIS Aqua, 9/17) is partially obscured by clouds along the coast of southwest Florida, limiting analysis. Patches of elevated to very high chlorophyll (2 to >20 µg/L) are present alongshore from Sarasota to Collier counties. Two patches with the optical characteristics of *K. brevis* are present alongshore Manatee and Lee counties.

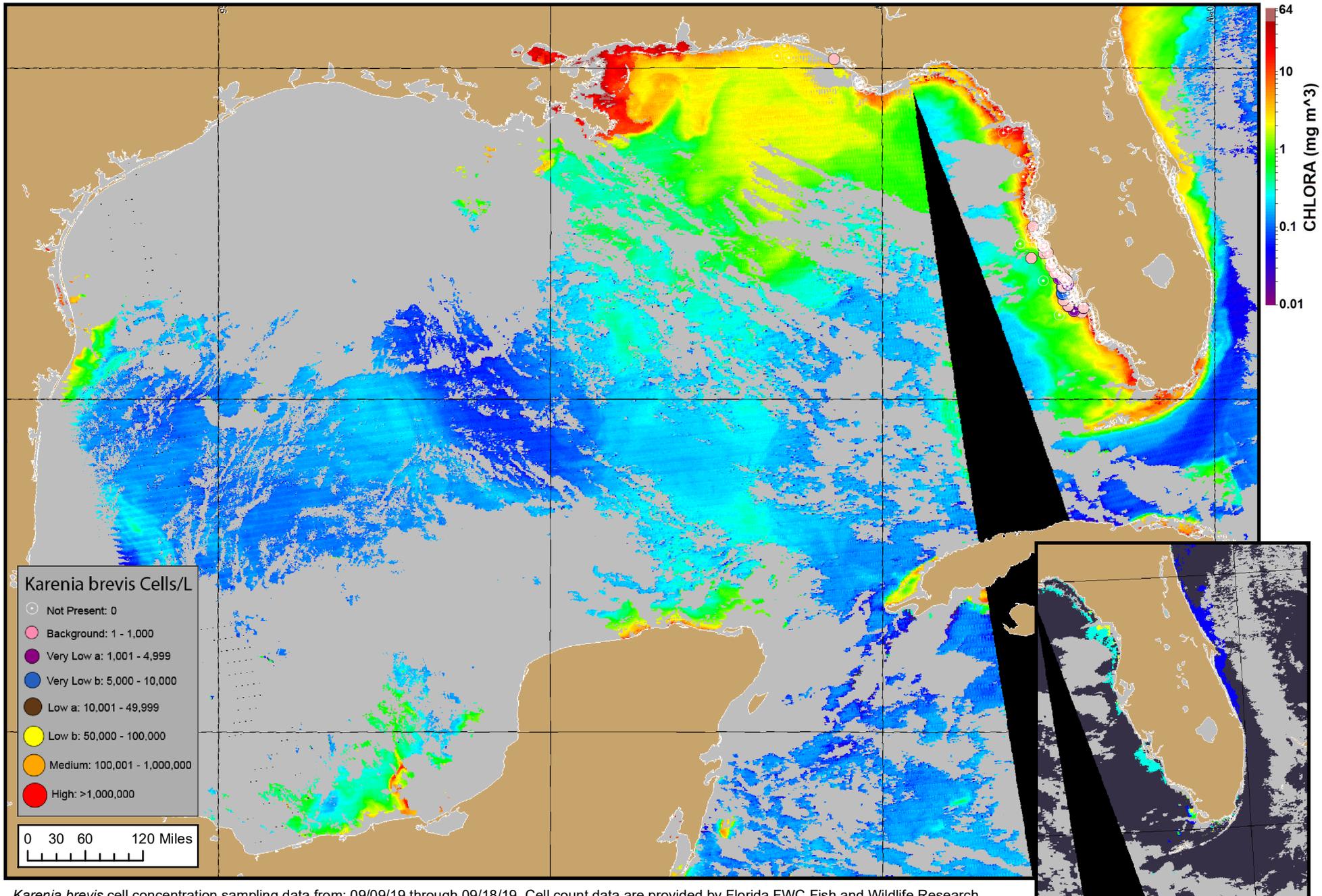
### Forecasts:

Offshore winds (10-25 kn) forecast today through Monday (9/19-23) will reduce the potential for respiratory irritation or bloom intensification at the coast.

Keeney, Jima



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 vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS). A text summary of the marine forecast by region is available from NWS at <https://www.weather.gov/marine/stheastmz>.



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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).