



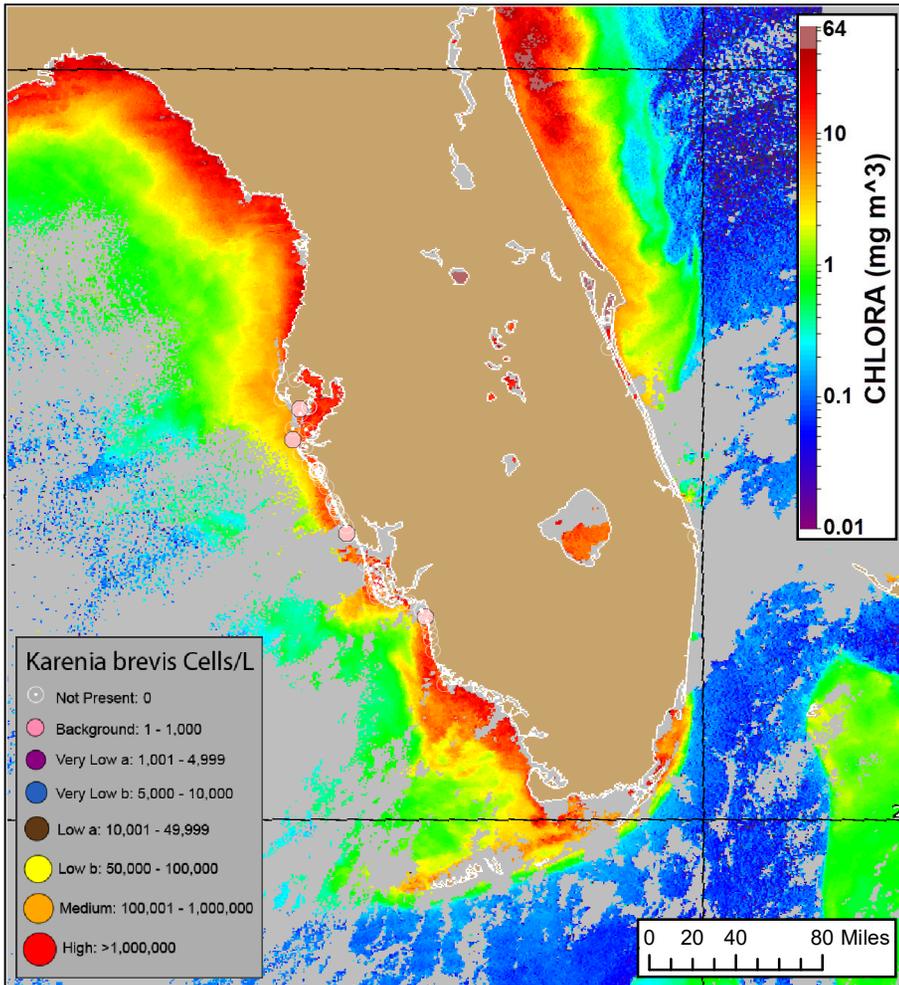
Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Southwest Florida

Monday, November 2, 2020
NOAA National Ocean Service
NOAA Satellite and Information Service
NOAA National Weather Service



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



Karenia brevis cell concentration sampling data from: 10/23/20 through 10/29/20. 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. Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Florida FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute: <http://myfwc.com/REDTIDESTATUS>.

VIIRS satellite chlorophyll image (10/30/20) with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s).

Conditions Report

Not present to background concentrations of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as red tide) are present alongshore portions of southwest Florida. No respiratory irritation associated with *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as red tide) is expected in this region.

Analysis

Imagery:

Recent ensemble imagery has been partially obscured by clouds along and offshore Charlotte and Lee counties, limiting analysis of those regions. Imagery from 10/30 (VIIRS) shows two patches of elevated to high chlorophyll (2 to 19 µg/L) present alongshore Pinellas and Collier counties, though they do not contain the optical characteristics of *K. brevis*. A patch of high chlorophyll with some of the optical characteristics of *K. brevis* is present alongshore Charlotte County, corresponding with newly sampled background concentrations.

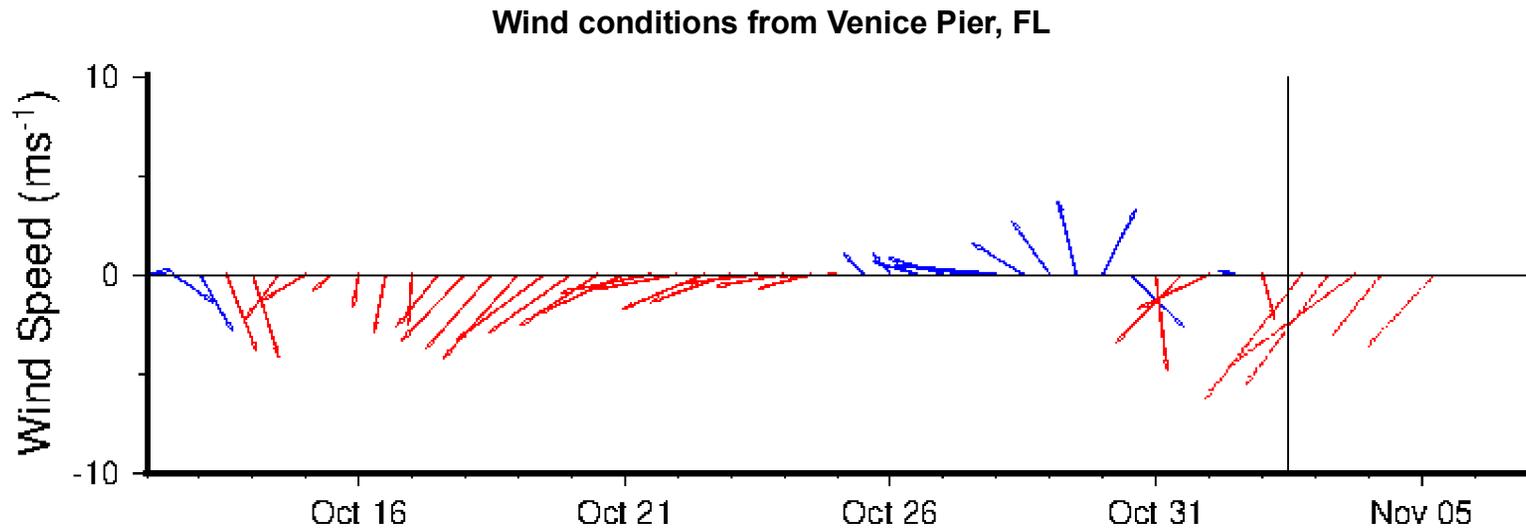
Forecasts:

Upwelling favorable winds have been observed since 10/31 and are forecast to continue this week. Harmful algal bloom formation at the coast of southwest Florida is possible through Monday, November 9.

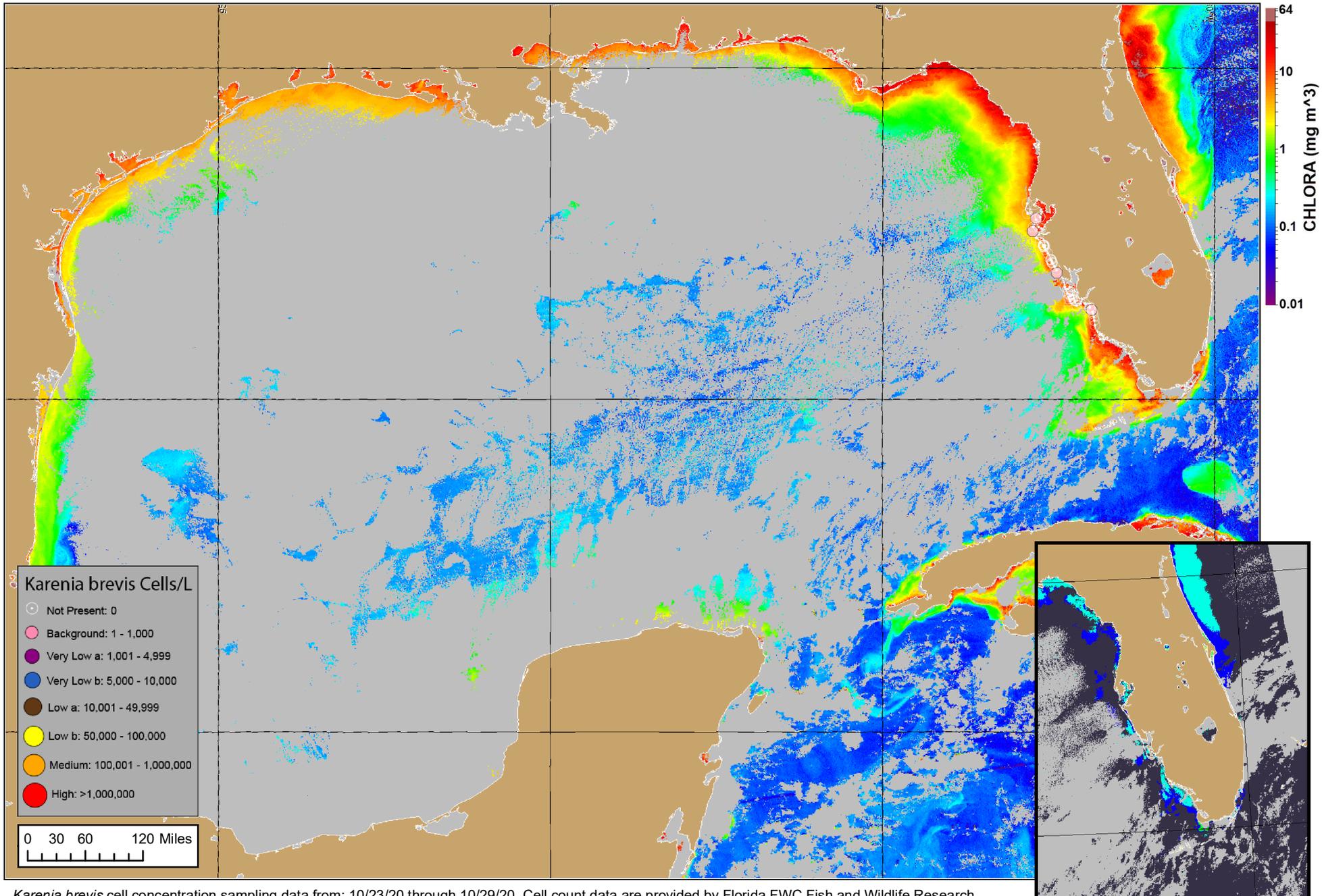
Additional satellite imagery available here:

<https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/gomx/data/Imagery-EasternGOMX/>

-Davis, 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 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).