



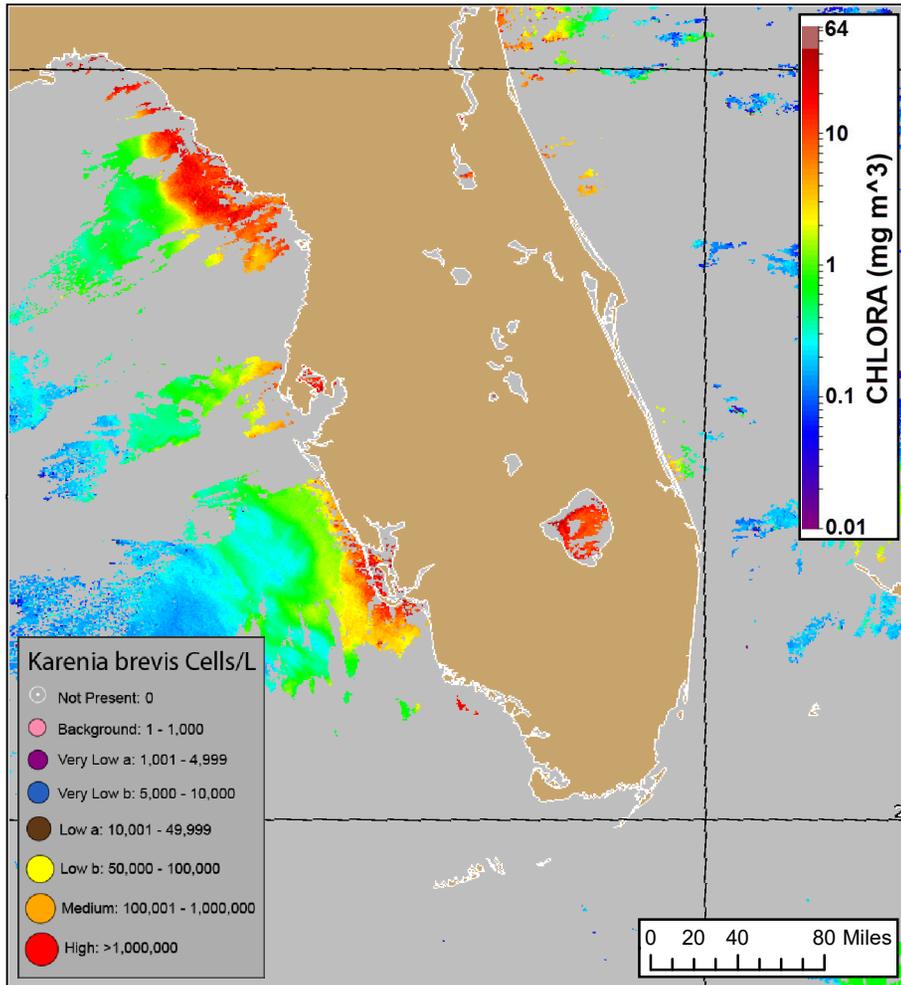
Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Monday, November 9, 2020
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: 10/30/20 through 11/05/20. 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 (11/06/20) with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s).

Conditions Report

Karenia brevis (commonly known as red tide) is not present alongshore southwest Florida, and is not present offshore the Florida Keys. No respiratory irritation associated with *K. brevis* is expected in this region.

Analysis

Imagery:

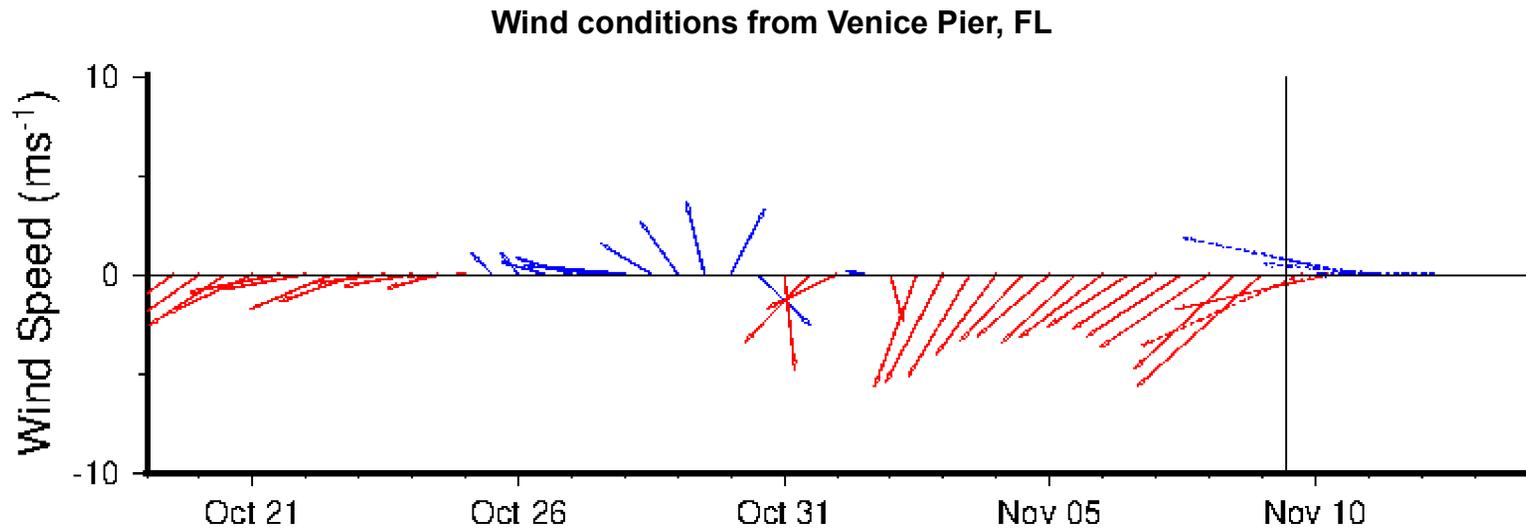
Recent ensemble imagery has been obscured alongshore southwest Florida due to Tropical Storm Eta, limiting analysis of the region. Satellite imagery (VIIRS, 11/6) shows patches of elevated to very high chlorophyll (2 to >20 µg/L) present alongshore Sarasota Collier counties. A patch of very high chlorophyll with some of the optical characteristics of *K. brevis* is present alongshore Charlotte and Lee counties.

Forecasts:

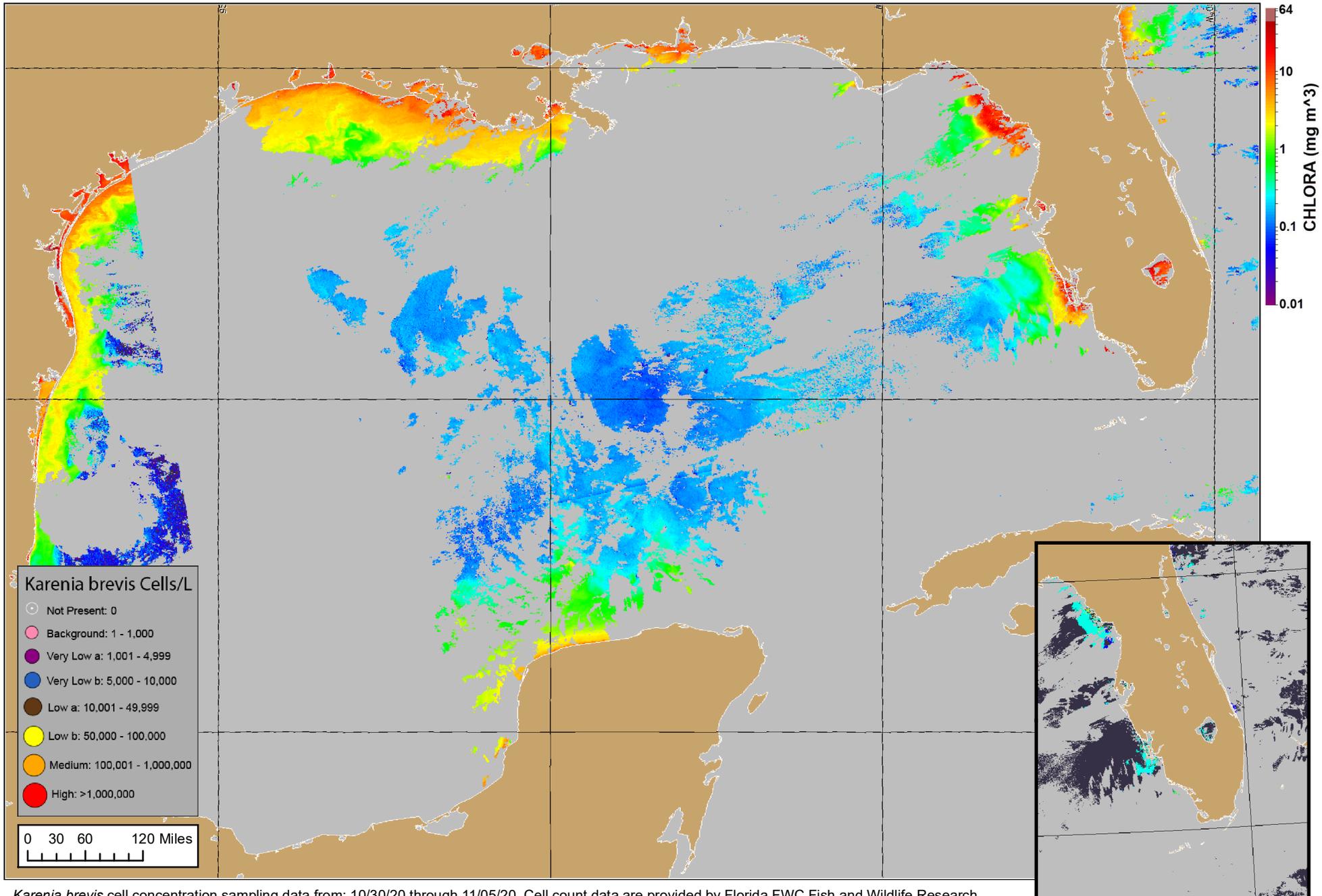
Observed and forecast winds are not conducive to harmful algal bloom formation at the coast of southwest Florida through Monday, November 16.

Additional satellite imagery available here:

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



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).