



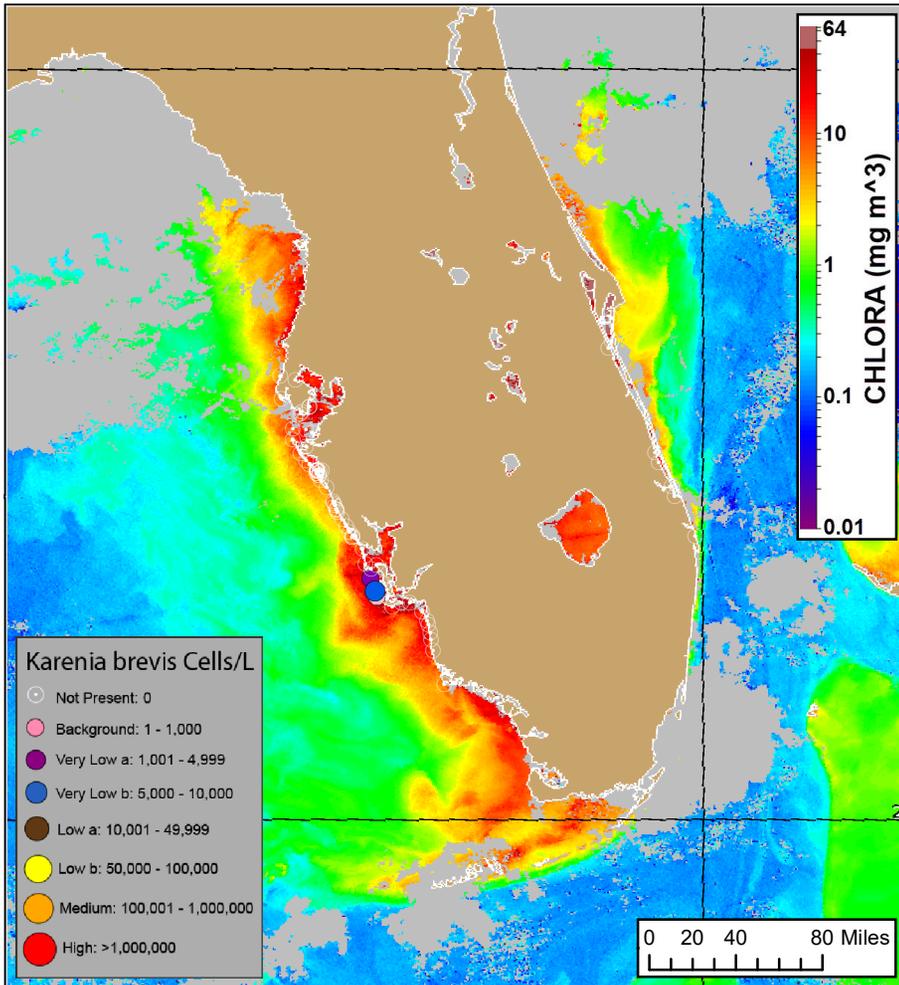
Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Monday, November 30, 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: 11/20/20 through 11/25/20. 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 (11/28/20) 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 alongshore portions of southwest Florida. Satellite imagery indicates higher *K. brevis* concentrations may be offshore.

Analysis

Imagery:

Recent satellite imagery (VIIRS, 11/28) shows patches of elevated to very high chlorophyll (2 to >20 $\mu\text{g/L}$) present alongshore from Pinellas to Lee counties. In Pinellas County, recent sampling indicates *K. brevis* is not present; however, respiratory irritation has been reported from Indian Shores where satellite imagery indicates a patch of very high chlorophyll with some of the characteristics of *K. brevis*. In Lee County, a patch of very high chlorophyll with the optical characteristics of *K. brevis* is present alongshore and up to 11 miles offshore. This area corresponds with 'very low b' *K. brevis* concentrations detected alongshore Captiva Island last week and suggests higher concentrations could be present offshore central and southern Lee County.

Forecasts:

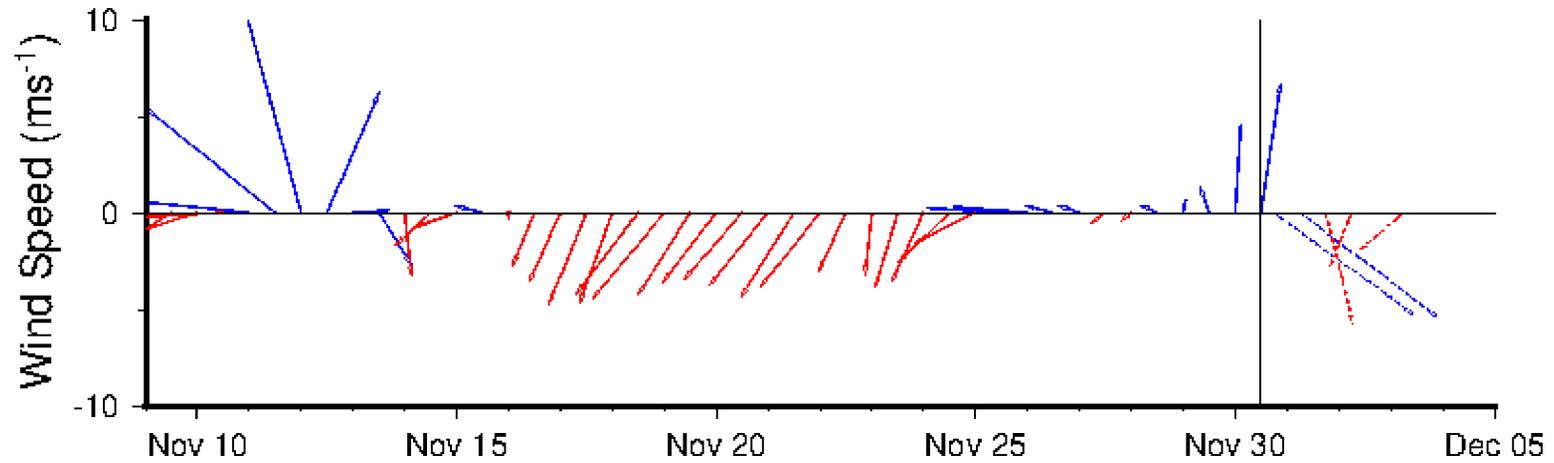
Variable winds (5-20 kn) forecast today through Thursday (11/30-12/3) will limit surface transport and minimize the potential for intensification of *K. brevis* concentrations at the coast of southwest Florida.

Additional satellite imagery available here:

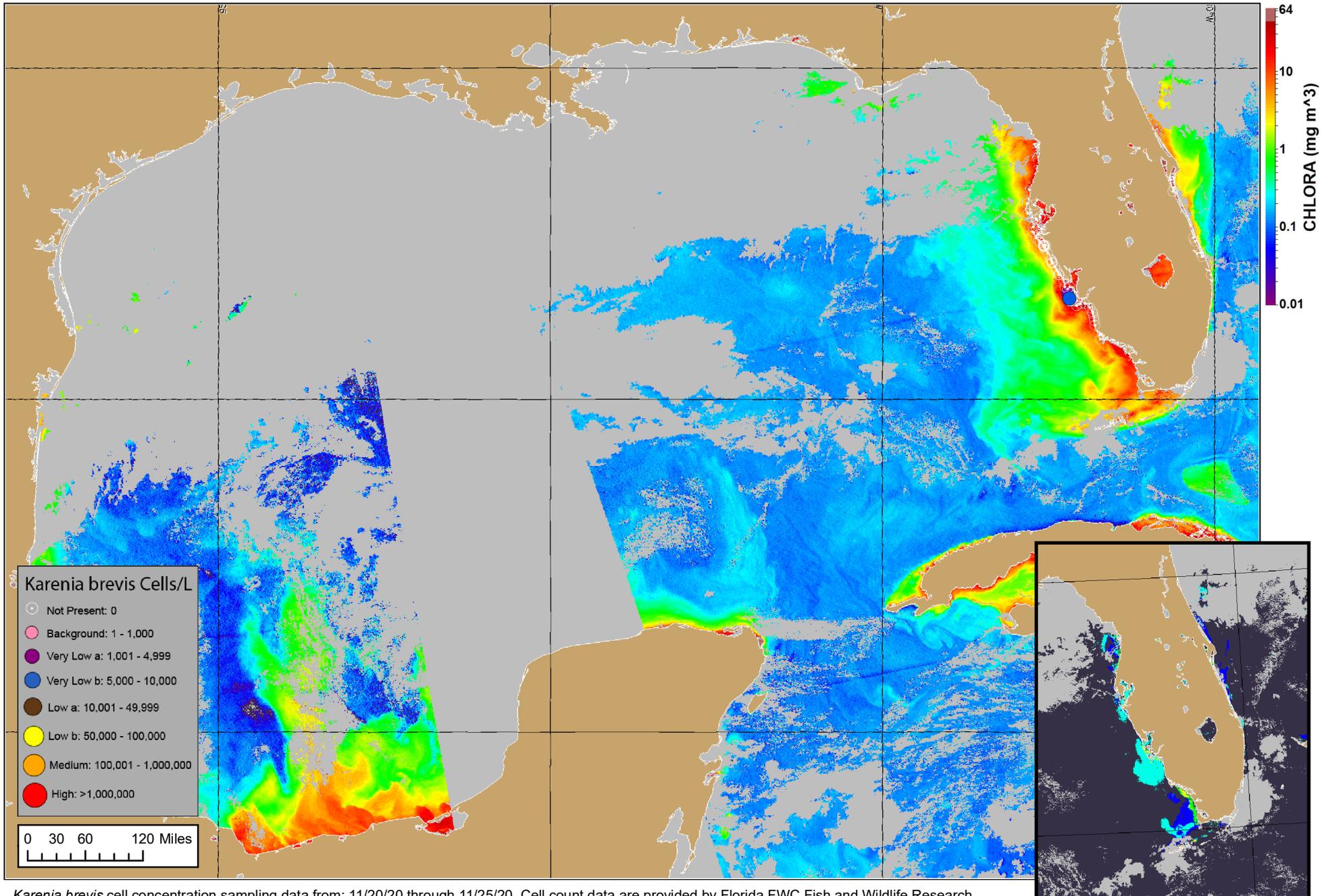
<https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/gomx/data/Imagery-EasternGOMX/>

-Davis, Keeney

Wind conditions from Venice Pier, FL



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).