



# Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

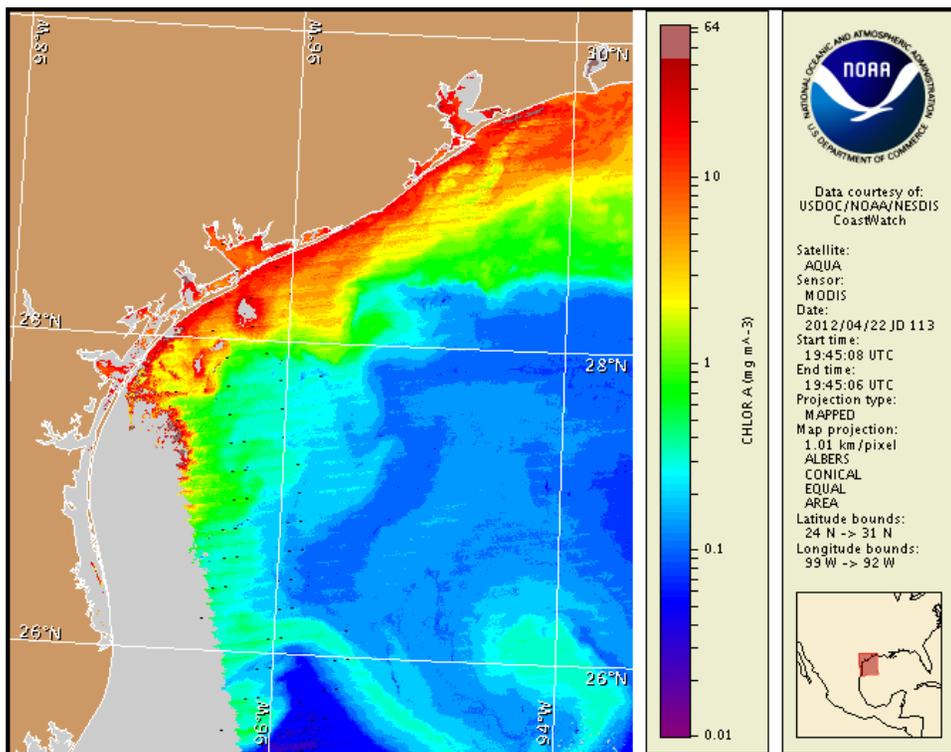
Monday, 23 April 2012

NOAA Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, April 16, 2012



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from April 13 to 19 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

[http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfbs\\_bulletin\\_guide.pdf](http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfbs_bulletin_guide.pdf)

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:  
<http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

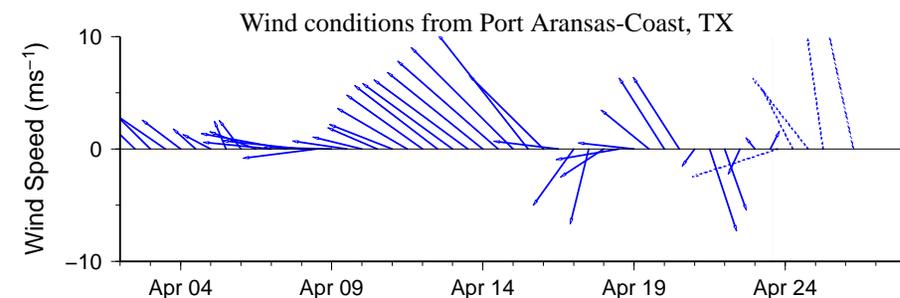
## Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* (Texas red tide) at the coast in Texas. No impacts are expected alongshore Texas today through Sunday, April 29. There is currently a bloom of the algae *Aureoumbra lagunensis* in the upper Laguna Madre region. This algae does not produce respiratory impacts associated with the Texas red tide caused by *Karenia brevis*, but it may cause discolored water.

## Analysis

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* at the coast in Texas. Elevated to high chlorophyll (3-20  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) is visible stretching along- and offshore the entire Texas coastline from Sabine Pass to south of the Rio Grande in MODIS imagery over the past two days (4/21-22). Several patches of very high chlorophyll (>20  $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) are also visible alongshore from Sabine Pass to Bolivar Roads Pass and along- and offshore from Pass Cavallo to Mustang Island in MODIS imagery from 4/22 (shown left). Elevated chlorophyll is not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is most likely due to the Mississippi River Plume or resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast. Due to the temporary unavailability of some data types, potential transport from Port Aransas cannot be estimated at this time.

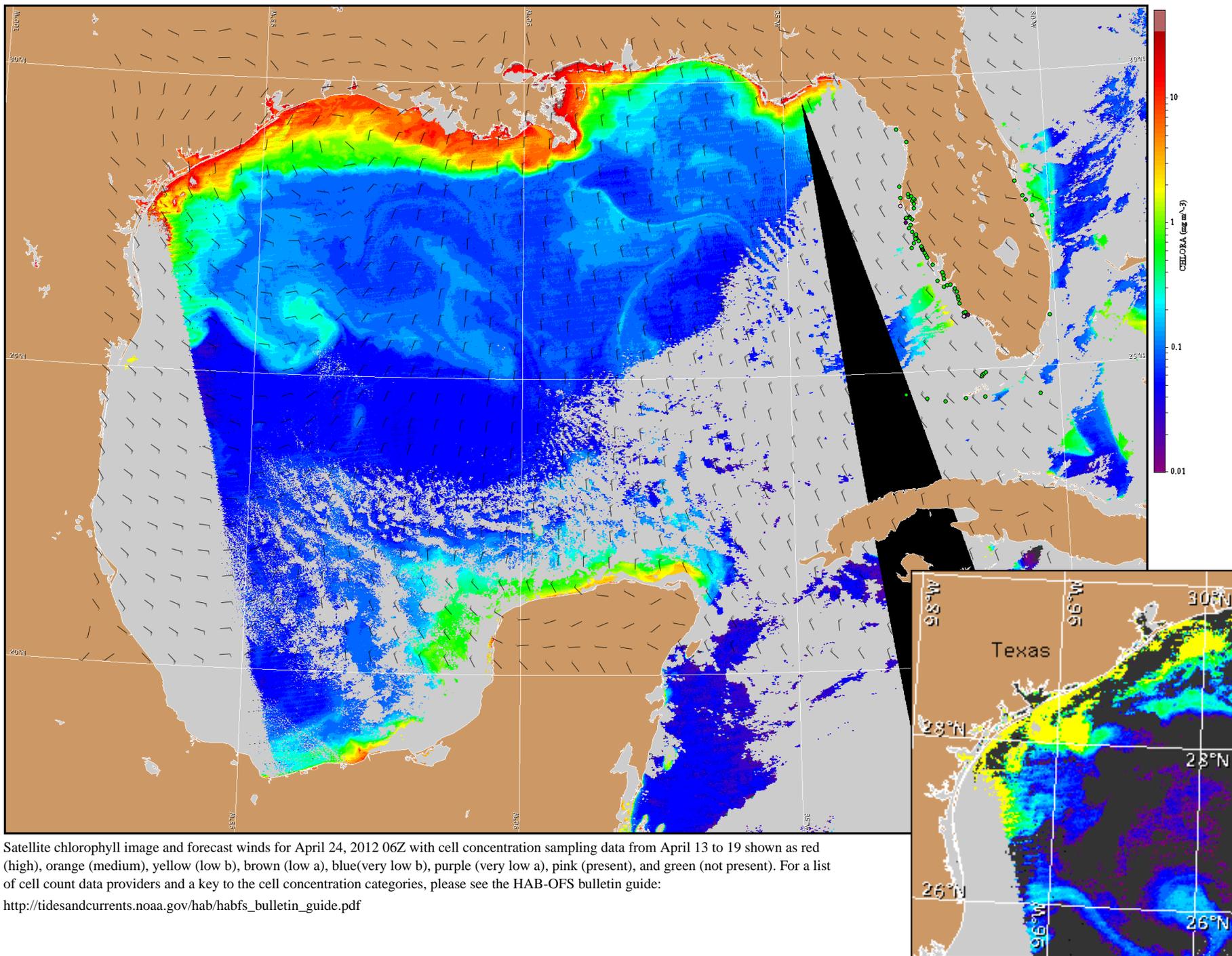
## Derner, Kavanaugh



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:** North to northeast winds (15-20kn, 8-10m/s) today becoming east (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) later in the day. Southeast winds (10-20kn, 5-10m/s) tonight through Tuesday. South winds (15-25kn, 8-13m/s) Tuesday night though Friday becoming southeast (20kn, 10m/s) Friday night.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for April 24, 2012 06Z with cell concentration sampling data from April 13 to 19 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue (very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data 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 of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).