Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: AL/MS/FL

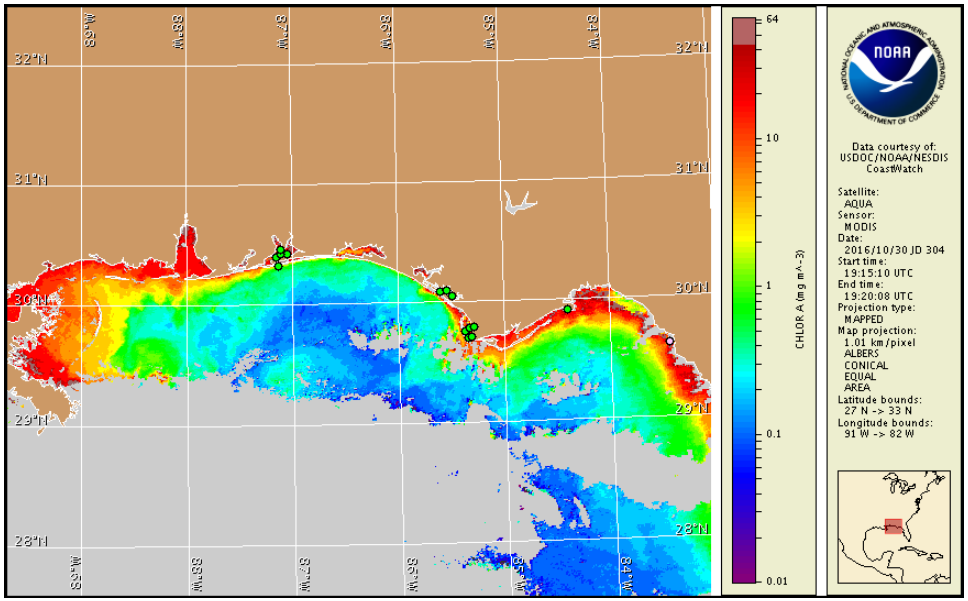
Monday, 31 October 2016

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Thursday, October 27, 2016



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s), when applicable. Points represent cell concentration sampling data from October 21 to 28: 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 sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide: http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/hab_publication/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Detailed sample information for Florida can be obtained through FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute at: http://myfwc.com/redtidestatus

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit at: http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html

Conditions Report

There is currently no indication of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Florida red tide) along the coast of northwest Florida. No respiratory irritation is expected alongshore northwest Florida Monday, October 31 through Monday, November 7.

Check http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/beach_conditions.html for recent, local observations.

Analysis

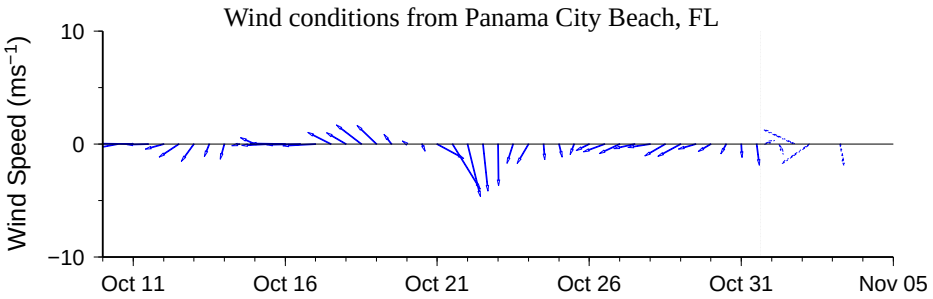
Note: As of today, October 31, northwest Florida to Louisiana bulletins (Taylor County, FL to Louisiana) will no longer be issued. The region will continue to be monitored and twice weekly bulletins will resume as conditions warrant.

Samples collected over the past two weeks alongshore northwest Florida indicate that *Karenia brevis* concentrations are not present (FWRI; 10/17-10/28). No impacts have been reported over the last several days (FWRI, MML; 10/27-31). Detailed sample information and a summary of impacts can be obtained through FWC Fish and Wildlife Research Institute at: http://myfwc.com/redtidestatus.

Recent ensemble imagery (MODIS Aqua, 10/30) is partially obscured by clouds from Gulf to Franklin counties, limiting analysis in this region. Patches of elevated to high (3-10μg/L) with the optical characteristics of *K. brevis* are visible along- and offshore from Baldwin County, AL to Escambia County, FL. Patches of elevated to very high chlorophyll (5 to >20μg/L) with the optical characteristics of *K. brevis* are visible along- and offshore from Bay to Taylor counties.

East winds forecast tonight through Wednesday may increase the potential for westerly transport of any remaining surface *K. brevis* concentrations alongshore northwest Florida.

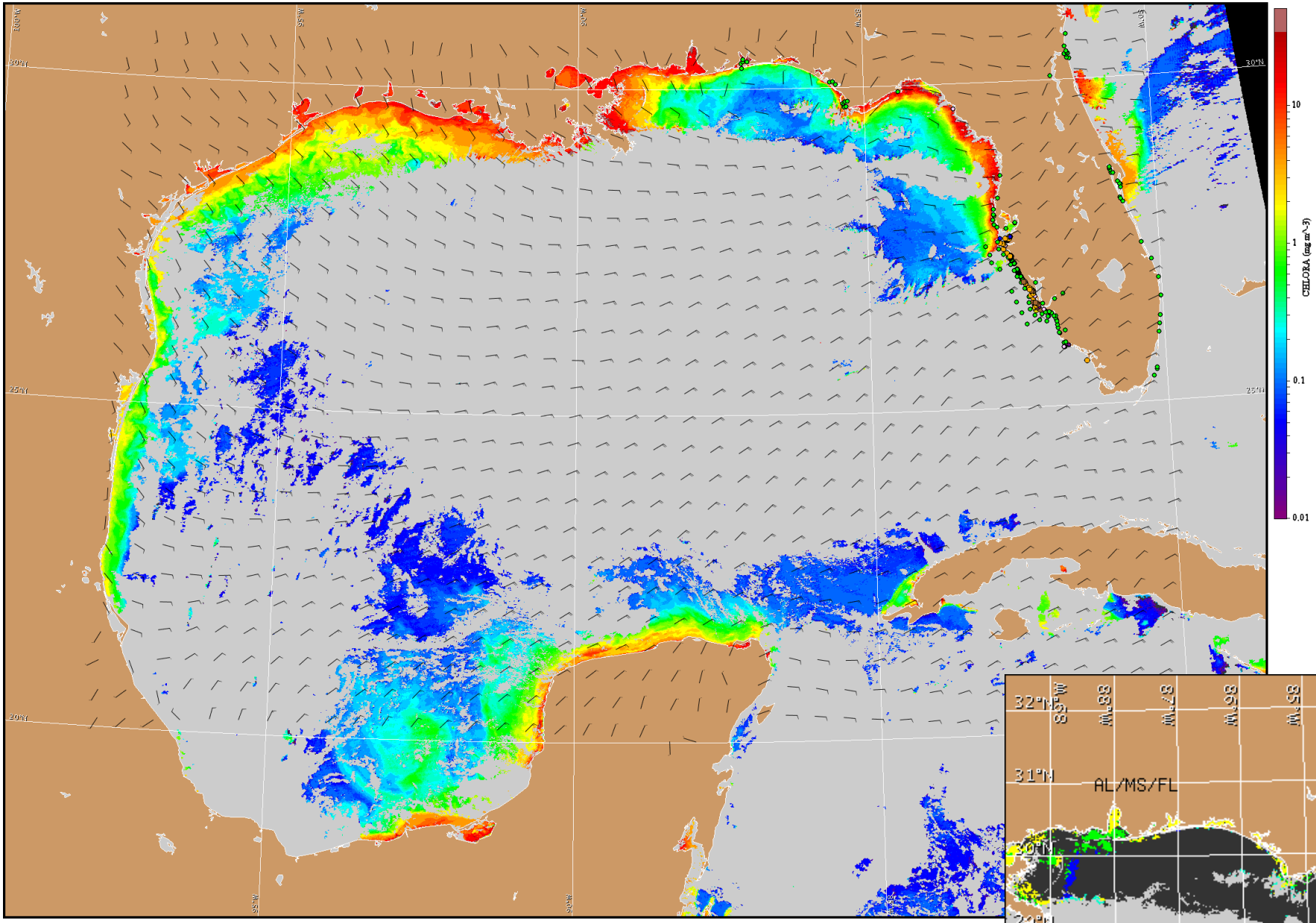
Lalime, Davis



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

Escambia to Gulf counties: Northeast winds (10kn, 5m/s) today. East winds (10-20kn, 5-10m/s) tonight through Wednesday night. Northeast to northwest winds (5-15kn, 3-8m/s) Thursday through Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for November 1, 2016 06Z with points representing cell concentration sampling data from October 21 to 28: 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 sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:
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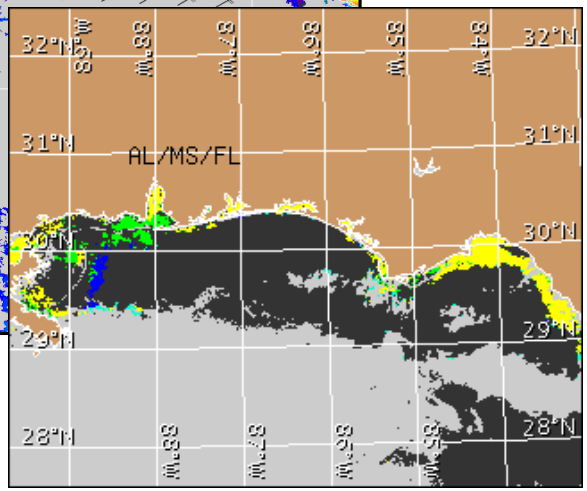

Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas with *K. brevis* optical characteristics shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).