



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

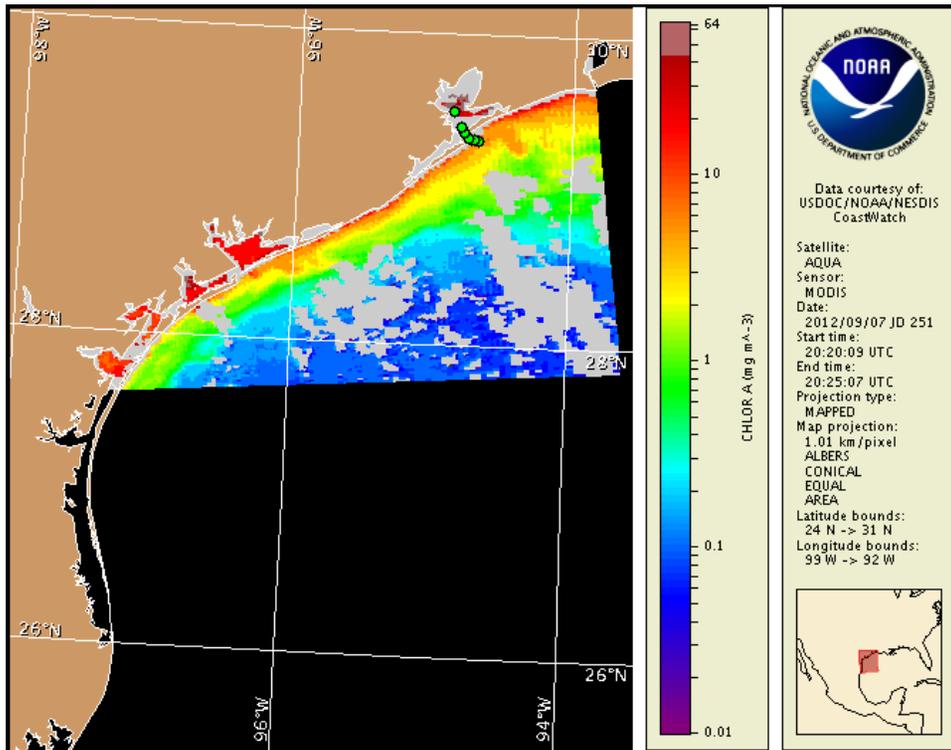
Monday, 10 September 2012

NOAA Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Thursday, September 6, 2012



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from August 31 to September 7 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/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at:

<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/landwater/water/enviroconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml>

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

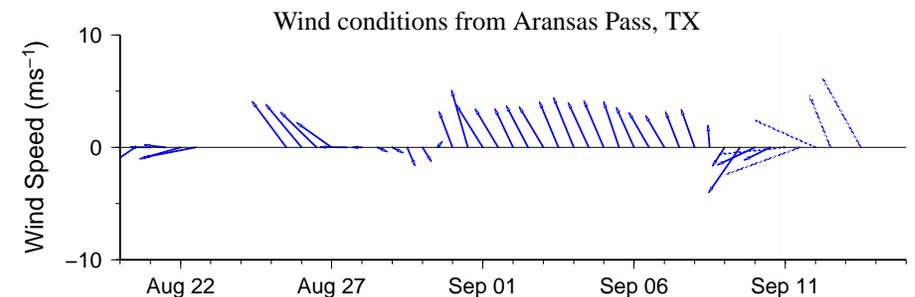
There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* (commonly known as Texas red tide) at the coast in Texas. No impacts are expected alongshore Texas today through Wednesday, September 12.

Analysis

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* at the coast in Texas. No new samples have been received from the Galveston region since 9/4, when all samples collected indicated that *K. brevis* was not present (TPWD). Recent MODIS imagery (9/7; shown left) is partially obscured by clouds along- and offshore the Texas coastline, limiting analysis. Elevated chlorophyll (3 to 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$) is visible stretching along- and offshore from Sabine Pass to Aransas Pass with patches of very high chlorophyll (11 to $>20 \mu\text{g/L}$) visible alongshore from Sabine Pass to the Matagorda Peninsula. Elevated chlorophyll (2-3 $\mu\text{g/L}$) is also visible in patches alongshore Padre and South Padre Island (MODIS 9/7; not shown). Elevated chlorophyll is not necessarily indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and could also be due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast. In situ sampling is necessary to confirm the presence of *K. brevis*.

Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a maximum transport of 15 km south from the Port Aransas region from September 7-13.

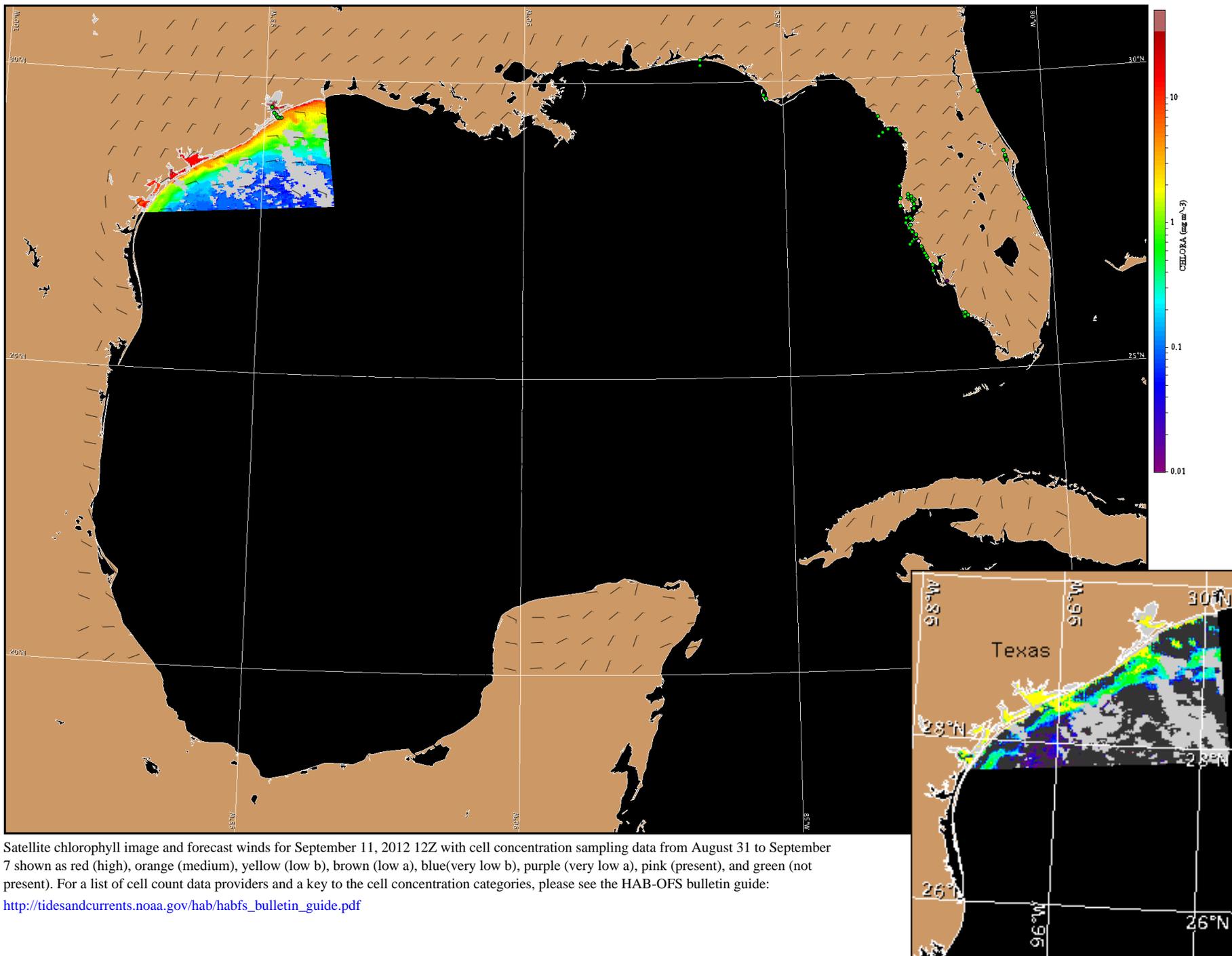
Davis, Derner



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: Northeast winds (10-15 kn, 5-8 m/s) today becoming east winds (5-15 kn, 3-8 m/s) this afternoon through Tuesday. Southeast winds (10-15 kn) Tuesday night. South winds (5-10 kn, 3-5 m/s) Wednesday becoming southeast winds (10-15 kn) in the afternoon through Wednesday night.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for September 11, 2012 12Z with cell concentration sampling data from August 31 to September 7 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/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).