



Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

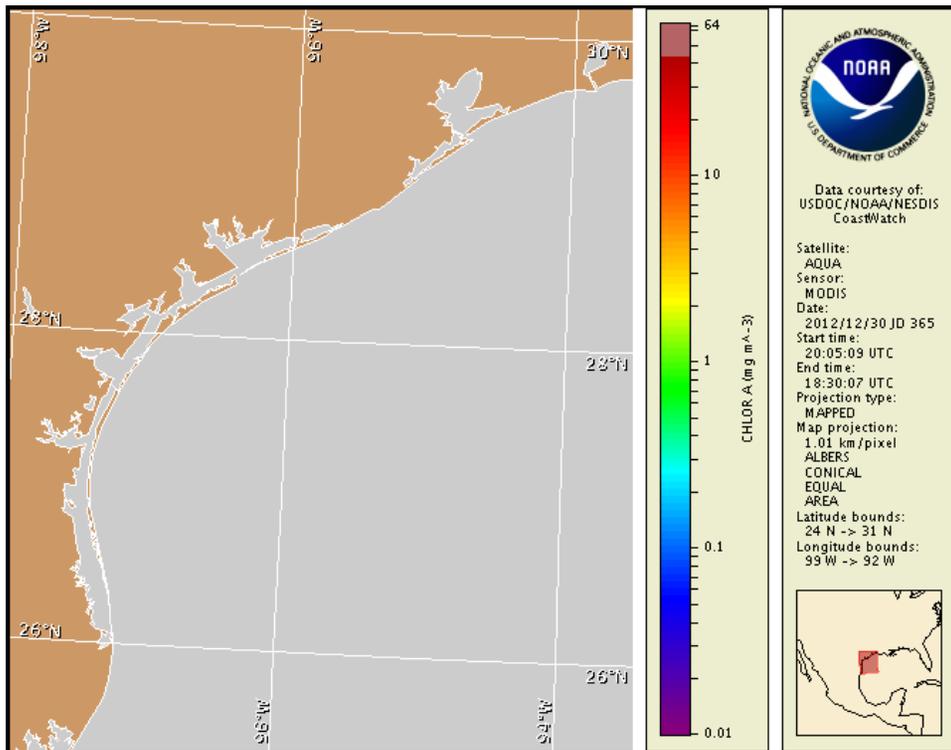
Monday, 31 December 2012

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Wednesday, December 26, 2012



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from December 26 to 29 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). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. 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/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>

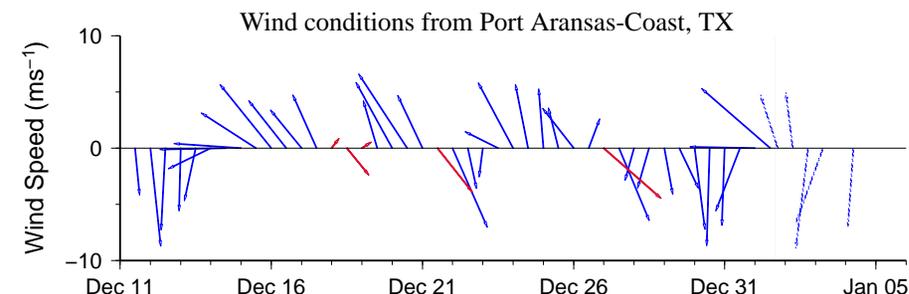
Conditions Report

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 respiratory impacts are expected alongshore Texas today through Monday, January 7. For information on area shellfish restrictions, contact the Texas Department of State Health Services.

Analysis

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* at the coast in Texas. MODIS imagery over the past week has been completely obscured by clouds, prohibiting analysis. In the most recent visible chlorophyll imagery available along the coast of Texas (MODIS 12/25; not shown), elevated chlorophyll (2-6 $\mu\text{g/L}$) was visible stretching along- and offshore the coast of Texas from Sabine Pass to the Rio Grande, with a patch of very high chlorophyll visible 20-32 km offshore southeast of Port Aransas, centered at approximately 27°39'20"N 96°51'13"W. Elevated chlorophyll is not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is most likely due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast. No estimate for transport from Port Aransas is available at this time as recent transport model data is not currently available.

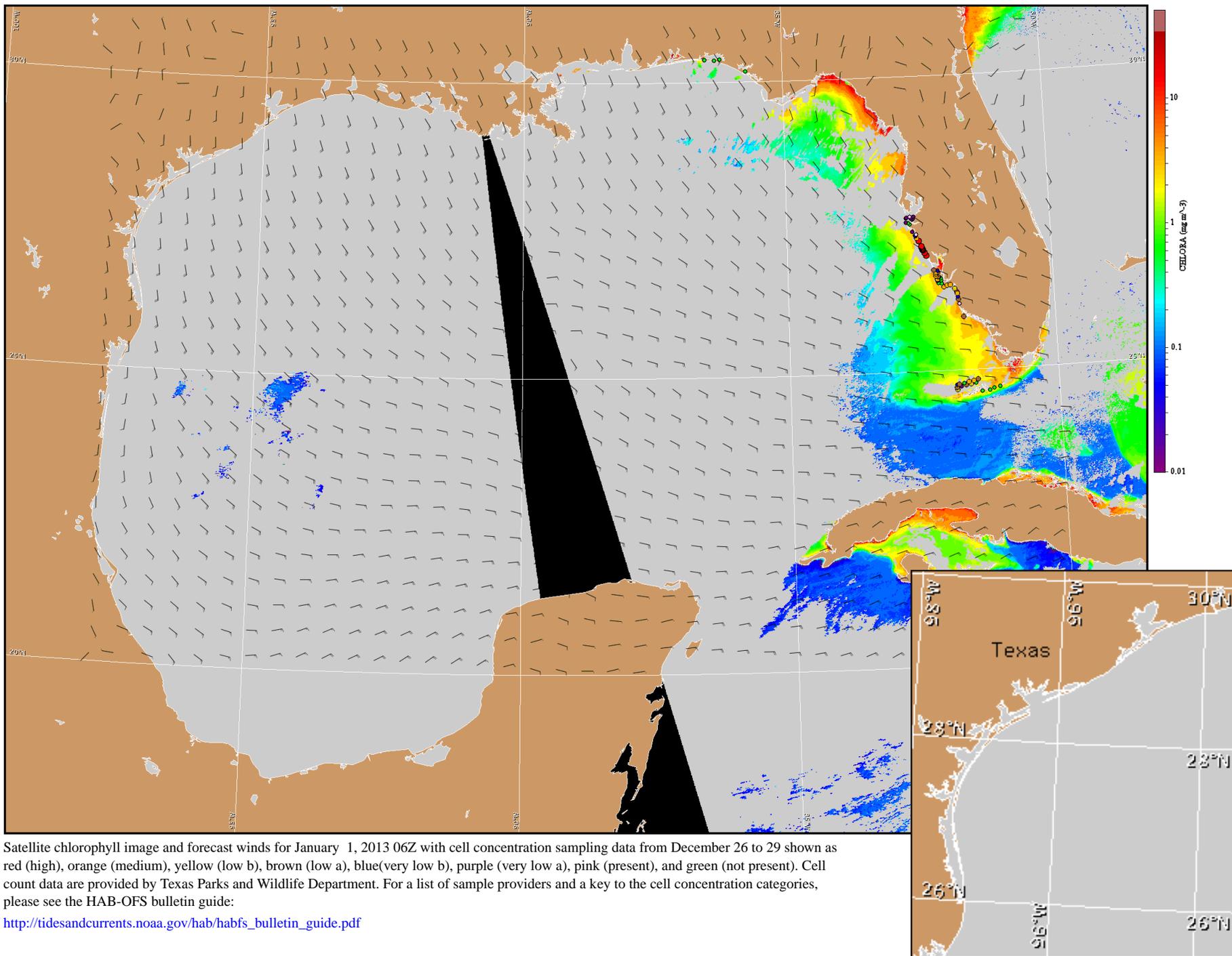
Derner, Yang



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: Southeast winds (15-20kn, 8-10m/s) becoming south winds (10-15kn, 5-8m/s) tonight. West winds (15-20kn) Tuesday becoming north (15-25kn, 8-13m/s) Tuesday afternoon through Friday. Northeast winds (10-15kn) Friday afternoon through Friday night.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for January 1, 2013 06Z with cell concentration sampling data from December 26 to 29 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). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. 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 of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).