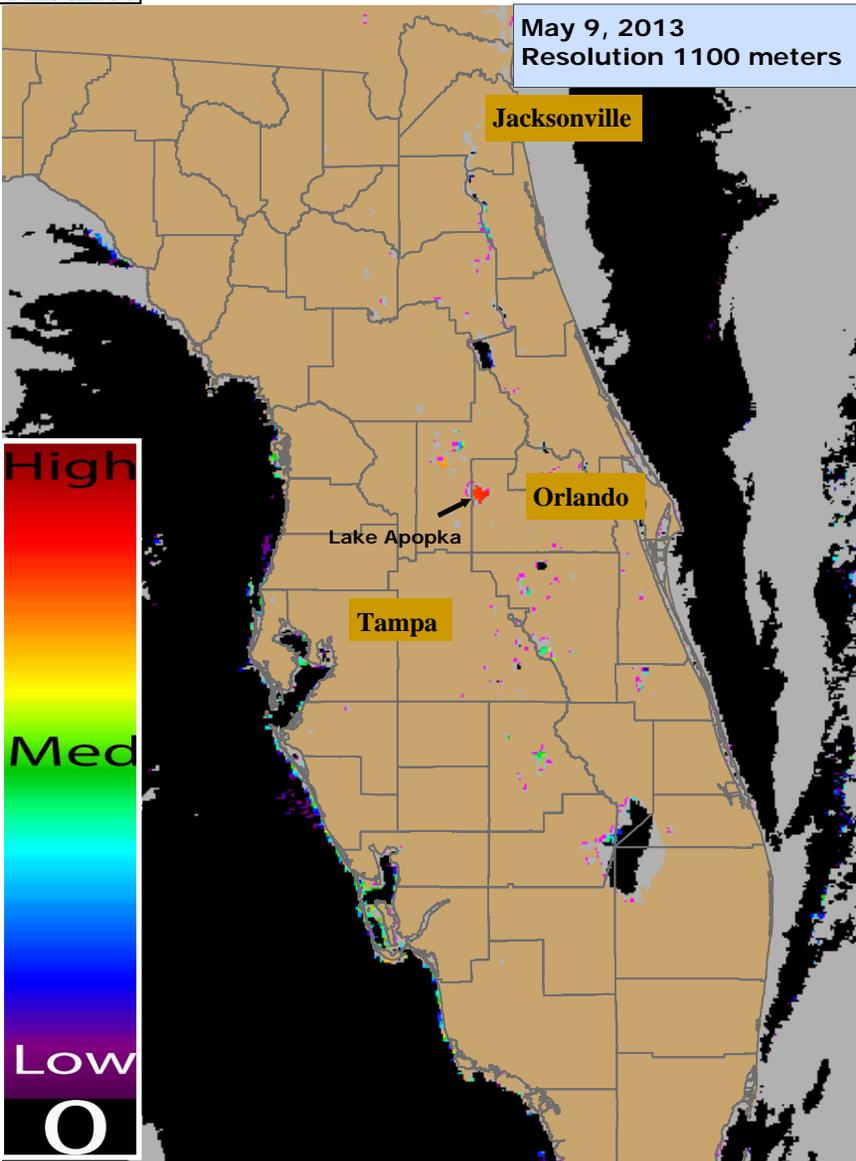


To report an illness related to a marine toxin or algal bloom contact the Florida Poison Information Center at 1-800-222-1222. Images/data obtained from Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute, Florida Water Management Districts, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA National Climatic Data Centers and National Weather Centers. Support to produce this report from NOAA/NASA Contract NNH08ZDA001N.



May 9, 2013
Resolution 1100 meters

Inland HABs Conditions Report: May 16, 2013

- Lake Apopka (Orange and Lake Counties) displayed high estimated elevated chlorophyll-a concentrations.
- Other bright pink pixels are surrounded by grey pixels most likely noise close to masked out data (grey pixels). Also, pink pixels tend to be adjacent to the landmask, so there are potential for land/water mixed pixels.

Settlement reached over feedlot pollution near Lake Independence

A popular but pollution-plagued west-metro lake will have cleaner water in the future because of a recent out-of-court settlement between a dairy farmer and lakeshore residents.

StarTribune



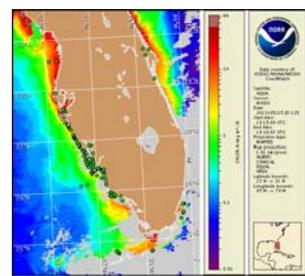
Every summer, Lake Independence [Minnesota] becomes a slimy, gooey mess, in part because too much manure and other fertilizers flow into the body of water, where they fuel the explosive growth of algae and other aquatic plants.

Dairy owners James and Paul Merz agreed to shut down much of the operation and improve manure handling to resolve a lawsuit filed last summer by the Lake Independence Citizens Association and 21 individual homeowners. The settlement came after court-ordered mediation last month, but attorneys for each side have declined to comment until a joint statement is released.

See <http://www.startribune.com/local/west/207651991.html?refer=y>

K. brevis background to low concentrations off Southwest FL

Red Tide Update - FWRI/FWC (May 15): *Karenia brevis* was detected at background to very low concentrations in only 5 samples collected so far this week (of 63 total samples) alongshore of southwest Florida. In other parts of Florida, *K. brevis* was not detected in samples collected inshore of Bay, Okaloosa, Walton and Brevard counties. See: <http://myfwc.com/research/redtide/events/status/statewide/>



NOAA Conditions Report - (May 16): Background to very low concentrations of *K. brevis* are present along and offshore southwest Florida. In the bay regions of Charlotte and central Lee counties, patchy very low respiratory impacts are possible today through Monday. No respiratory impacts are expected elsewhere alongshore southwest Florida, including the Florida Keys, today through Monday, May 2. To read the full NOAA conditions report, visit: <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html>

MODIS Images display a chlorophyll-a index generated with a Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer provided by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Very low likelihood of a bloom

May indicate clouds or missing data

Low estimated chlorophyll-a concentrations

Medium estimated chlorophyll-a concentrations

Higher estimated chlorophyll-a concentrations

Interpreting Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer Data

- The Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) is deployed by NASA onboard the Terra (EOS AM) and Aqua (EOS PM) satellite. It passes over the earth, collecting new imagery every 1-2 days.
- This imagery is used as a surveillance tool. Data collected by the MODIS sensor are used to generate a chlorophyll-a index which is used to forecast harmful algal blooms. The results are not specific to any one HABs species and should be followed-up with onsite field observations. Data is only suggestive of a potential HAB event.
- MODIS uses a spectral band which is much coarser than MERIS, therefore only select larger water bodies in FL are visible using this technology.
- MODIS is better at depicting low to medium chlorophyll-a concentrations so once a potential bloom is depicted, a switch in algorithms may be used to improve the visibility. MODIS has a few spectral bands which have higher resolution that are more comparable to MERIS although these bands do not cover all of FL.
- Several environmental factors may affect how results can be interpreted. For example, areas with abundant aquatic vegetation may present with a high Chl-a index resulting in a false positive bloom reading.
- The sensor identifies biomass near the surface (in the upper few feet of water). As a result, it may underestimate the total biomass for blooms that are mixed or dispersed through the water column.
- While patches of red or warm colors may indicate higher chlorophyll-a concentrations, these data have not been verified in most cases using ground-truth methods.

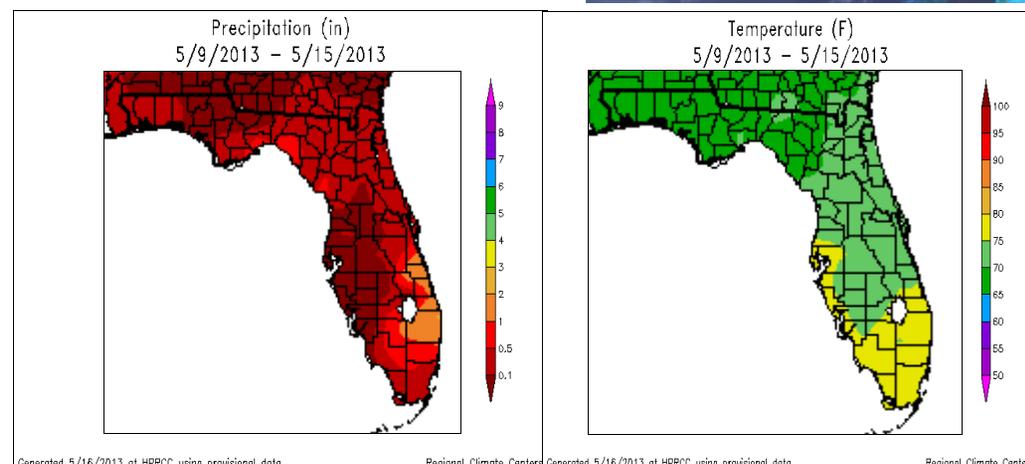
Weather Conditions: 5/9/2013 to 5/15/2013 Temperature and Precipitation



May 9, 2013
MODIS True Color Image



- Weather conditions can impact the duration and location of blooms and the satellite imagery shown in this report may no longer be relevant.
- Images represent the last image taken with a realization that blooms may have moved, dissipated or intensified.
- Cloud coverage can obscure imagery and create patches or gray areas on map and obscure bloom detection.



To review HABs satellite reports in the Gulf of Mexico and marine waters visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive at: <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/>



For Individual Weather Station Data-Visit:
<http://www.sercc.com/perspectives>

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