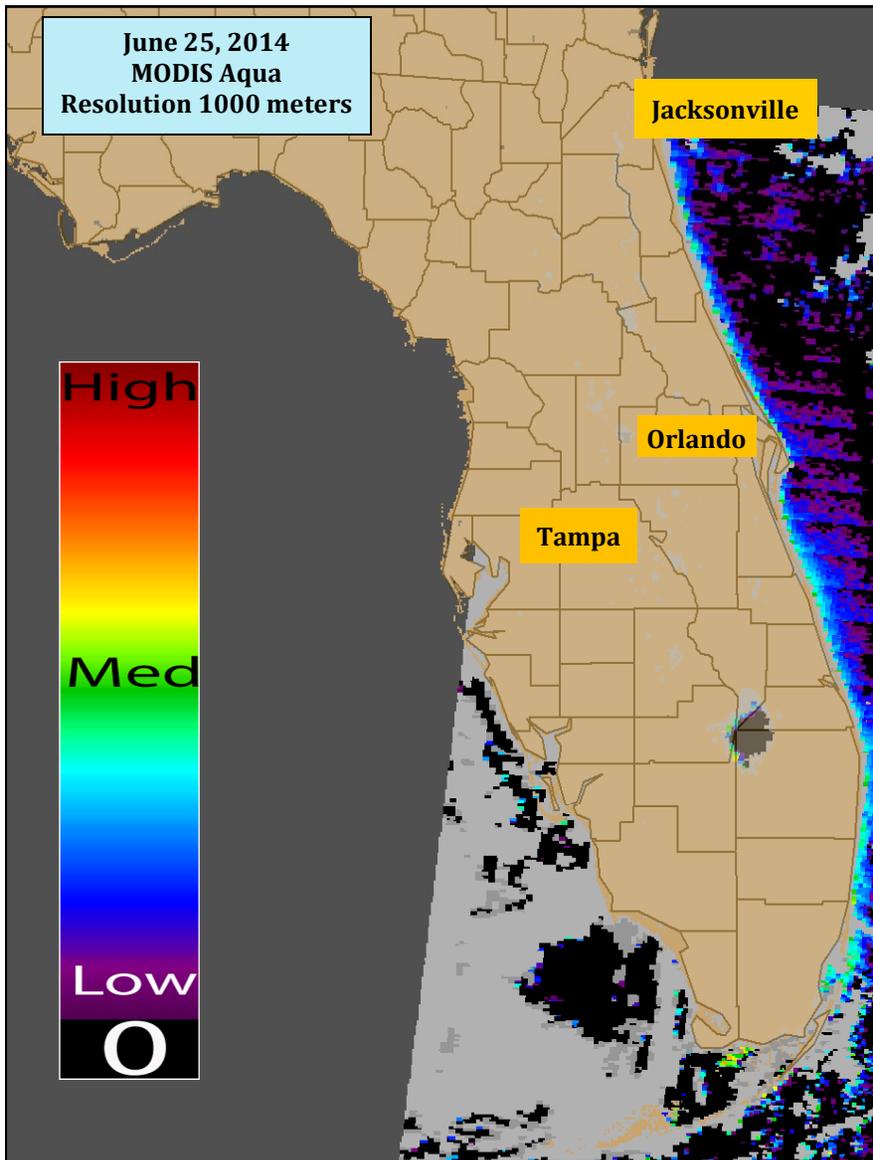


To report an illness related to a freshwater, estuarine, marine toxin or harmful algal bloom, please contact the Florida Poison Information Center at 1-800-222-1222.

Images/data are 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 comes from NOAA/NASA Contract NNH08ZDA001N.



CyanoHAB Conditions Report

- The northern part of the state was obscured by clouds.
- Glint was present around a portion of the southern part of the state.
- Lake Okeechobee was visible but unremarkable on the 1000 meter resolution MODIS image.

C-43 water project to begin in October

FortMyers
BeachTalk.com
News from the
Fort Myers Beach Bulletin
and Fort Myers Beach Observer

By Bob Petcher
Posted: June 25, 2014

A construction project on the east coast of Florida that should improve water quality in the Southwest Florida area has been approved in the White House. The Caloosahatchee River (C-43) West Basin Storage Project, a project expected to help reduce polluted discharges from Lake Okeechobee to local waterways, is slated to begin in October. Phil Flood, the intergovernment and community outreach principal representative for South Florida Water Management District, confirmed the project is a go after President Barack Obama officially signed off on the project on June 10. This comes one month after Congress approved authorization of it and several months after lands for the project had been secured and plans had been designed and permitted. "The project is now authorized, which is a big step," Flood said. "The next step is to get the construction dollars." The project is part of the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan. It's a cost-shared project between the federal government and the state of Florida. C-43 project is one step towards improving water quality on both coasts of Florida. "That project includes a number of strategies to move water south and to attenuate water flows on the east coast and the west coast," said Flood. "On the west coast, it involves constructing an above ground reservoir on about 10,500 acres. Its sole purpose is to improve the salinity balance in the estuary." Flood said the idea would be to pull water out of the Caloosahatchee River during the rainy season when there is too much water flow. Stored water in that reservoir would be released during the dry season "to provide sufficient fresh water to keep the salinities at a healthy level" within the estuary. "This is extremely important to the estuary because not only will we be able to capture some of the water during the high flows, but the water will be available to release back into the estuary during the dry season," he said. Flood pointed out the state legislature appropriated \$18 million to be put toward partial construction of the reservoir. "We, the water management district, are planning on breaking ground on that portion of the reservoir come October," he said. Back on May 13, U.S. Senator Bill Nelson announced that the House and Senate committee overseeing the passage of the Water Resources Development Act - a bill authorizing federal funding for water projects nationwide- reached an agreement on the legislation. The WRDA authorized the release of \$626.6 million to finish construction of C-43. "We have spent roughly \$100 million already in acquiring the land, designing it and permitting," said Flood. "That money will go towards our share of the estimated cost of the entire project. Roughly, there is another \$500 million to actually do the construction." ... For the complete article, see <http://www.fort-myers-beach-observer.com/page/content.detail/id/525462/C-43-water-project-to-begin-in-October.html?nav=5051>

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

Status reports for Florida red tide are suspended until bloom conditions reoccur.

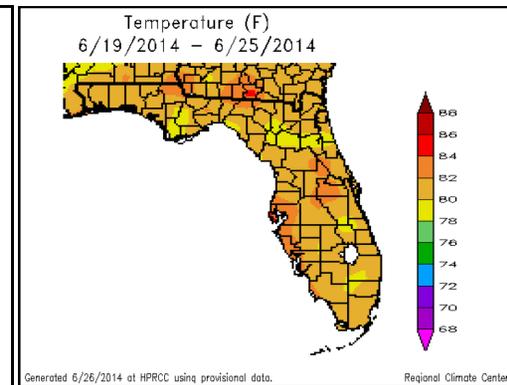
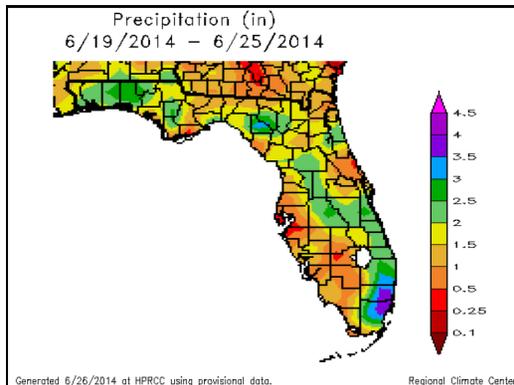
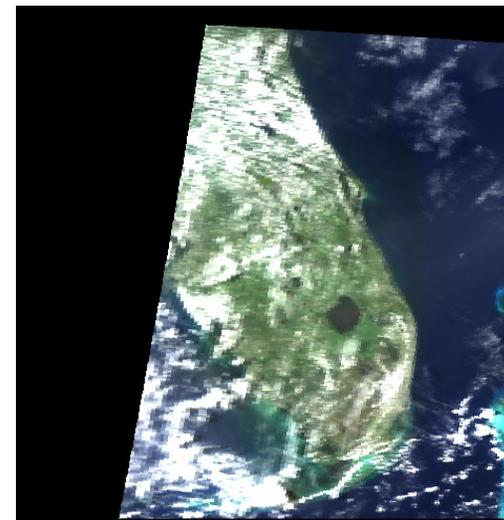
Interpreting Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer Data

- 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 that 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. 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. However, 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 chlorophyll-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: Precipitation and Temperature - 06/19/14 to 06/25/14

- 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.

June 25, 2014 MODIS Aqua True Color Image



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/bulletins.html>



For Individual Weather Station Data, visit:
<http://www.sercc.com/climate>

For information, please contact:
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