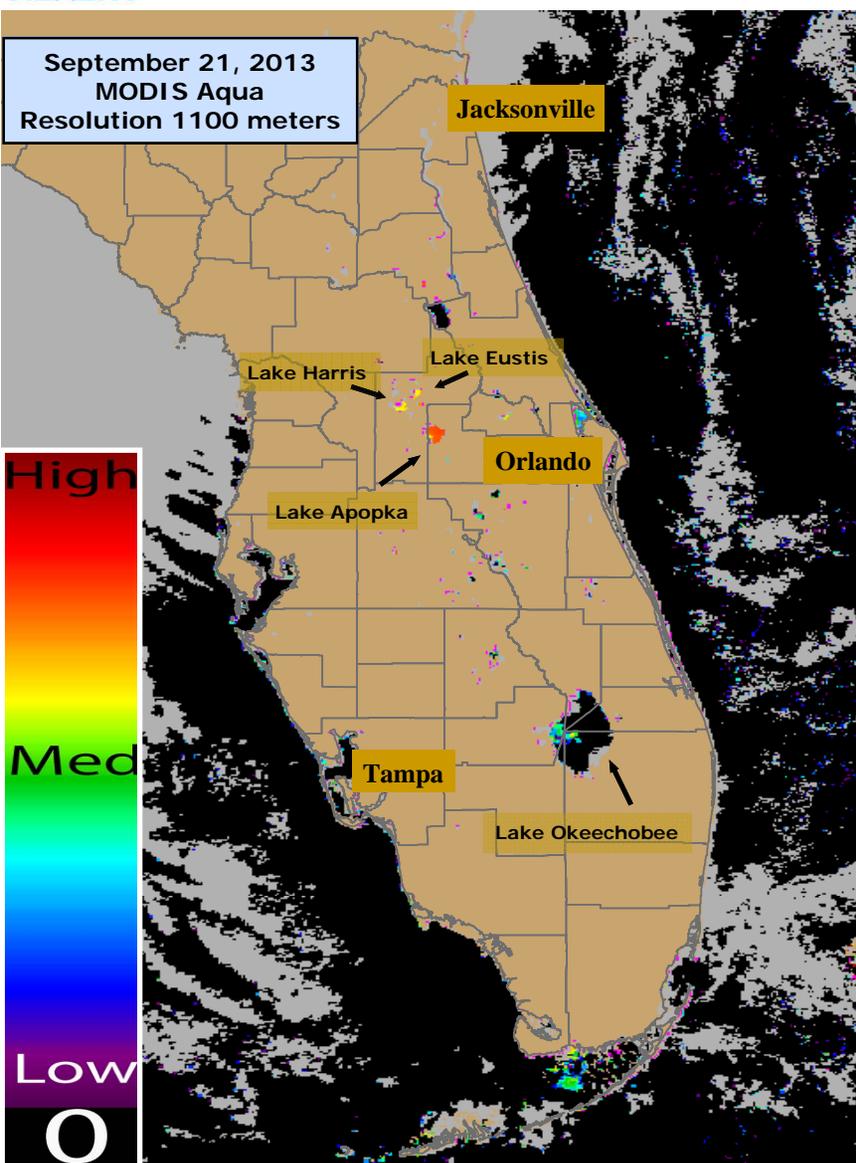


To report an illness related to a marine toxin or algal bloom contact the Florida Poison Information Center at 1-800-222-1222.
 Images/data obtained from Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute, Florida Water Management Districts, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA National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



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

Inland CyanoHAB Conditions Report

- Lake Apopka (Orange and Lake Counties) displayed high estimated elevated chlorophyll-a concentrations.
- Lakes Harris and Eustis (Lake County) displayed medium/high estimated elevated chlorophyll-a concentrations.
- Lake Okeechobee displayed medium/high estimated elevated chlorophyll-a concentrations. Ground truthing requested.

Warning posted for Lake Erie toxin-tainted drinking water

The Columbus Dispatch

September 6, 2013



About 2,000 residents in Ottawa County have been told not to drink or cook with their tap water because it might be contaminated with a blue green algae liver toxin. Carroll Township has become the first Ohio community where such a warning has been posted. State and local officials said routine tests of drinking water, taken last night, showed that some of the liver toxin in water taken from Lake Erie made it through the township's treatment process. Henry Biggert, the Carroll Water and Sewer District superintendent, said the treatment plant has been able to filter out the liver toxin, called microcystin, in years past. "This time of season, typically the first of September, we've detected the microcystin in our source water," he said, "but never at the level we've seen today." Biggert said raw water taken in by the plant contained the toxin at a level of 17 parts per billion. Though treatment got rid of most of the toxin, the treated water still contained 3.56 parts per billion. The state-set drinking-water standard is 1 part per billion ... Heidi Griesmer, an Ohio Environmental Protection Agency spokeswoman, said the state agency is telling people not to boil the water to try to clean it. Boiling concentrates the toxin instead of getting rid of it, she said ... See: <http://www.dispatch.com/content/stories/public/2013/09/06/tainted-drinking-water-lake-erie.html>

**** Due to background levels of *K. brevis* off Florida's SW coast, status reports for Florida red tide will be suspended until bloom concentrations re-occur.**

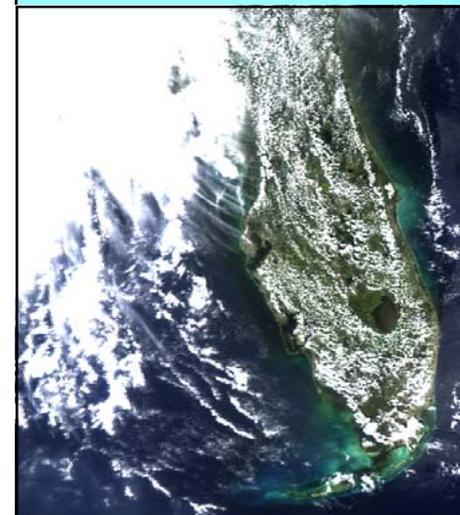
Interpreting Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer Data

- 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.

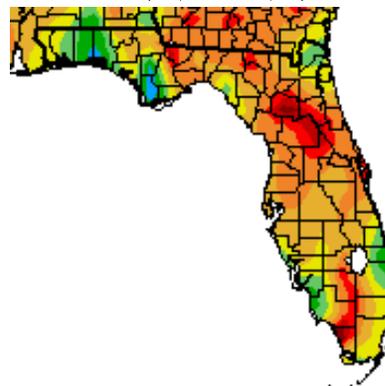
Weather Conditions: Temperature and Precipitation - 9/17/13 to 9/23/13

- 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.

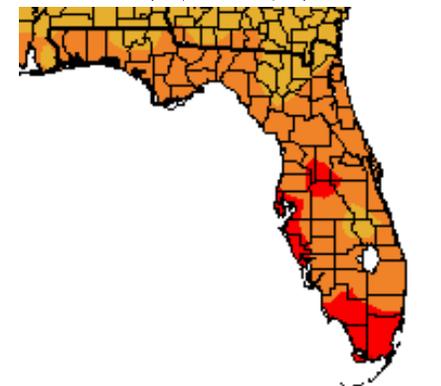
September 21, 2013
MODIS Aqua True Color Image



Precipitation (in)
9/17/2013 - 9/23/2013



Temperature (F)
9/17/2013 - 9/23/2013



Generated 9/24/2013 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers Generated 9/24/2013 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

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>

Questions about the bulletin or suggestions- Contact
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