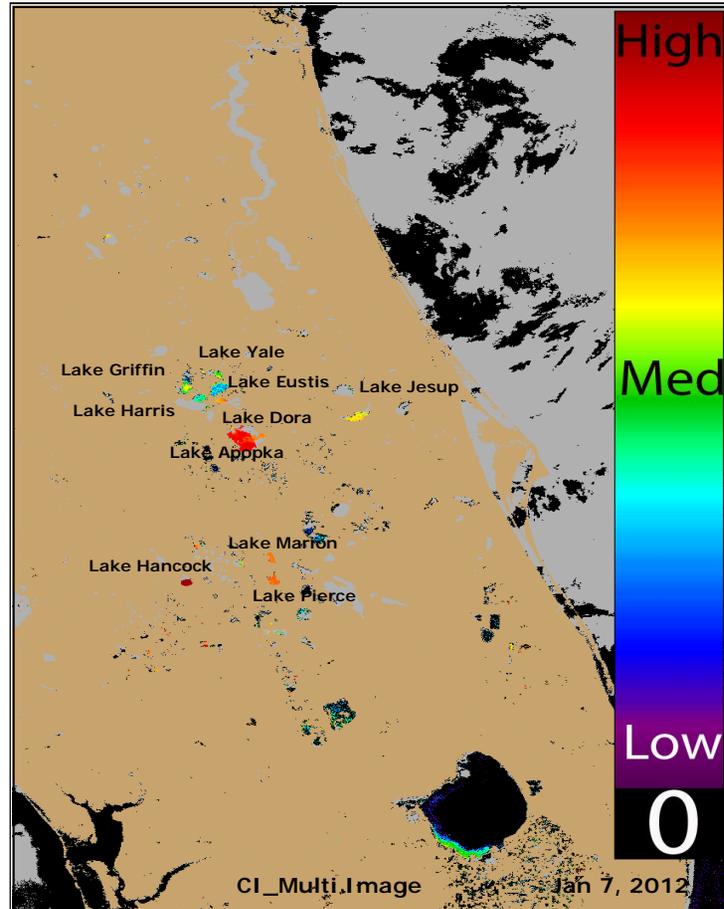


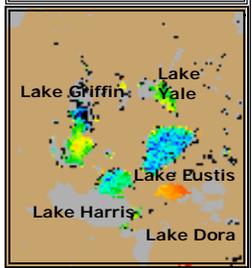
To report an illness related to a marine toxin or algal bloom please contact the Florida Poison Information Center-Miami Aquatic Toxins Hotline at 1-888-232-8635. For questions about the report: please contact Becky Lazensky, FL-DOH, at 352-955-1900. Images/data were obtained from Florida Water Management Districts, The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NOAA National Climatic Data Centers and National Weather Centers. Support to produce this report was received through a NOAA/NASA Agreement (Number: NNH08ZDA001N)



CyanoHabs Conditions Report: Jan. 7

- Western portions of Lake Dora (Lake County) displayed high elevated estimated cyanobacteria concentrations. Portions of Harris, Griffin, Yale, and Eustis Lakes (Lake County) displayed low-medium concentrations.
- Lake Apopka (Orange/Lake Counties) continued to display high estimated concentrations in the western and central portions of the lake.
- Lake Hancock, Marion, and Pierce (Polk County) displayed highly elevated estimated cyanobacteria concentrations.

Lake Dora, Harris, Eustis, Yale, and Griffin



Lake Apopka



Lake Hancock, Marion, and Pierce

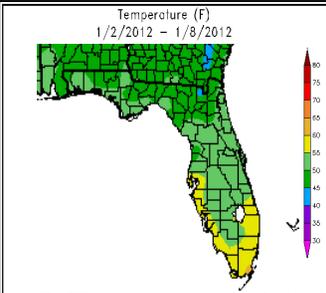
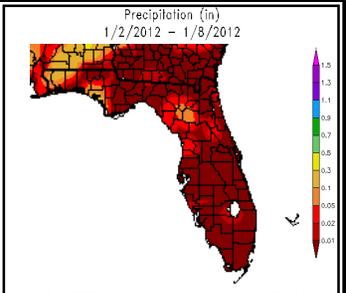


Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Satellite Health Bulletins: Becky Lazensky, MPH

In an effort to improve the format and content of the satellite health bulletins, we will be sending out a link to an electronic survey to gather your feedback and evaluate the bulletin's usefulness.

Completing the survey should take 5-10 minutes.

We will use the feedback received to improve the format of the satellite health bulletins and provide content that fits the needs of users.

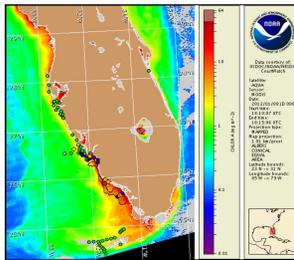


If your agency has field sampling data on the regions shown in red, these data can be used to help validate the MERIS imagery. Contact Becky Lazensky at: 352-955-1900 to participate in future FDOH validation efforts.

The MERIS Satellite Images above display a cyanobacteria index generated with a Medium Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MERIS) satellite provided by the European Space Agency & NOAA.

- Very low likelihood of a bloom
- May indicate clouds or missing data
- Low cyanobacteria concentrations
- Medium cyanobacteria concentrations
- Probable bloom or higher cyanobacteria concentrations

Non CyanoHABS & Health Report: *K. brevis* Bloom Updates: January 9, 2012



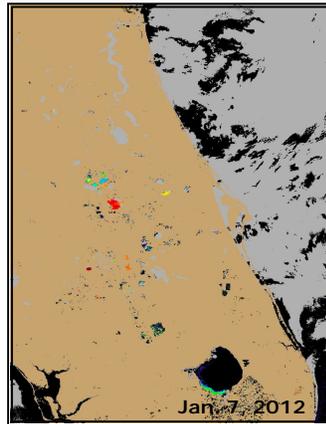
Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin Region: SW Florida
Date: January 9, 2012
NOAA Ocean Service, NOAA
Satellite and Information Service,
NOAA National Weather Service

Confirmed Species: *Karenia brevis*
Bloom Boundaries (FWRI/FWC): From the San Carlos Bay region of Lee County and along and offshore central and S. Lee County, Collier County, and N. Monroe County and on the Atlantic side of the Florida Keys. Sampling near the FL Keys from last week indicated background concentrations along and offshore the Lower Florida Keys (Mote Marine Laboratory, 1/6) and a very patchy bloom containing up to medium concentrations was detected along the Atlantic side of the Middle to Upper Florida Keys on 12/11-12/12 (FWRI/FWC, NOAA).
Forecast: Forecasted variable winds may minimize the southward transport of the bloom and maintain the bloom location alongshore Lee, Collier and Monroe counties.
Fish kills: Reported in S. Lee County and Collier County.
Health Effects: Respiratory irritation has been associated with this bloom.
To Report a Fish Kill: Call the FWRI/FWC Fish Kill Hotline at 1-800-636-0511
Visit FWRI/FWC for Updates: <http://myfwc.com/research/redtide/events/status/>

Interpreting Medium Resolution Imaging Spectrometer Satellite Imagery



- The medium resolution imaging spectrometer (MERIS) is located on the Envisat satellite deployed by the European Space Agency.
- The cyanobacterial index algorithm shown in this report is designed to identify high biomass algal blooms caused by cyanobacteria. However, the current algorithm tends to have false positives, so other blooms may be "flagged". NOAA is currently testing new algorithms that are more specific to cyanobacteria.
- Data can be used to estimate near surface cyanobacteria concentrations which are an indication that algal blooms may be present.
- The mathematical algorithms used to generate the satellite images can vary, resulting in some models having a higher likelihood of detecting surface blooms.
- While patches of red or warm colors may indicate a bloom, these data have not been verified in most cases using ground-truth methods. Data collected by the satellite is considered experimental.
- Only portions of Florida are in the satellite's current coverage area.



- Several environmental factors may affect how results can be interpreted. For example, areas with abundant aquatic plant vegetation may present with a high cyanobacteria index on the color spectrum, resulting in a false positive bloom reading.
- The satellite identifies the 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. Turbidity does not otherwise influence the algorithms. The satellite imagery does not display the species of algae present.
- Cloud coverage can obscure imagery and create patches or gray areas on map and obscure bloom detection.
- 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.

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/climateinfo/historical/historical_fl.html

Questions about the report or suggestions: You can contact Becky Lazensky, MPH
352-955-1900
Becky_Lazensky@doh.state.fl.us