







2020-21 Red Tide Assessment

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Gulf Council Scientific & Statistical Committee Meeting January 11, 2022

Acknowledgments

Florida Commercial Waterman's Conservation (FCWC)

Casey Streeter
John Mertz
Jay Mullins

NOAA AOML

Joe Bishop
Jordan Logarbo
Ian Smith

NOAA Pascagoula

NOAA white ship crew, scientists, and volunteers

University of Miami

R/V Walton Smith crew, scientists, and volunteers

Florida FWC

Claire Crowley
Ted Switzer
Scientists and volunteers contributing
to red tide database

University of Florida

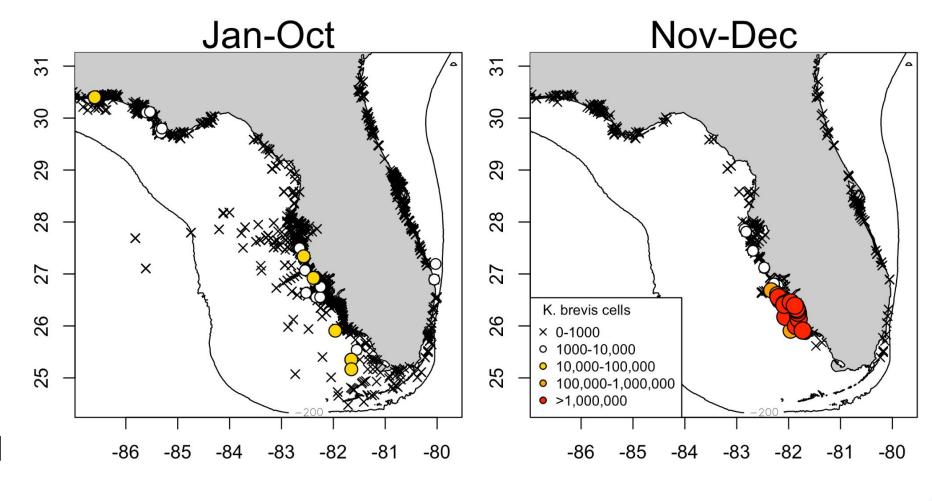
Dave Chagaris

Takeaways

- This environmental assessment is consistent with Chagaris et al. ecosystem model results reported at <u>September SSC</u> and <u>December ETC</u>
- 2. Limited subsurface data from mid-shelf shows no anomalous conditions
- 3. Localized hypoxia off SWFL persisted Aug-Oct; consistent with previous HAB-hypoxia events

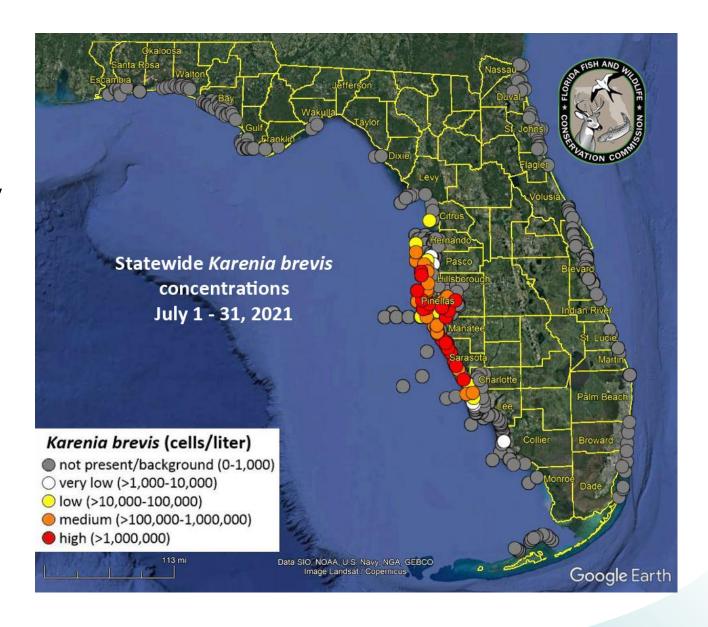
What do we know?

- 2020 was a quiet year
- Blooms began late Nov
- Persisted over winter into 2021
- Blooms usually die down early winter with passage of cold fronts



What do we know?

- By March-April: blooms creeped up to Tampa Bay
- Late March-early April: Piney
 Point discharges into TB
 - Diatom blooms
- June: high concentrations of Karenia brevis in TB
- Up to this point, there was a lack of mid-shelf, subsurface data

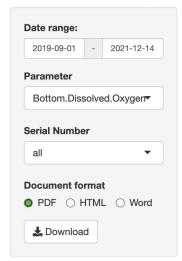


FCWC-NOAA collaborative research

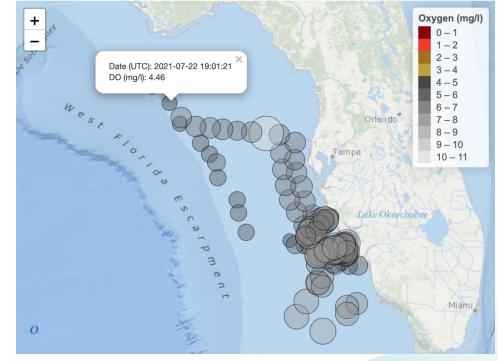
- Florida Commercial Watermen's Conservation (FCWC) non-profit based in Matlacha, FL
 - https://floridawatermen.org/
- Volunteer based water quality sampling
- Started late 2018 in response to bad red tide
- 5 AquaTroll handheld units
- Online dashboard:
 - https://oceandata.shinyapps.io/fc wc-data-explorer/



FCWC Data Explorer

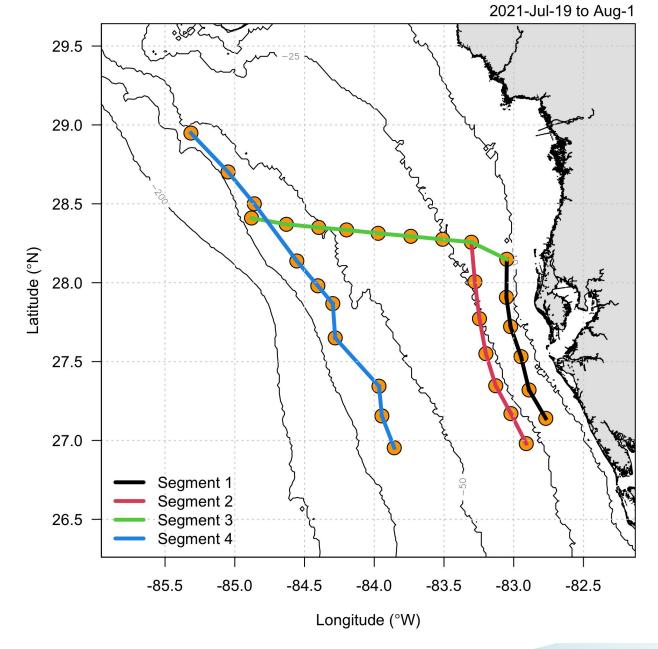


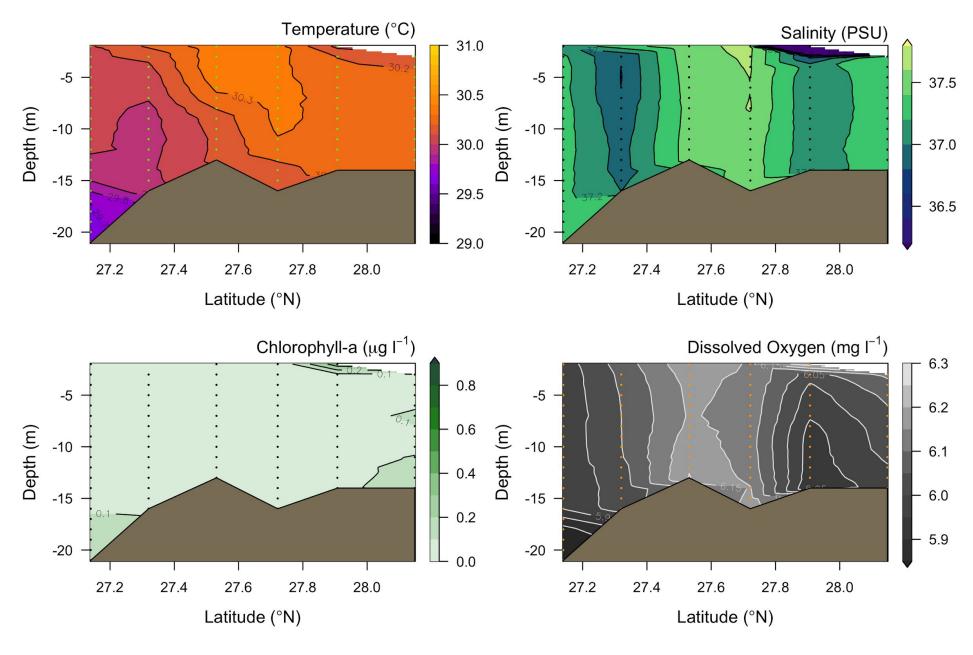
Click on any point on the map and the data will pop up and depth profiles will be displayed below map



July-Aug FCWC Monitoring

- At the time, no water quality information in areas of grouper habitat
- Commercial bottom longliner conducted water quality sampling
 - No fish kills
 - Blue water off St. Pete
 - Water offshore looked fine
- Fishing good but south 27.8 Latitude gag stopped biting
- Local ecological knowledge (LEK)
 has been valuable to understand
 effects of previous red tides

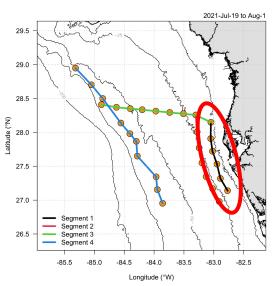




FCWC sampling

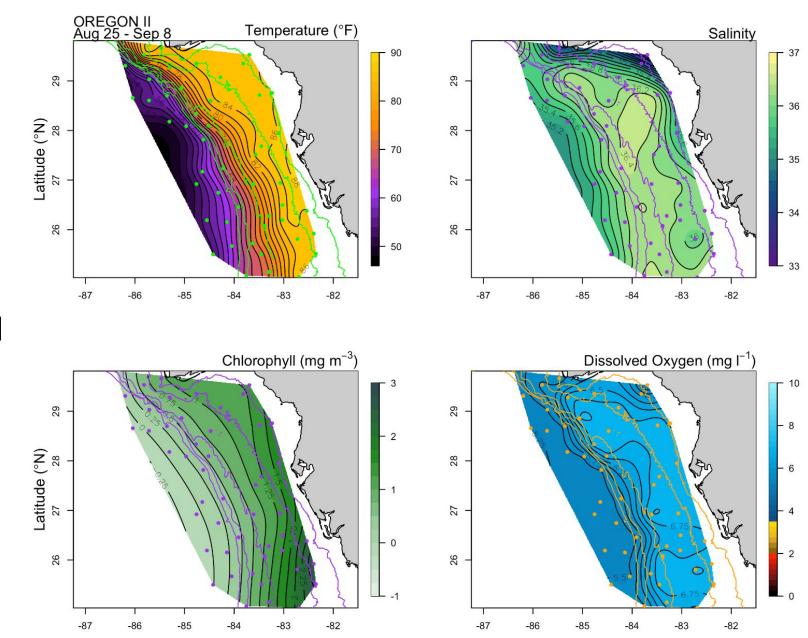
Segment 1 July 19

No unusual conditions in other segments



NOAA-NMFS surveys

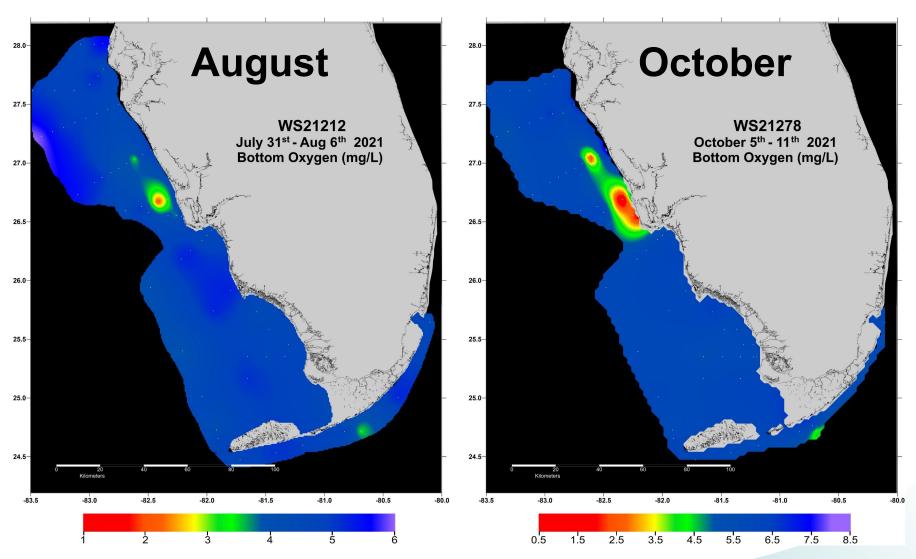
- Aug 25 Sep 8
- No unusual conditions
- Bottom temperature, salinity, chlorophyll, and dissolved oxygen
- Survey coverage does not extend nearshore
 - blindspot FCWC monitoring partially fills



Quarterly NOAA-AOML cruises

R/V Walton Smith found hypoxia (low oxygen) ~2 months apart in same area

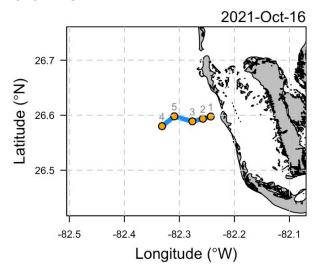
Stone crab season opens Oct 15; cruise timed to provide early warning

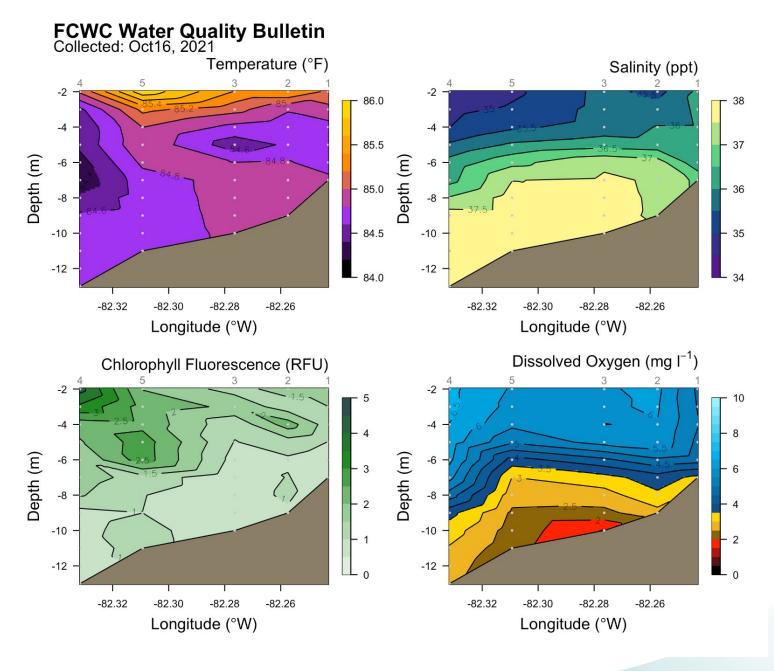


October FCWC monitoring

Hypoxia same location as Walton Smith

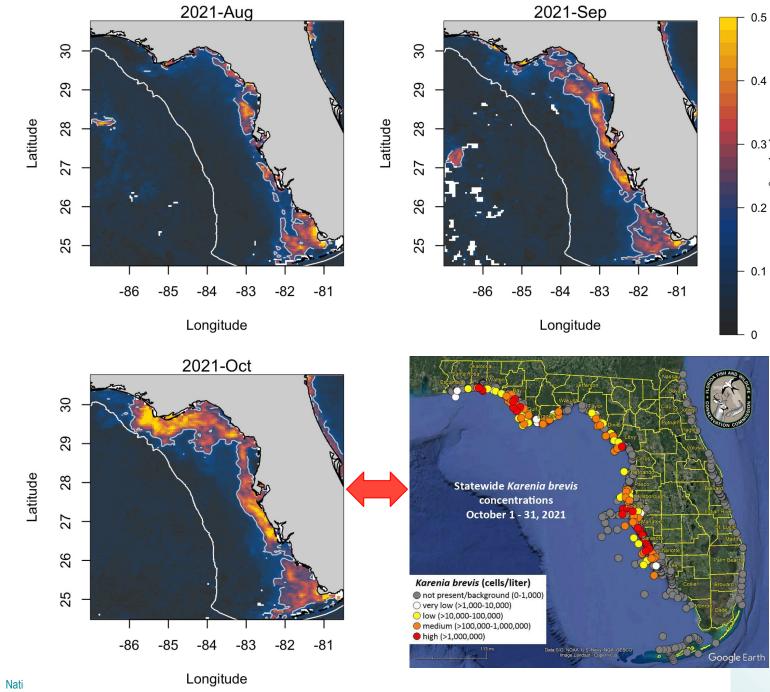
Information provided to industry - limited distribution





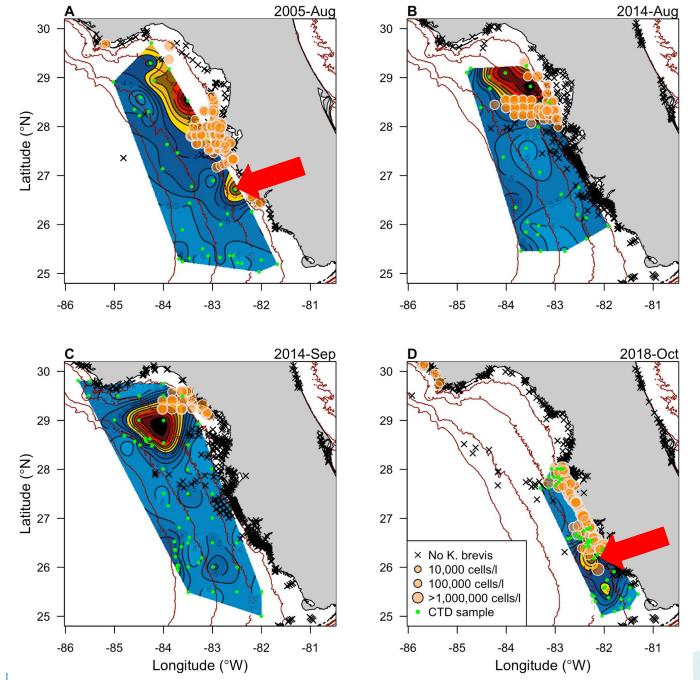
What do we know?

- Sept-Oct: Spread to panhandle
 - MODIS satellite nFLH modified method used by <u>Vilas et al. 2021</u>
- Oct: Hypoxia observed
 SWFL
 - LEK reports of dead bottom and no stone crabs SWFL
- Dec: no bloom activity
 - SWFL hypoxia gone



Red tide – hypoxia connection

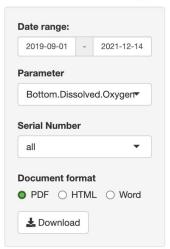
- Hypoxia forms when red tides persist over summer
 - 2005, 2014, 2018, 2021
- Areas of concern
 - Big Bend
 - Sanibel Island

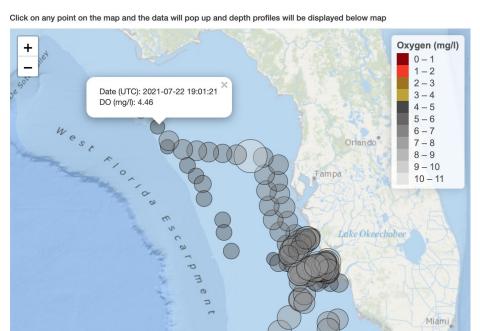


Future Plans

- Expand fishermen water quality monitoring
- Update dashboard with conditions
- Integrate additional NOAA and FWC environmental data
- Improved red tide tracking with satellites
- Seasonal hypoxia forecast
- Refine communication strategy to inform fishermen (beyond the grapevine)

FCWC Data Explorer





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