

Red Tide Status - Florida Northwest Coast September 11, 2026

Present Status: The red tide organism, *Karenia brevis*, was not observed in samples collected from or offshore of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Bay, Gulf, Dixie, Levy, Citrus, Hernando, or Pasco counties. No samples from Walton, Franklin, Wakulla, Jefferson, or Taylor counties were analyzed this week.

County	Date Collected	Coastal or Offshore*	<i>Karenia brevis</i> Levels	Sample Depth (m)	Site Location	Collector
Escambia	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Fishing Bend	ECR
Escambia	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Pensacola Beach Pier	ECR
Escambia	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Palafox Pier (Pensacola Bay)	ECR
Santa Rosa	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Navarre Pier	NBMSS
Okaloosa	09/03	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Brooks Bridge; W of (Santa Rosa Sound)	CS
Okaloosa	09/03	Offshore	Not Present	0.5	Eglin Beach Park; 4.3 mi S of	CS
Bay	09/05	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Camp Helen State Park Beach	CS
Bay	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	DuPont Bridge (East Bay)	CS
Bay	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Snug Harbor Public Boat Launch (Watson Bayou)	CS
Bay	09/09	Coastal	Not Present	0.3	Military Point; W of (East Bay)	FDACS
Bay	09/09	Coastal	Not Present	0.3	Little Oyster Bar Point; NE of (East Bay)	FDACS
Bay	09/09	Coastal	Not Present	0.3	Cedar Point; NE of (East Bay)	FDACS
Gulf	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.3	St. Joseph Bay Preserve Canoe Launch (Lighthouse Bayou)	FDACS
Gulf	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.3	Eagle Harbor Boat Ramp	FDACS
Gulf	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.3	Parker Avenue; W of (St. Joseph Sound)	FDACS

County	Date Collected	Coastal or Offshore*	<i>Karenia brevis</i> Levels	Sample Depth (m)	Site Location	Collector
Gulf	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.3	Frank Pate Park Boat Ramp (St. Joseph Bay)	FDACS
Dixie	09/03	Offshore	Not Present	0.5	Cat Island; 1.4 mi SW of	FDACS
Dixie	09/03	Offshore	Not Present	0.5	Big Pine Island; 1.3 mi W of	FDACS
Dixie	09/03	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Bull Cove; 1.1 mi NW of	FDACS
Dixie	09/03	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Pepperfish Keys; W of	FDACS
Dixie	09/03	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Stuart Point; S of	FDACS
Dixie	09/03	Offshore	Not Present	0.5	Cotton Island; 2 mi SW of	FDACS
Levy	09/03	Offshore	Not Present	0.5	Atsena Otie Key; 1.5 mi E of	FDACS
Levy	09/03	Offshore	Not Present	0.5	Alligator Pass; 1.8 mi S of (Suwannee Sound)	FDACS
Levy	09/03	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Deadmans Key; W of	FDACS
Levy	09/08	Offshore	Not Present	0.5	Bird Creek Beach; 2.8 mi W of	FWRI-Crustaceans
Citrus	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Bungalow Pass; S of	FWRI-Crustaceans
Hernando	09/08	Offshore	Not Present	0.5	Pine Island; 11 mi W of	FWRI-Crustaceans
Hernando	09/08	Offshore	Not Present	0.5	Eagle Nest Island; 19 mi W of	FWRI-Crustaceans
Hernando	09/08	Offshore	Not Present	0.5	Rock Island; 7.7 mi W of	UF
Hernando	09/08	Offshore	Not Present	0.5	Round Island; 3 mi W of	UF
Hernando	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Pine Island; N of	UF
Hernando	09/08	Offshore	Not Present	0.5	South Point; 3.6 mi W of	UF
Hernando	09/08	Offshore	Not Present	0.5	Indian Key; 3.5 mi W of	UF

County	Date Collected	Coastal or Offshore*	<i>Karenia brevis</i> Levels	Sample Depth (m)	Site Location	Collector
Hernando	09/08	Offshore	Not Present	0.5	Centipede Bay; 10 mi W of	UF
Pasco	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Gulf Harbors; N of	FWRI
Pasco	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	1.3	Baileys Bluff Estates; N of (Anclote Anchorage)	FWRI
Pasco	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Baileys Bluff Estates; N of (Anclote Anchorage)	FWRI
Pasco	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	1.7	Gulf Harbors; N of	FWRI
Pasco	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	1.8	Rocky Creek; W of	FWRI
Pasco	09/08	Coastal	Not Present	0.5	Rocky Creek; W of	FWRI

*Coastal samples, including all estuarine samples, are collected within 1 mile of the coastline. Offshore samples are collected 1 or more miles from the coastline.

Note: CS = Community Scientist; ECR = Escambia County Reef; FDACS = Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; FWRI = FWC-Fish and Wildlife Research Institute; FWRI-Crustaceans = FWRI-Crustacean Group; NBMSS = Navarre Beach Marine Science Station; UF = University of Florida

Key for Results

Description	<i>Karenia brevis</i> abundance	Possible effects (<i>Karenia brevis</i> only)
NOT PRESENT-BACKGROUND	0 - 1,000 cells/L	no effects anticipated
VERY LOW	> 1,000 - 10,000 cells/L	possible respiratory irritation; shellfish harvesting closures when cell abundance equals or exceeds 5,000 cells/L
LOW	> 10,000 - 100,000 cells/L	respiratory irritation; shellfish harvesting closures; possible fish kills; probable detection of chlorophyll by satellites at upper range of cell abundance
MEDIUM	> 100,000 - 1,000,000 cells/L	respiratory irritation; shellfish harvesting closures; probable fish kills; detection of surface chlorophyll by satellites
HIGH	> 1,000,000 cells/L	as above, plus water discoloration

Red Tide-Related Hotlines and Information Sources

Latest Red Tide Status Report by Phone

Call (866) 300-9399 at anytime from anywhere to hear a recording about red tide conditions throughout the state. FWRI updates the recording each Friday by 5 p.m. Standard calling charges apply.

Fish and Wildlife Hotlines and Reporting Contacts

[FWRI Fish Kill Hotline](#)

The FWC's Fish and Wildlife Research Institute (FWRI) maintains this hotline through a federally funded project to survey fish-related diseases and mortalities.

Call (800) 636-0511 (toll-free) to report fish kills, diseased fish, or fish with other abnormalities. Leave a detailed report and contact information on the recorded message. A biologist will contact the caller, usually the following workday, if more information is needed. Please do not call the FWRI Fish Kill Hotline to request dead fish cleanup; local municipalities are responsible for dead fish cleanup, usually only on public beaches.

[FWC Wildlife Alert Hotline:](#) (888) 404-3922 (toll-free)

If you find a dead, sick, or injured manatee or sea turtle, or you would like to report a wildlife law violation, please call FWC's 24-hour Wildlife Alert Number.

Hotlines and Reporting Sites for Effects on Humans

Florida Poison Information Center: (800) 222-1222 (toll-free)

If you would like to report health issues related to exposure to red tide, please call the Florida Poison Information Center at 800-222-1222. Additional information on the health effects of Florida red tide can be found on the [Florida Department of Health](#) website.

Shellfish Harvesting Closures

To protect public health, the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute's Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) group closely monitors the status of *K. brevis* on Florida's coasts, providing technical support to the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS), the agency that regulates approved shellfish harvesting areas. Before harvesting in Florida waters, determine open or closed status by visiting the Department's [Division of Aquaculture](#) website or calling a field office.

Information Sources

Mote Marine Laboratory's [Beach Conditions Reporting System](#) provides up-to-date information about the effects of red tide on Florida Gulf coast beaches, including reports of dead fish, respiratory irritation

among beachgoers, water color, and wind direction. The site also provides information on red drift algae and rip currents.

At the **University of South Florida (USF) College Of Marine Science**, the [Collaboration for the Prediction of Red Tides](#) uses [forecast models](#) to track and predict harmful algal blooms (HABs) in the southeastern United States and reports current conditions. Experimental products include *Karenia* flag maps of bloom locations and 4.5-day HAB trajectory forecasts. The center is a cooperative venture with the FWC.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) uses satellite imagery, field observations, and buoy data to assess harmful algal blooms. A report of regional conditions and additional information appears on the [Gulf Coast Harmful Algal Bloom Forecast](#) website.

[Outreach and social media products](#) about red tide in Florida are available for viewing and download.

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