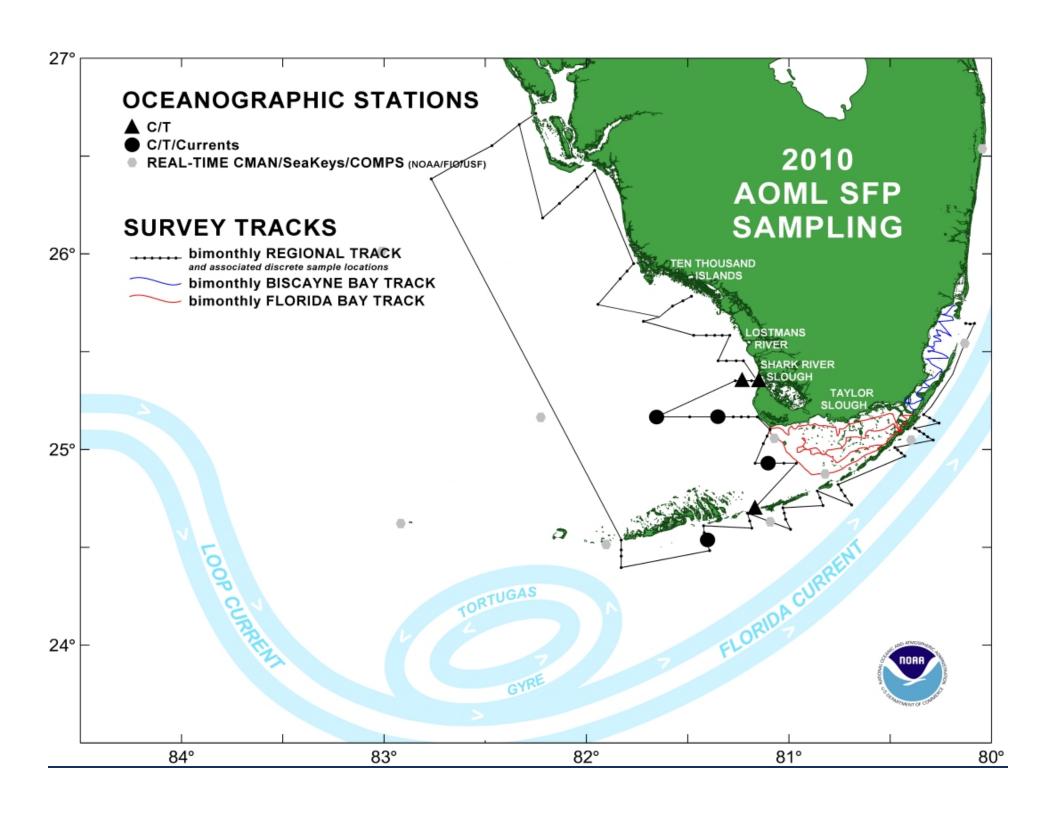
Sea surface temperature, salinity, and chlorophyll variability in the Florida Keys and surrounding coastal waters: Means, seasonal patterns, interannual variability, and extreme events

Elizabeth M. Johns, Christopher R. Kelble, Thomas N. Lee, Nelson Melo, Peter B. Ortner, and Ryan H. Smith

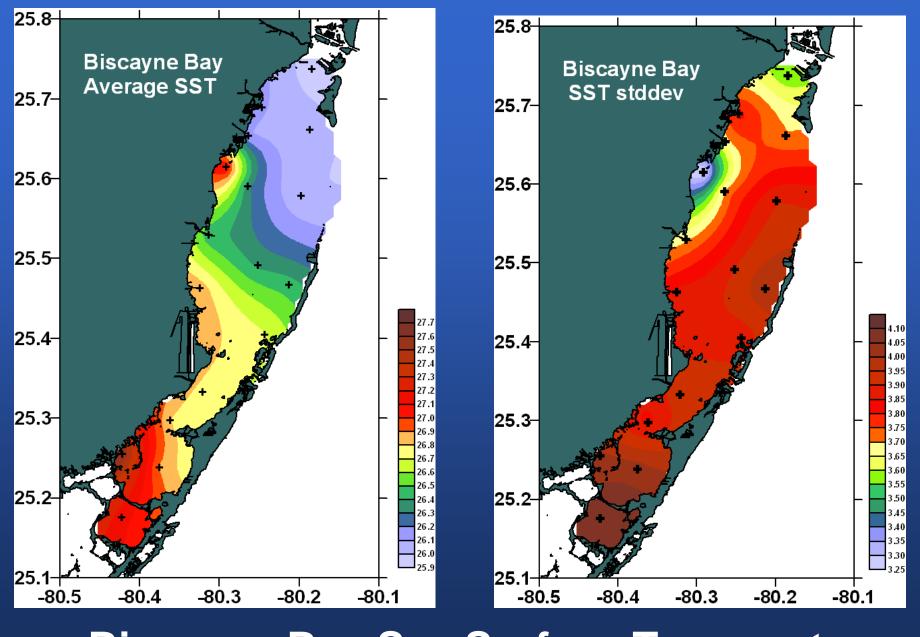
¹Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Miami, FL, USA

²Cooperative Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Studies, University of Miami, Miami, FL, USA

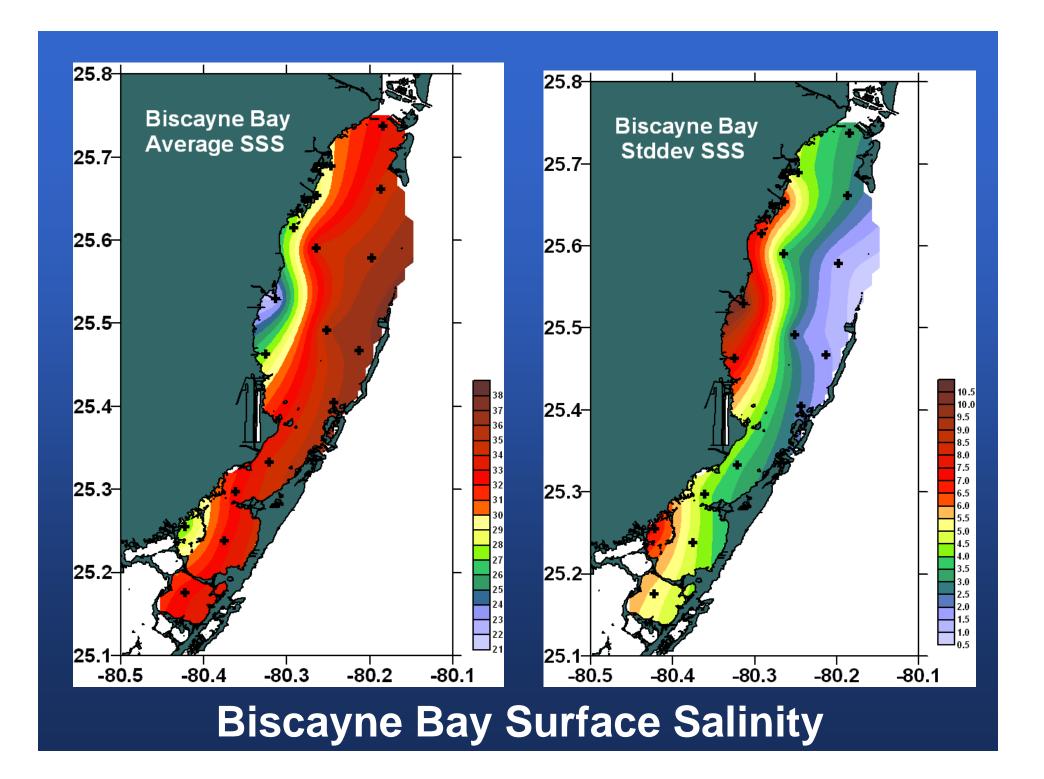
³Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, University of Miami, Miami, FL, USA

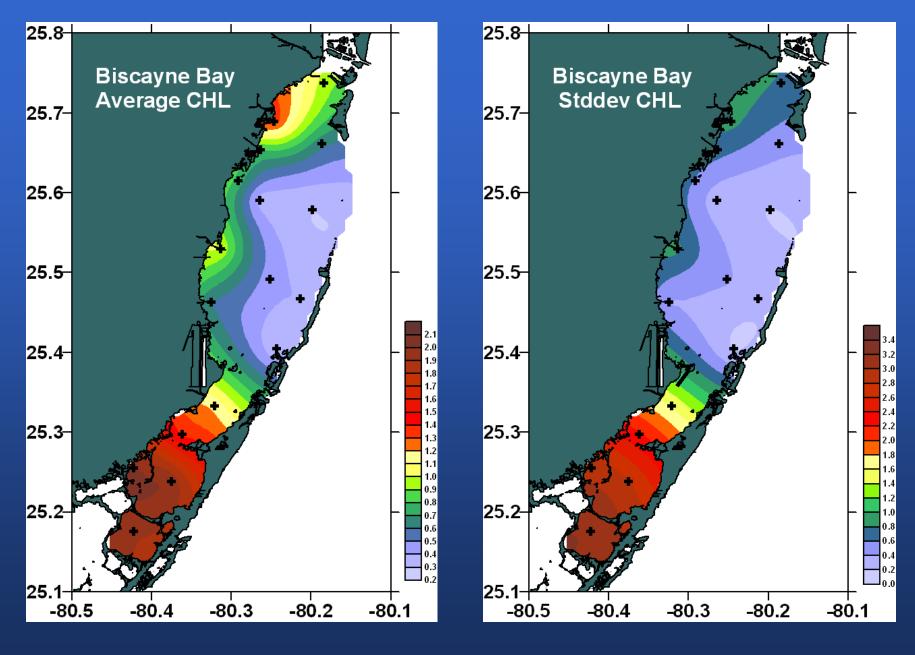


Mean property distributions

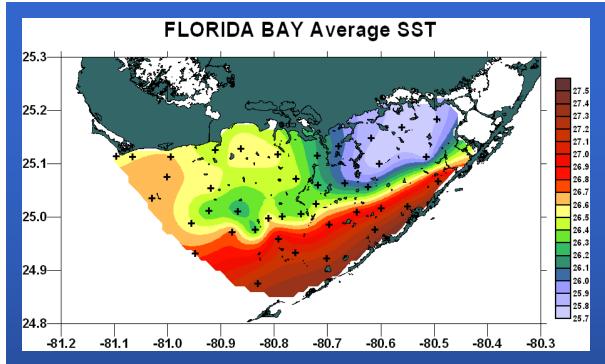


Biscayne Bay Sea Surface Temperature

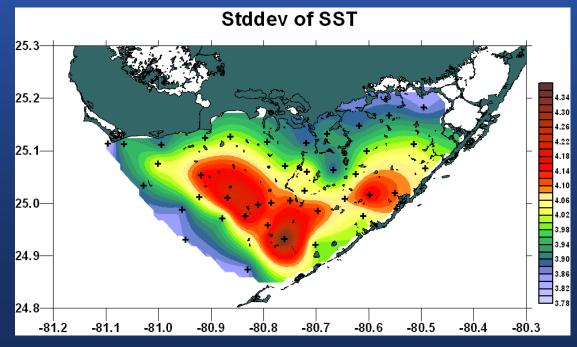


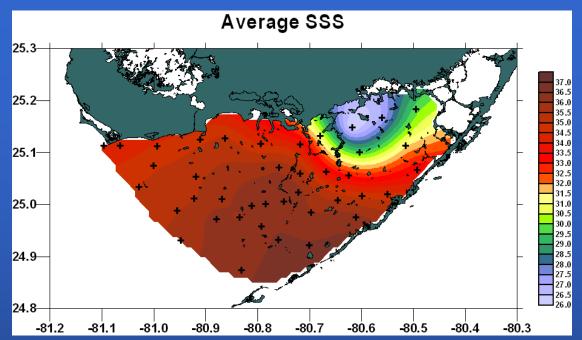


Biscayne Bay Surface Chlorophyll

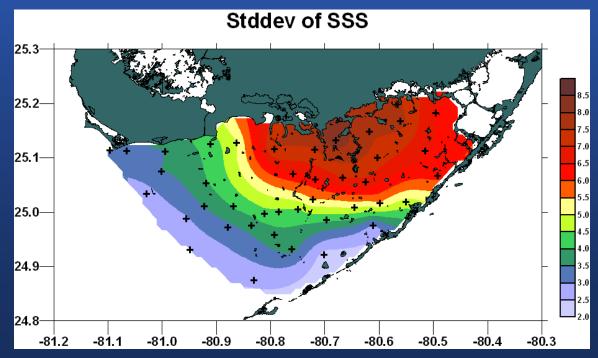


Florida Bay SST

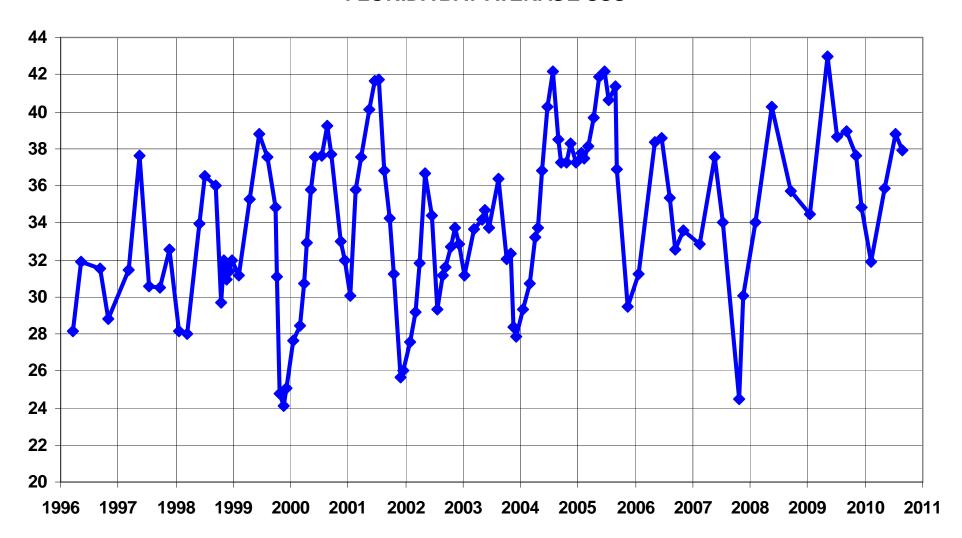




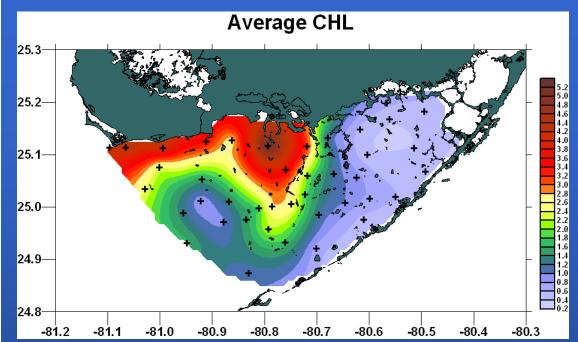
Florida Bay SSS



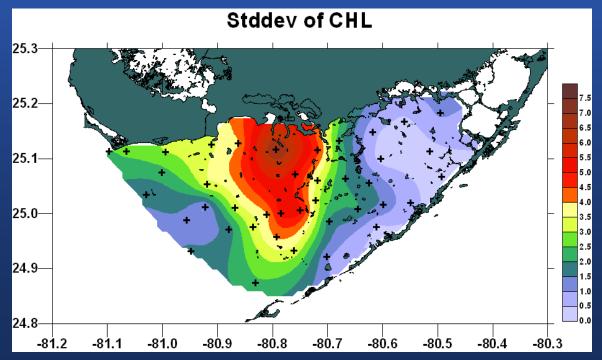
FLORIDA BAY AVERAGE SSS



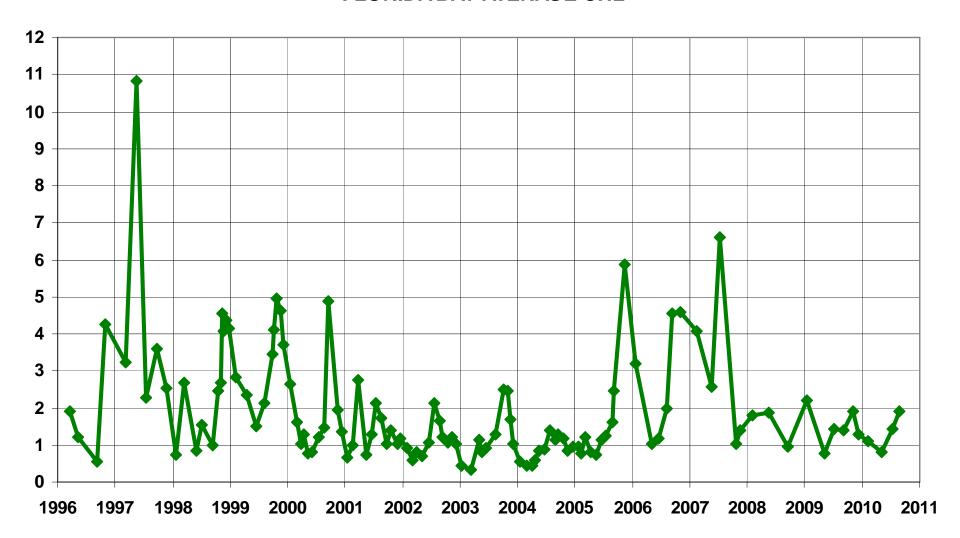
Average SSS in Florida Bay



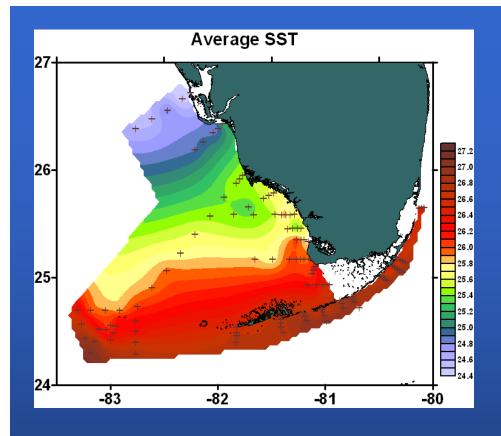
Florida Bay CHL



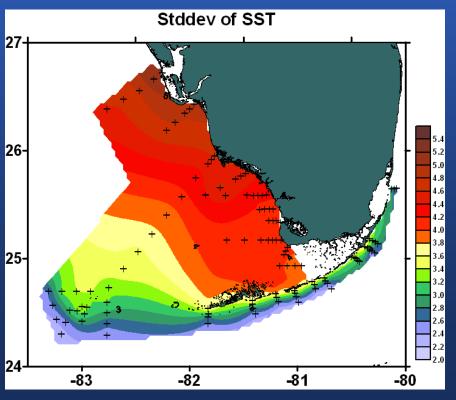
FLORIDA BAY AVERAGE CHL



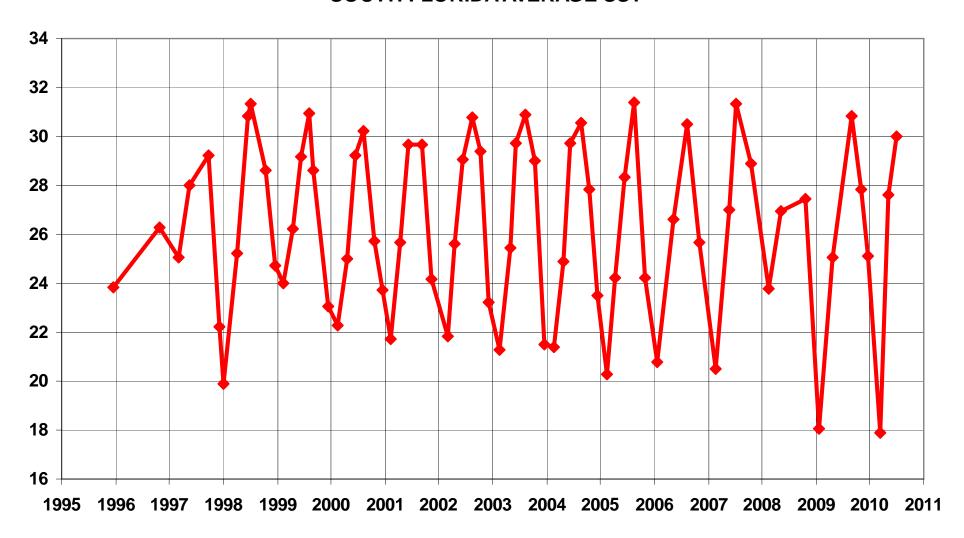
Average CHL in Florida Bay



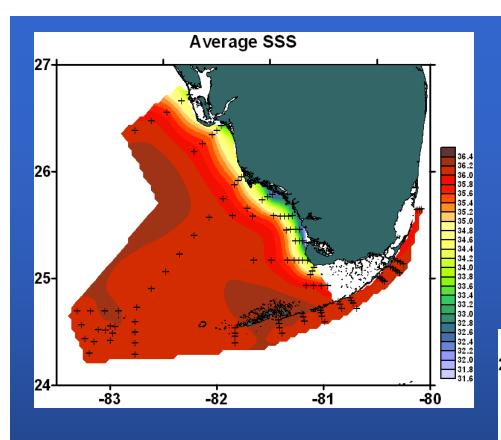
South Florida SST



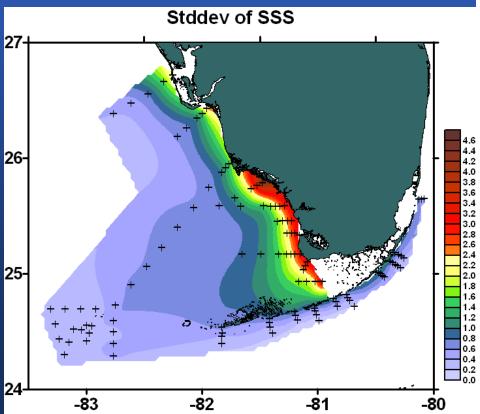
SOUTH FLORIDA AVERAGE SST

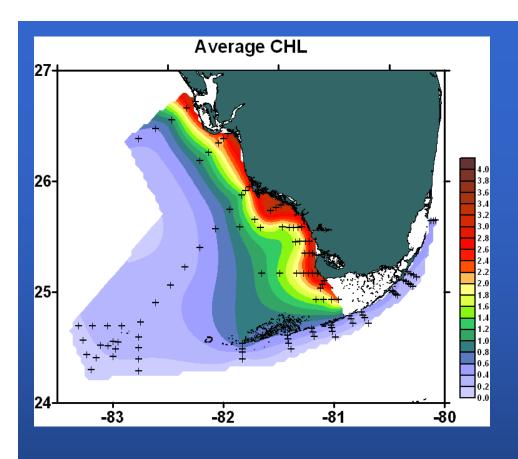


Average SST in South Florida

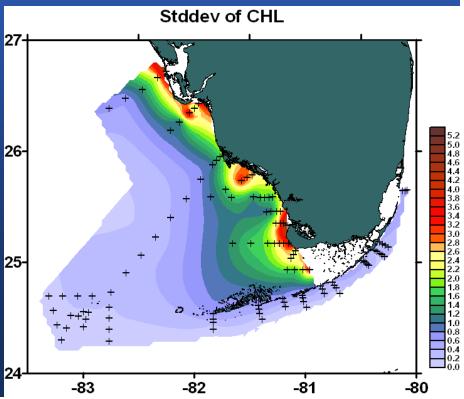


South Florida SSS

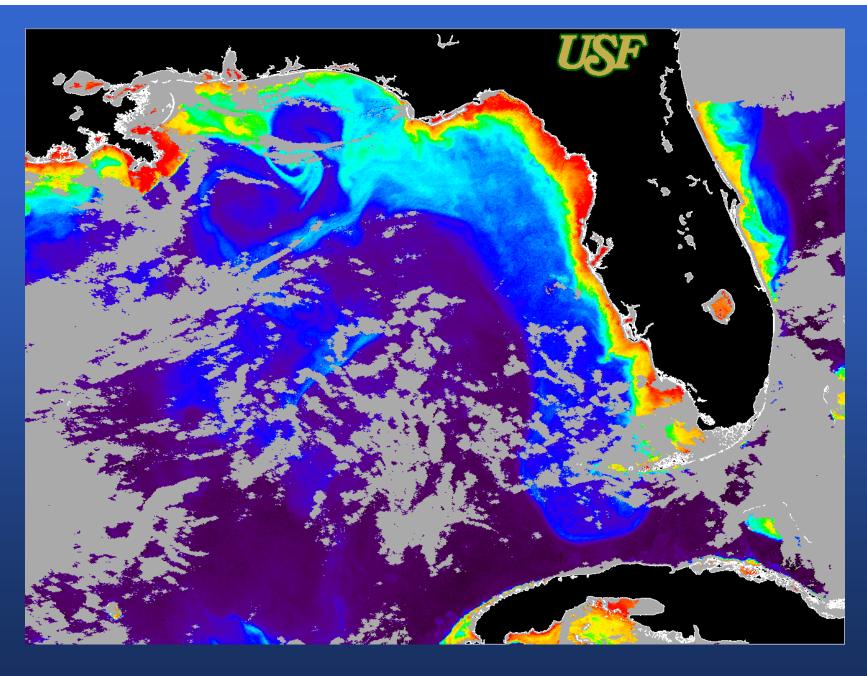




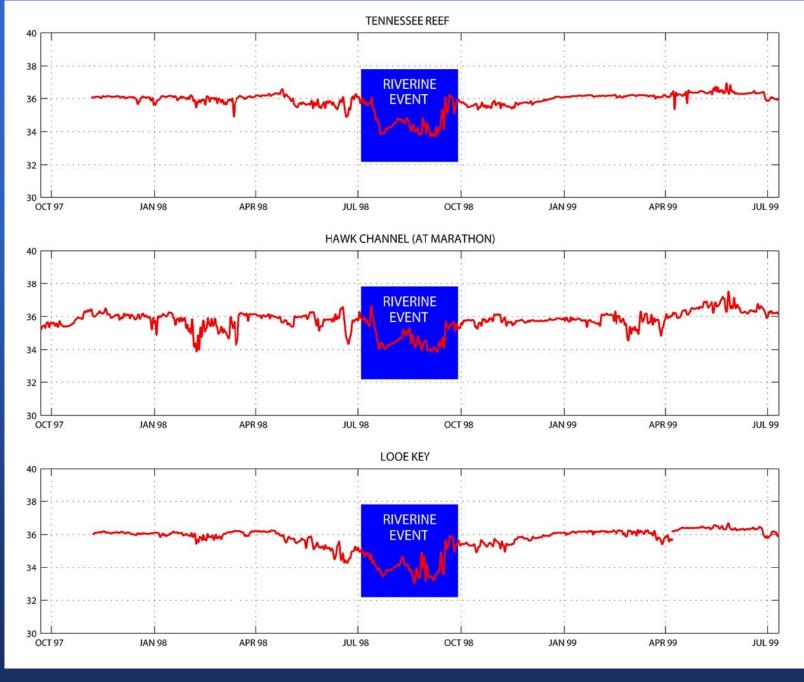
South Florida CHL



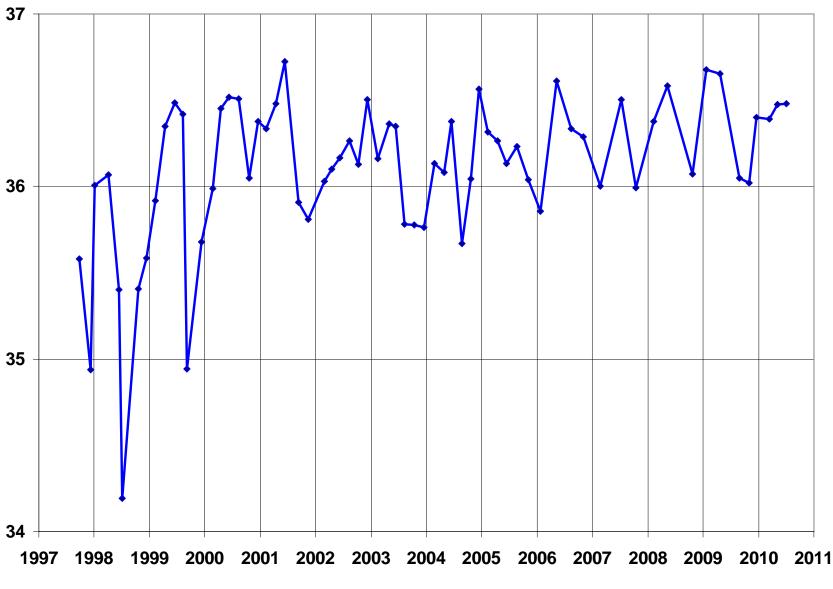
Riverine input from the north



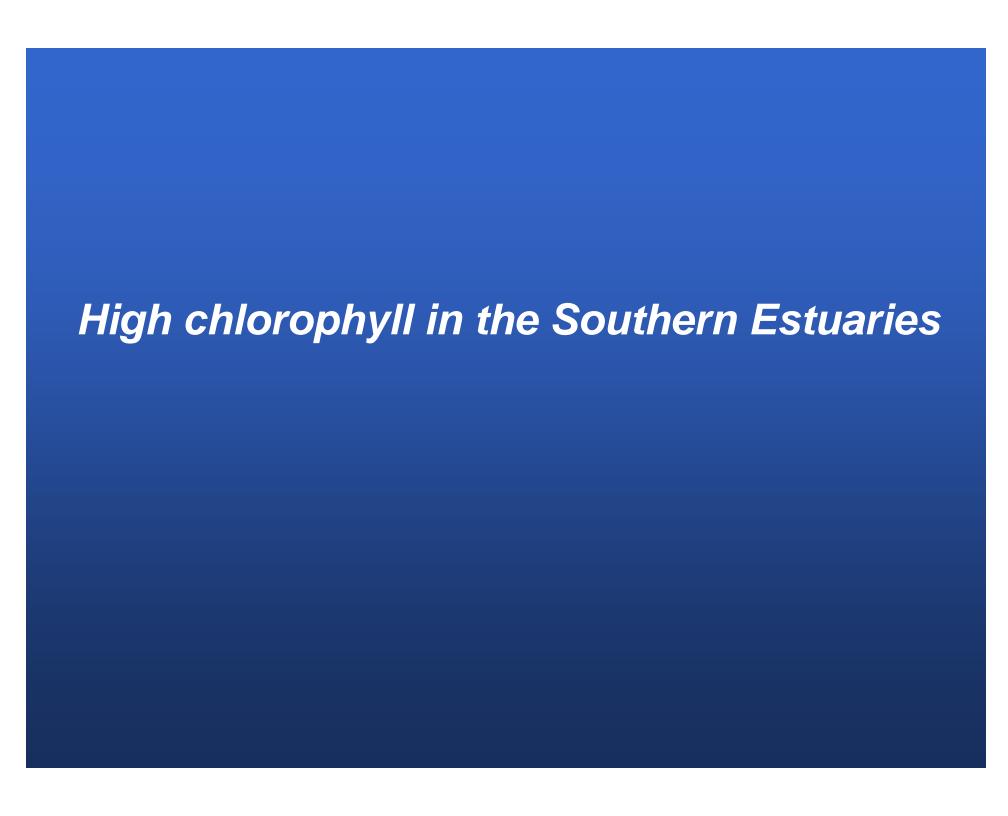
August 27 1998 image courtesy of USF iMARS

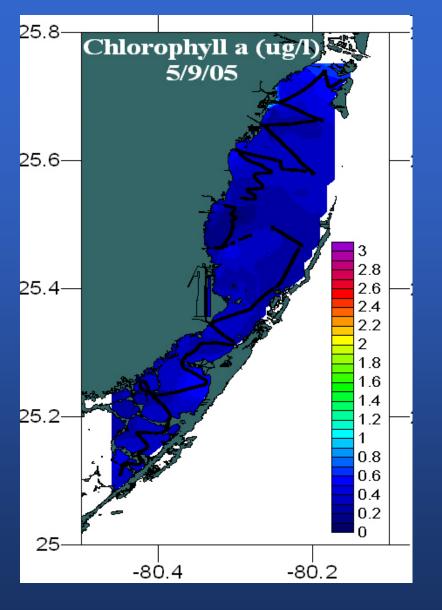


SSS in the lower Keys and Tortugas



SSS in the lower Keys and Dry Tortugas



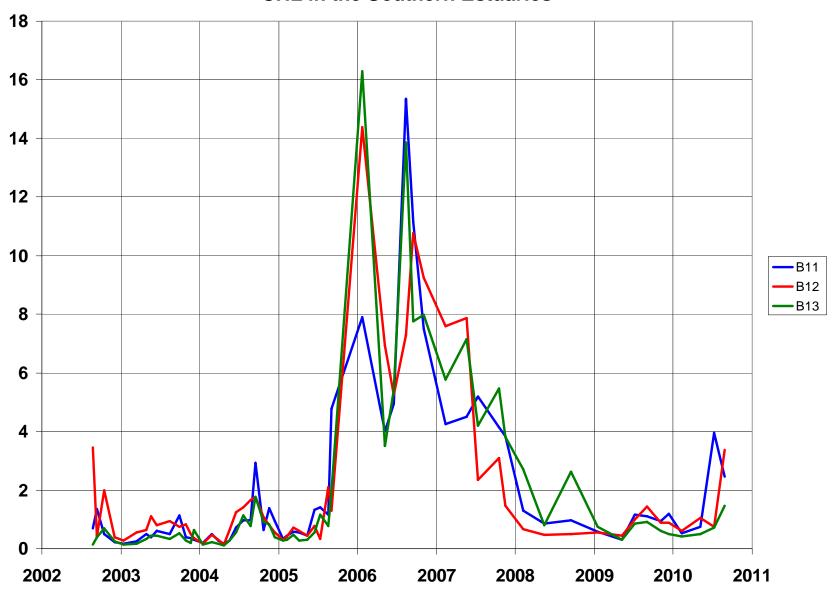


25.8-Chlorophyll a (ug/l) 1/23/06 25.6-15 13 25.4-12 10 25 -80.4 -80.2

May 2005

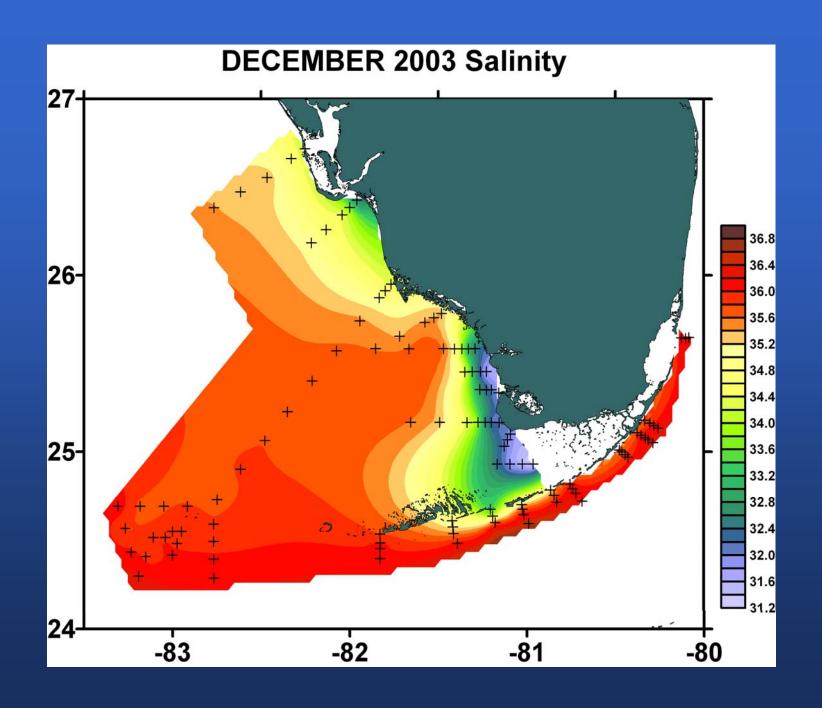
January 2006

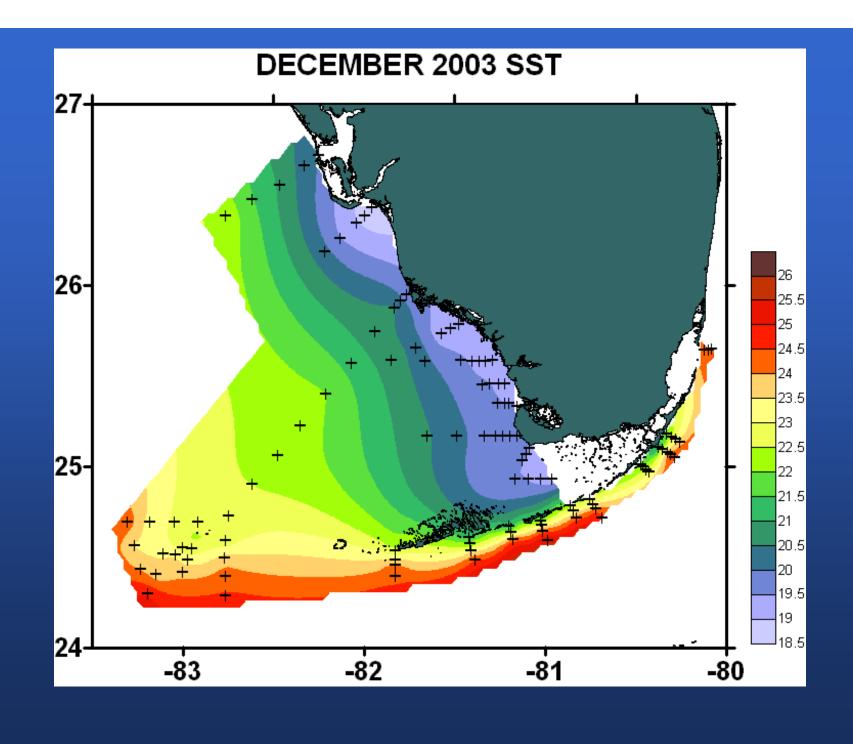
CHL in the Southern Estuaries



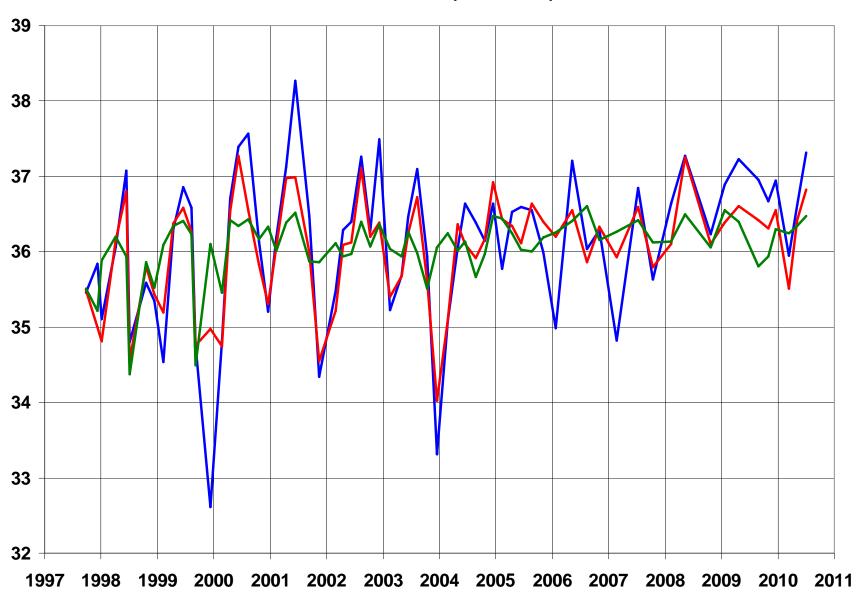
CHL in the Southern Estuaries

Outflow through the Keys passages

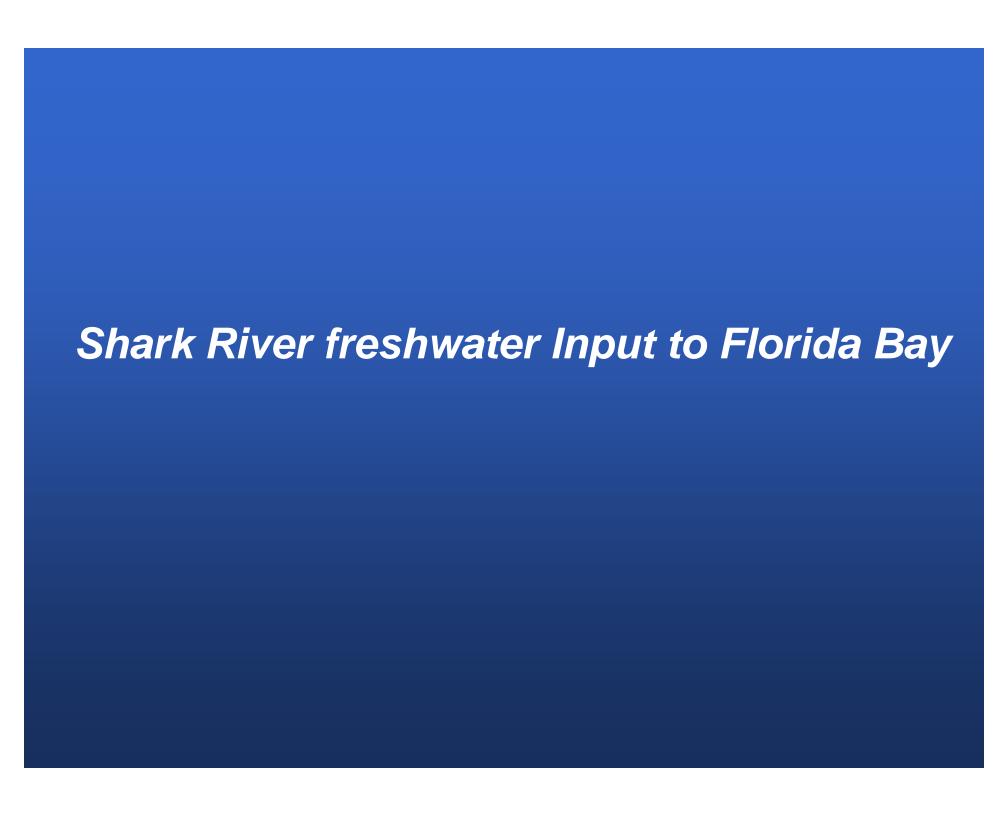


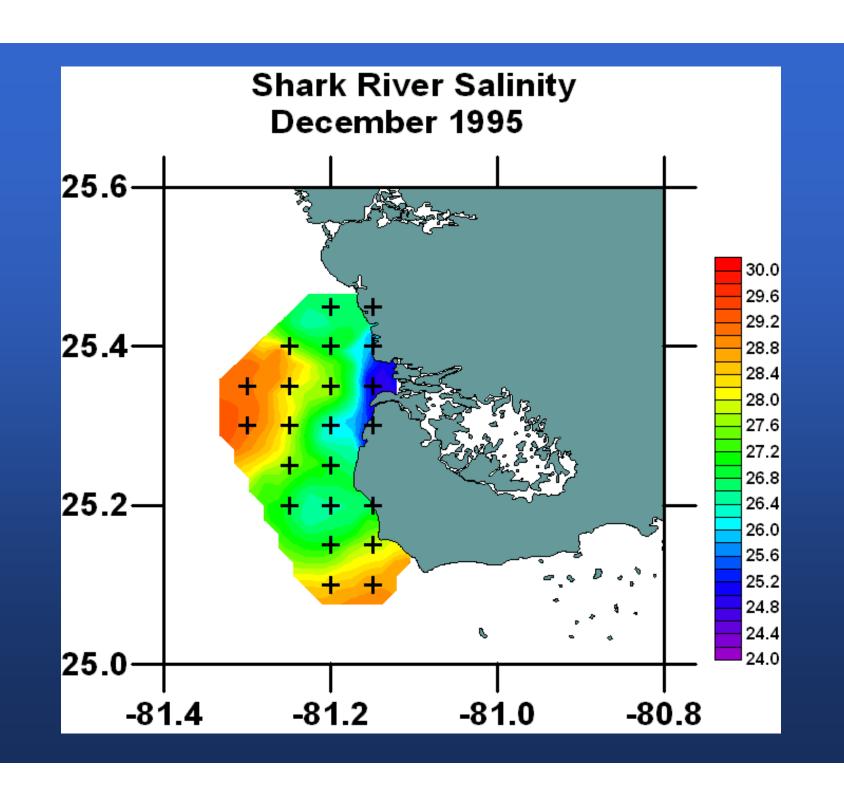


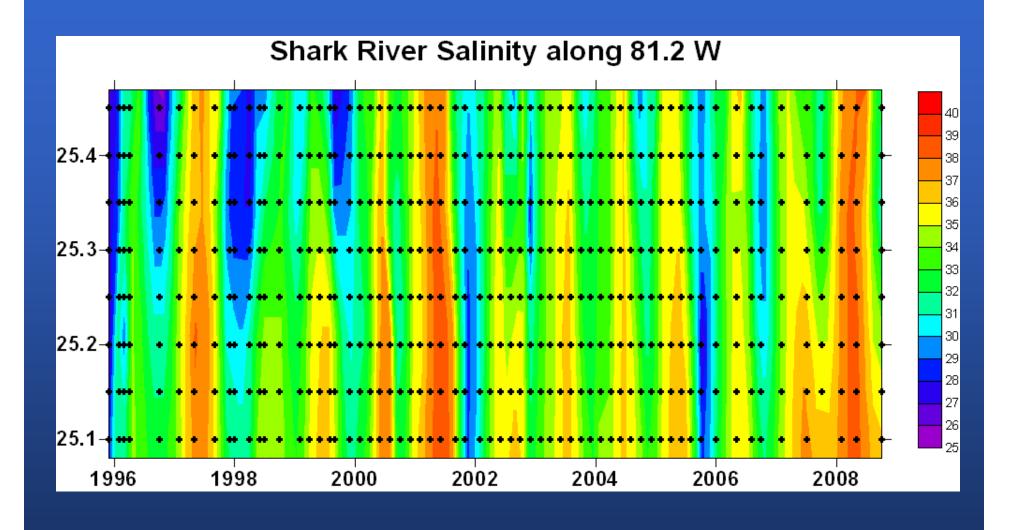
MOSER CHANNEL (16, 17, 18) SSS



SSS in Moser Channel







Summary

South Florida surface temperature, salinity, and chlorophyll vary on a wide range of spatial and temporal scales.

Extreme events dominate the time series.

The Comprehensive Everglades Restoration will likely change the observed patterns of salinity and chlorophyll in the coastal regions, Bays, and estuaries.

Sustained observations are necessary in order to identify and understand the natural and anthropogenic variability.

Questions?