



BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING JANUARY 3 - JANUARY 9, 2020

SUMMARY

There were six reported site visits in the past seven days (1/03 – 1/09), with six samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by the samplers at five of the six sites.

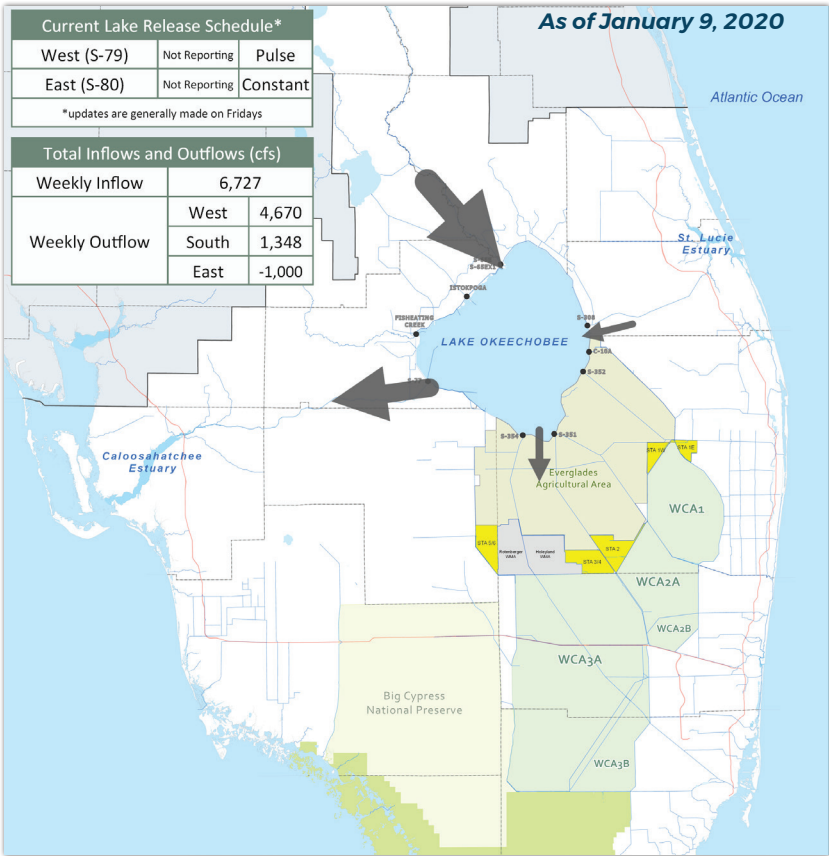
NOAA satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 1/08 shows approximately 20% coverage of low to moderate bloom potential along the northern, western and southern shore of the lake. Imagery does not indicate any significant bloom activity in the estuaries; however, there is a sparse cyano *chlorophyll a* signal developing in Lake George and within the Lower St. Johns River.

The sample collected last week by Orange County staff on 1/02 from Cypress Lake at the Northwest Shore Boat Ramp was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* but had no detectable toxins.

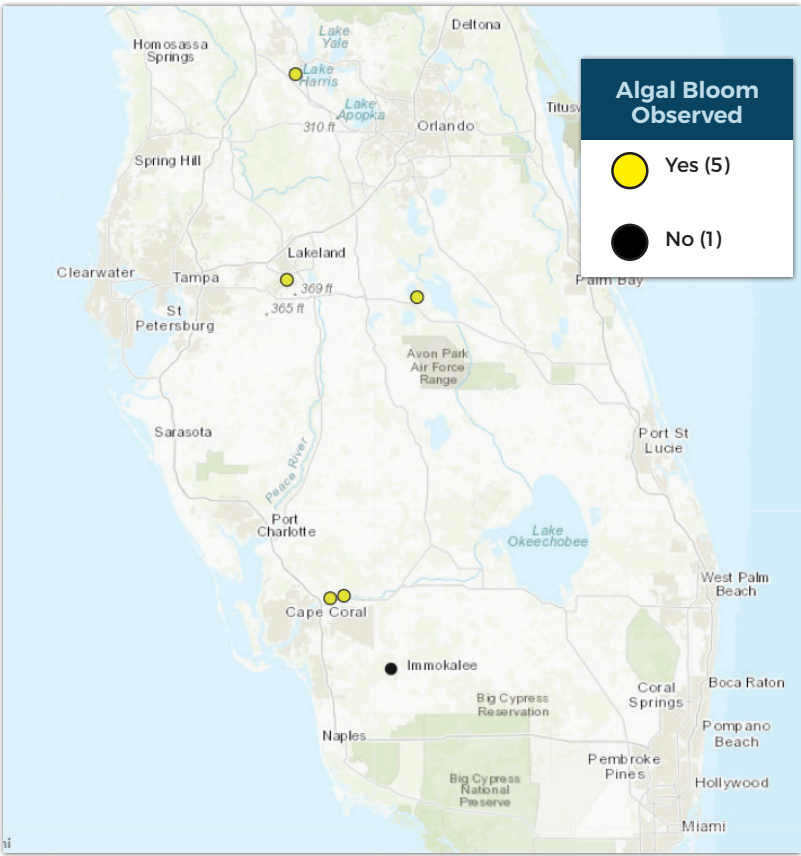
Two samples were collected on 1/07 by Lee County staff at Franklin Locks-Upstream and the Davis Boat Ramp. Both the Franklin Locks-Upstream and Davis Boat Ramp samples were co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* with trace levels (0.63 and 0.48 parts per billion, respectively) of microcystins detected. DEP collected a sample on 1/07 at Lake Denham which was also co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* but no toxins were detected. Collier County staff collected a sample on 1/08 from Lake Trafford that was co-dominated by *Microcystis wesenbergii* and *Cyanodictyon imperfectum* but no toxins were detected. DEP collected samples on 1/09 at Scott Lake West and Tiger Lake. These results are still pending.

This is a high-level summary of the sampling events for the reported week. For all field visit and analytical result details, please refer the complete algal bloom map with data table by clicking the “Field and Lab Details” Quick Link from the Algal Bloom Dashboard. Different types of blue-green algal bloom species can look different and have different impacts. However, regardless of species, many types of blue-green algae can produce toxins that can make you or your pets sick if swallowed or possibly cause skin and/or eye irritation due to contact. We advise to stay out of water where algae is visibly present as specks, mats or water is discolored pea-green, blue-green or brownish-red. Additionally, pets or livestock should not come into contact with the algal bloom-impacted water, or the algal bloom material or fish on the shoreline.

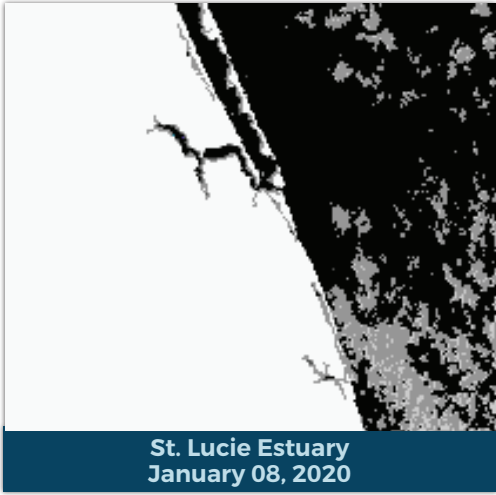
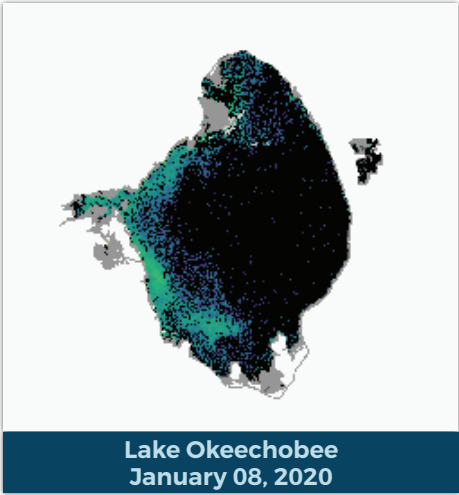
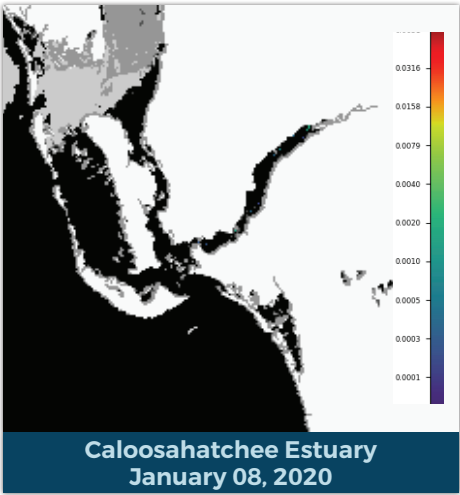
LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS



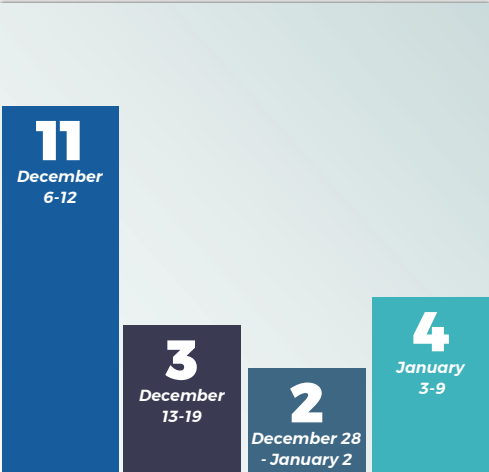
SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE



Satellite Imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud-cover



REPORTS FROM HOTLINE



REPORT PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

HUMAN ILLNESS

Florida Poison Control Centers can be reached 24/7 at 800-222-1222
(DOH provides grant funding to the Florida Poison Control Centers)

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

CONTACT DOH
(DOH county office)
FloridaHealth.gov/all-county-locations.html

REPORT ALGAL BLOOMS

SALTWATER BLOOM

- Observe stranded wildlife or a fish kill
- Information about red tide and other saltwater algal blooms

CONTACT FWC
800-636-0511 (fish kills)
888-404-3922 (wildlife Alert)
MyFWC.com/RedTide

FRESHWATER BLOOM

- Observe an algal bloom in a lake or freshwater river
- Information about blue-green algal blooms

CONTACT DEP
855-305-3903
(to report freshwater blooms)
FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom

Learn more about Florida's Algal Bloom Monitoring and Response visit our Water Quality website to check the current status and to receive updates.

Protecting Together
ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov