



# BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

Reporting May 31 - June 6, 2019

## SUMMARY

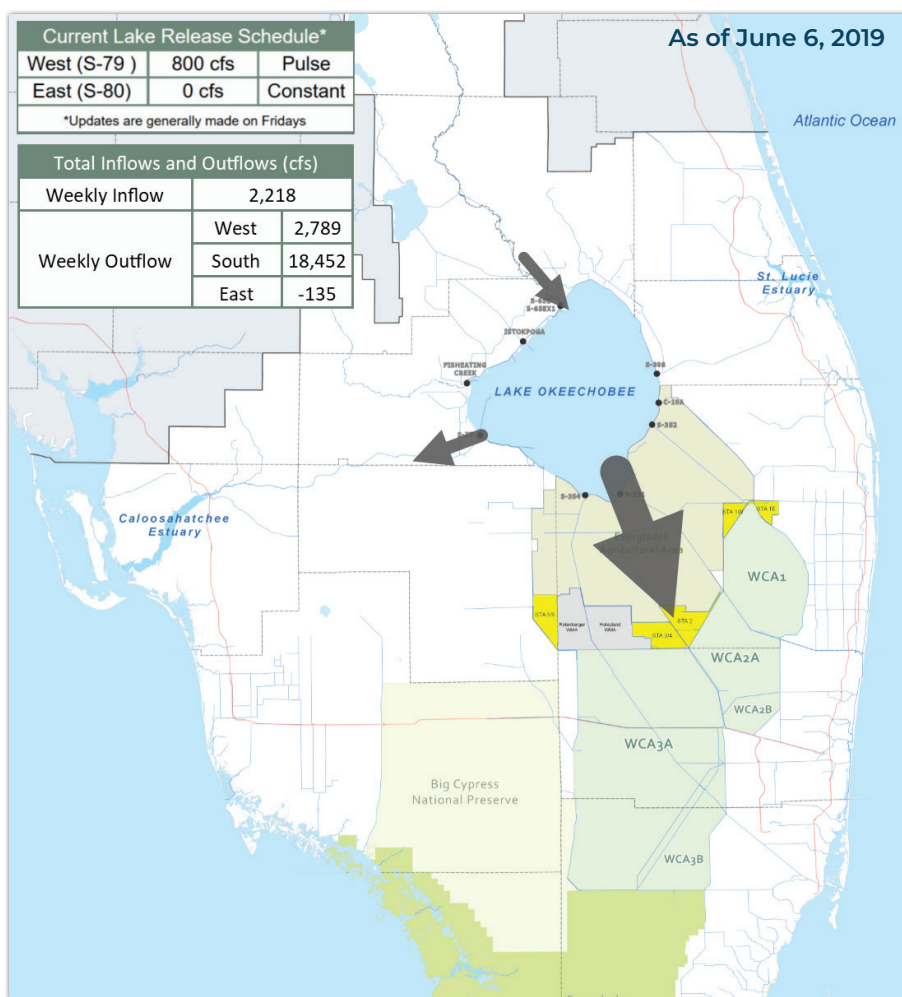
There were 17 reported site visits in the past week (5/31-6/6) with all 17 sites resulting in samples collected. Filamentous algae continues to be reported along the coast of SW Florida. DEP collected samples, some of which contained mixed algae and others a dominant of filamentous algae. DEP reports the identification of the filamentous blue-green algae as Lyngbya-like, to offer the public consistent messaging regarding the type of algae observed while the scientific community works through potential scientific name revisions for this large Genus. In Collier county, sampling continues in Moorings Bay outside the discharge of Swan Lake, which is experiencing a blue-green algal bloom. A blue-green algal species was dominant and microcystin toxin was detected in this sample.

Blue-green algae continues to be reported by USACE lock operators upstream and downstream of the S79/Franklin lock (west of Lake Okeechobee) and of the S308C structure (east of Lake Okeechobee). Samples were collected by SFWMD staff at both sites. A blue-green algal species was dominant and microcystin toxin was detected in the S308C sample. Three samples were collected by SJRWMD staff on the St. John's River in locations between Lake George north to Palatka. Blue-green algae species were dominant in 2 of the 3 samples. Toxin results are pending.

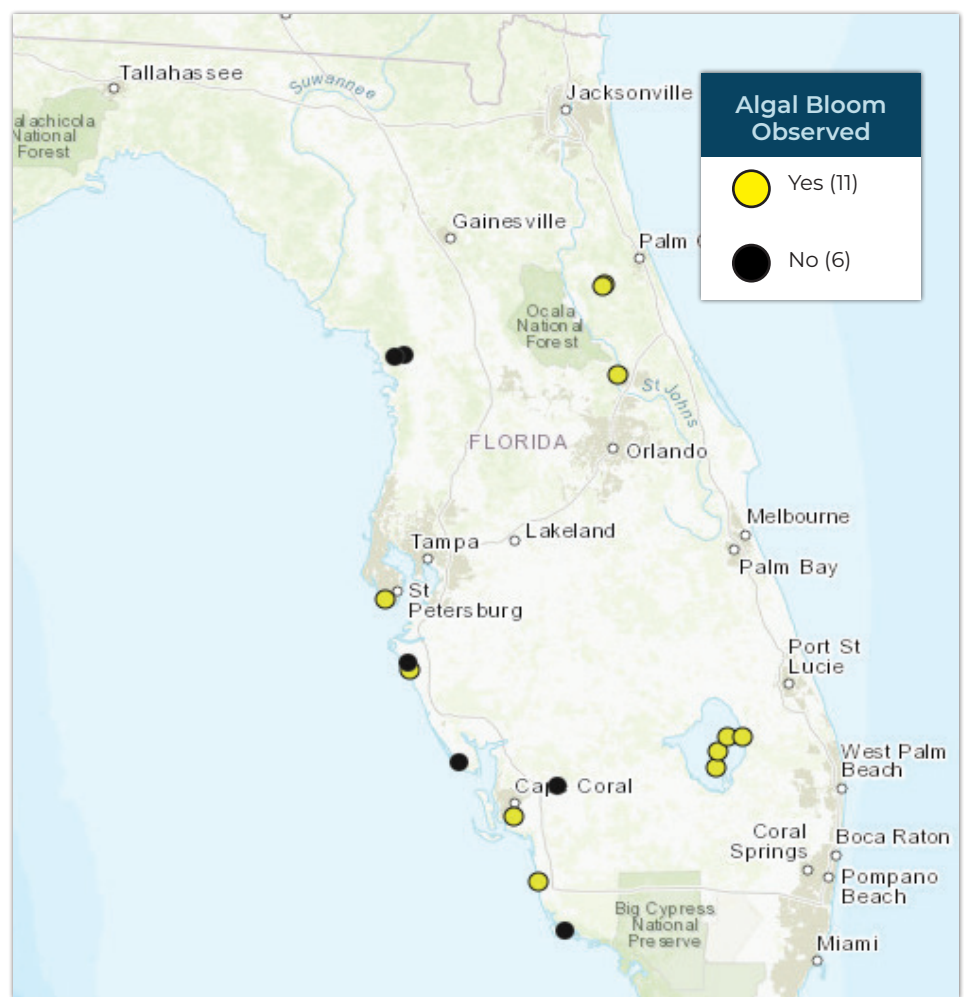
NOAA satellite imagery available for 6/2 and 6/3 showed medium blue-green algal bloom potential on approximately ¼ of Lake Okeechobee, with the highest potential near the northernmost shore. Satellite imagery of the estuaries did not indicate the presence of blue-green algae. Samples were collected by SFWMD staff on Lake Okeechobee. A blue-green algal species was dominant in 2 of the 3 samples. Microcystin toxin was detected in 1 sample collected nearer the center-east section of the lake.

*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.*

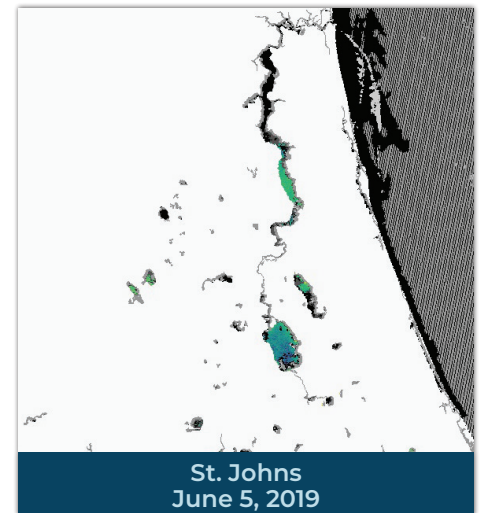
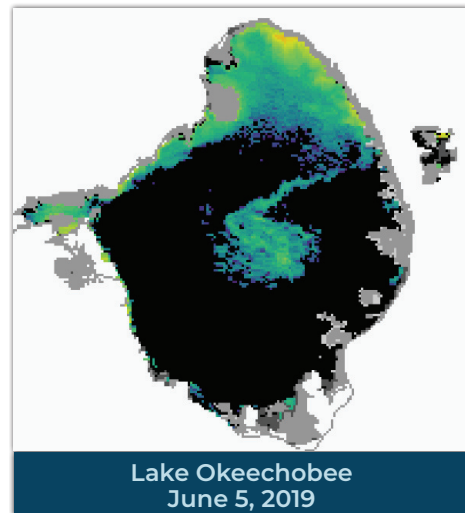
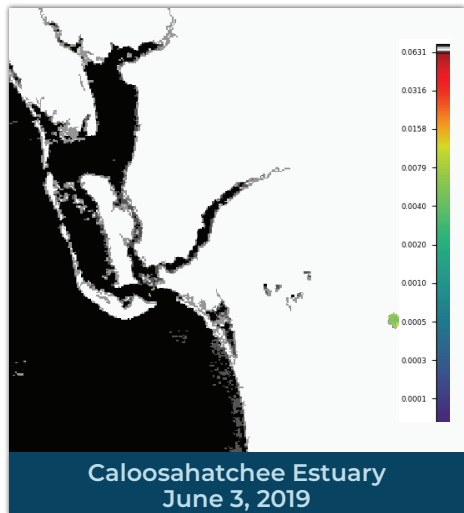
## LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS



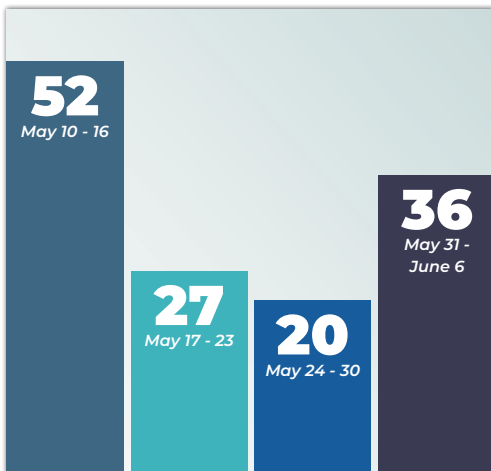
## SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE



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



## REPORTS FROM HOTLINE



## REPORT PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

**HUMAN ILLNESS**

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

**OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS**

**CONTACT DOH**  
(DOH county office)

[FloridaHealth.gov/all-county-locations.html](http://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](http://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](http://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom)