



BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

Reporting June 7 - June 13, 2019

SUMMARY

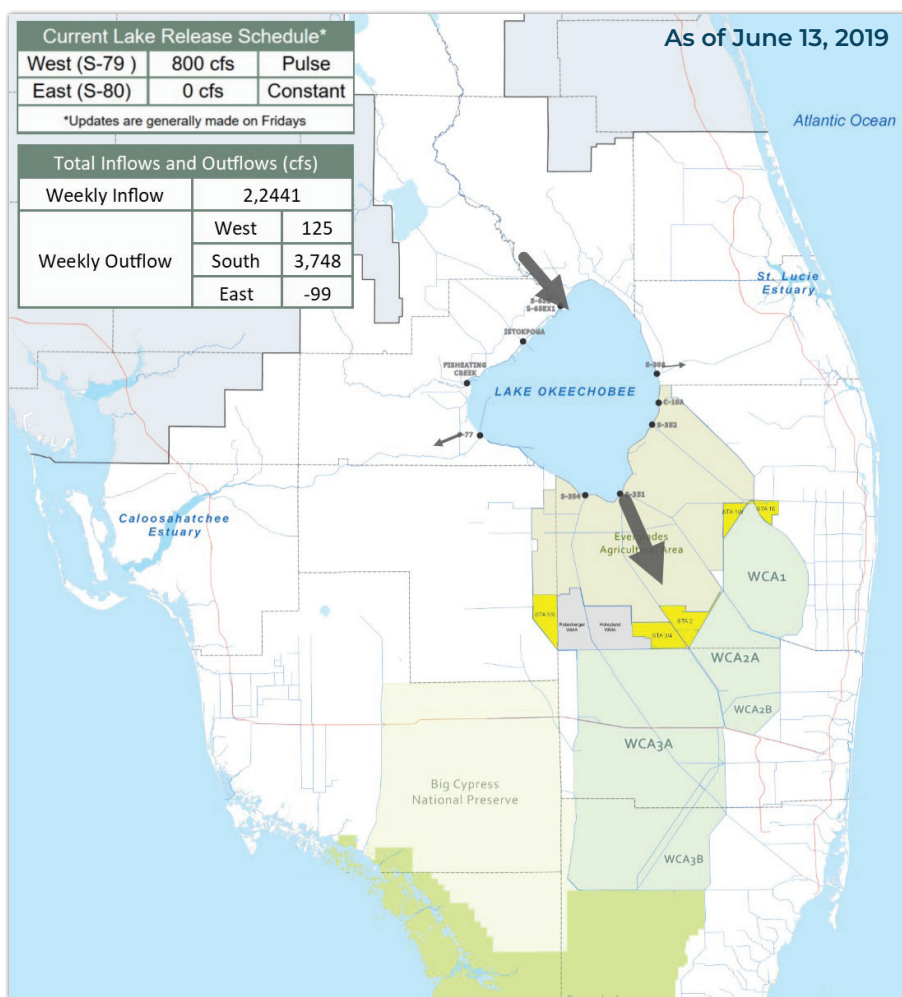
There were eight reported site visits in the past week (6/7-6/13) with all eight sites resulting in samples collected. Filamentous algae continue to be reported along the coast of SW Florida, with reports in the Bradenton and Lyons Bay area. DEP staff collected a sample in Flint Creek in Hillsborough County. The toxin microcystin was detected at 3.22 micrograms per liter. One sample was collected by DEP staff on Lake Ashby in Volusia County, with no dominant taxon reported and toxins were not detected.

Blue-green algae continues to be reported by USACE lock operators upstream and downstream of the S79/Franklin lock (west of Lake Okeechobee) and increased bloom presence at the S308C structure (east of Lake Okeechobee). Samples were collected at both sites by South Florida Water Management District staff. A blue-green algal species was dominant in the S308C sample and toxins results are pending.

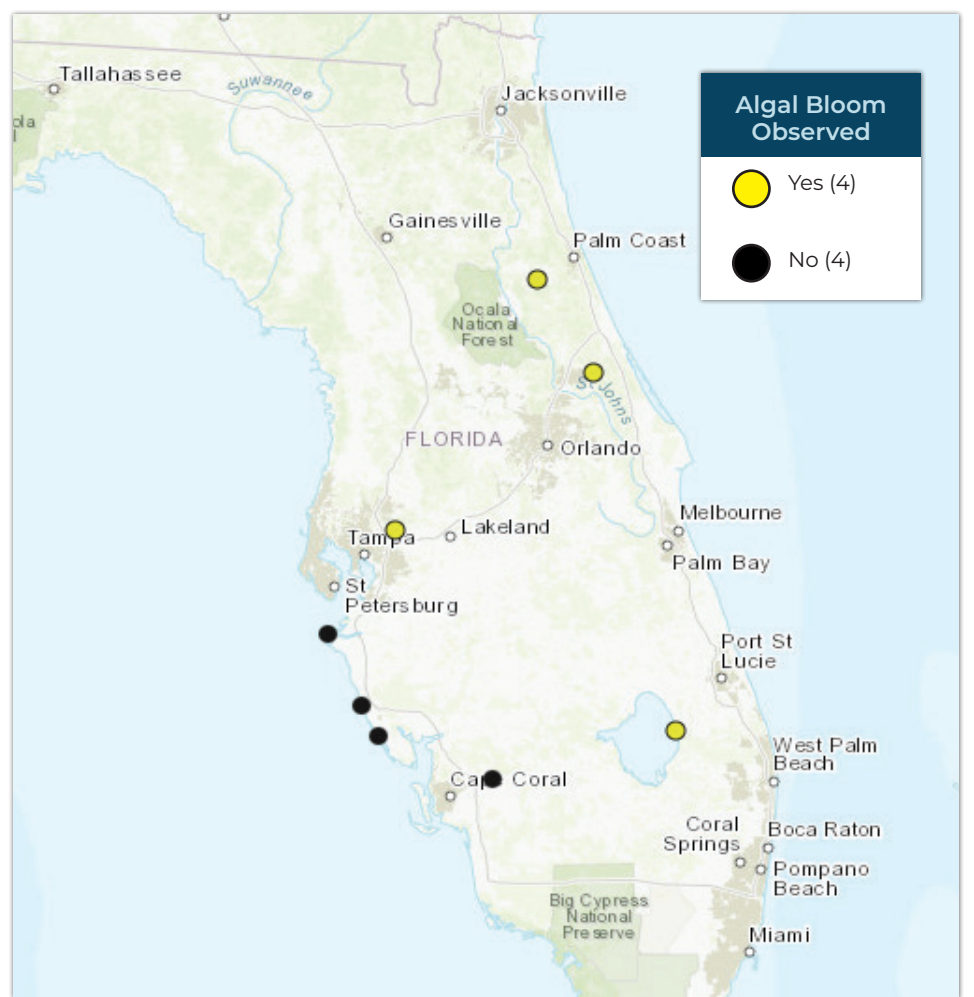
NOAA satellite imagery continues to indicate a medium blue-green algal bloom potential near the northernmost shore and in the southeast quadrant of Lake Okeechobee. Satellite imagery of the estuaries did not indicate the presence of blue-green algae. Satellite imagery of the St. Johns River continues to show bloom potential for approximately 50 percent of the river. A blue green algal species was dominant in the sample collected on the St. Johns River and toxins results are 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.

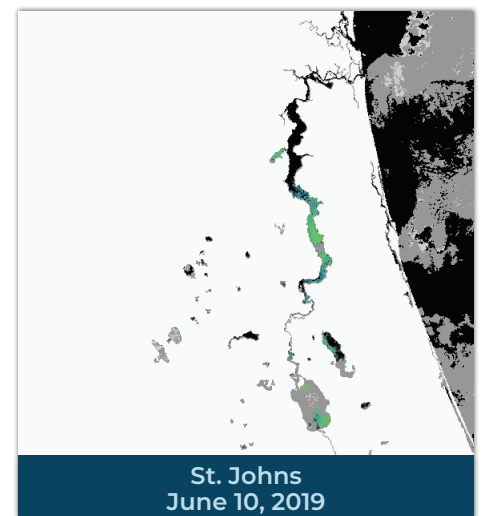
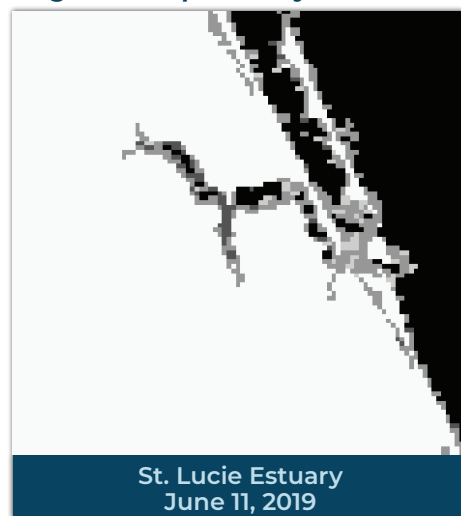
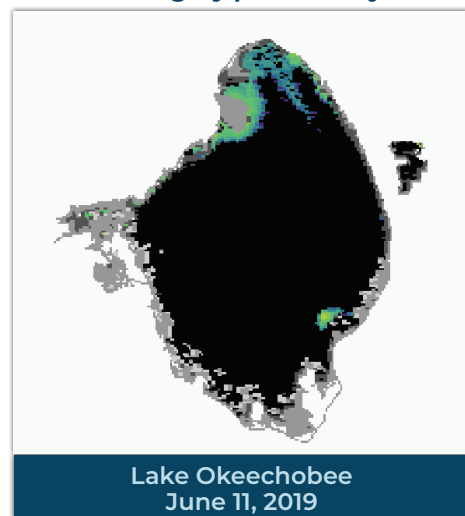
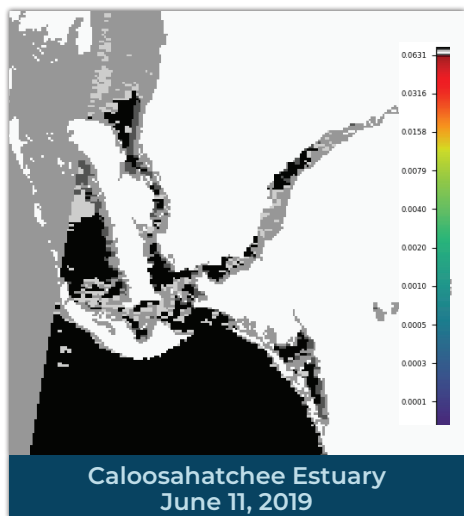
LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS



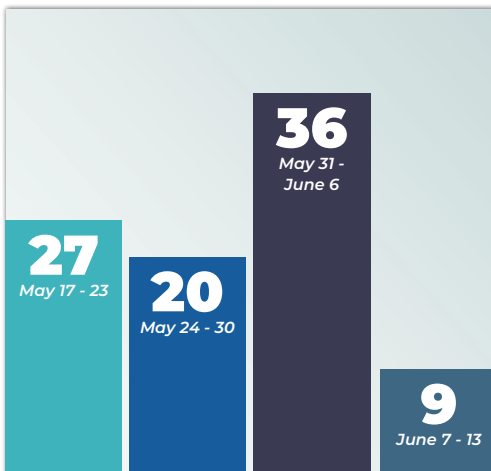
SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE



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



REPORTS FROM HOTLINE



REPORT PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

HUMAN ILLNESS

Florida Poison Control 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

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