



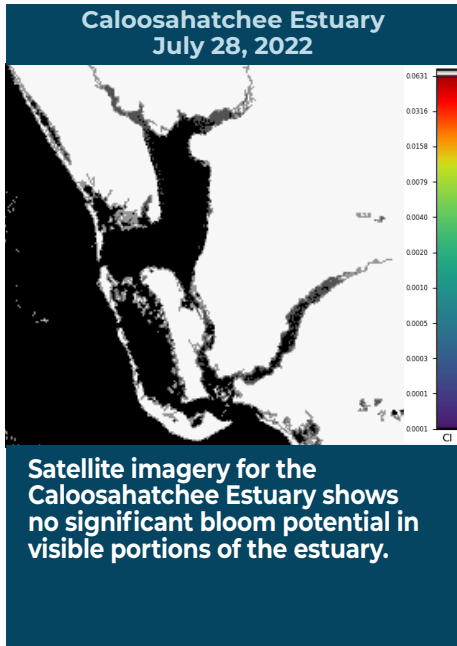
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING JULY 22 - 28, 2022

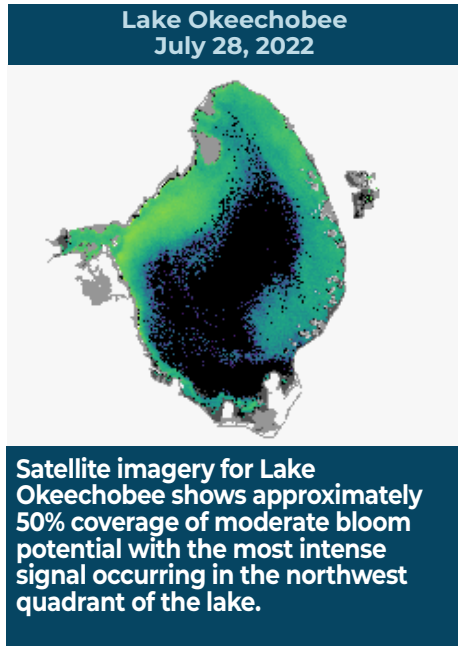
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.

A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.

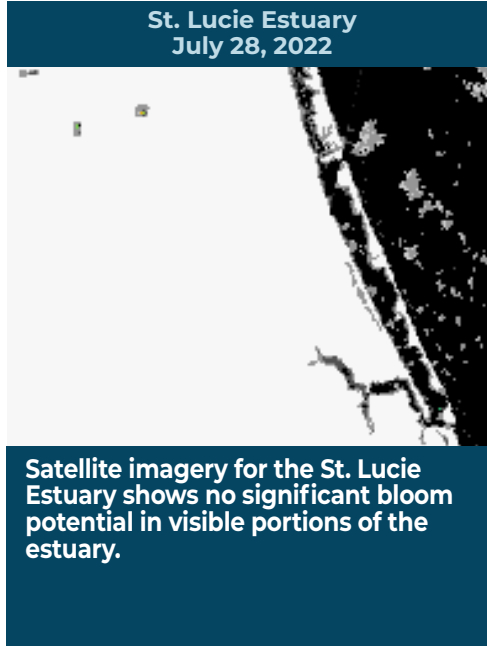
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e., wind, rain, temperature or stage).



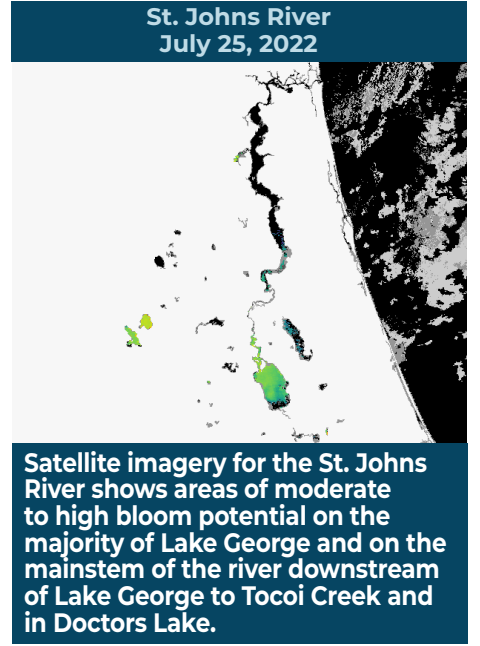
Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows no significant bloom potential in visible portions of the estuary.



Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee shows approximately 50% coverage of moderate bloom potential with the most intense signal occurring in the northwest quadrant of the lake.



Satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary shows no significant bloom potential in visible portions of the estuary.



Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River shows areas of moderate to high bloom potential on the majority of Lake George and on the mainstem of the river downstream of Lake George to Toco Creek and in Doctors Lake.

SUMMARY

There were 27 reported site visits in the past seven days with 27 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 14 sites.

On 7/25, South Florida Water Management District staff collected samples from the **C43 Canal – S77 Structure (upstream)**; the **C43 Canal – S79 Structure (upstream)**; **Lake Okeechobee – S308 Structure (lake side)**; and **C44 Canal – S308 Structure (canal side)**. The **C43 Canal – S77 Structure (upstream)** and **Lake Okeechobee – S308 Structure (lake side)** samples were both dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and neither had cyanotoxins detected. The **C44 Canal – S308 Structure (canal side)** was dominated by *Glenodinium sp.* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **C43 Canal – S79 Structure (upstream)** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

On 7/28, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples at **Lake Kinsale**, **Lake Ivanhoe**, **Lake Sue** and **Lake Mann**. Results for these samples are pending.

On 7/25 – 7/28, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected routine harmful algal bloom (HAB) monitoring samples at **Lake George**; **Crescent Lake – Crescent City Public Boat Ramp**; **Crescent Lake – Mouth of Dunns Creek**; **Stick Marsh**; **St. Johns River – Shands Bridge**; **St. Johns River – Mandarin Point**; **Doctors Lake**; **Lake Jesup**; **Blue Cypress Lake**; **Lake Monroe** and **Lake Washington** along with HAB response samples at **St. Johns River – North of Lake George Point**, **St. Johns River – Racy Point** and **Bull Creek – Bull Creek Fish Camp**.

The **Lake George** sample was co-dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* and had 0.54 parts per billion (ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected. The **Crescent Lake – Crescent City Public Boat Ramp** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had trace levels of microcystins (0.12 ppb) and cylindrospermopsin (0.30 ppb) detected.

The **Crescent Lake – Mouth of Dunns Creek** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a trace level (0.24 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected. The **Stick Marsh**, **St. Johns River – Shands Bridge** and **St. Johns River – Mandarin Point** samples had no dominant algal taxon and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Doctors Lake** sample had no dominant algal taxon and had a trace level (0.99 ppb) of microcystins detected.

The **Lake Jesup** sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.13 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected. The **Blue Cypress Lake** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Monroe** and **Lake Washington** results are pending.

The **St. Johns River – North of Lake George Point** sample was dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had 0.50 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected. The **St. Johns River – Racy Point** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a trace level (0.16 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected. The **Bull Creek – Bull Creek Fish Camp** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

On 7/25, Highlands County staff collected a sample from **Little Red Water Lake**. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a trace level (0.77 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 7/26, Orange County staff collected samples from **Cypress Lake** and **Lake Speer**. The **Cypress Lake** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Speer** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a trace level (0.47 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 7/28, Lee County staff collected samples from **Caloosahatchee River – Alva Boat Ramp** and **Caloosahatchee River – Davis Boat Ramp**. Results for these samples are pending.

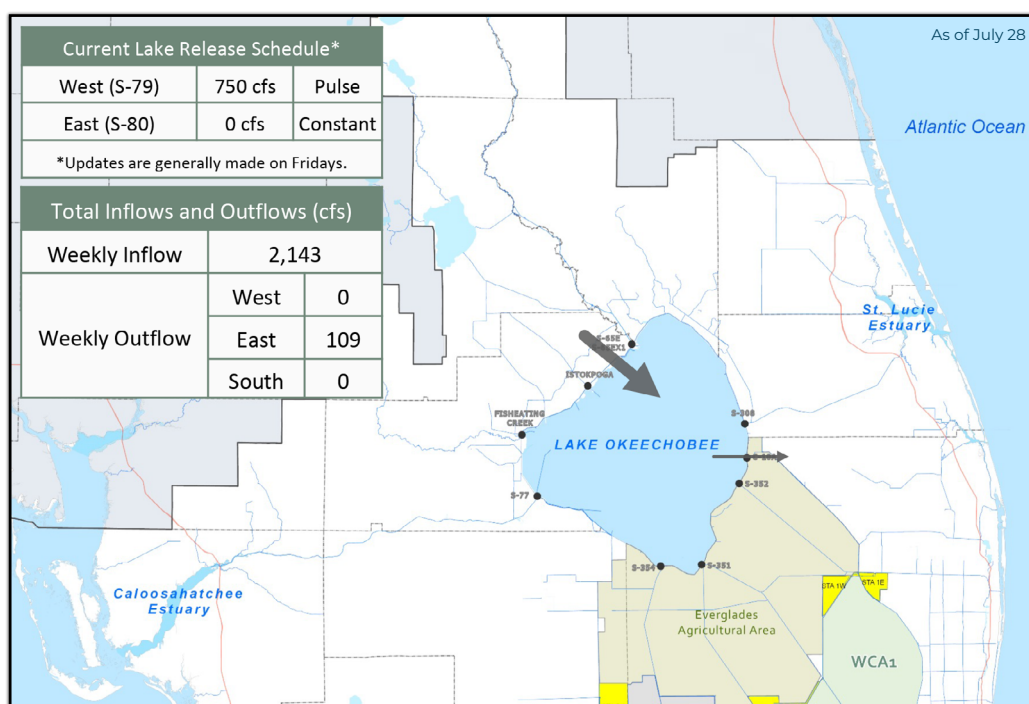
Last Week

On 7/21, DEP staff collected samples from **Santiago Canal**, **Lake Griffin**, **Lake Harris** and **Silver Lake**. No dominant algal taxon or cyanotoxins were detected in any of the samples.

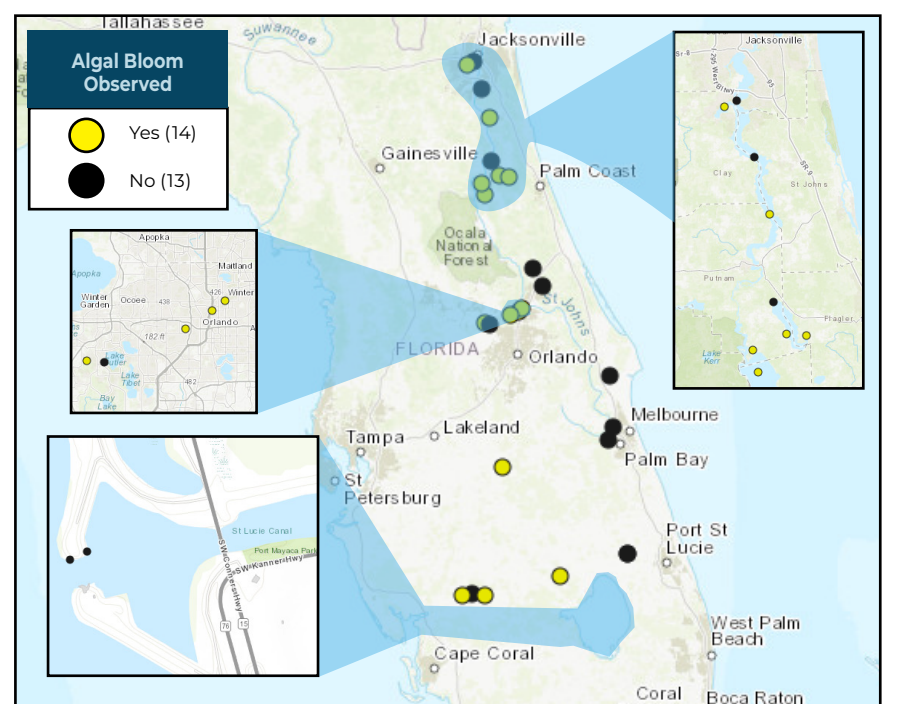
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

This is a high-level summary of the sampling events for the reported week. For all field visit and analytical result details, please refer to 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 staying out of water where algae is visibly present as specks or mats or where water is discolored pea-green, blue-green or brownish-red. Additionally, pets or livestock should not come into contact with algal bloom-impacted water or with algal bloom material or fish on the shoreline.

LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS



SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE



SIGN-UP FOR UPDATES

To receive personalized email notifications about blue-green algae and red tide, visit

PROTECTING TOGETHER

ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov

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



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

REPORT ALGAL BLOOMS

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