



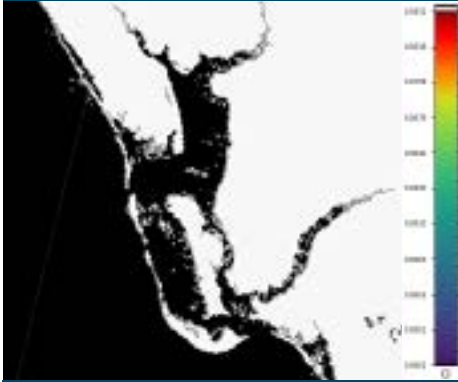
# BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING DEC. 10 - 16, 2021

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).

Caloosahatchee Estuary  
Dec. 16, 2021



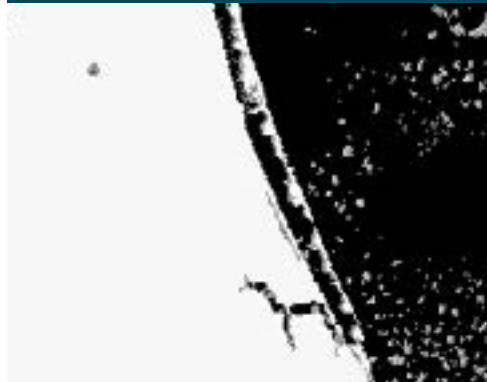
Satellite imagery for visible portions of the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows no significant bloom potential.

Lake Okeechobee  
Dec. 16, 2021



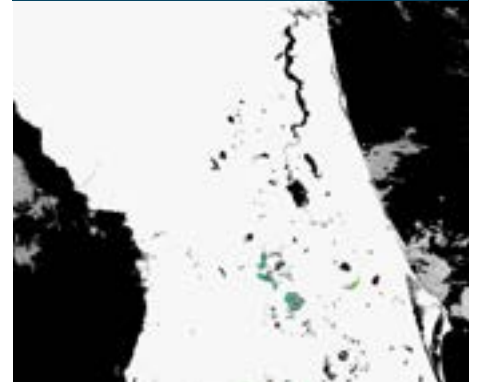
Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee shows low bloom potential on approximately 5% of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary  
Dec. 16, 2021



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

St. Johns  
Dec. 16, 2021



Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River shows no bloom potential on Lake George and the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream of Lake George.

## SUMMARY

There were 13 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 13 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at three of the sites.

On 12/13, South Florida Water Management District staff collected samples from the **C43 Canal upstream from the S77 Structure** and from **Lake Okeechobee at the S308C Structure** and the **C44 Canal at S308C Structure**. None of the samples had a dominant algal taxon or cyanotoxins detected.

On 12/14, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected samples from **St. Johns River at Mandarin Point**, **St. Johns River at Shands Bridge** and **Doctors Lake**. Both **St. Johns River** samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and no cyanotoxins were detected. The **Doctors Lake** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 12/14, Collier County staff collected a sample from **Lake Trafford**. The sample had no dominant algal taxon, and trace levels of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin (0.28 parts per billion [ppb] and 0.17 ppb, respectively) were detected.

On 12/15 -12/16, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples at **Lake Speer**; **Banana River near Mathers Bridge**; **Indian River at Port St. John Boat Ramp**; **Lake Copeland**; **Caloosahatchee River at River Forest Kayak Launch**; and **Little Salt Lake**.

The **Lake Speer** and **Lake Copeland** samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*. The **Lake Speer** sample had a trace level (0.52 ppb) of microcystins detected, while the **Lake Copeland** sample had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Banana River near Mathers Bridge** and **Indian River at Port St. John Boat Ramp** samples had no cyanotoxins detected and algal identifications are still pending. The **Caloosahatchee River at River Forest Kayak Launch** and **Little Salt Lake** sample results are still pending.

### Last Week

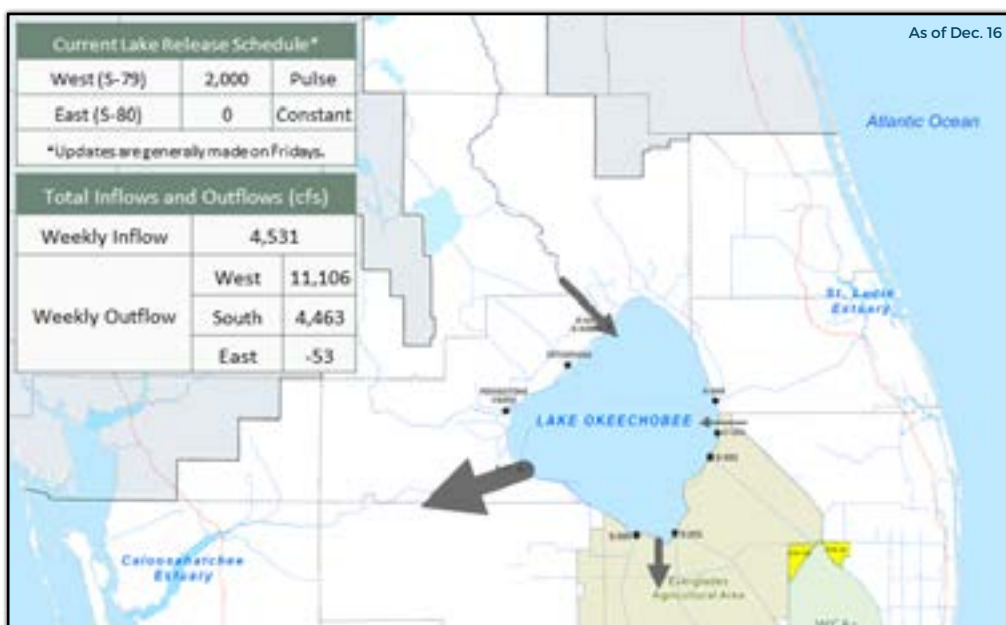
On 12/9, DEP staff collected three samples from **Harbor Isle Lake**. All three samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had microcystin concentrations ranging from trace levels (0.85 ppb and 0.93 ppb) to 1 ppb.

On 12/9, SJRWMD staff collected a sample from **Lake George**. The sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

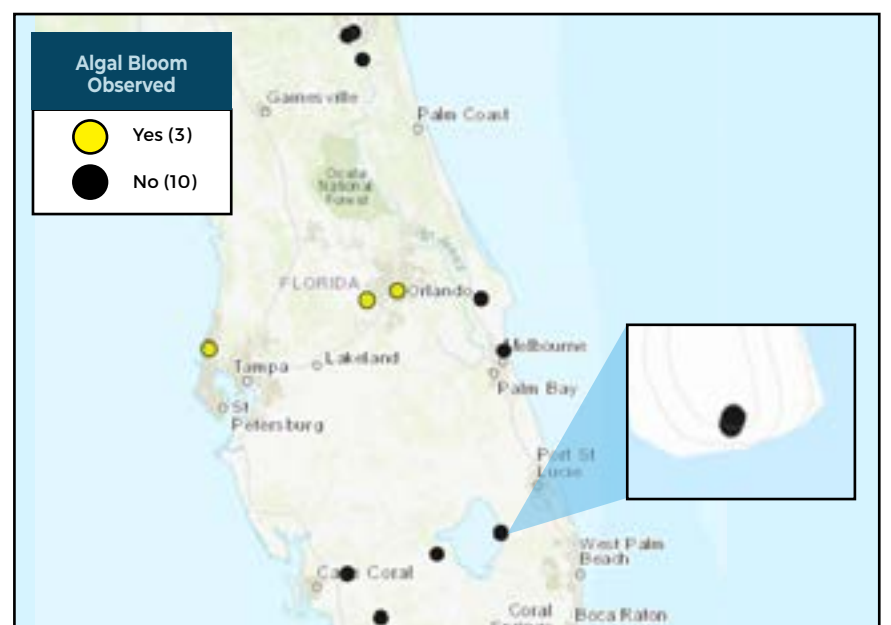
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at [FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom](https://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom).

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.

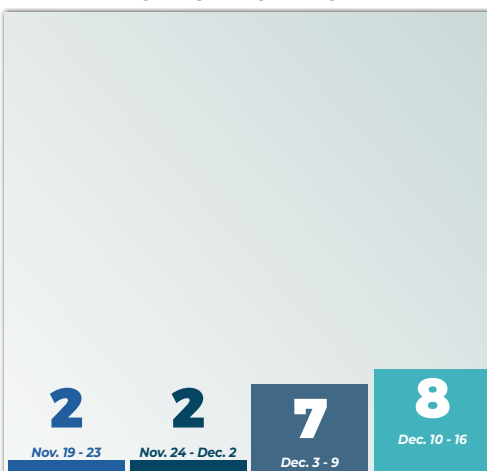
## LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS



## SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE



## 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](https://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](https://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](https://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom)

Learn more about Florida's Algal Bloom Monitoring and Response by visiting our [Water Quality website](https://WaterQuality.floridadep.gov) to check the current status and to receive updates.

PROTECTING TOGETHER  
[ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov](https://ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov)