

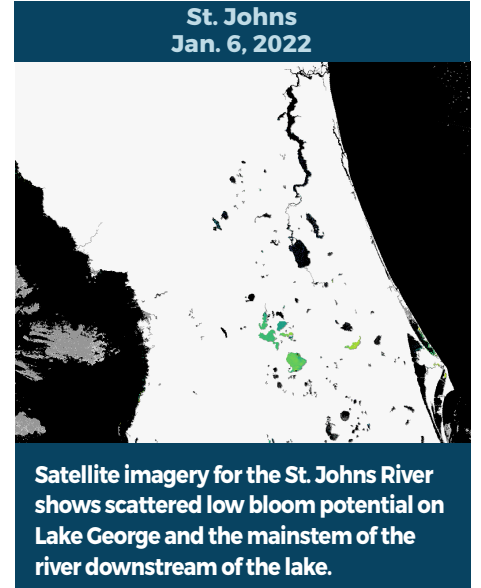
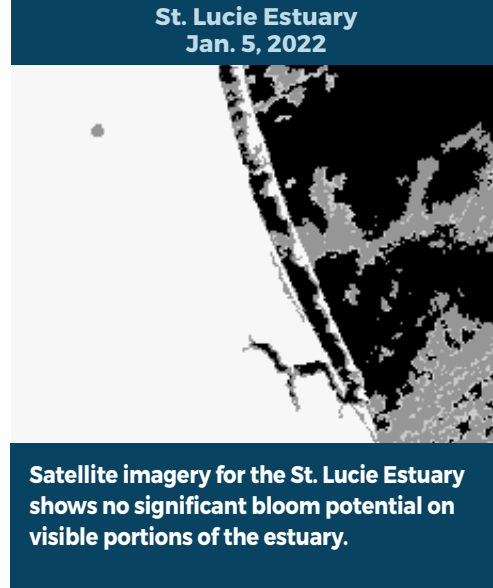
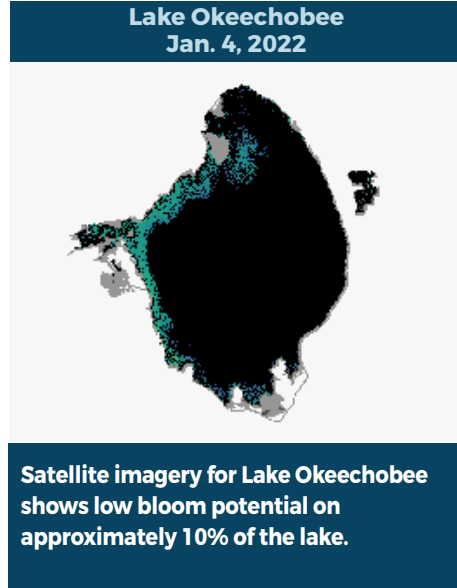
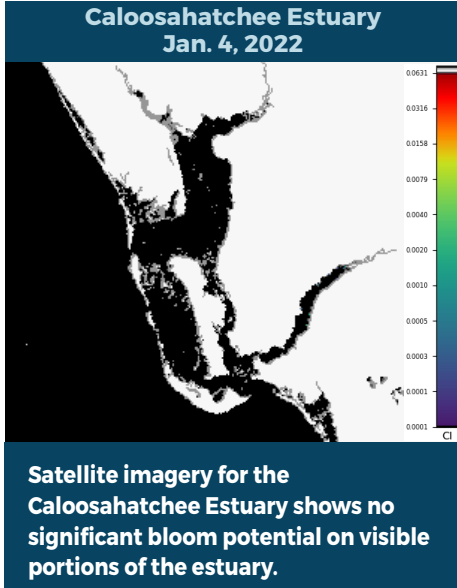


BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING DEC. 31, 2021 – JAN. 6, 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).



SUMMARY

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

On 1/3, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) staff collected samples from the **C43 Canal upstream from the S77 Structure**. The samples had a no dominant algal taxon or cyanotoxins detected.

On 1/3, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected a sample at **Tiger Lake**. The samples had a no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (1.8 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 1/3, Highlands County staff collected a sample at **Lake Glenada**. The sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii*. The sample had 5.5 ppb microcystins detected.

On 1/4 - 1/5, SFWMD staff collected eight routine monitoring samples on **Lake Okeechobee** at stations **KISSRO.0, LZ2, LOO5, POLESOUT, CLV10A, PALMOUT, LZ30** and **RITTAE2**. Visible algae was observed only at station **LOO5**. None of the samples had a dominant algal taxon. **KISSRO.0** (0.26 ppb); **LOO5** (0.35 ppb); **POLESOUT** (0.37 ppb); **CLV10A** (0.41 ppb); **PALMOUT** (0.49 ppb); **LZ30** (0.38 ppb); and **RITTAE2** (0.26 ppb) each had trace level microcystin detects. No cyanotoxins were detected in the **LZ2** sample.

On 1/6, DEP staff sampled **Lake Rowena, Lake Monroe** and **Punchbowl Lake**. Sample results are still pending.

Last Week

On 12/27-12/28, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected samples from **Stickmarsh, Blue Cypress Lake, Lake Washington, Lake Monroe, Lake Jesup** and **Crescent Lake**. The **Blue Cypress Lake** and **Lake Monroe** samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and the **Lake Jesup** sample was dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii*. All other samples had no dominant algal taxon. **Stickmarsh** (0.37 ppb); **Lake Washington** (0.45 ppb); **Lake Jesup** (0.77 ppb); and **Crescent Lake** (0.31 ppb) each had trace level detects of microcystins, while **Blue Cypress Lake** and **Lake Monroe** had no detectable cyanotoxins.

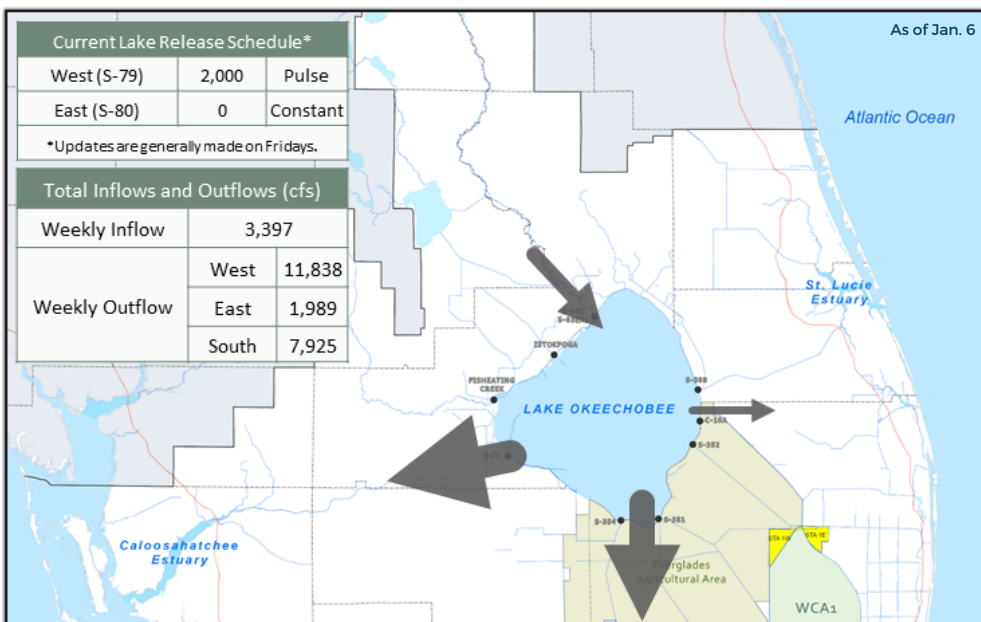
On 12/28, Collier County staff collected a sample from **Lake Trafford**. There was no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.74 ppb) of microcystins and a trace level (0.12 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin was detected.

On 12/27-12/28, DEP staff collected samples at **St. Johns River at Beechers Point, Ruskin Inlet, Lake Speer, Lake Copeland, and Lake Chelton**. The **Lake Speer** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and the **Lake Chelton** sample was dominated by *Dolichospermum planctonicum*. The four other samples had no dominant algal taxon. **St. Johns River at Beechers Point** (0.31 ppb); **Ruskin Inlet** (0.33 ppb); **Lake Speer** (0.45 ppb); **Lake Copeland** (0.36 ppb); and **Lake Chelton** (0.36 ppb) each had trace level detects of microcystins.

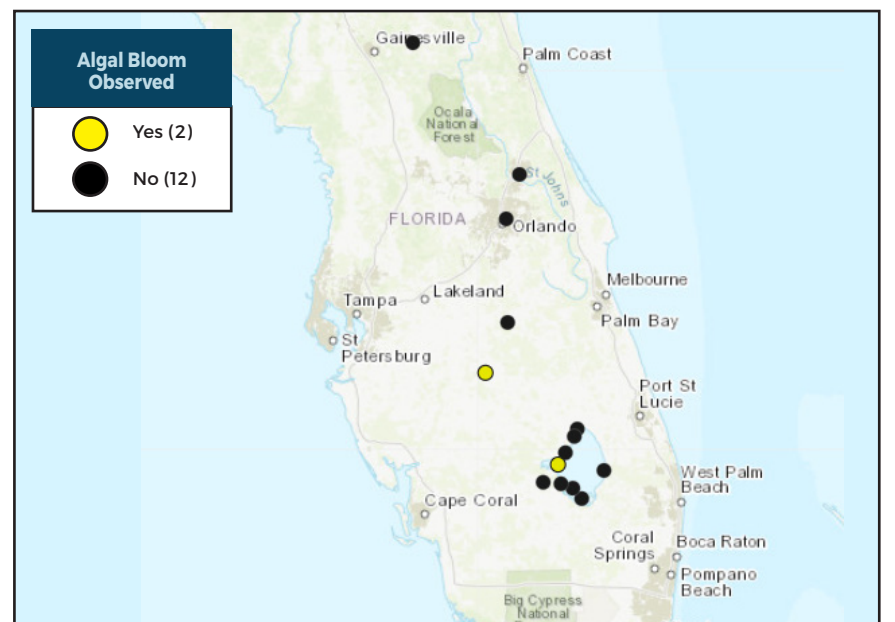
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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



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 by visiting our [Water Quality](http://WaterQuality) website to check the current status and to receive updates.

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ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov