

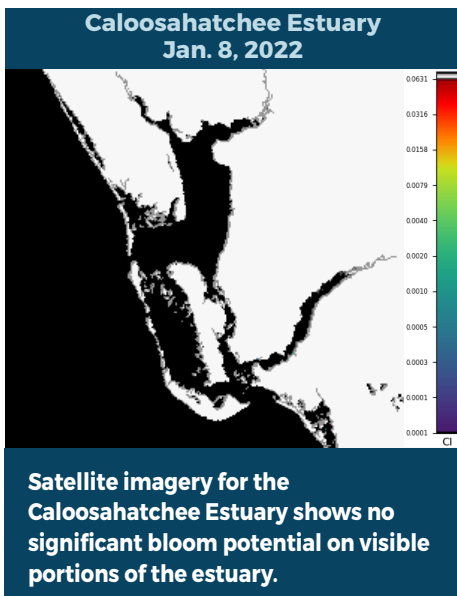


# BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

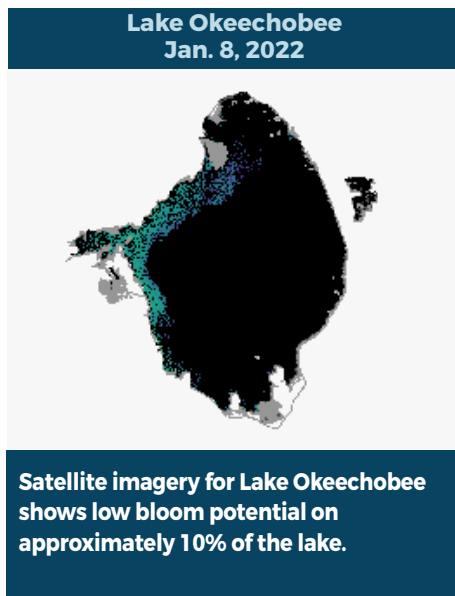
## REPORTING JAN. 7 - 13, 2022

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

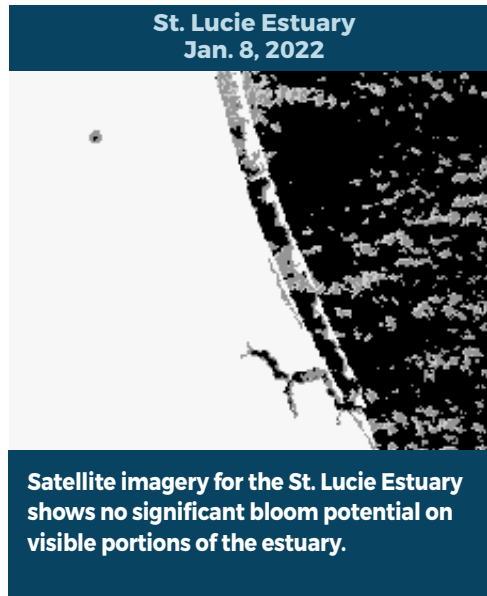
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e., wind, rain, temperature or stage).



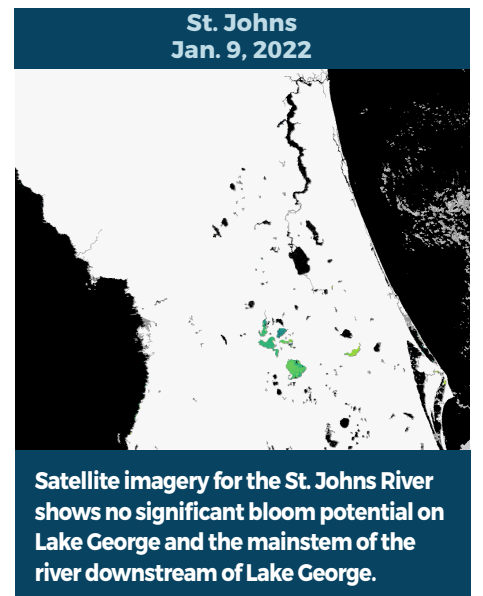
Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows no significant bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.



Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee shows low bloom potential on approximately 10% of the lake.



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



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

## SUMMARY

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

On 1/10, South Florida Water Management District staff collected samples from the **C43 Canal upstream from the S77 Structure, Lake Okeechobee at the S308C Structure** and the **C44 Canal at the S308C Structure**. Conditions at the **C43 Canal upstream from the S77 Structure** were unchanged from last week, with the sample having no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.33 parts per billion [ppb]) of microcystins detected. The **Lake Okeechobee at the S308C Structure** and **C44 Canal at the S308C Structure** samples had no dominant algal taxon or cyanotoxins detected.

On 1/12 - 1/13, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples at **Lake Estelle, Lake Chelton, Tiger Lake, Lake Speer** and **Lake Copeland**. The **Lake Estelle** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Woronichinia naegeliana* and had 7.2 ppb microcystins detected. The **Lake Chelton** sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.50 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Tiger Lake** sample had no dominant algal taxon and trace levels (1.7 ppb and 0.25 ppb) of microcystins and anatoxin-a detected, respectively. Algal identification results are still pending for **Lake Speer** and **Lake Copeland**.

On 1/12, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected a sample from **Lake George (Center)**. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and no microcystins or cylindrospermopsin were detected, but anatoxin-a and saxitoxin results are still pending.

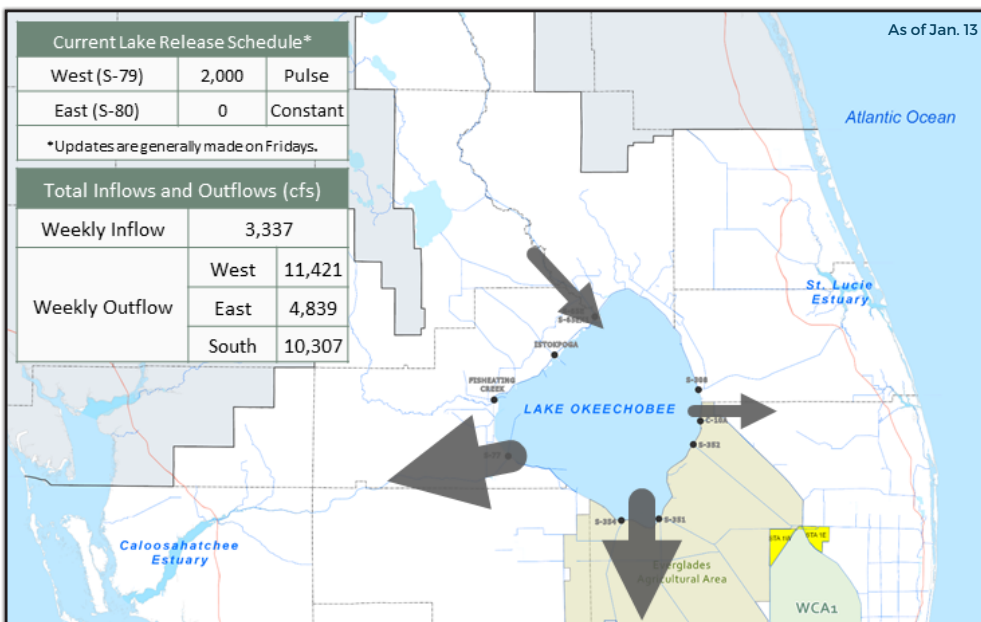
### Last Week

On 1/6, DEP staff sampled **Lake Rowena, Lake Monroe** and **Punchbowl Lake**. None of the samples had a dominant algal taxon or cyanotoxins detected.

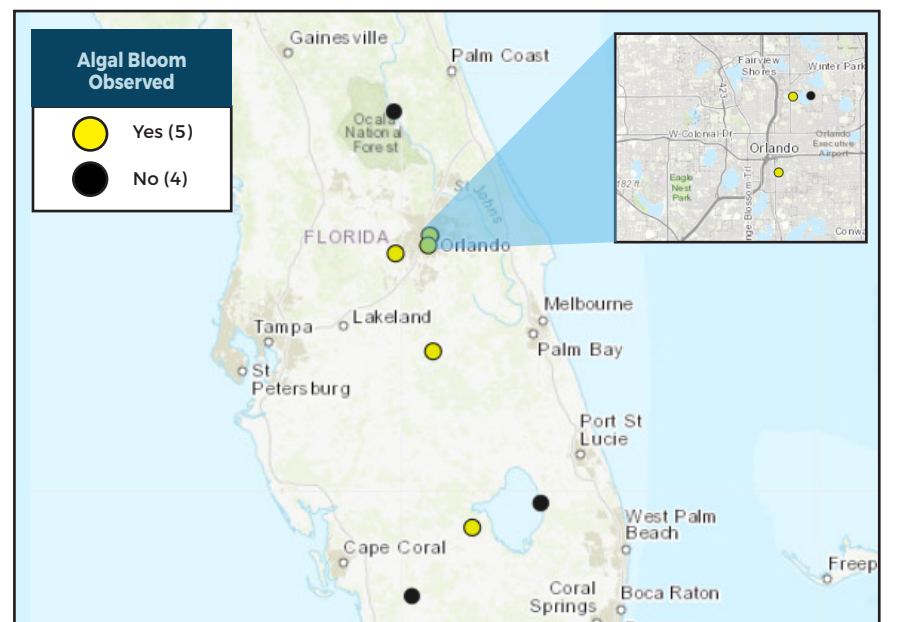
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at [FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom](http://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom).

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.

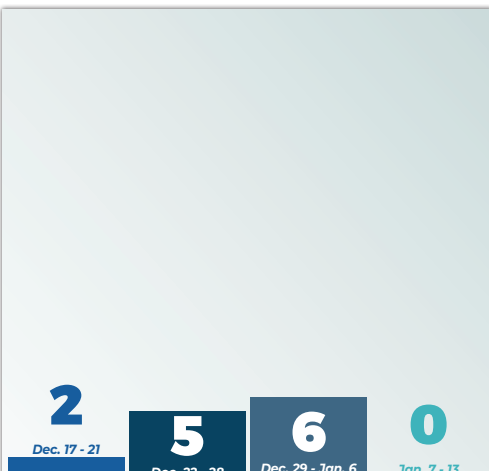
### LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS



### 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](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)

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.

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