



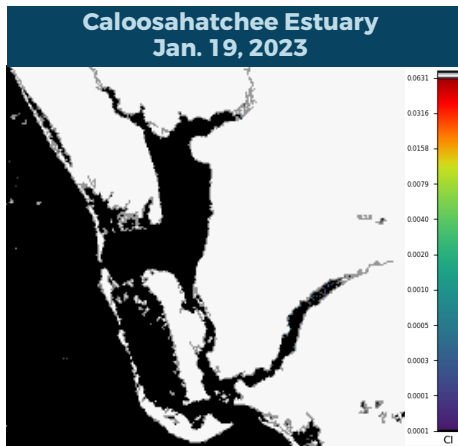
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING JAN. 13 - JAN. 19, 2023

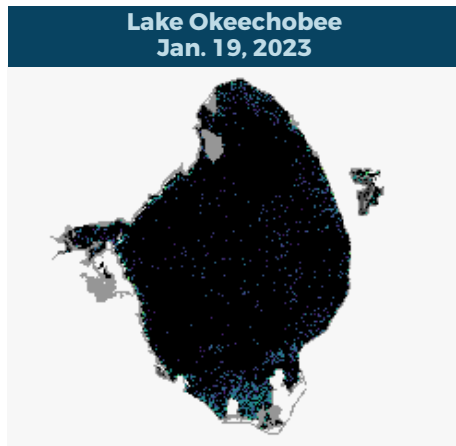
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.

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.

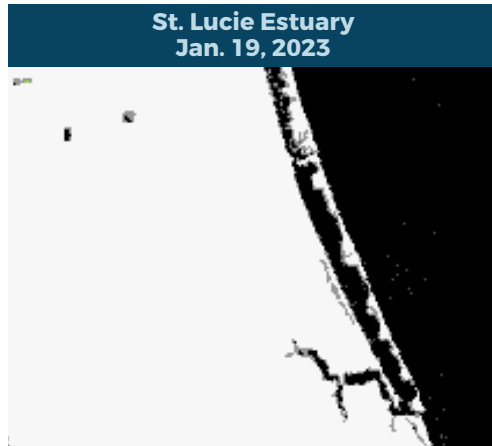
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e., wind, rain, temperature or stage).



Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows scattered low bloom potential.



Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee shows scattered low bloom potential with an area of higher-density low bloom potential at the south end of the lake.



Satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary shows no bloom potential.



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

SUMMARY

There were 11 reported site visits in the past seven days with 11 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at nine of the sites.

On 1/17-1/18, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected harmful algal bloom (HAB) response samples at eight locations. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

- **Lake Whistler - at Dock:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, trace level (1.1 parts per billion [ppb]) microcystins detected.
- **Lake Glenada - Boat Ramp:** *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* co-dominant, trace level (2.7 ppb) microcystins detected.
- **Sawgrass Lake - from CWC dock:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Lake Howell - NW Shore:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Sunset Lake - W Shore:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, trace level (0.81 ppb) microcystins detected.
- **Deep Lake - N Shore:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, trace level (0.64 ppb) microcystins detected.
- **Georges Lake - Center:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, 2.7 ppb microcystins detected.
- **Sampson River - SW CR 225:** No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.

On 1/17, St. Johns River Water Management District staff performed routine HAB monitoring at **Lake Washington - Center**. There was no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 1/19, Orange County staff collected two HAB response samples. Results are pending for **Lake Burkett - Center** and **Lake Martha - NE Shore**.

Last Week

On 1/12, South Florida Water Management District staff collected a HAB response sample at **Lake Okeechobee - Pahokee Marina**. There was no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

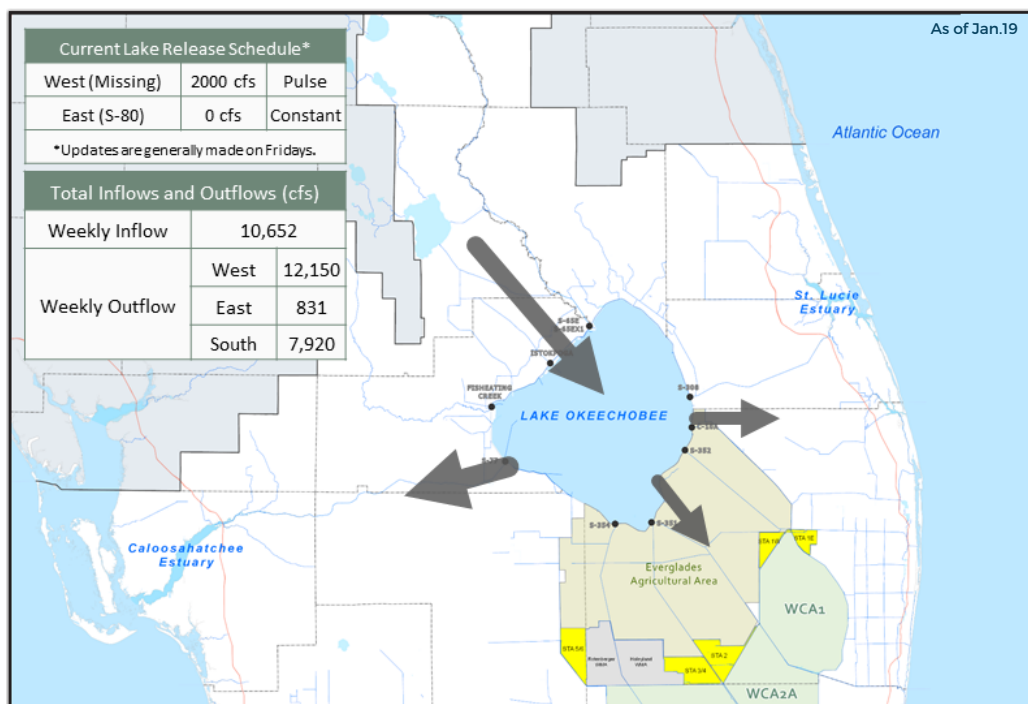
On 1/12, DEP staff collected HAB response samples at five locations.

- **Black Creek - at SR-17:** No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Doctors Lake at Camp Echockotee:** No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Doctors Lake - Mill Cove:** No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Swimming Pen Creek - Whitey's Fish Camp:** *Chlamydomonas sp.*, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Lake Ola - NE Shore:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, trace level (0.24 ppb) microcystins detected.

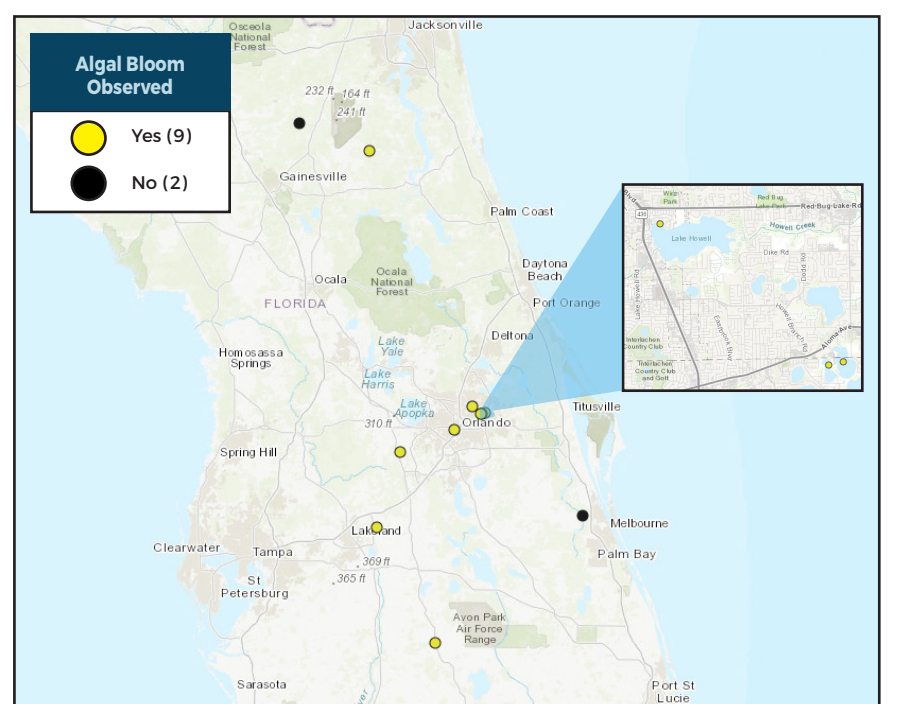
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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



ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov

REPORT PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

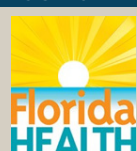
HUMAN ILLNESS

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