

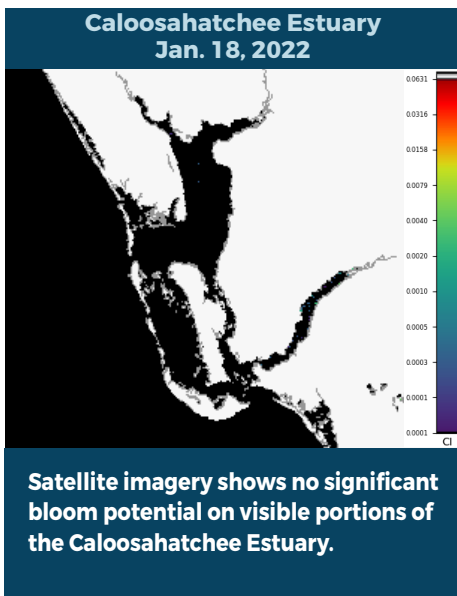


# BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

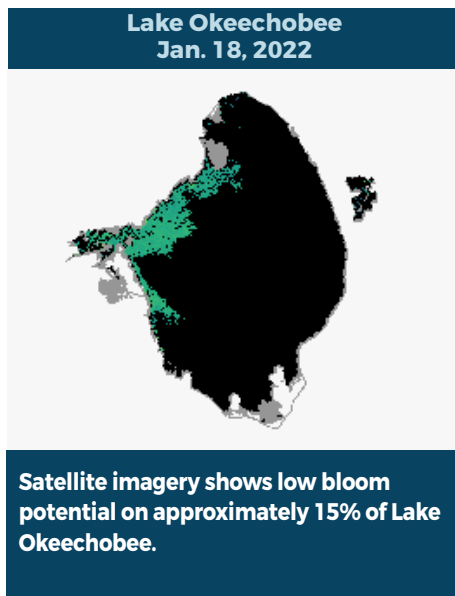
REPORTING JAN. 14 – 20, 2022

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

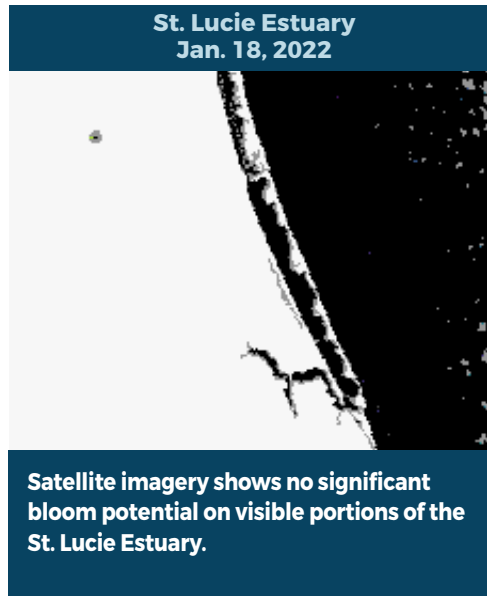
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e.,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



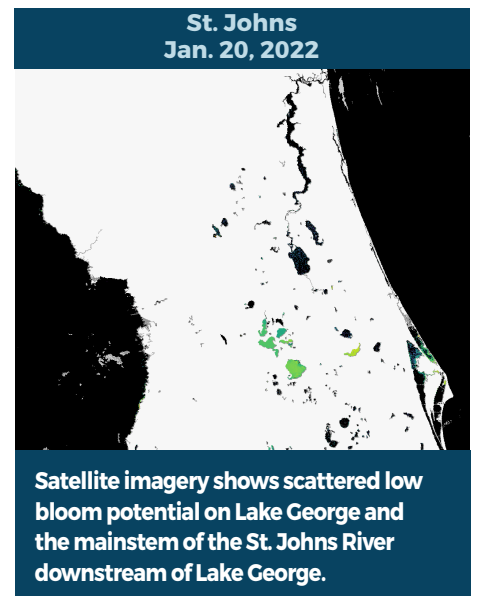
Satellite imagery shows no significant bloom potential on visible portions of the Caloosahatchee Estuary.



Satellite imagery shows low bloom potential on approximately 15% of Lake Okeechobee.



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



Satellite imagery shows scattered low bloom potential on Lake George and the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream of Lake George.

## SUMMARY

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

On 1/17 - 1/20, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff visited **St. Johns River - Beecher's Point; Harbor Isle Lake; Lake Sampson; Lake Estelle;** and **Caloosahatchee River - upstream of Cape Coral Bridge.** The **St. Johns River - Beecher's Point** sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.30 parts per billion [ppb]) of microcystins detected. The **Harbor Isle Lake** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had 8.2 ppb microcystins detected. The **Lake Sampson** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Estelle** sample results are still pending. DEP staff observed benthic algae at **Caloosahatchee River - upstream of Cape Coral Bridge** but no surface bloom, and no samples were taken. Staff will revisit the site once services are available to identify the filamentous algae and will test for cyanotoxins if potential toxin-producing filamentous cyanobacteria are present.

On 1/18, South Florida Water Management District staff collected a sample from the **C43 Canal upstream from the S77 Structure.** The sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.32 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 1/18, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected a sample from **Lake Washington.** The sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.33 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 1/19, Highlands County staff collected a sample from **Lake Glenada.** The sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii*. The sample had a trace level (2.7 ppb) of microcystins detected.

### Last Week

On 1/13, DEP staff collected samples at **Lake Speer** and **Lake Copeland.** The **Lake Speer** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a trace level (0.68 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Lake Copeland** sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.29 ppb) of microcystins detected.

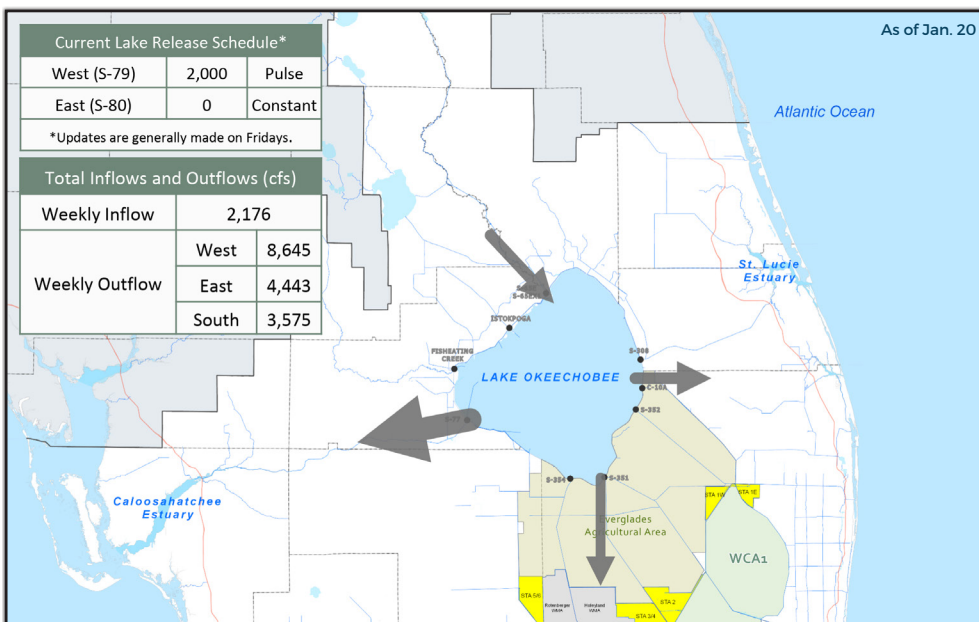
On 1/13, Collier County staff collected a sample from **Lake Trafford.** The sample had no dominant algal taxon and had trace levels (0.60 ppb and 0.10 ppb) of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin detected, respectively.

On 1/12 and 1/13, SJRWMD staff collected samples from **Lake George (Center); St. Johns River - Mandarin Point; St. Johns River - Shands Bridge;** and **Doctors Lake.** The **Lake George (Center)** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and no cyanotoxins were detected. The **St. Johns River - Mandarin Point, St. Johns River - Shands Bridge** and **Doctors Lake** samples had no dominant algal taxon, and only the **Doctors Lake** sample had detectable levels of cyanotoxins, with a trace level (0.35 ppb) of microcystins detected.

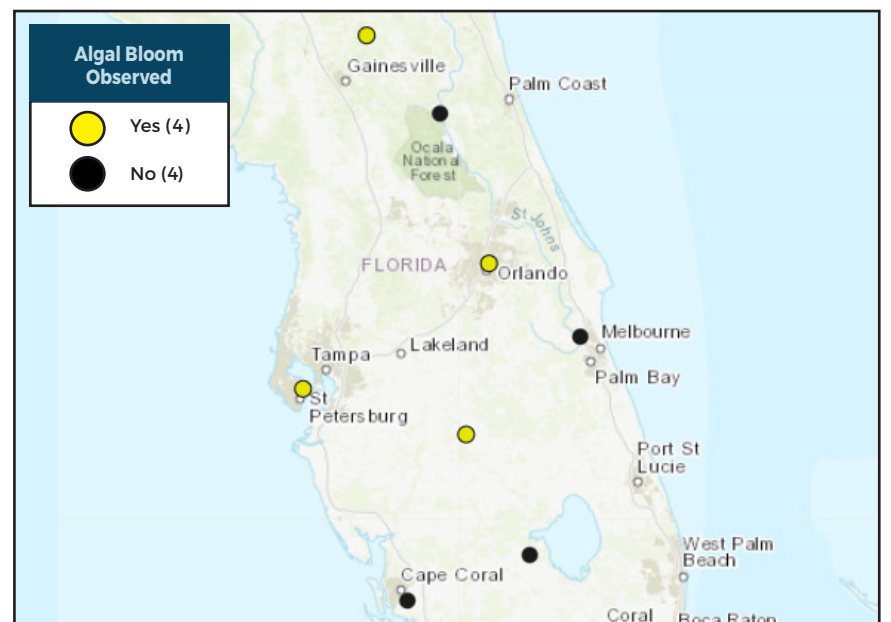
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at [FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom](https://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom).

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



## SIGN-UP FOR UPDATES

**PROTECTING TOGETHER**

To receive personalized email notifications about blue-green algae and red tide, visit [ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov](https://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](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)