

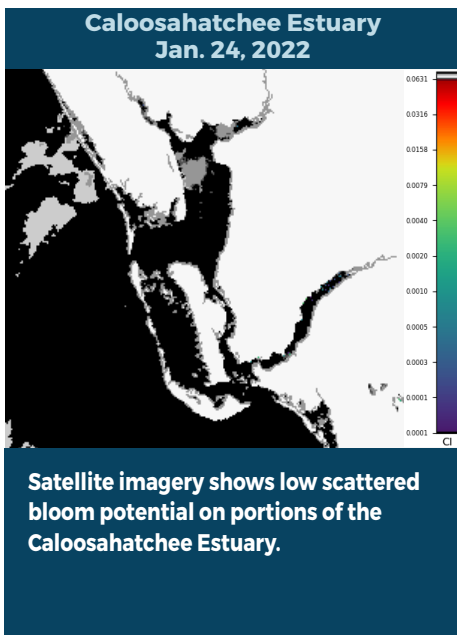


BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

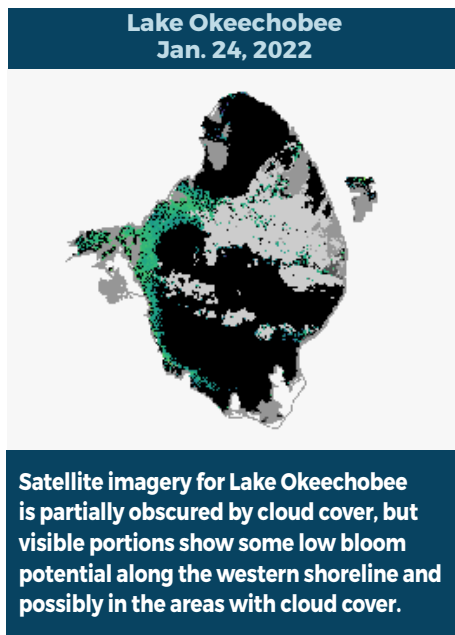
REPORTING JAN. 21 – 27, 2022

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

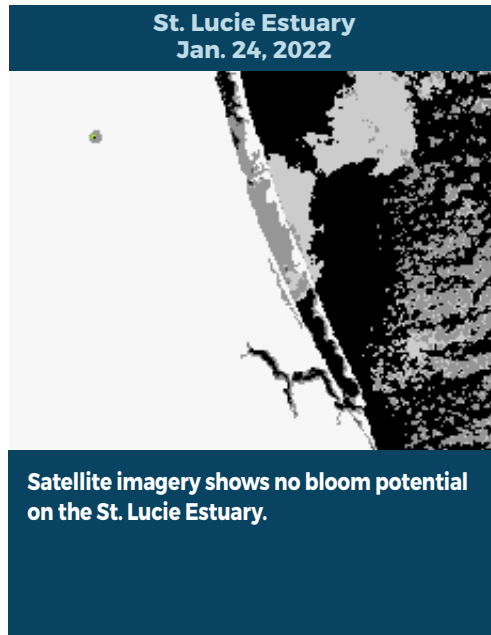
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e.,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



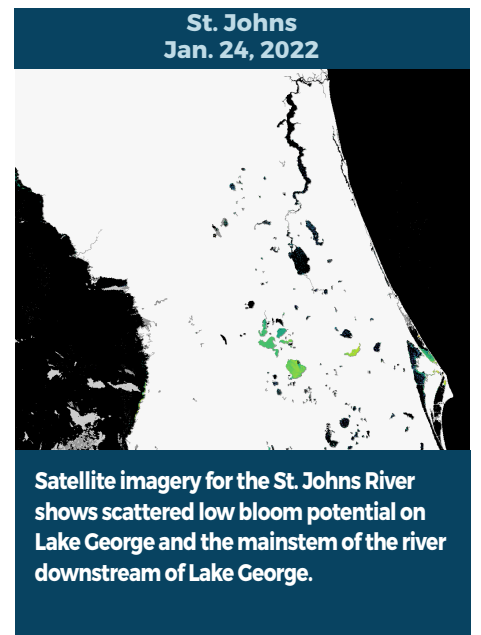
Satellite imagery shows low scattered bloom potential on portions of the Caloosahatchee Estuary.



Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee is partially obscured by cloud cover, but visible portions show some low bloom potential along the western shoreline and possibly in the areas with cloud cover.



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



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

SUMMARY

There were 16 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 13 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at five of the sites.

On 1/24, 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**. There was no dominant algal taxon in any of the samples. The **C43 Canal upstream from the S77 Structure** had a trace level (0.38 parts per billion [ppb]) of microcystins detected, and no cyanotoxins were detected in the **Lake Okeechobee at the S308C Structure** and the **C44 Canal at the S308C Structure** samples.

On 1/24, Lee County staff collected samples from the **Caloosahatchee River - Alva Boat Ramp** and **Caloosahatchee River - Davis Boat Ramp**. There was no dominant algal taxon in either of the samples, and a trace level (0.27 ppb) and 1.1 ppb of microcystins were detected, respectively.

On 1/24, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples from **Lake Chelton**, **Lake Formosa - Pedestrian Bridge**, **Lake Formosa - SW Park** and **Lake Copeland**. All four samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*. Each had less than 1 ppb of microcystins detected: 0.67 ppb; trace (0.44 ppb); trace (0.34 ppb); and trace (0.26 ppb), respectively.

On 1/24 and 1/25, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected a sample from **Lake Jesup**, **Stickmarsh** and **Blue Cypress Lake**. **Lake Jesup** was co-dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* and had a trace level (0.47 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Stickmarsh** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The **Blue Cypress Lake** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

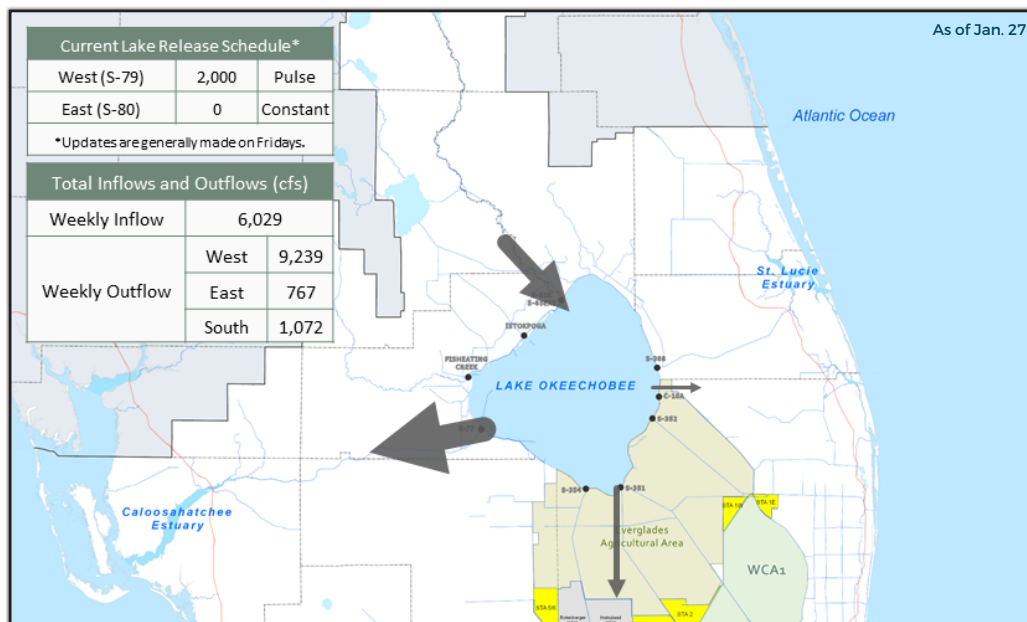
On 1/27, DEP staff collected a sample from the **Caloosahatchee River - Upstream of the Cape Coral Bridge** and **Tiger Lake**. Analytical results are still pending.

On 1/27, Orange County staff collected a sample from **Cypress Lake**. Analytical results are still pending.

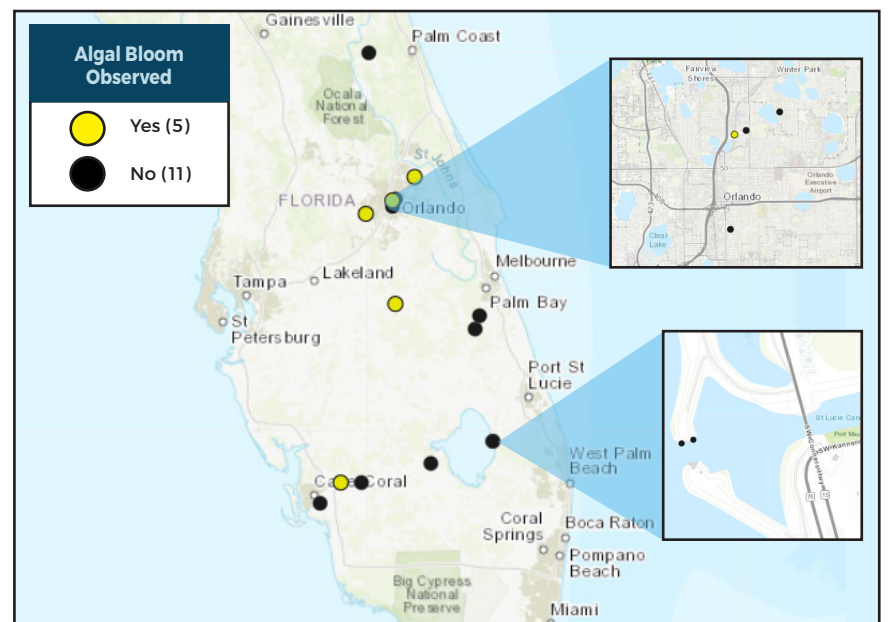
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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

PROTECTING TOGETHER

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

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