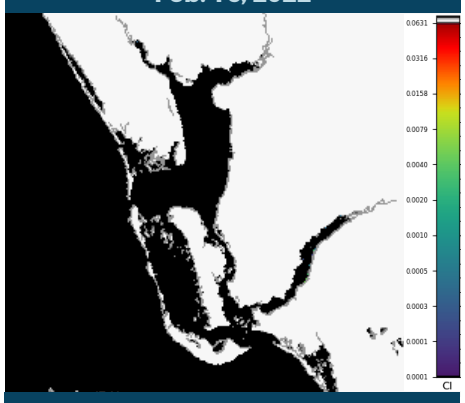
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING FEB. 11 –17, 2022

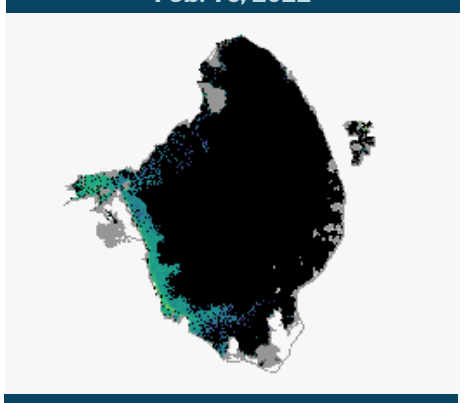
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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

Caloosahatchee Estuary
Feb. 16, 2022



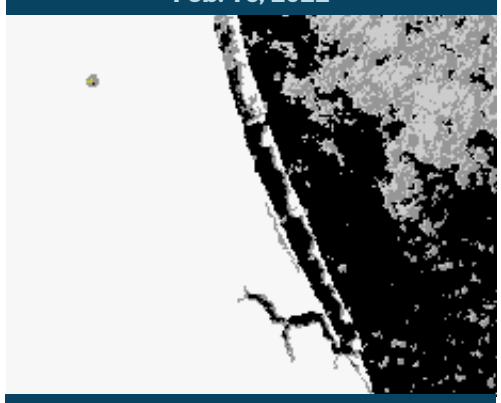
Satellite imagery shows scattered low bloom potential on portions of the Caloosahatchee river and estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
Feb. 16, 2022



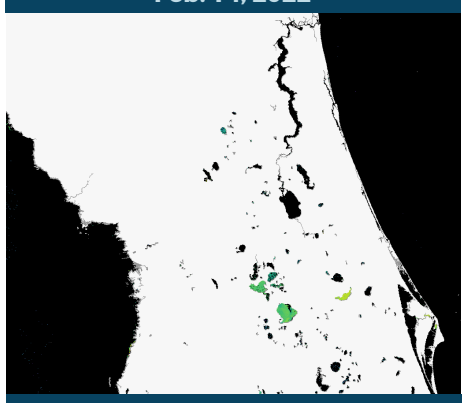
Satellite imagery shows a narrow band of low bloom potential that is less than 10% coverage along the western shoreline of Lake Okeechobee.

St. Lucie Estuary
Feb. 16, 2022



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

St. Johns
Feb. 14, 2022



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

SUMMARY

There were 12 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 11 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at six of the sites.

On 2/14, South Florida Water Management District staff collected a sample from the **C43 Canal upstream from the S77 Structure**. There was no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 2/15 - 2/16, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected samples from **Lake Washington, Newnan's Lake - near Windsor** and **Lochloosa Lake - Southeast Corner**. The **Newnan's Lake** sample was dominated by *Dolichospermum planctonicum* with a trace level (0.42 parts per billion [ppb]) of microcystins detected. There was no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected in the two other samples.

On 2/14 – 2/17, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples from seven sites and visited **Lake Hiawassee** but did not collect a sample. All three samples collected from **Harbor Isle (Southern Lobe, SE Lobe** and **NW Lobe)** were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* with 23 ppb, 11 ppb and 9 ppb microcystins detected, respectively. The **Pasadena Lake – Westside** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* with a trace level (0.30 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Lake Crago** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* with 11 ppb of microcystins detected. Results for the **Lake Glenada** and **Tiger Lake** samples are pending.

Last Week

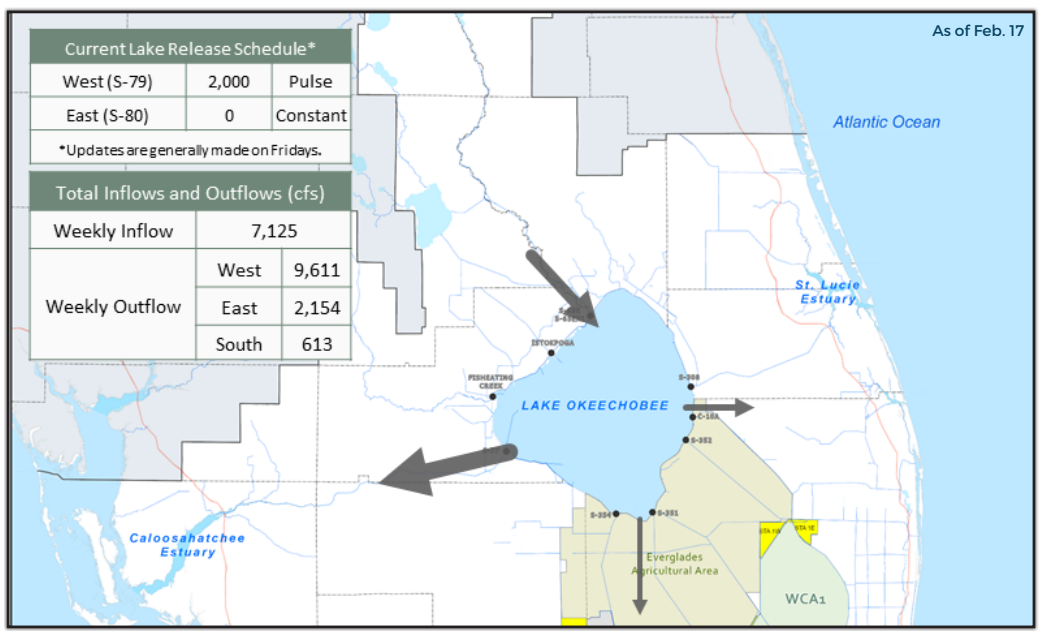
On 2/10, SJRWMD staff collected samples from **St. Johns River – Mandarin Point, Doctors Lake** and **St. Johns River – Shands Bridge**. There was no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 2/9 – 2/10, DEP staff collected samples from **Lake Formosa – SW Park; Lake Formosa – Pedestrian Bridge; Lake Chelton;** and **Lake Copeland**. The **Lake Formosa – SW Park** and **Lake Copeland** samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*, and the **Lake Formosa – Pedestrian Bridge** and **Lake Chelton** samples had no dominant algal taxon. Only the **Lake Chelton** sample had a trace level (0.26 ppb) of microcystins detected.

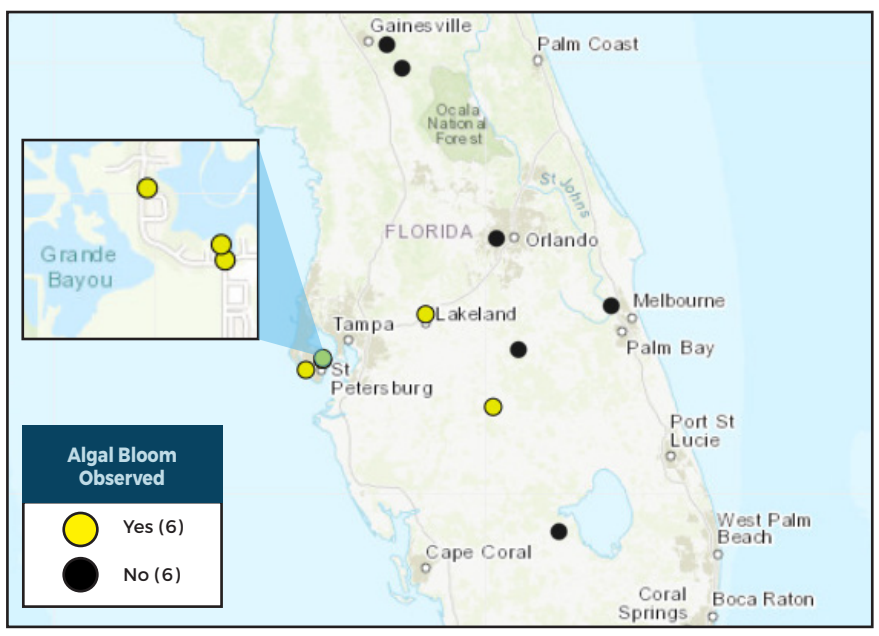
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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



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