

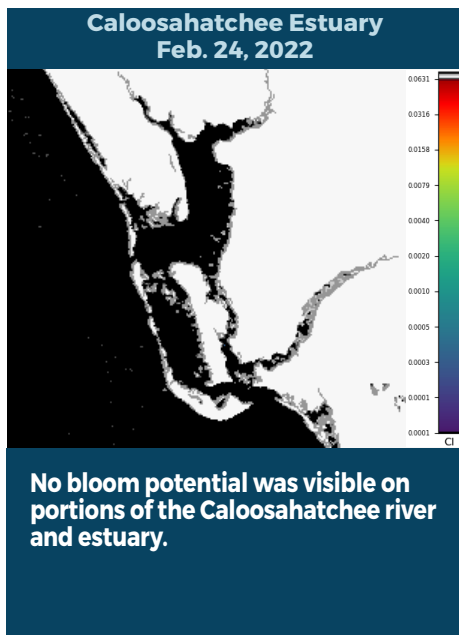


BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

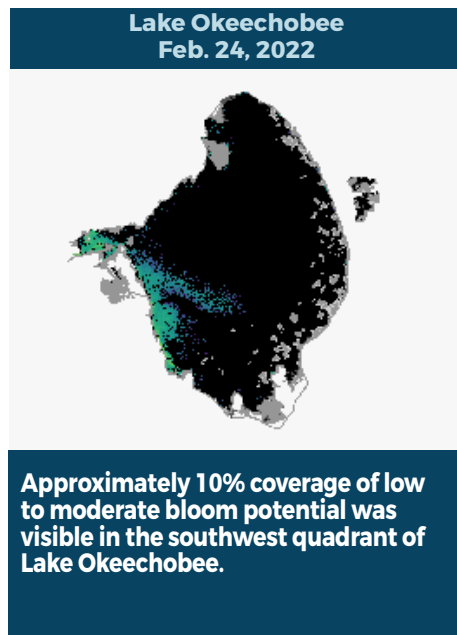
REPORTING FEB. 18 - 24, 2022

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

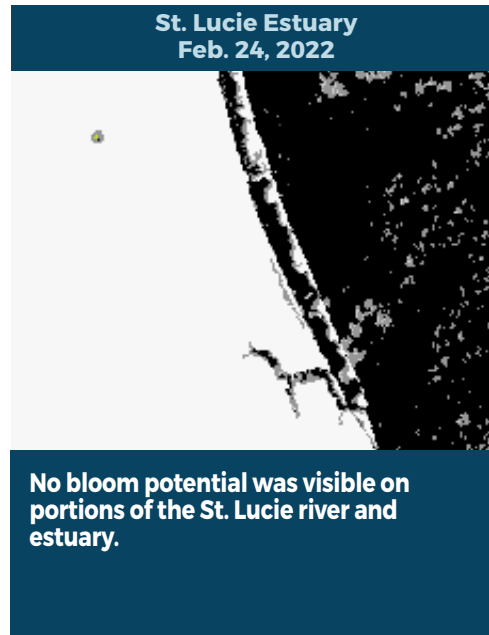
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e.,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



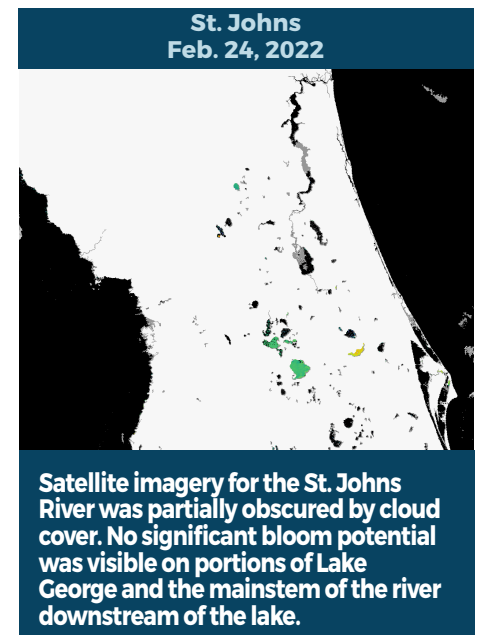
No bloom potential was visible on portions of the Caloosahatchee river and estuary.



Approximately 10% coverage of low to moderate bloom potential was visible in the southwest quadrant of Lake Okeechobee.



No bloom potential was visible on portions of the St. Lucie river and estuary.



Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River was partially obscured by cloud cover. No significant bloom potential was visible on portions of Lake George and the mainstem of the river downstream of the lake.

SUMMARY

There were 15 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 15 samples collected.

On 2/21, 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 2/21, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected a sample from **Lake Hermosa**. There was no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 2/22 - 2/23, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected samples from **Stickmarsh; Blue Cypress Lake; Lake Monroe; Lake Jesup; and Crescent Lake at mouth of Dunns Creek**. The **Stickmarsh, Blue Cypress Lake** and **Crescent Lake** samples had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Monroe** and **Lake Jesup** samples were both co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 2/23 - 2/24, DEP staff collected samples at **Little Salt Lake; Lake Sue; Lake Estelle; Hillsborough River at Franciscan Center; Lake Formosa; Banana River at Sunset Drive; Lake Copeland; and Lake Chelton**. The **Little Salt Lake** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had no cyanotoxins detected. Results are still pending for samples from **Lake Sue; Lake Estelle; Hillsborough River at Franciscan Center; Lake Formosa; Banana River at Sunset Drive; Lake Copeland; and Lake Chelton**.

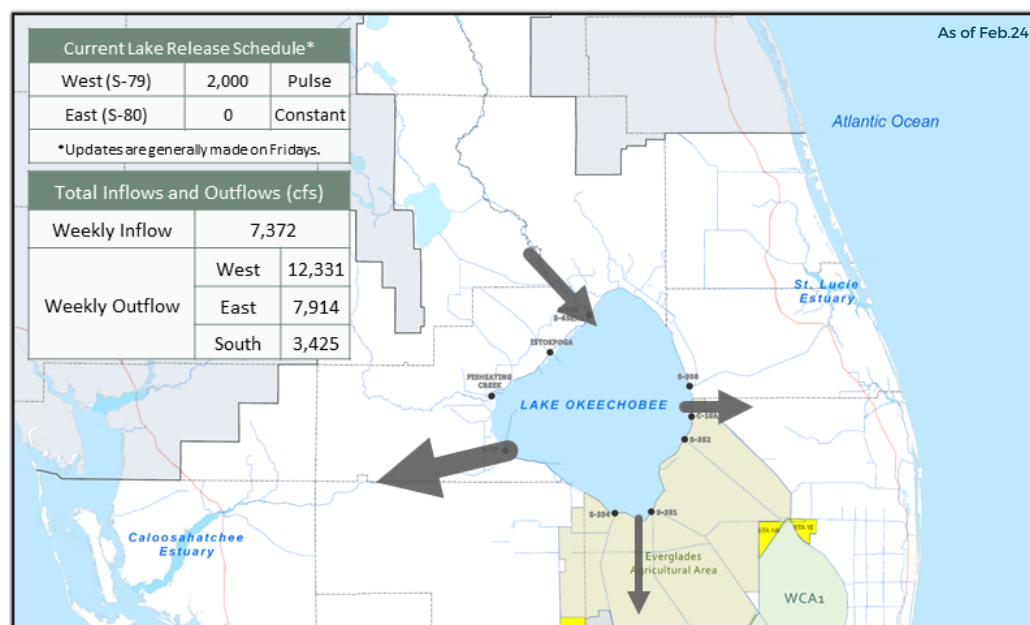
Last Week

On 2/16, DEP collected samples at **Lake Glenada** and **Tiger Lake**. The **Lake Glenada** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* and had 1.7 parts per billion (ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Tiger Lake** sample had no dominant algal taxon and 1.58 ppb microcystins detected.

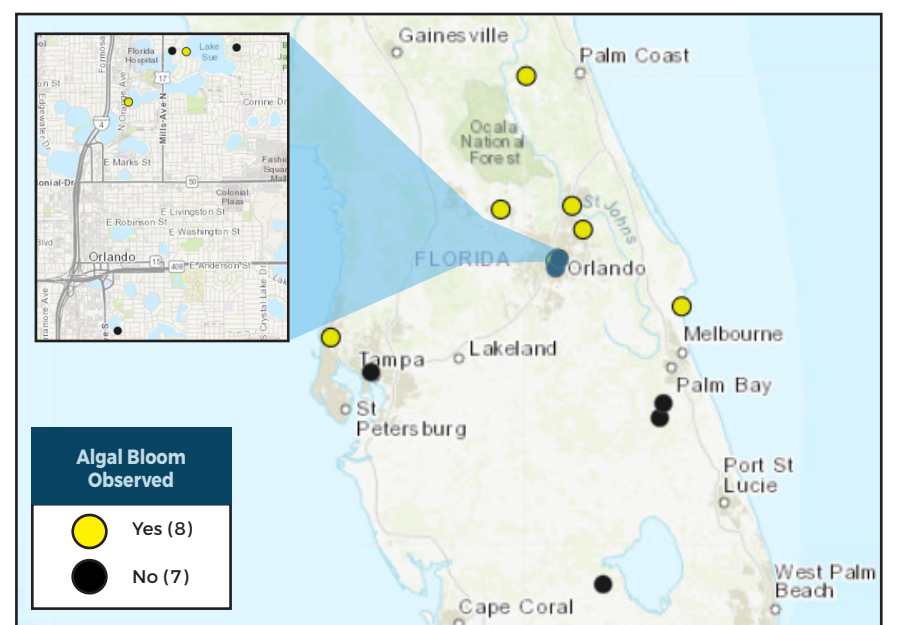
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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