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

On 2/28, 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 2/24, Lee County staff collected a sample on the Caloosahatchee River - Davis Boat Ramp. The sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

On 2/28, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples from Lake Otis and Banana Lake. Both samples were dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and had trace levels (0.43 parts per billion (ppb) and 0.44 ppb, respectively) of microcystins detected.

On 3/1, Alachua County staff collected samples from Lake Wauburg, Newnan’s Lake and Orange Lake. The Lake Wauburg sample was dominated by Dolichospermum helicosteliunm and had a trace level (0.0 ppb) of microcystins detected. The Newman’s Lake sample was dominated by Dolichospermum planctonicum and had a trace level (0.80 ppb) of microcystins detected. The Orange Lake sample was dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and had 120 ppb microcystins detected.

On 3/3, Lake St. Johns Water Management District staff collected a sample from Lake Weir. The sample was dominated by Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii and no cyanotoxins were detected.

Last Week
On 2/23 – 2/24, DEP staff collected samples from Orange Lake and Lake Copeland; and Lake Chelton.

The Lake Sue, Lake Estelle and Lake Formosa samples were each dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and had 50 ppb, trace (0.38 ppb) and trace (1.2 ppb) of microcystins detected, respectively. The Hillsborough River at Franciscan Center sample was dominated by a green alga, Chlamydomonas sp., and had a trace level (0.27 ppb) of microcystins detected.

The Banana River at Sunset Drive benthic algal sample was co-dominated by Spirogyra sp. and Cladophora and the water sample was dominated by diatoms, with no cyanotoxins detected. The Lake Copeland and Lake Chelton samples had no dominant algal taxon. The Lake Copeland sample had no cyanotoxins detected, and the Lake Chelton sample had 0.66 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.

LEAK OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS

SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE

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)

CONTACT DEP
855-305-3903
(FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom)

Other Public Health Concerns

CONTACT DOH
800-656-0511 (fish kills)
888-404-3922 (wildlife Alert)
ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov

Contact FWC
MyFWC.com/RedTide

SALTWATER BLOOM

- Observe stranded wildlife or a fish kill.
- Information about red tide and other saltwater algal blooms.

FRESHWATER BLOOM

- Observe an algal bloom in a lake or freshwater river.
- Information about blue-green algal blooms.

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

FloridaHealth.gov/all-county-locations.html

360 West 北 Caloosahatchee River
360 South Caloosahatchee River
463 East Caloosahatchee River
463 South Caloosahatchee River

Satellite Imagery shows no significant bloom potential on visible portions of the Caloosahatchee river and estuary.

Satellite Imagery shows less than 5% coverage of low to moderate bloom potential along the western shoreline of Lake Okeechobee.

Satellite Imagery shows no significant bloom potential on visible portions of the St. Lucie river and estuary.

Satellite Imagery shows scattered bloom material or fish on the shoreline.

Satellite Imagery shows no significant bloom potential on visible portions of Lake Okeechobee.

Satellite Imagery shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential throughout Lake George and the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream of the lake to Jacksonville, Florida.

ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov

To receive personalized email notifications about blue-green algae and red tide, visit ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov.

BLUDE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE
REPORTING FEB. 25 – MARCH 3, 2022