



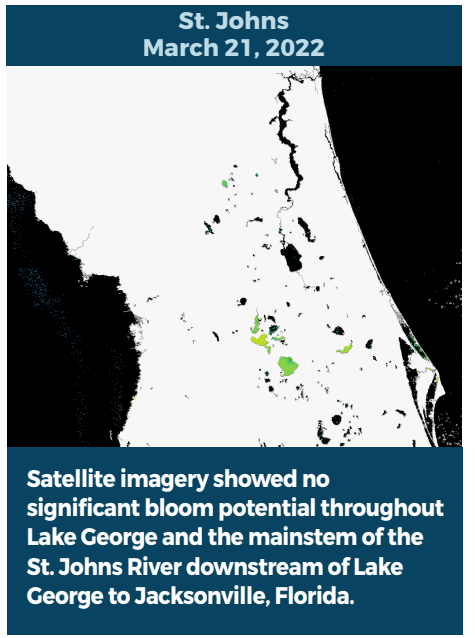
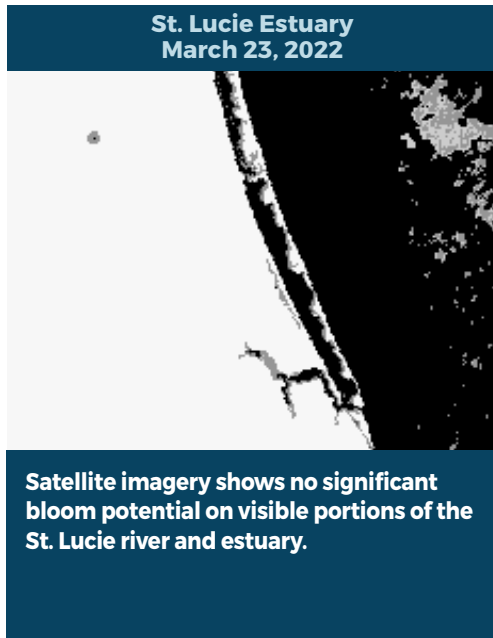
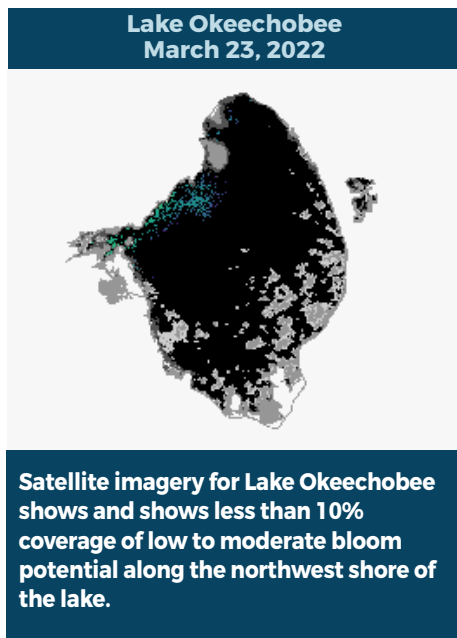
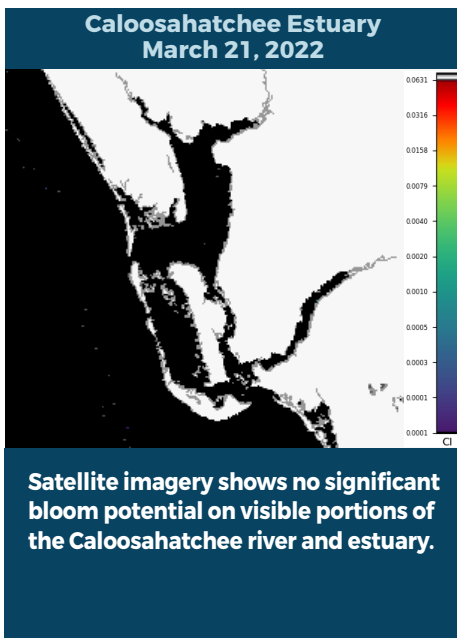
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING MARCH 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).



SUMMARY

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

On 3/21, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) staff collected a sample from the **C43 Canal – Upstream S77 Structure, Lake Okeechobee – S308C and C44 Canal – S308C (canal side)**. There was no dominant algal taxon in any of the samples and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 3/21, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples from **Harbor Isle Lake – Southern Lobe, Harbor Isle Lake – Northwest, Harbor Isle Lake – Southeast Lobe, Caloosahatchee River – Fort Myers Yacht Basin, Lake Sue, Lake Formosa and Lake Chelton**. All three Harbor Isle Lake samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had 6.7 parts per billion (ppb), 12 ppb, and 6.5 ppb of microcystins detected, respectively. The Caloosahatchee River – Fort Myers Yacht Basin and Lake Formosa samples had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The Lake Sue sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a trace level (0.86 ppb) of microcystins detected. The Lake Chelton sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a trace level (0.21 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 3/22, Alachua County staff sampled **Orange Lake**. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had 16 ppb of microcystins detected.

On 3/22 – 3/23, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected samples from **Lake Monroe, Lake Washington and Lake Jesup**. The Lake Monroe sample was co-dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The Lake Washington sample had a trace level (0.30 ppb) of microcystins detected. Saxitoxin results are pending. The Lake Jesup sample was dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had a trace level (0.47 ppb) of microcystins detected. Saxitoxin results are pending.

On 3/23, DEP staff collected samples from **Pasadena Lake and Lake Mann**. The Pasadena Lake sample was dominated by *Microcystis wesenbergii* and had 1.0 ppb of microcystins detected. The Lake Mann sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had 3.7 ppb microcystins detected.

Last Week

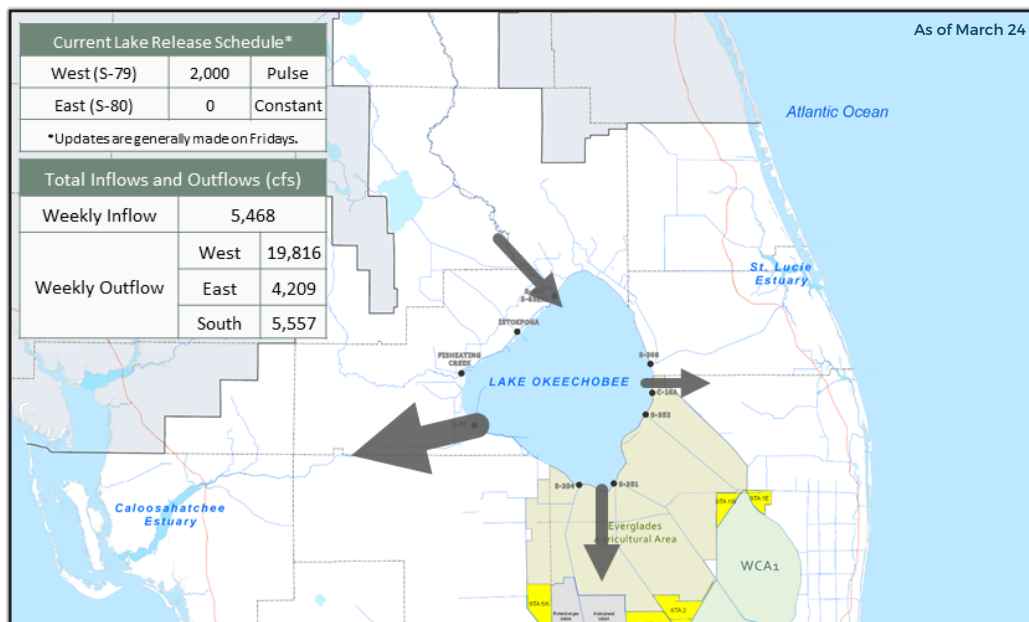
On 3/15 – 3/17, SJRWMD staff collected samples at **Lake George, St. Johns River – Shands Bridge, St. Johns River – Mandarin Point and Doctors Lake**. There was no dominant algal taxon in any of the samples and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 3/17, DEP staff collected samples from **Tiger Lake and Melrose Lake**. The Tiger Lake sample had no dominant algal taxon and had a trace level (1.1 ppb) of microcystins detected. The Melrose Lake sample was co-dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and *Dolichospermum sp.* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

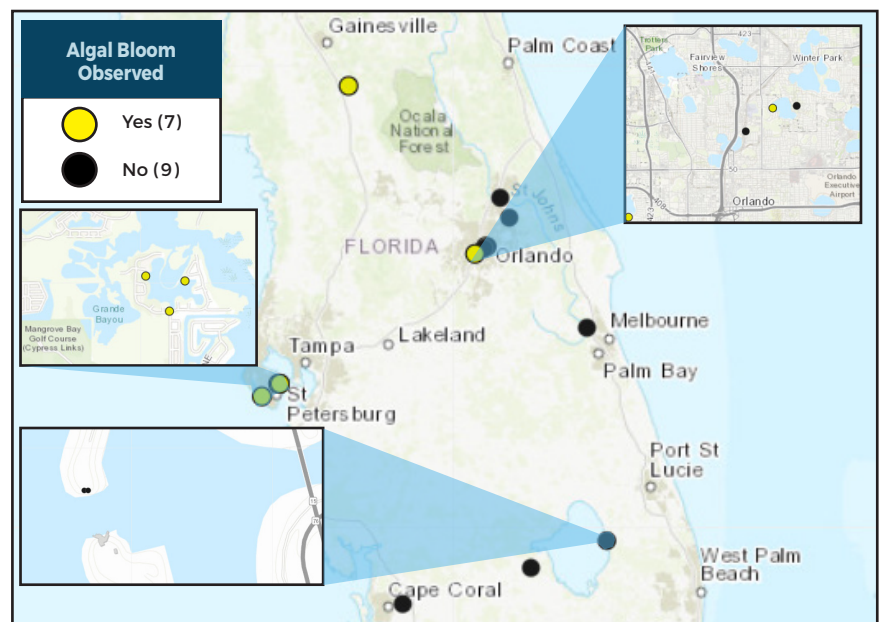
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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