

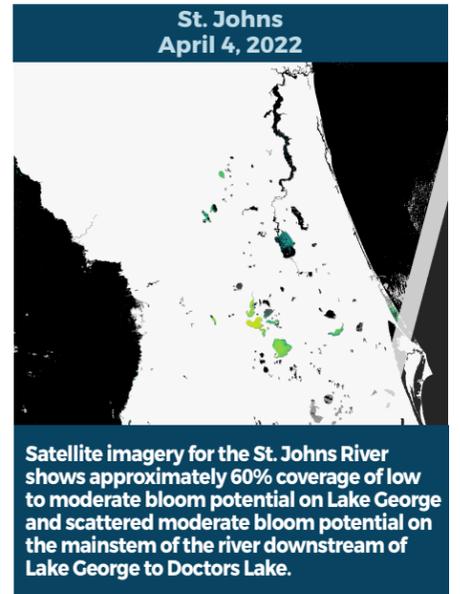
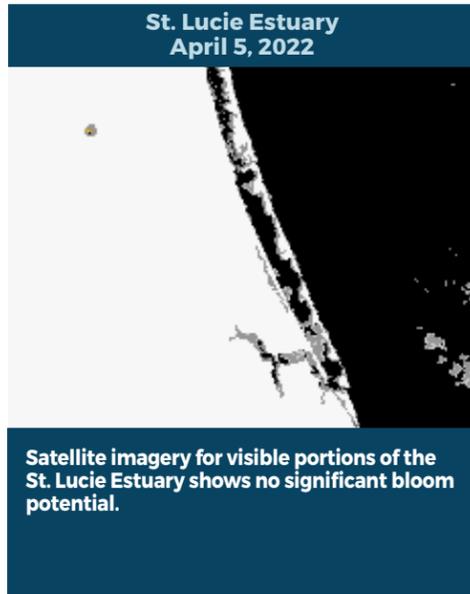
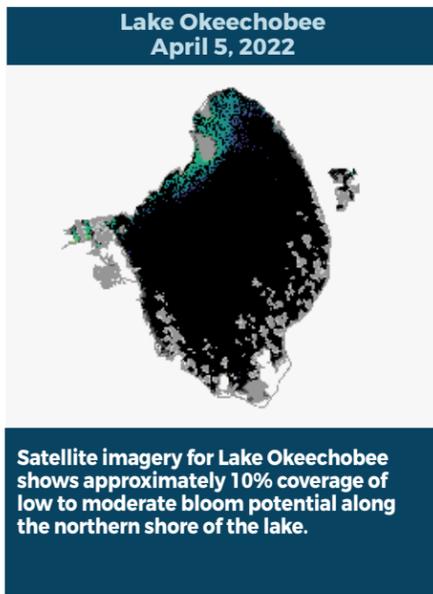
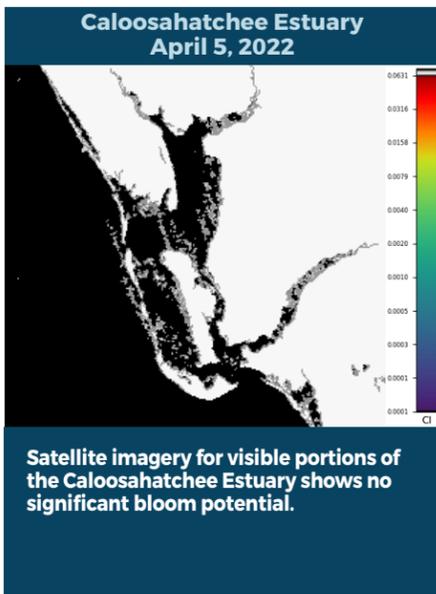


# BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING APRIL 1 – 7, 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 18 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 17 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at five of the sites.

On 4/4, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) staff collected samples 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 the **C43 Canal - Upstream S77 Structure** and **Lake Okeechobee - S308C** samples had a trace level (0.27 parts per billion [ppb] and 0.38 ppb, respectively) of microcystins. The **C44 Canal - S308C (canal side)** sample had no cyanotoxins detected.

On 4/4, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected a sample from **Lake Washington**. There was no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 4/5 - 4/6, SFWMD staff collected eight routine monitoring samples on **Lake Okeechobee** at stations **KISSRO.0; LZZ; LOO5; POLESOUT; CLV10A; PALMOUT; LZ30; and RITTAE2**. Bloom conditions were not observed at any of the stations, and there was no dominant algal taxon in any of the samples. Only the **KISSRO.0** station had detectable levels of cyanotoxins, with a trace level (0.34 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 4/6, Alachua County staff collected a sample from **Orange Lake - McIntosh Bay**. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had 1.5 ppb microcystins detected.

On 4/6 - 4/7, Florida Department of Environmental Protection staff collected samples at **Tiger Lake; Lake Mann - RMP Cove; Lake Mann - McQueen Park; Santa Fe Lake - Melrose Bay; and Dead River Canal - Bluegill Ave**. The **Tiger Lake** sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (1.2 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Lake Mann - RMP Cove** and **Lake Mann - McQueen Park** samples were both dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had 2.4 ppb and 2.6 ppb microcystins, respectively.

The **Santa Fe Lake - Melrose Bay** sample was co-dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* and had no cyanotoxins detected. DEP samplers observed aquatic plants at the **Dead River Canal - Bluegill Ave** site, and no samples were collected. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission staff responded to a fish kill in the same area and noted several cyanobacteria species in a water sample from the area. DEP staff will revisit the location next week and collect samples for algal identification and toxin analysis.

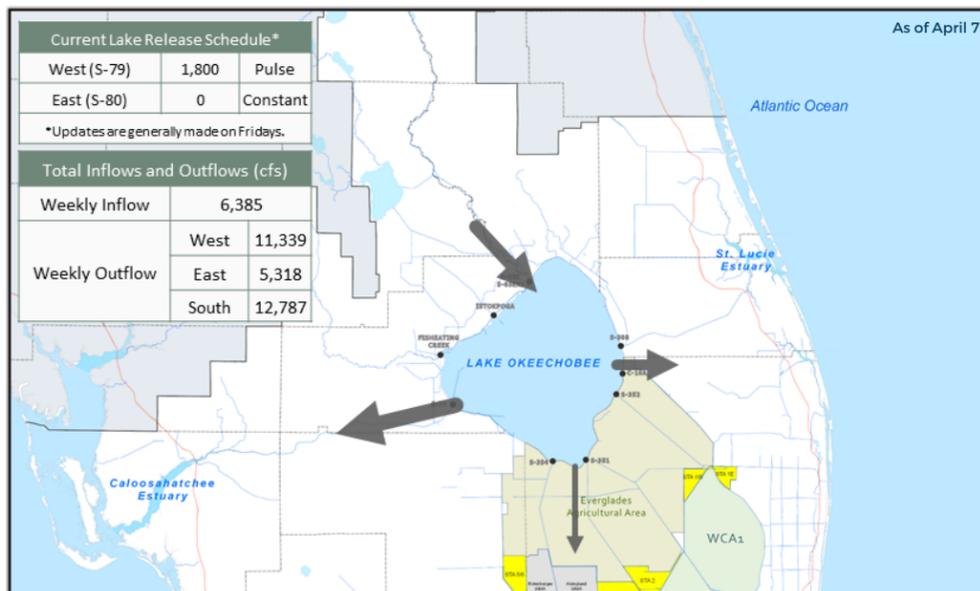
### Last Week

On 3/31, DEP staff collected samples from **Lake Sue, Lake Formosa** and **Lake Virginia**. Only the **Lake Sue** sample had a dominant algal taxon (*Microcystis aeruginosa*) or toxins detected (0.42 ppb microcystins).

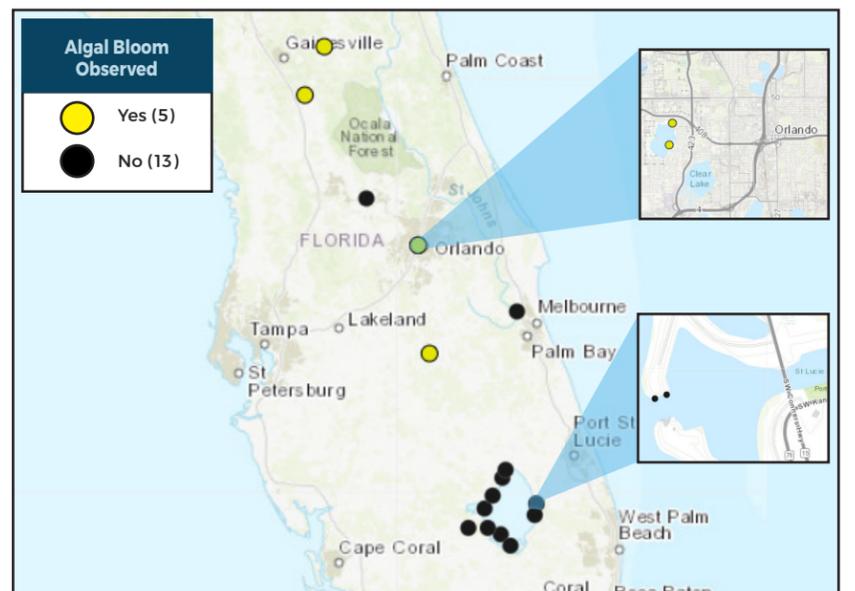
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at [FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom](https://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom).

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](https://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](https://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](https://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](https://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom)