

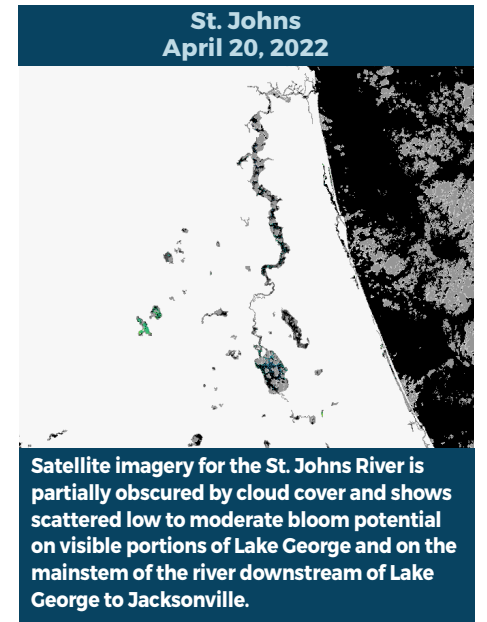
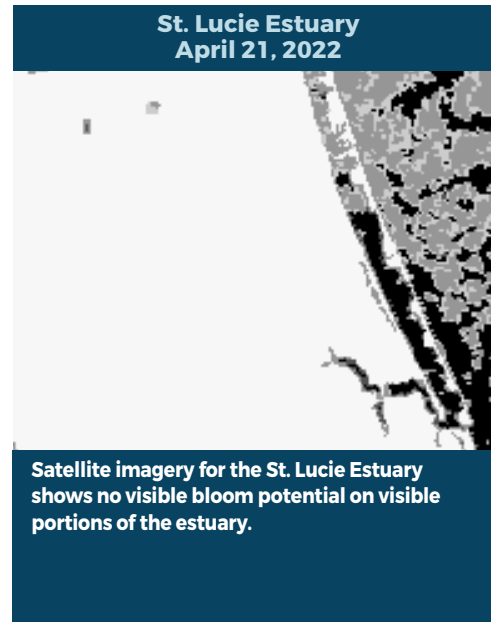
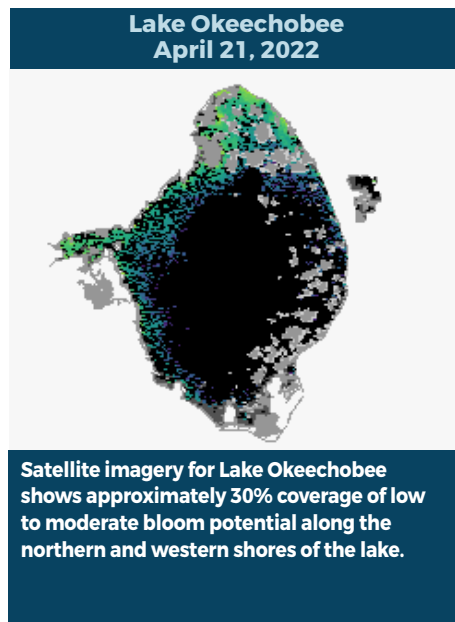
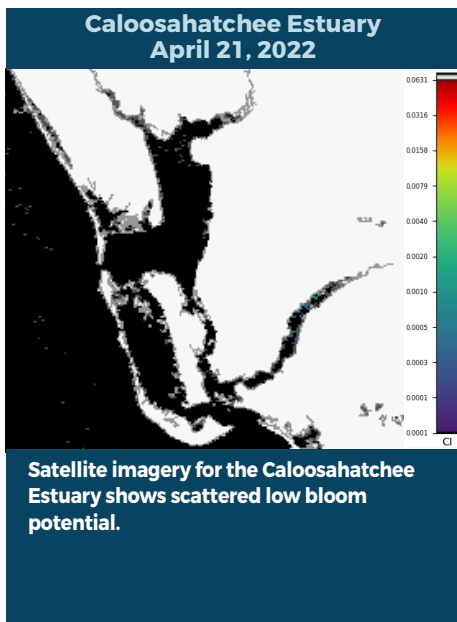


BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING APRIL 15 – 21, 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 15 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 15 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 10 sites.

On 4/18, South Florida Water Management District staff collected a sample from the **C43 Canal - Upstream S77 Structure, Lake Okeechobee - S308C** and **C44 Canal - S308C (canal side)**. The **C43 Canal - Upstream S77 Structure** sample was dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Okeechobee - S308C** and **C44 Canal - S308C (canal side)** samples had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

On 4/18, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected samples from **Lake Newnan** and **Lake Washington**. The **Lake Newnan** sample was dominated by *Microcystis wesenbergii* and had a trace level (0.79 parts per billion [ppb]) of microcystins detected. The **Lake Washington** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

On 4/18 - 4/19, Florida Department of Environmental Protection staff collected samples at **Harbor Isle Lake (SE, NW and Southern Lobes); Lake Winnott; Pasadena Lake; Lake Griffin; Lake Kathryn; St. Johns River - Memorial Park Shoreline; and Indian River Lagoon - Island Boat Basin**. All three **Harbor Isle Lake** samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had microcystin concentrations ranging between 5.6 ppb and 6.7 ppb. The **Lake Winnott** sample was dominated by *Dolichospermum helicoideum* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Pasadena Lake** sample was dominated by *Microcystis wesenbergii* and had a trace level (0.26 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Lake Griffin** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Dolichospermum planctonicum* and had a trace level (0.50 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Lake Kathryn** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **St. Johns River - Memorial Park Shoreline** and **Indian River Lagoon - Island Boat Basin** samples had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

On 4/21, Southwest Florida Water Management District staff collected a sample from **Lake Panasoffkee - South Side**. Analytical results are still pending.

Last Week

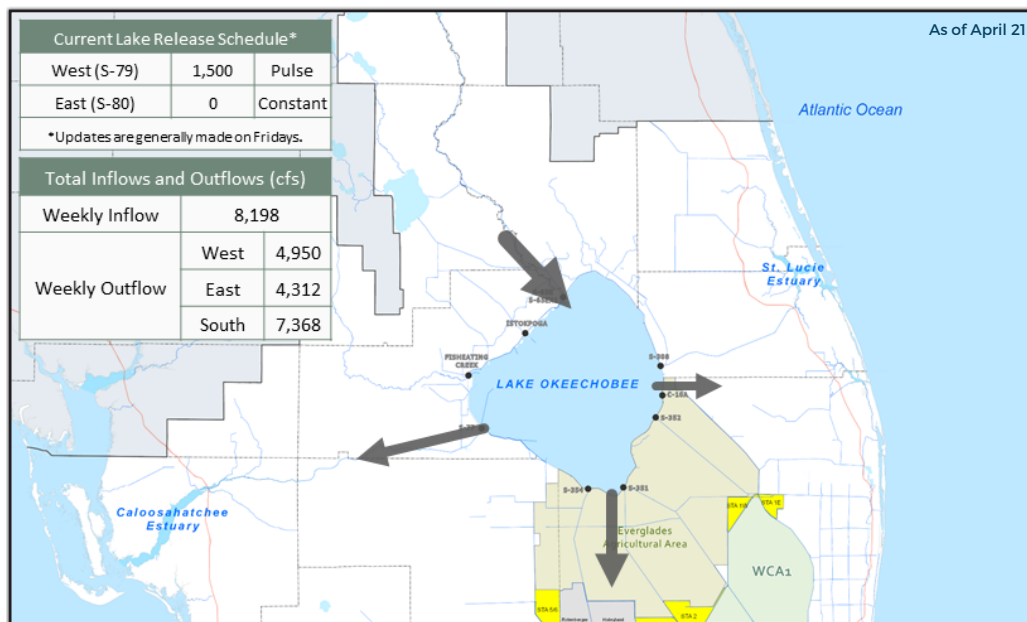
On 4/14, Highlands County staff collected a sample at **Lake Glenada** that was dominated by *Microcystis wesenbergii* and had a trace level (0.58 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 4/13 - 4/14, SJRWMD staff collected routine harmful algal bloom monitoring samples at **Crescent Lake - Mouth of Dunns Creek, Lake Monroe** and **Lake Jesup**. All three samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*. The **Crescent Lake - Mouth of Dunns Creek** and **Lake Jesup** samples had trace levels (1.0 ppb and 0.31 ppb, respectively) of microcystins detected; however, the **Lake Jesup** result is an estimate due to the sample being out of temperature requirements upon receipt as a result of a shipping error. The **Lake Monroe** sample had no cyanotoxins detected.

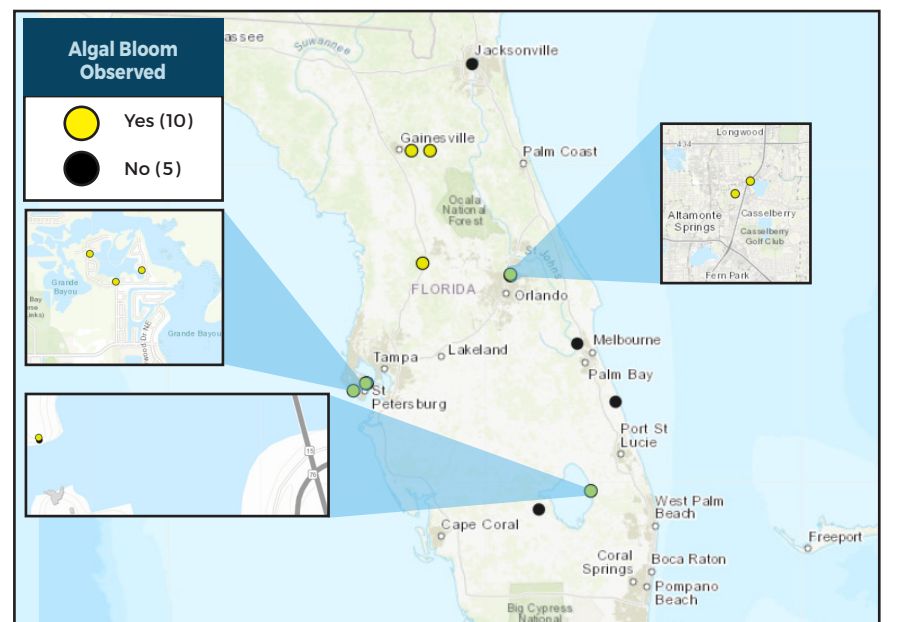
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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