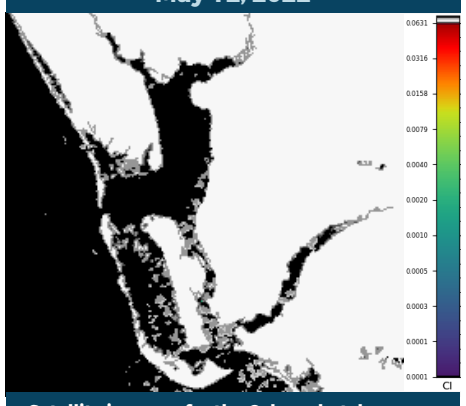
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING MAY 6 - 12, 2022

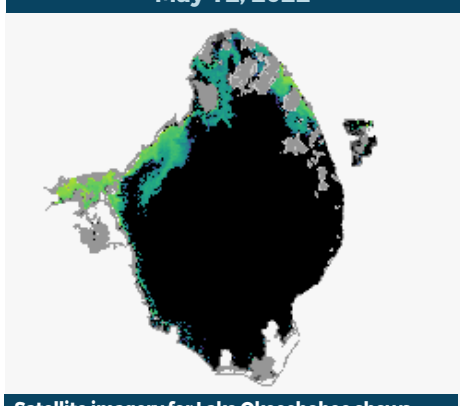
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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

Caloosahatchee Estuary
May 12, 2022



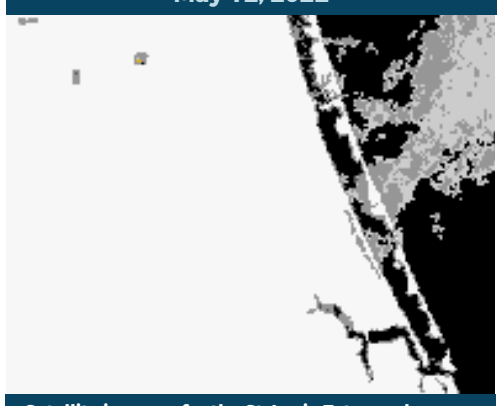
Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows no significant bloom potential.

Lake Okeechobee
May 12, 2022



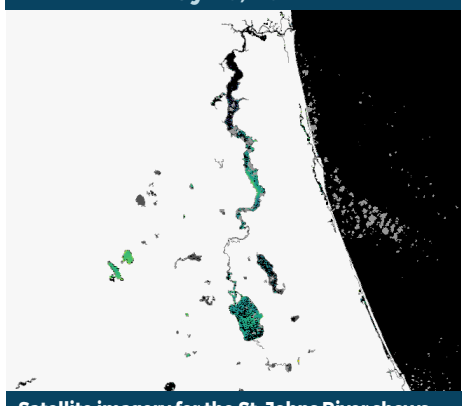
Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee shows approximately 20% coverage of low to moderate bloom potential along the northern shore and Fisheating Bay area on the west side of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
May 12, 2022



Satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary shows no significant bloom potential.

St. Johns River
May 10, 2022



Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River shows widespread but scattered areas of low to moderate bloom potential on Lake George and on the mainstem of the river downstream of Lake George to Doctors Lake.

SUMMARY

There were 17 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 17 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at eight sites.

On 5/9, South Florida Water Management District staff collected a sample from the **C43 Canal – Upstream S77 Structure**. The sample had no dominant algal taxon or cyanotoxins detected.

On 5/9 - 5/12, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples from **Tiger Lake; Lake Griffin** (Lake County); **Lake Harris; Dead River Canal – Bluegill Ave.; Lake Mann; Newnans Lake; Lake Ivanhoe; Lake Sue; Santa Fe Lake;** and **Lake Winnott**.

The **Tiger Lake** and **Dead River Canal – Bluegill Ave.** samples had no dominant algal taxon. The **Tiger Lake** sample had a trace level (1.6 parts per billion [ppb]) of microcystins detected, and the **Dead River Canal – Bluegill Ave.** sample had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Griffin** sample was dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

The **Lake Harris** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Mann; Newnans Lake; Lake Ivanhoe; Lake Sue; Santa Fe Lake;** and **Lake Winnott** analysis results are still pending.

On 5/9, Highlands County staff collected a sample from **Lake Lotela**. The sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

On 5/9, Alachua County staff collected a sample from **Bivens Lake**. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had 4.0 ppb of microcystins detected.

On 5/11, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff performed the first of their 2022 bimonthly routine harmful algal bloom (HAB) monitoring at **Stickmarsh – North, Blue Cypress Lake, Lake Monroe** and **Lake Jesup**. Only the **Blue Cypress Lake** sample had a dominant algal taxon, *Microcystis aeruginosa*.

The **Stickmarsh – North** sample had a trace level (0.27 ppb) of microcystins and a trace level (0.33 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected. The **Blue Cypress Lake, Lake Monroe** and **Lake Jesup** samples were non-detect for microcystins, cylindrospermopsin and anatoxin-a. Saxitoxin results are pending for all four samples.

Last Week

On 5/2 - 5/5, DEP staff collected samples at **Josephine Creek, Lake Kathryn, Lake Griffin** (Seminole County) and **Lake Munson**. The **Josephine Creek** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Munson** algal mat sample was co-dominated by the filamentous cyanobacterium, *Scytonema crispum* and the green alga, *Oedogonium sp.*, while the water sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*. No cyanotoxins were detected in the **Lake Munson** water sample. The **Lake Kathryn** and **Lake Griffin** samples were both dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had trace levels (0.34 ppb and 0.47 ppb, respectively) of microcystins detected.

On 4/28, SJRWMD staff collected routine HAB monitoring samples from **Lake Washington** and **Lake George**. Neither sample had a dominant algal taxon or cyanotoxins detected.

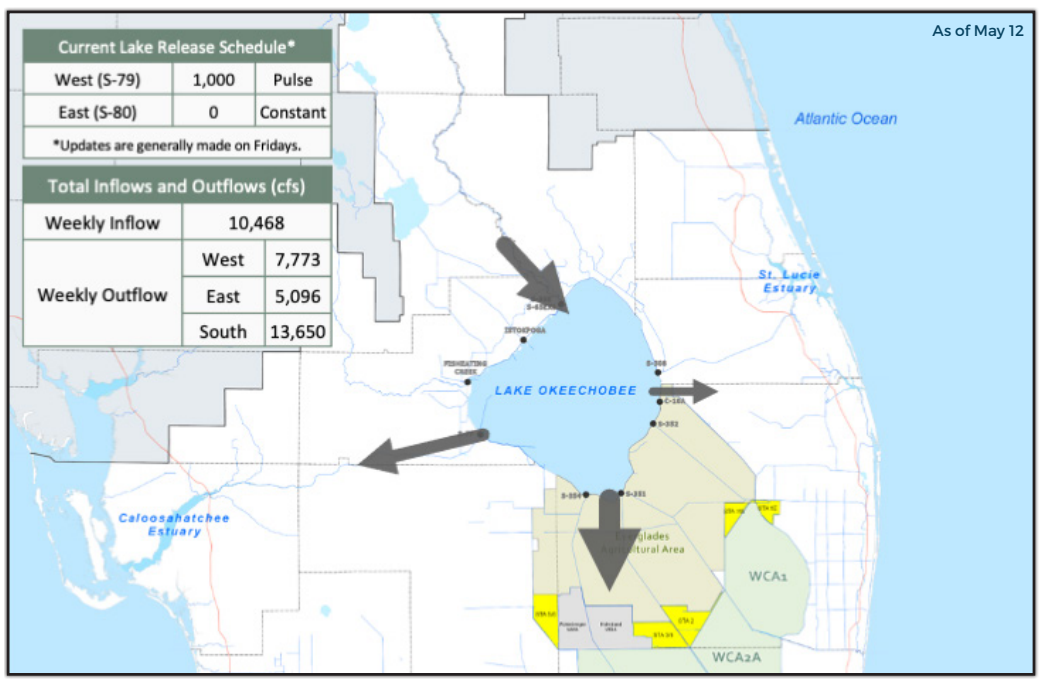
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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.

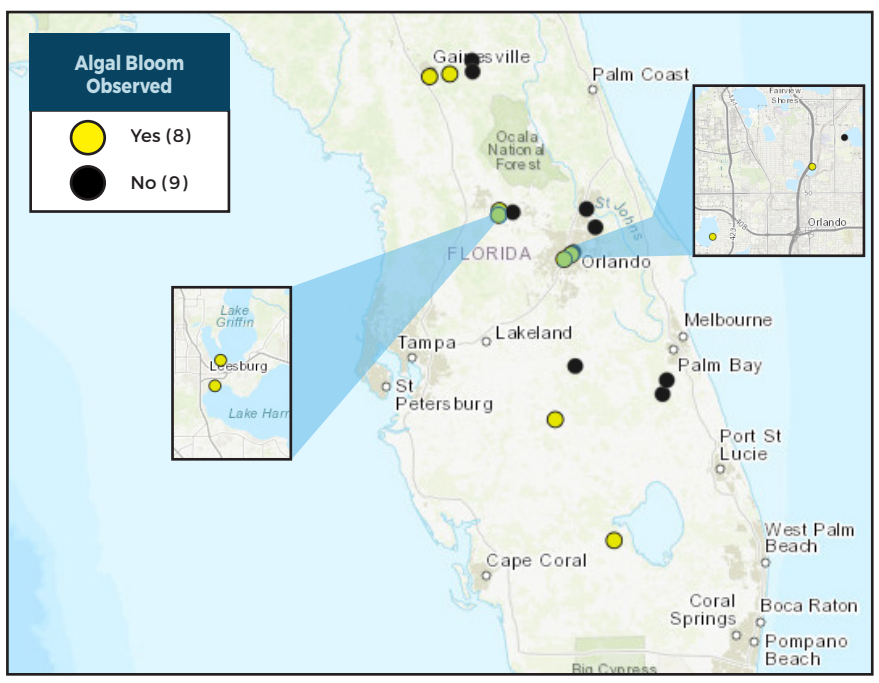
LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS

Current Lake Release Schedule*		
West (S-79)	1,000	Pulse
East (S-80)	0	Constant
*Updates are generally made on Fridays.		

Total Inflows and Outflows (cfs)		
Weekly Inflow	10,468	
Weekly Outflow	West	7,773
	East	5,096
	South	13,650



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