

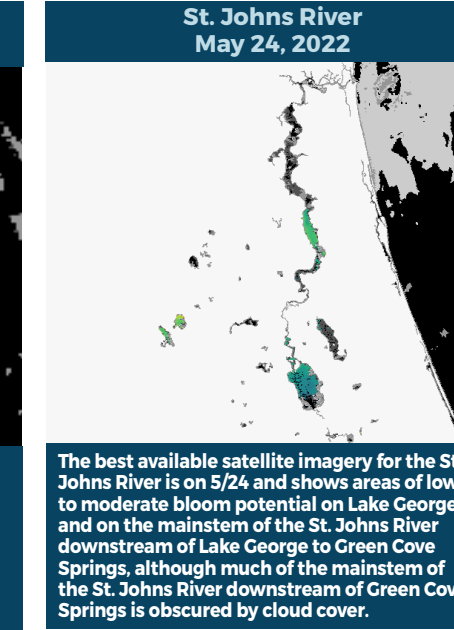
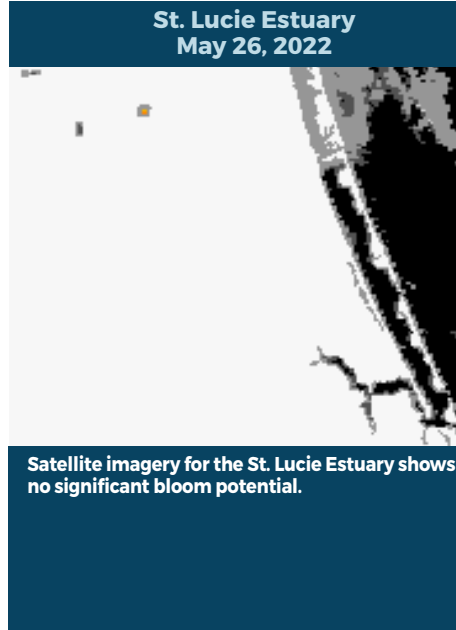
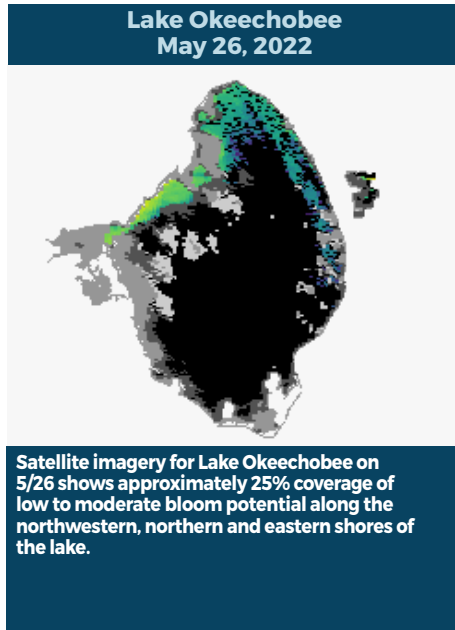
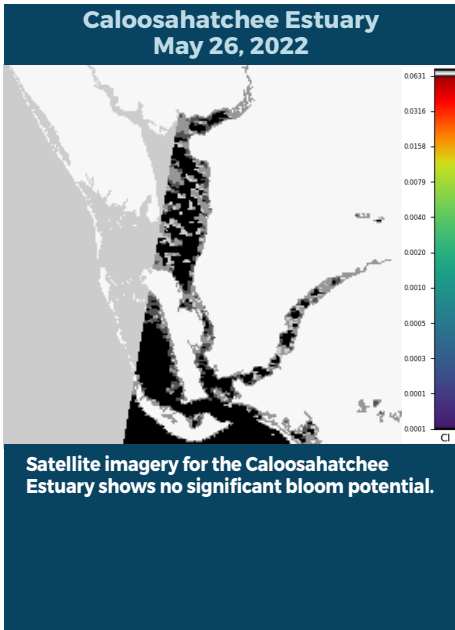


# BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

## REPORTING MAY 20 - 26, 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 25 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 25 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 13 sites.

On 5/23 - 5/25, South Florida Water Management District staff collected a sample from the **C43 Canal - S77 Structure (upstream), C43 Canal - S79 Structure (upstream), Lake Okeechobee - S352 (lakeside) and Lake Okeechobee - Pahokee Marina Boat Ramp.** The **C43 Canal - S77 Structure (upstream)** sample was dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had a trace level [0.41 parts per billion (ppb)] of microcystins detected. The **C43 Canal - S79 Structure (upstream), Lake Okeechobee - S352 (lakeside), and Lake Okeechobee - Pahokee Marina Boat Ramp** samples did not have a dominant algal taxon and had no cyanotoxins detected.

On 5/23 - 5/24, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples from **Rodman Reservoir - East Dam, Swimming Pen Creek - Whitey's Fish Camp, Doctors Lake, Alligator Creek - Gulf Breeze Blvd., Lake Crago, Cosmic Canal - Oklahoma St., Lake Hancock, Lake Mattie, Lake Sue, Reedy Lake, Lake Ivanhoe, Lake Pierce and Lake Mann.** The **Rodman Reservoir - East Dam, Swimming Pen Creek - Whitey's Fish Camp and Cosmic Canal - Oklahoma St.** samples had no dominant algal taxon and only the **Cosmic Canal - Oklahoma St.** sample had cyanotoxins, with a trace level (1.1 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Doctors Lake** sample was dominated by *Dolichospermum circinale* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Alligator Creek - Gulf Breeze Blvd.** sample was dominated by the green alga, *Oedogonium sp.* and no cyanotoxins were detected. The **Lake Crago** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Hancock** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya contorta* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Mattie** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a trace level (0.44 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Lake Sue, Reedy Lake, Lake Ivanhoe, Lake Pierce and Lake Mann** analytical results are still pending.

On 5/23 - 5/25, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected bi-monthly routine harmful algal bloom (HAB) monitoring samples at **Stickmarsh North, Lake Monroe, Blue Cypress Lake and Lake Jesup.** SJRWMD staff also collected a HAB response sample from **Georges Lake, Dunns Creek - Canal between Waterside and Shoreline Ave. and Bull Creek - North of Fish Camp.** The **Stickmarsh North and Lake Monroe** samples had no dominant algal taxon and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Georges Lake, Blue Cypress Lake and Dunns Creek - Canal between Waterside and Shoreline Ave.** samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had 10 ppb, non-detect and trace (0.14 ppb), respectively, of microcystins detected. The **Lake Jesup** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Bull Creek - North of Fish Camp** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* and had a trace level (0.11 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 5/24, Collier County staff collected a sample from **Moorings Bay - Parkshore Marina.** The sample was dominated by *Dolichospermum circinale* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

#### Last Week

On 5/16 - 5/19, SJRWMD staff collected bi-monthly routine HAB monitoring samples at **Crescent Lake - near Pomona Landing Rd., Crescent Lake - mouth of Dunns Creek, Lake Washington, Lake George, St. Johns River - Shands Bridge, St. Johns River - Mandarin Point and Doctors Lake.** SJRWMD staff also collected HAB response samples from **St. Johns River - Buzzard Island, St. Johns River - Green Cove Springs, St. Johns River - Mouth of Trout Creek, St. Johns River - Near Mouth of Toccoi Creek, St. Johns River - Near mouth of Rice Creek and St. Johns River - Near Watson Island.** Neither the **Crescent Lake - near Pomona Landing Rd. or Crescent Lake - mouth of Dunns Creek** sample had a dominant algal taxon and only the **Crescent Lake - mouth of Dunns Creek** sample had a trace level (0.30 ppb) of microcystins detected. Neither the **Lake Washington or Lake George** sample had a dominant algal taxon and trace levels (0.49 ppb and 0.48 ppb, respectively) of microcystins were detected. The **St. Johns River - Buzzard Island** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no microcystins detected. The **St. Johns River - Shands Bridge** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The **St. Johns River - Mandarin Point, St. Johns River - Green Cove Springs, and St. Johns River - Mouth of Trout Creek** were dominated by *Dolichospermum circinale* and none had cyanotoxins detected. The **Doctors Lake** sample was dominated by *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **St. Johns River - Near Mouth of Toccoi Creek** sample was co-dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and *Dolichospermum circinale* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **St. Johns River - Near mouth of Rice Creek** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis wesenbergii* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **St. Johns River - Watson Island** sample was dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

On 5/16 - 5/19, DEP collected samples from **Doctors Lake, St. Johns River - 2930 SR 13, Caloosahatchee River at Alva Boat Ramp, Caloosahatchee River at Davis Boat Ramp, Caloosahatchee River at River Forest Kayak Launch, 183rd Ave. Canal - off Cross Creek, Lake Mariam and Dot Lake.** The **Doctors Lake** sample was dominated by *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* and had a trace level (0.49 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **St. Johns River - 2930 SR 13** sample was dominated by *Dolichospermum circinale* and had no microcystins detected. The **Caloosahatchee River at Alva Boat Ramp and Caloosahatchee River at Davis Boat Ramp** samples were dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and neither had cyanotoxins detected. The **Caloosahatchee River at River Forest Kayak Launch** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The **183rd Ave Canal - off Cross Creek** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* and had 3.0 ppb of microcystins detected. The **Lake Mariam** sample was dominated by *Dolichospermum planctonicum* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Dot Lake** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* and had a trace level (0.20 ppb) of microcystins detected.

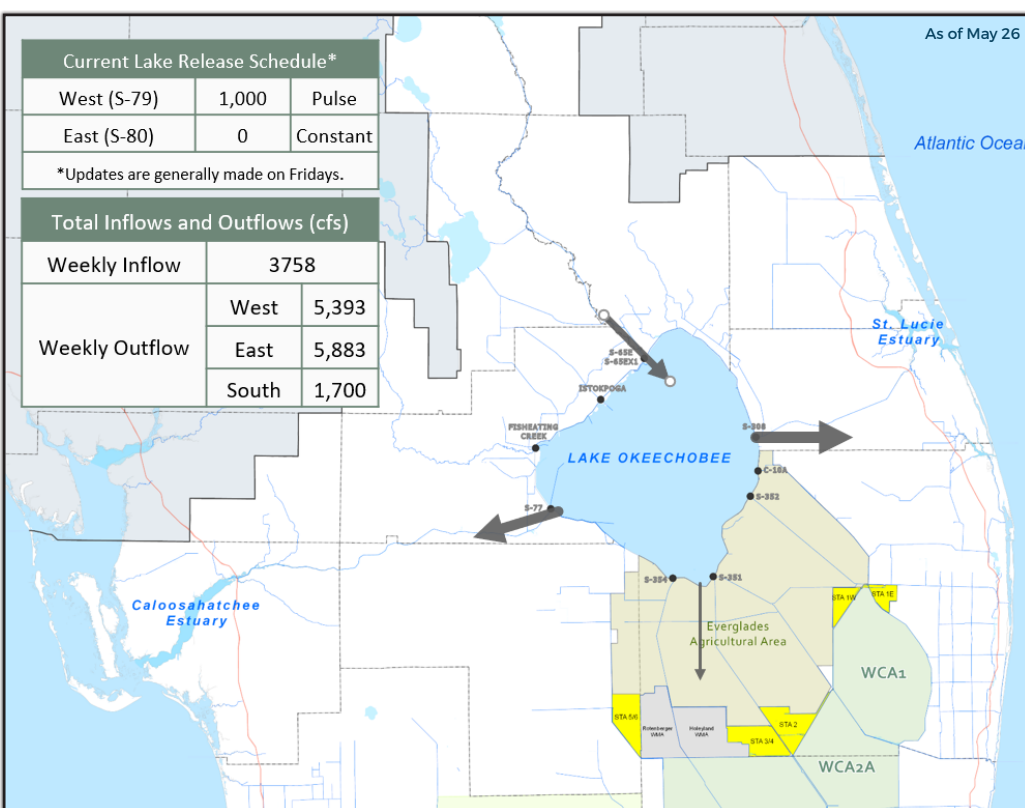
#### Correction from last week's report

No samples were collected at the **Perdido Bay - South Fairfield Park, Perdido Bay - Outside Weekly Bayou Mouth, Perdido Bay - Blue Angel Recreational Area and Perdido Bay - 12990 Odegen Drive** locations last week due to the lack of bloom conditions at these sites.

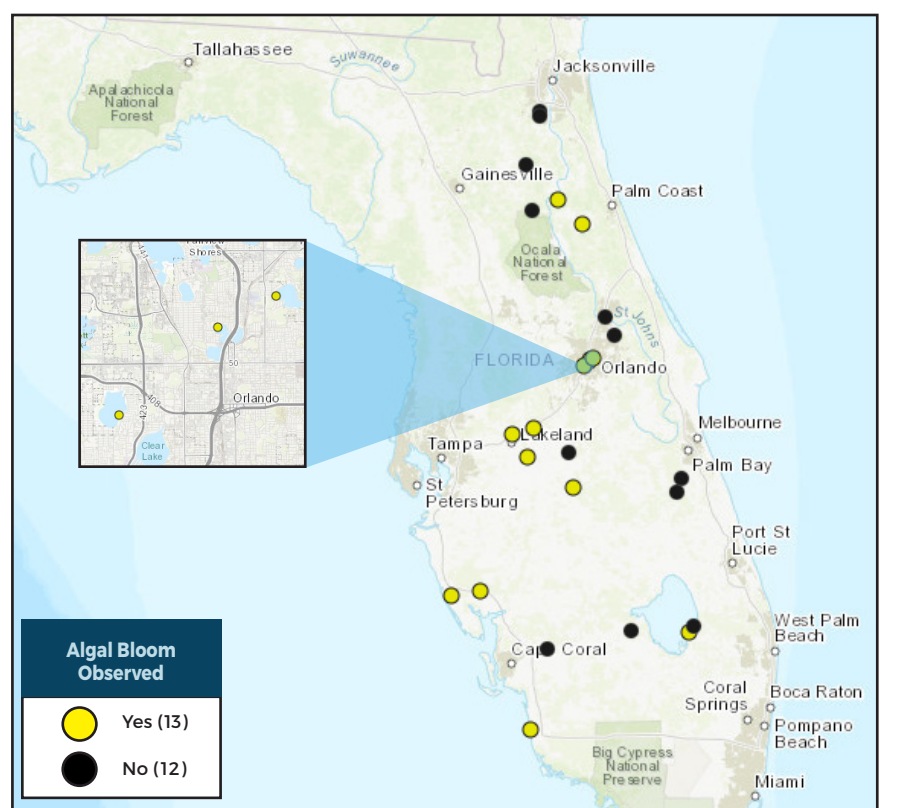
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at [FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom](http://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom).

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

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



### 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