SUMMARY

There were nine reported site visits and samples collected in the past seven days (5/22-5/28). Algal bloom conditions were observed by the samplers at two sites.

Satellite imagery from 5/28 shows light to moderate bloom potential on 15% of Lake Okeechobee, while the Caloosahatche Estuary and St. Lucie rivers and estuaries were largely obscured by cloud cover. Due to a period of extended cloud cover, the most recent satellite imagery for the St. Johns River is from 5/20, when the river was partially obscured by cloud cover, but showed reduced bloom potential in Lake George. Light to moderate bloom potential was observed on the mainstem of the St. Johns River from Deep Creek to Green Cove Springs and in Doctors Lake. 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).

On 5/26, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) staff sampled the S332 (lakeside) structure. The sample was dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa, and 3.8 parts per billion of total microcystin was detected.

On 5/27, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected samples at eight locations. The samples from Stick Marsh-North, Lake Washington-Center, St. Johns River at Mandarin Point, Doctors Lake Center and at Shands Bridge had no dominant algal taxa and no detectable microcystin present. The samples collected from Crescent Lake-Mouth of Dunns Creek were dominated by Dolichospermum sp. and had no detectable microcystin present. The samples collected at Crescent Lake-East of Pamona Landing and Lake George-Center were both dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa, but only the Crescent Lake-East of Pamona Landing sample had a trace level (0.35 parts per billion) of total microcystin present. Last week on 5/20, SFWMD staff observed bloom conditions at PELBAY5, L006, L007, LZ30, PALMOUT2 and LZ40. No algal bloom conditions were observed at LZ30, PALMOUT, PALMOUT3, CLVDA. Results for these locations were still pending last week, but they are now available. The samples collected at PELBAY5, L006, L007, LZ30, PALMOUT2 and LZ40 were all dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and had 5.7, 13, 26, 3.9 and 7.0 parts per billion total microcystin, respectively.

The samples collected at LZ30, PALMOUT, PALMOUT3 and CLVDA were all dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and had 3.4, non-detect, trace (0.50), and trace (0.48) parts per billion of total microcystin, respectively. The sample collected at CLVDA was dominated by Dolichospermum circinale and had trace (0.05) parts per billion of total microcystin detected.

This is a high-level summary of the sampling events for the reported week. For all field visit and analytical result data, please refer to the sample algal bloom map with clickable icons from the Algal Bloom Dashboard. Different types of blue-green algal bloom species can look different and have different impacts. However, regardless of appearance, 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 to stay out of water where algae is visibly present as specks, mats or water is discolored pea-green, blue-green or turquoise. Pets or livestock should not come into contact with the algal bloom-impacted water, or the algal bloom material or fish in the water. Always keep pets and livestock away from the affected areas.

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