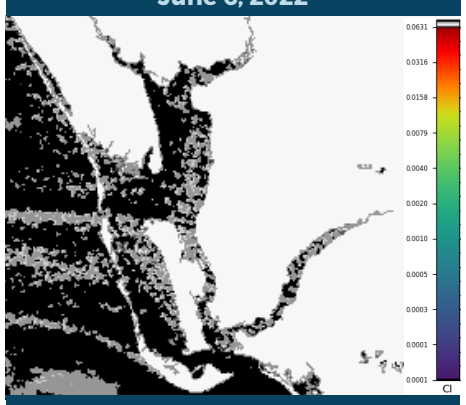
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING MAY 27 - JUNE 2, 2022

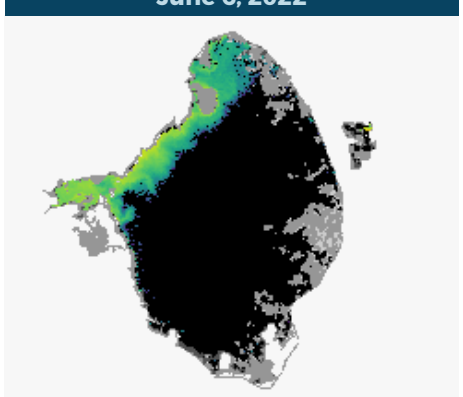
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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

Caloosahatchee Estuary
June 6, 2022



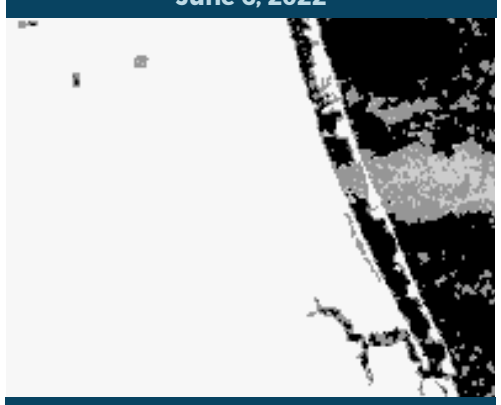
Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows no significant bloom potential in visible portions of the estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
June 6, 2022



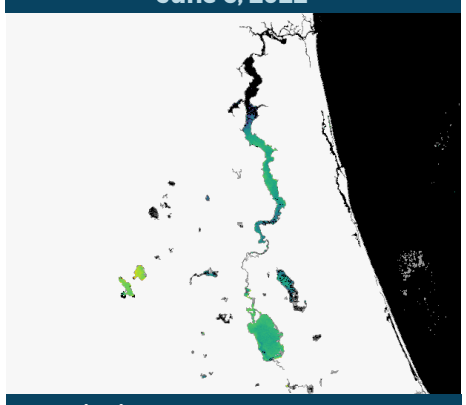
Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee shows approximately 20% coverage of moderate bloom potential along the northwestern and northern shores of the lake from Fisheating Bay to Taylor Creek.

St. Lucie Estuary
June 6, 2022



Satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary shows no significant bloom potential in visible portions of the estuary.

St. Johns River
June 6, 2022



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

SUMMARY

There were 26 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 26 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 15 sites.

On 5/31 – 6/1, South Florida Water Management District staff collected samples from the **C43 Canal – S77 Structure (upstream); C43 Canal – S79 Structure (upstream); Lake Okeechobee – S352 (lakeside); C44 Canal – S308C (canal side);** and **C51 Canal – S155 Structure (upstream)**.

The **C43 Canal – S77 Structure (upstream)** sample was dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had a trace level (0.38 parts per billion [ppb]) of microcystins detected, while the **C43 Canal – S79 Structure (upstream)** sample had no dominant algal taxon and had a trace level (0.28 ppb) of microcystins detected.

The **Lake Okeechobee – S352 (lakeside)** sample had no dominant algal taxon and had a trace level (0.34 ppb) of microcystins detected, while the **C44 Canal – S308C (canal side)** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a trace level (0.98 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **C51 Canal – S155 Structure (upstream)** sample had no dominant algal taxon and had a trace level (0.34 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 5/31 – 6/2, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected routine harmful algal bloom monitoring samples from **Lake Washington; St. Johns River – Shands Bridge; Doctors Lake; St. Johns River – Mandarin Point; Lake George - center; Lake George - north; Crescent Lake - center; Crescent Lake - Crescent City boat ramp; Crescent Lake - Mouth of Dunns Creek;** and a bloom response sample from **St. Johns River – Racy Point**.

The **Lake Washington, Doctors Lake** and **St. Johns River – Mandarin Point** samples had no dominant algal taxon and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **St. Johns River – Shands Bridge** and **St. Johns River – Racy Point** samples were dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had trace levels (0.30 ppb and 0.28 ppb, respectively) of microcystins detected.

Sample results are still pending for **Lake George - center; Lake George - north; Crescent Lake – center; Crescent Lake – Crescent City boat ramp;** and **Crescent Lake – Mouth of Dunns Creek**.

On 6/1 – 6/2 Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples at **Newnan's Lake; Orange Lake; 183rd Ave Canal – off Cross Creek; Lake Marian; Lochloosa Lake; Lake Munson – Munson Slough Inlet; Lake Munson – north lobe; Lake Dot; Lake Mariam; Lake Kathryn;** and **Lake Griffin (Seminole County).**

The **Newnan's Lake** sample was dominated by *Microcystis wesenbergii* and had no cyanotoxins detected. Samples from **Orange Lake, 183rd Ave Canal – off Cross Creek, Lake Marian** and **Lochloosa Lake** were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had trace (0.78 ppb), trace (1.6 ppb), 6.7 ppb and 1.5 ppb of microcystins detected, respectively.

The water sample from **Lake Munson – Munson Slough Inlet** was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had trace levels of microcystins (0.50 ppb) and cylindrospermopsin (0.38 ppb) detected, while the algal mat sample was co-dominated by the filamentous cyanobacterium *Scytonema crispum* and the green alga *Oedogonium sp.* The **Lake Munson – North Lobe** water sample had no dominant algal taxon and 0.42 ppb of microcystins was detected, while the algal mat sample was dominated by *Oedogonium sp.*

Sample results are still pending for **Lake Dot, Lake Mariam, Lake Kathryn** and **Lake Griffin (Seminole County).**

Last Week

On 5/23 – 5/24, DEP staff collected samples from **Lake Sue, Reedy Lake, Lake Ivanhoe, Lake Pierce** and **Lake Mann**. The **Lake Sue** sample had no dominant algal taxon and had a trace level (0.27 ppb) of microcystins and a trace level (0.13 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected. The **Reedy Lake** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

The **Lake Ivanhoe** sample was dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had 0.50 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected. The **Lake Pierce** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Mann** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

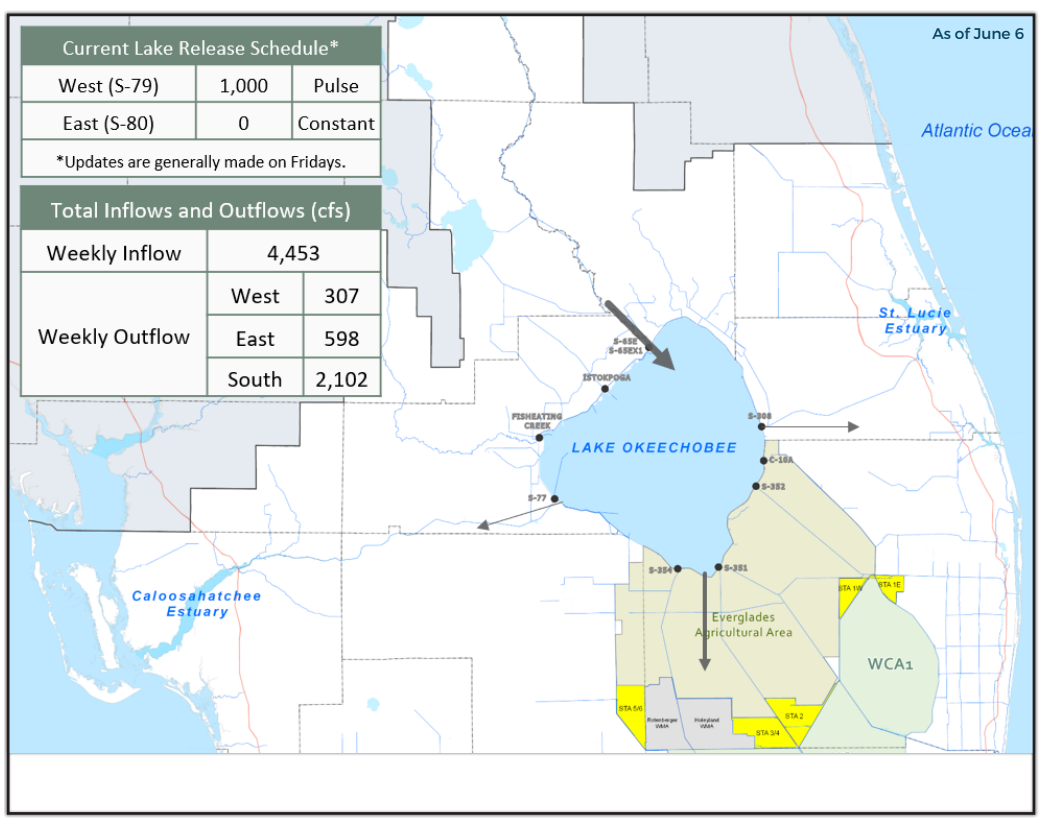
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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

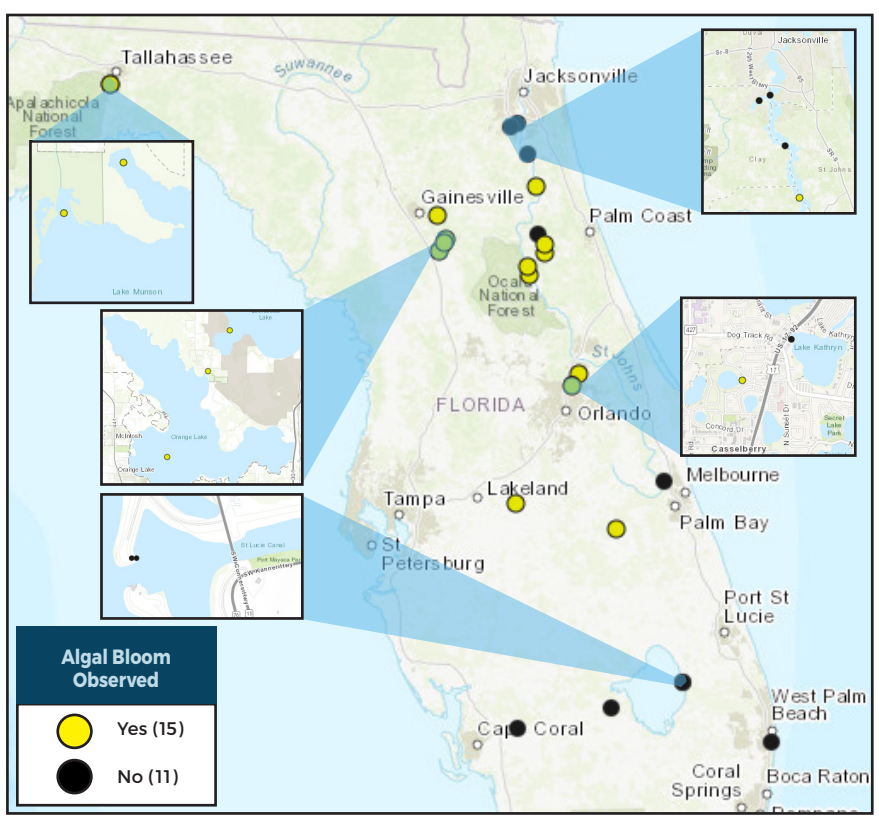
LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS

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	4,453	
Weekly Outflow	West	307
	East	598
	South	2,102



SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE



SIGN-UP FOR UPDATES

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

PROTECTING TOGETHER

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