Sign-up for updates: To receive personalized email notifications about blue-green algae and red tide, visit FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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

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 - 977 Structure (upstream), Lake Okeechobee - 552 (lakeside), C44 Canal - 550C (canal side), and C51 Canal - 515 Structure (upstream).

The C43 Canal - 977 Structure (upstream) sample was dominated by Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii and had a trace level (0.58 parts per billion [ppb]) of microcystins detected, while the C43 Canal - 977 Structure (upstream) sample had no dominant algal taxon and had a trace level (0.28 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 6/1 - 6/2, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples from Newnan’s Lake - Orange Lake, 183rd Ave Canal - off cross Creek, Lake Marion - Lochloosa Lake - Lake Munson - Munson Slough Inlet - Lake Munson - north isle - 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 Marion, and Lochloosa Lake were dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and had trace levels of microcystos (0.50 ppb) and cylindrospermopsin (0.38 ppb) detected, while the algal mat sample was co-dominated by the filamentous cyanobacterium Synechocystis sp and the green algae Oedogonium sp. The Lake Munson - North-Lake 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 Mann, Lake George to Doctors Lake. The Lake Mann 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 Planktothrix agardhii and had no cyanotoxins detected.

The Lake Ivanhoe sample was dominated by Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii and had no cyanotoxins detected. The Lake Ivanhoe sample was co-dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii and had no cyanotoxins detected. The Lake Ivanhoe sample was dominated by Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii and had no cyanotoxins detected. The Lake Ivanhoe sample was co-dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and Planktothrix agardhii and had no cyanotoxins detected.

Reported algal blooms:

- Microcystis wesenbergii
- Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii
- Planktothrix agardhii

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 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 or mats or where water is discolored in green, blue-green or brownish-red. Additionally, pets or livestock should not come into contact with algae bloom impacted water or algae mats.