



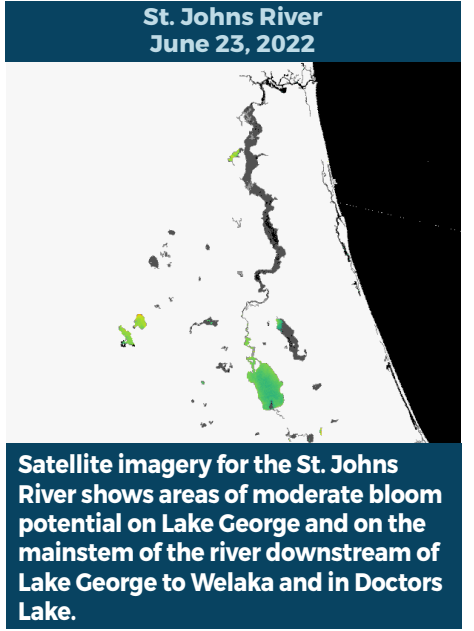
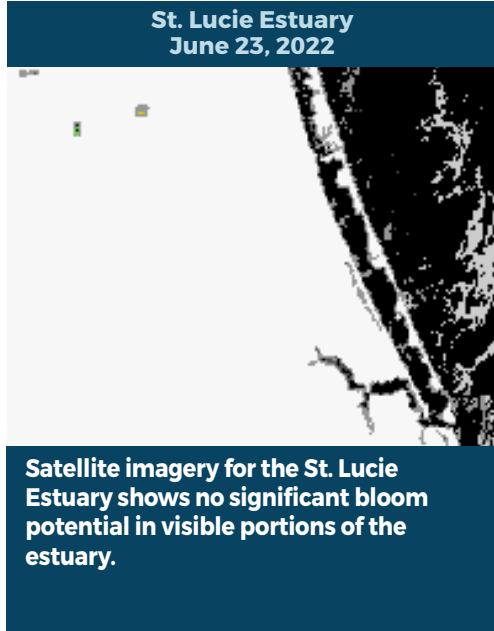
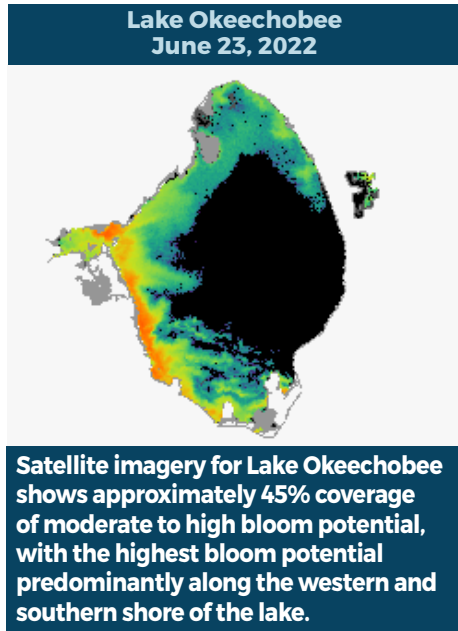
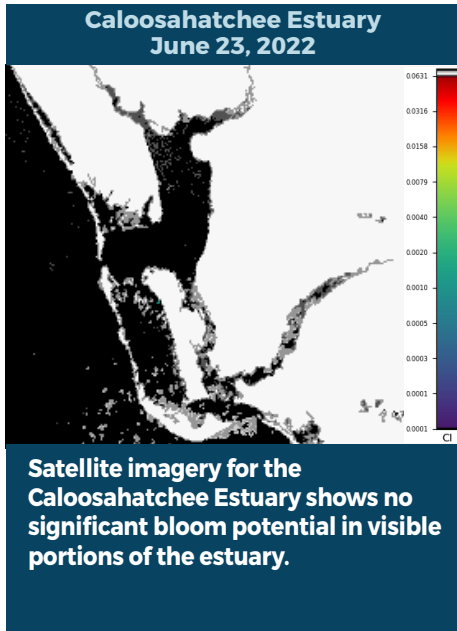
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING JUNE 17 - 23, 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 57 reported site visits in the past seven days with 57 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 20 sites.

On 6/20-6/21, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) staff collected samples from **C43 Canal - S77 Structure (upstream)**, **C43 Canal - S79 Structure (upstream)** and **C51 - S155 (upstream)**. The **C43 Canal - S77 Structure (upstream)** sample was dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii*, whereas the **C43 Canal - S79 Structure (upstream)** and **C51 - S155 (upstream)** samples had no dominant algal taxon. Cyanotoxins were not detected in any of the samples.

On 6/22-6/23, SFWMD staff performed bimonthly routine harmful algal bloom (HAB) monitoring on **Lake Okeechobee** at the following stations. Microcystin results are included in parentheses in parts per billion (ppb) following each station name: **KISSRO.0** (non-detect); **LZ2** (non-detect); **NES191** (non-detect); **L001** (non-detect); **NES135** (trace, 0.42 ppb); **NCENTER** (non-detect); **EASTSHORE** (trace, 0.11 ppb); **L004** (non-detect); **L008** (non-detect); **L005** (non-detect); **POLESOUT** (non-detect); **POLESOUT1** (non-detect); **POLESOUT2** (non-detect); **POLESOUT3** (non-detect); **KBARSE** (non-detect); **CLV10A** (non-detect); **LZ40** (non-detect); **PALMOUT** (non-detect); **PALMOUT1** (non-detect); **PALMOUT2** (trace, 0.21 ppb); **PALMOUT3** (non-detect); **LZ30** (1.89 ppb); **POLE3S** (1.5 ppb); **RITTAE2** (non-detect); **LZ25A** (trace, 0.45 ppb); **L007** (non-detect); **L006** (2.7 ppb) and **PELBAY3** (1.96 ppb).

Eleven stations were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*; five were dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii*; two were co-dominated by either *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* or *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and *Dolichospermum circinale*; and 10 had no dominant algal taxon. All the samples dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* were on the northern half of the lake.

On 6/20, Orange County staff collected a sample from **Cypress Lake**. The sample was dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

On 6/20-6/23, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples from **Lake Okeechobee - Pahokee Marina Boat Ramp**; **Reedy Lake**; **Lake Minneola**; **Lake Pierce**; **Lake Arden**; **Caloosahatchee River - Sebastian Canal**; **Cosmic Canal - Oklahoma St.**; **Caloosahatchee River - Rosen Park**; **Caloosahatchee River - River Forest Drive**; **Manatee River - Bishop Point**; **Manatee River - Fort Hamer Bridge** and **Doctors Lake** (three locations).

The **Lake Okeechobee - Pahokee Marina Boat Ramp** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Reedy Lake** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Pseudanabaena limnetica* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Pierce** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Arden** sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.17 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected. The **Caloosahatchee River - Sebastian Canal**, **Cosmic Canal - Oklahoma St.** and **Caloosahatchee River - Rosen Park** samples had no dominant algal taxon and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Caloosahatchee River - River Forest Drive**, **Manatee River - Bishop Point**, **Manatee River - Fort Hamer Bridge** and **Doctors Lake** (three locations) analytical results are pending.

On 6/20-6/23, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected HAB response samples at **Welaka Springs**, **Newnans Lake** (two locations) and **Lake Monroe** (two locations), and routine HAB monitoring samples at **Lake Washington** and **Lake Jesup**.

The **Welaka Springs** sample was co-dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and *Pseudanabaena limnetica* and had a trace level (0.20 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected. The **Lake Washington** and **Lake Jesup** samples had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected, with anatoxin-a and saxitoxin analyses still pending. The analytical results for the **Newnans Lake** and **Lake Monroe** samples are pending.

On 6/22, city of Cape Coral staff collected samples from **Caloosahatchee River - Palaco Grande Canal**; **Caloosahatchee River - Plato Canal**; **Caloosahatchee River - Bimini Canal** and **Caloosahatchee River - Cape Coral Yacht Club**. Only the **Caloosahatchee River - Plato Canal** sample had a dominant algal taxon, *Microcystis aeruginosa*. No cyanotoxins were detected in any of the samples.

Last Week

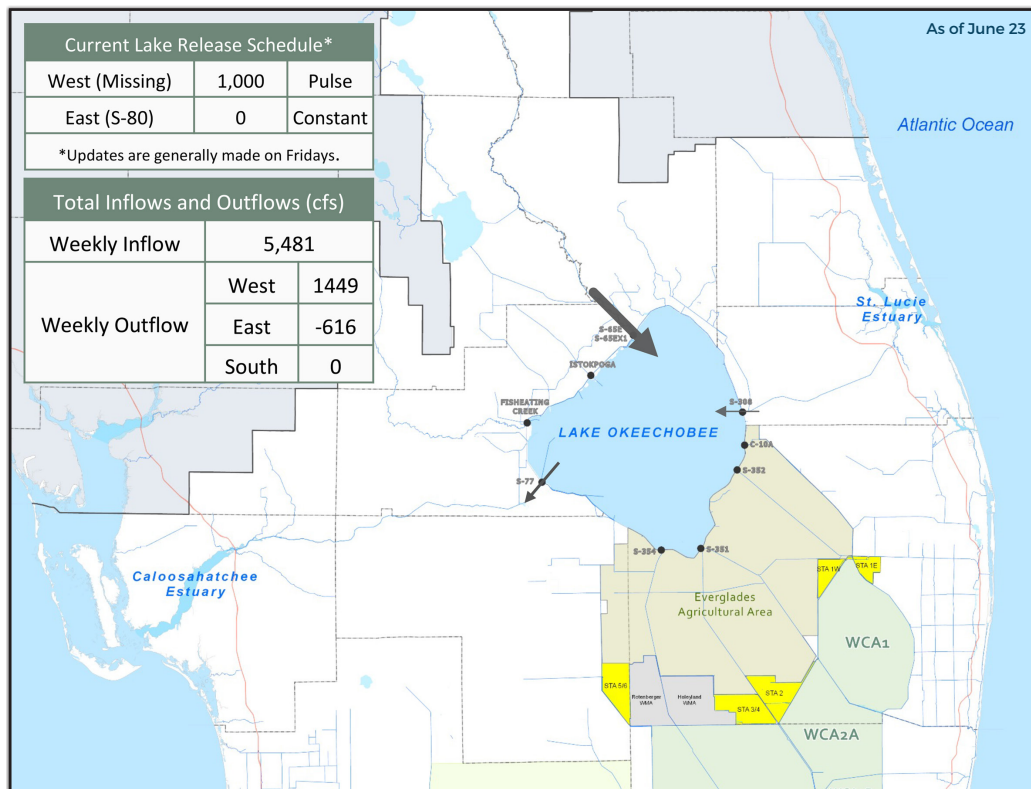
On 6/16, DEP staff collected samples at **Lake Hamilton**; **Biscayne Canal - NE 107th St.**; **Lake Crago**; **Lake Dot**; **C100 Canal - Coral Reef Park**; **Lake Griffin (Seminole County)**; **Lake Kathryn** and **Lake Buffum**.

The **Lake Hamilton**, **Lake Dot**, **Lake Griffin (Seminole County)**, **Lake Kathryn** and **Lake Buffum** samples were each dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*, and none had cyanotoxins detected. The **Biscayne Canal - NE 107th St.**, **Lake Crago** and **C100 Canal - Coral Reef Park** samples had no dominant algal taxon, and only the **Lake Crago** sample had cyanotoxins, with a trace level (0.19 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

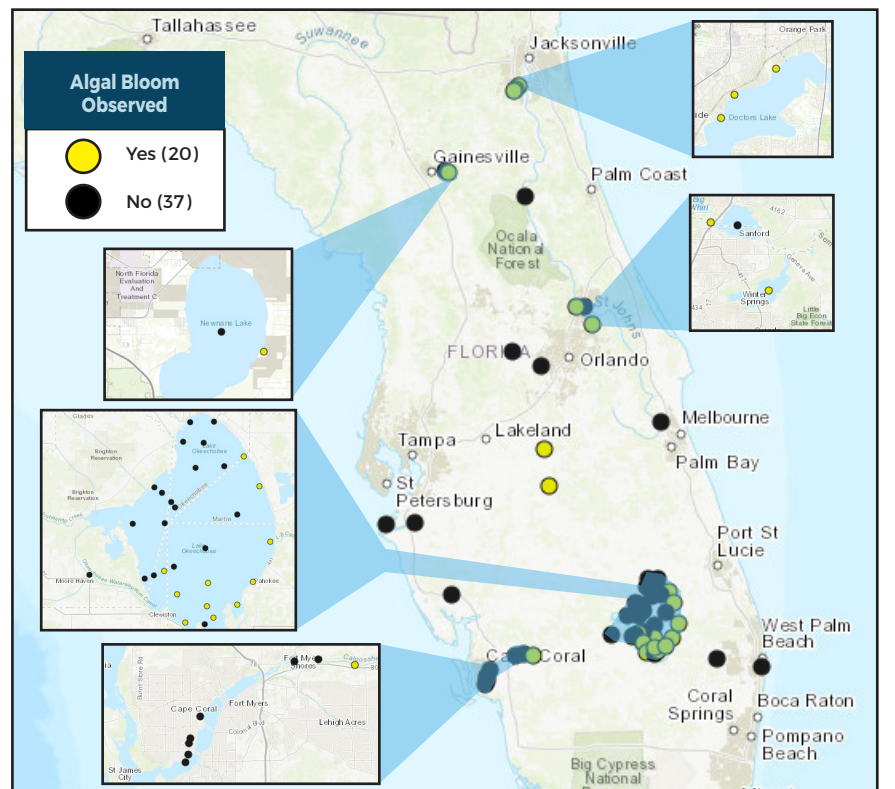
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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



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



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

