

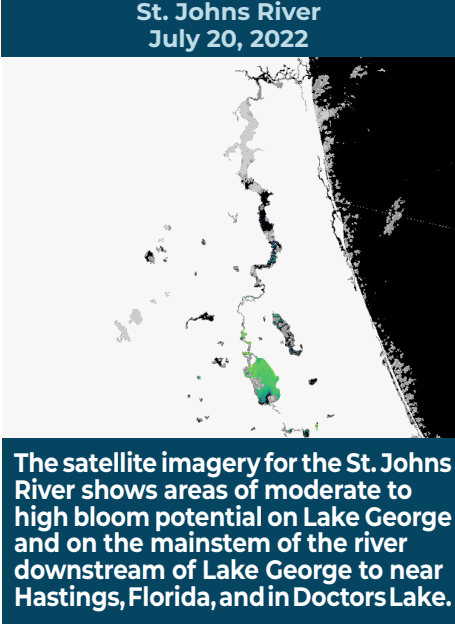
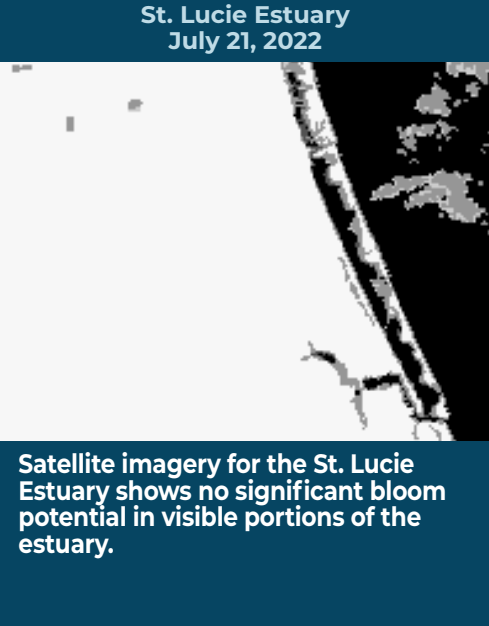
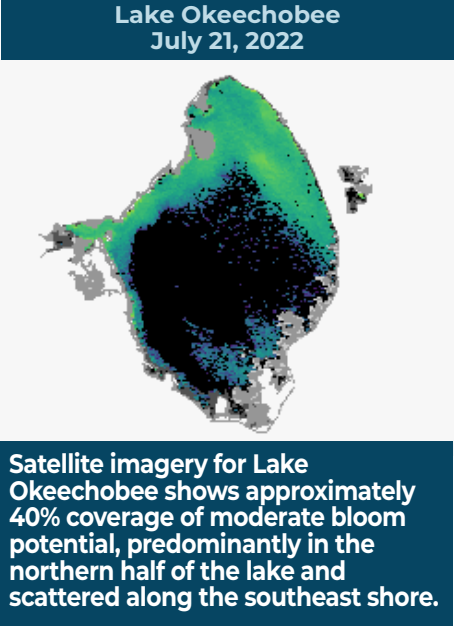
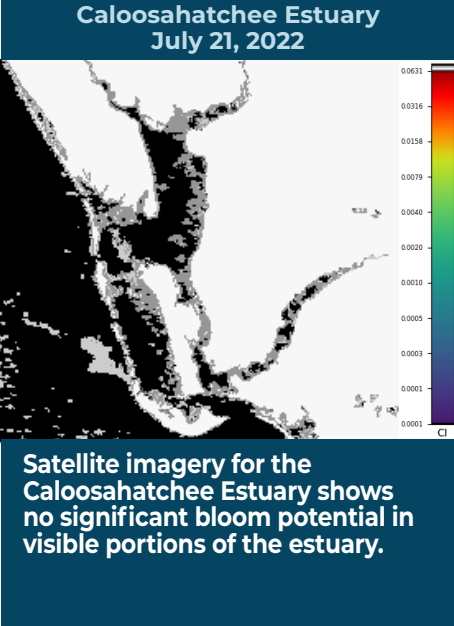


BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING JULY 15 - 21, 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 46 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 46 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 16 sites.

On 7/18- 7/20, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) staff collected samples from the **C43 Canal – S77 Structure (upstream); the C43 Canal – S79 Structure (upstream);** and **Lake Okeechobee – S352 Structure (lakeside).** The **C43 Canal – S77 Structure (upstream)** and **Lake Okeechobee – S352 Structure (lakeside)** samples were both dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and neither had cyanotoxins detected. The **C43 Canal – S79 Structure (upstream)** sample was dominated by *Glenodinium sp.* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

On 7/18 – 7/20, 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: **FEBIN** (non-detect); **FEBOUT** (trace, 0.47 ppb); **KISSRO.0** (non-detect); **LZ2** (non-detect); **NES191** (non-detect); **L001** (1.5 ppb); **NES135** (1.1 ppb); **NCENTER** (2.8 ppb); **EASTSHORE** (1.3 ppb); **L004** (non-detect); **L008** (non-detect); **L005** (trace, 0.27 ppb); **POLESOUT** (trace, 0.41); **POLESOUT1** (trace, 0.41 ppb); **POLESOUT2** (trace, 0.27 ppb); **POLESOUT3** (trace, 0.67 ppb); **KBARSE** (1.4 ppb); **CLV10A** (non-detect); **LZ40** (non-detect); **PALMOUT** (non-detect); **PALMOUT1** (non-detect); **PALMOUT2** (non-detect); **PALMOUT3** (non-detect); **LZ30** (non-detect); **POLE3S** (non-detect); **RITTAE2** (non-detect); **LZ25A** (non-detect); **L007** (non-detect); **L006** (non-detect); and **PELBAY3** (non-detect).

Nineteen of the **Lake Okeechobee** stations were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*, 10 other stations had no dominant algal taxon, and only station **L005** was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica*.

On 7/19, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples from **Swimming Pen Creek – Whitey’s Fish Camp; Doctors Lake** (four locations); **Santiago Canal; Lake Griffin; Lake Harris;** and **Silver Lake.** The **Swimming Pen Creek – Whitey’s Fish Camp** sample had no dominant algal taxon and had 9.8 ppb of microcystins detected. All four **Doctors Lake** samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had microcystins ranging between 3.4 ppb and 5.1 ppb. Analytical results are pending for the **Santiago Canal, Lake Griffin, Lake Harris** and **Silver Lake** samples.

On 7/11 – 7/12, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected a routine HAB monitoring sample at **Lake Washington.** They also collected HAB response samples at **St. Johns River – Buffalo Bluff Bridge** and **Welaka Springs.** The **Lake Washington** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The **St. Johns River – Buffalo Bluff Bridge** and **Welaka Springs** samples were both co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii*, and each had a trace level (0.27 ppb and 0.25 ppb, respectively) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

On 7/18, Highlands County staff collected a sample from **Lake Sebring.** The sample was dominated by *Dolichospermum circinale* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

Last Week

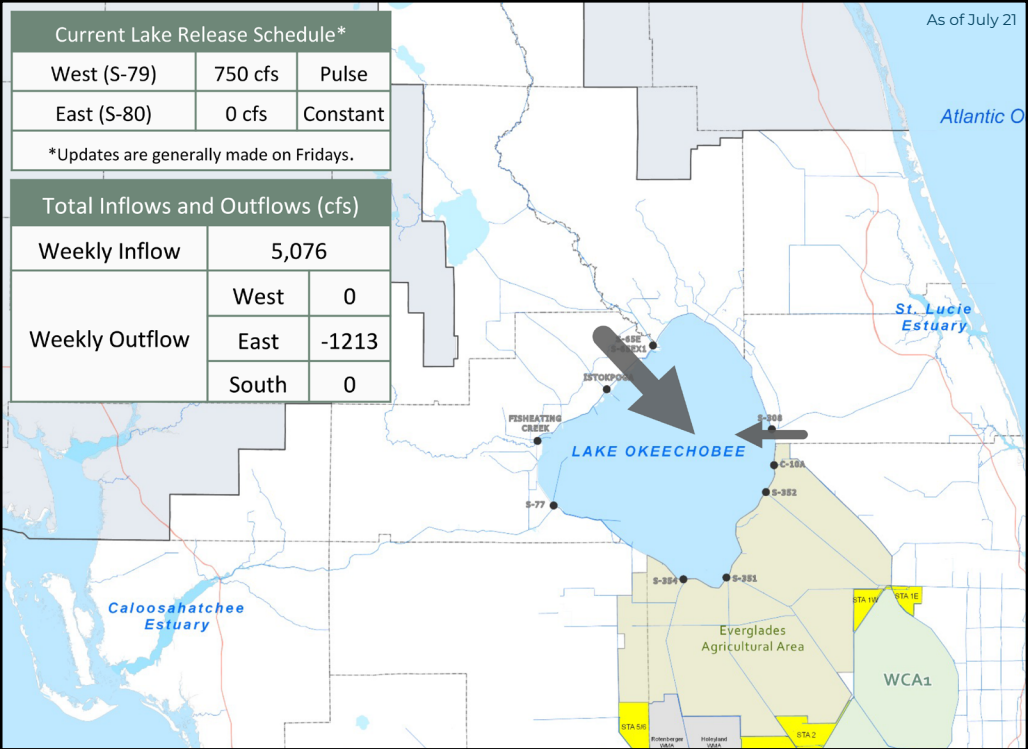
On 7/11 – 7/14, DEP staff collected samples from **Fish Lake, Lake Hancock, Lake Ivanhoe, Lake Mann** and **Lake Sue.** The **Fish Lake, Lake Ivanhoe** and **Lake Mann** samples had no dominant algal taxon and had a trace level 0.16 ppb, non-detect and 0.66 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected, respectively. The **Lake Hancock** and **Lake Sue** samples were both dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had non-detect and a trace level (0.27 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected, respectively.

On 7/14, SJRWMD staff collected a sample at **St. Johns River – Palatka Riverfront Park Boat Ramp.** The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a trace level (0.16 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

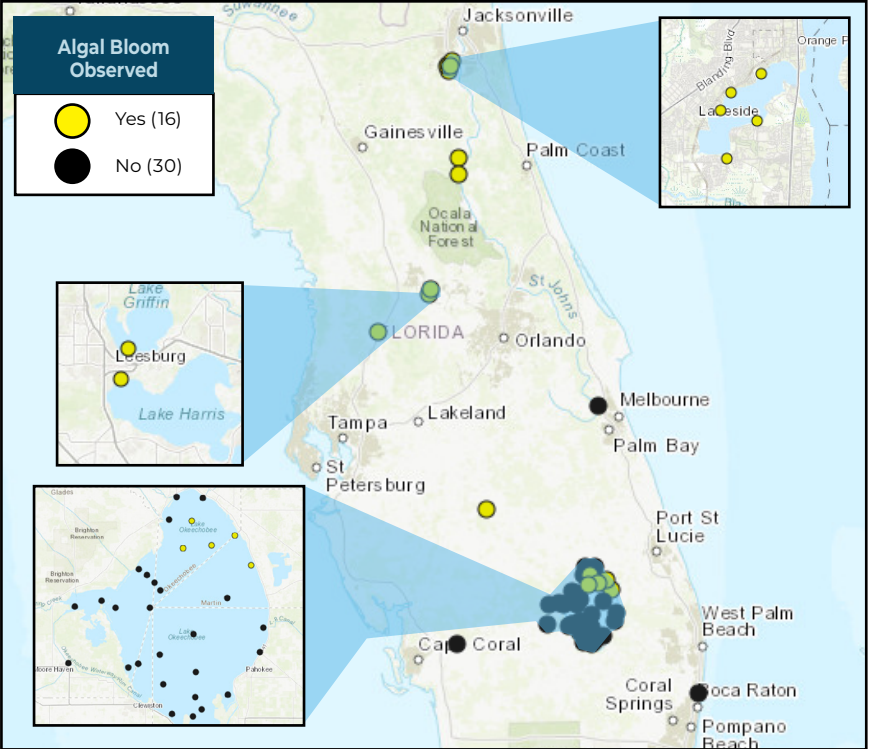
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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
(to report freshwater blooms)

855-305-3903

FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom