



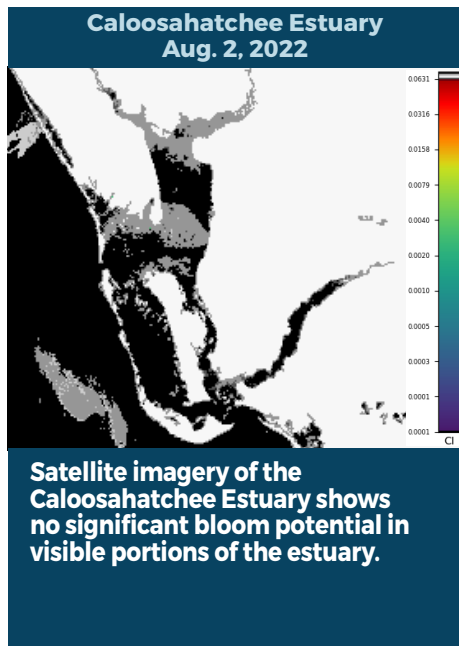
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING JULY 29 - AUG. 4, 2022

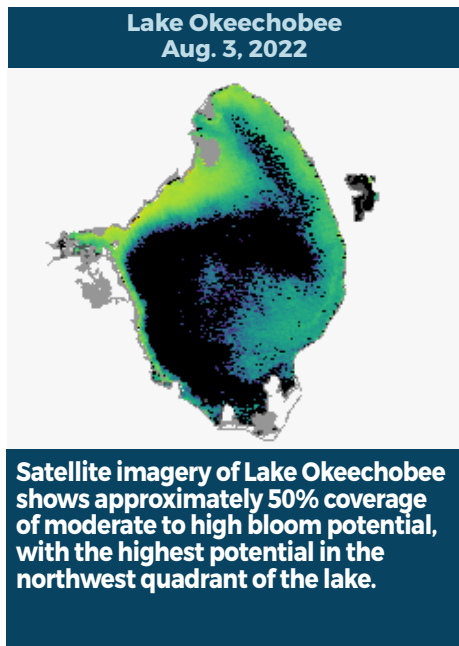
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.

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.

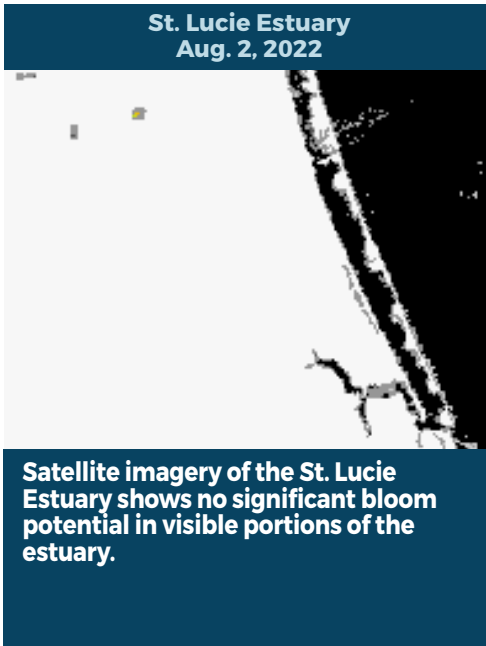
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e., wind, rain, temperature or stage).



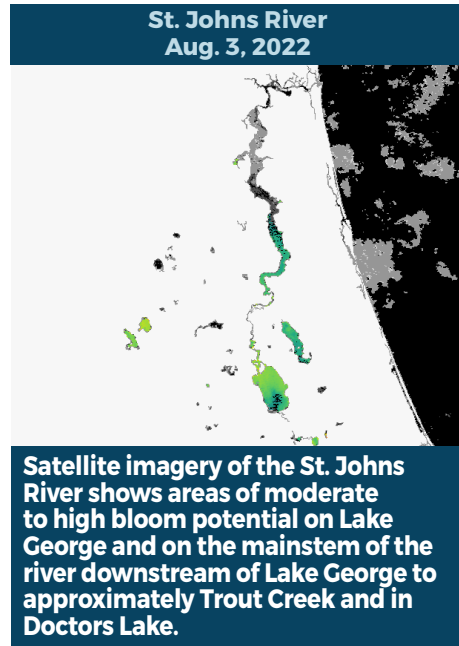
Satellite imagery of the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows no significant bloom potential in visible portions of the estuary.



Satellite imagery of Lake Okeechobee shows approximately 50% coverage of moderate to high bloom potential, with the highest potential in the northwest quadrant of the lake.



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



Satellite imagery of the St. Johns River shows areas of moderate to high bloom potential on Lake George and on the mainstem of the river downstream of Lake George to approximately Trout Creek and in Doctors Lake.

SUMMARY

There were 51 reported site visits in the past seven days with 51 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 25 sites.

On 8/1, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) staff collected samples from the **C43 Canal - S77 Structure (upstream)** and the **C43 Canal - S79 Structure (upstream)**. Neither sample had a dominant algal taxon nor cyanotoxins detected.

On 8/4, SFWMD collected a sample from **L8 M Canal**. Sample results are pending.

On 8/2 - 8/3, 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** (non-detect); **NCENTER** (non-detect); **EASTSHORE** (non-detect); **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** (0.45 ppb); **PALMOUT** (non-detect); **PALMOUT1** (non-detect); **PALMOUT2** (non-detect); **PALMOUT3** (non-detect); **LZ30** (non-detect); **POLE3S** (non-detect); **RITAE2** (non-detect); **LZ25A** (non-detect); **L007** (non-detect); **L006** (non-detect); and **PELBAY3** (non-detect).

Ten of the **Lake Okeechobee** stations were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*, 15 of the **Lake Okeechobee** stations had no dominant algal taxon, and only the **POLESOUT** station was co-dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica*. Algal bloom conditions were visible to the samplers only at stations **L005** and **LZ40**.

On 8/1 - 8/4, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples from **Swimming Pen Creek - Whitey's Fish Camp**; **Doctors Lake** (four locations); **St. Johns River - 2930 SR 13**; **183rd Ave Canal - off Cross Creek**; **Orange Lake - McIntosh Bay**; **Orange Lake - HAB Center**; **Lake Marian**; **Pompano Canal - Seatan Waterway**; **Johns Lake**; **Lake Dell**; **Fish Lake**; **Lake Dot**; **Lake Griffin** (Seminole County); **Cooper Lake**; and **Hillsborough River - 1-75**.

The **Swimming Pen Creek - Whitey's Fish Camp** and all four **Doctors Lake** samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* or *Microcystis sp.* and had microcystins ranging between a trace level (0.43 ppb) and 5.4 ppb. The **St. Johns River - 2930 SR 13** sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.13 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

The **183rd Ave Canal - off Cross Creek**, **Orange Lake - McIntosh Bay**, **Orange Lake - HAB Center** and **Lake Marian** samples were each dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*. The **183rd Ave Canal - off Cross Creek** sample had a trace level (0.12 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Orange Lake - McIntosh Bay** sample had a trace level (0.10 ppb) of microcystins detected, and the **Orange Lake - HAB Center** sample had 1.6 ppb of anatoxin-a and a trace level (0.31 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Lake Marian** sample had 4.1 ppb of microcystins detected.

The **Pompano Canal - Seatan Waterway** and the **Cooper Lake** samples had no dominant algal taxon and had no cyanotoxins detected. **Johns Lake** and **Lake Dell** both had filamentous algal mats. The **Johns Lake** sample was co-dominated by the green alga *Zygnema sp.* and the cyanobacterium *Scytonema sp.* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Dell** sample was dominated by the green alga *Oedogonium sp.* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

The results for **Fish Lake**, **Lake Dot**, **Lake Griffin** (Seminole County) and **Hillsborough River - 1-75** are pending.

On 8/3, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWD) staff collected a HAB response sample at **Trout Creek - Trout Creek Park Boat Ramp**. The sample was dominated by *Dolichospermum circinale* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

On 8/1, Highlands County staff collected samples from **Little Red Water Lake** and **Lake Sebring**. The **Little Red Water Lake** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*, and the **Lake Sebring** sample had no dominant algal taxon. Cyanotoxins were not detected in either sample.

On 8/3, Lee County staff collected a sample at **Caloosahatchee River - Moody Canal**. The sample was dominated by *Anabaenopsis circularis* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

Last Week

On 7/28, DEP staff collected samples at **Lake Kinsale**, **Lake Ivanhoe**, **Lake Sue** and **Lake Mann**. No algal sample was collected at **Lake Kinsale** and 20 ppb of microcystins was detected. The **Lake Ivanhoe**, **Lake Sue** and **Lake Mann** samples had no dominant algal taxon and had trace (0.18 ppb), trace (0.27 ppb) and 0.71 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected, respectively.

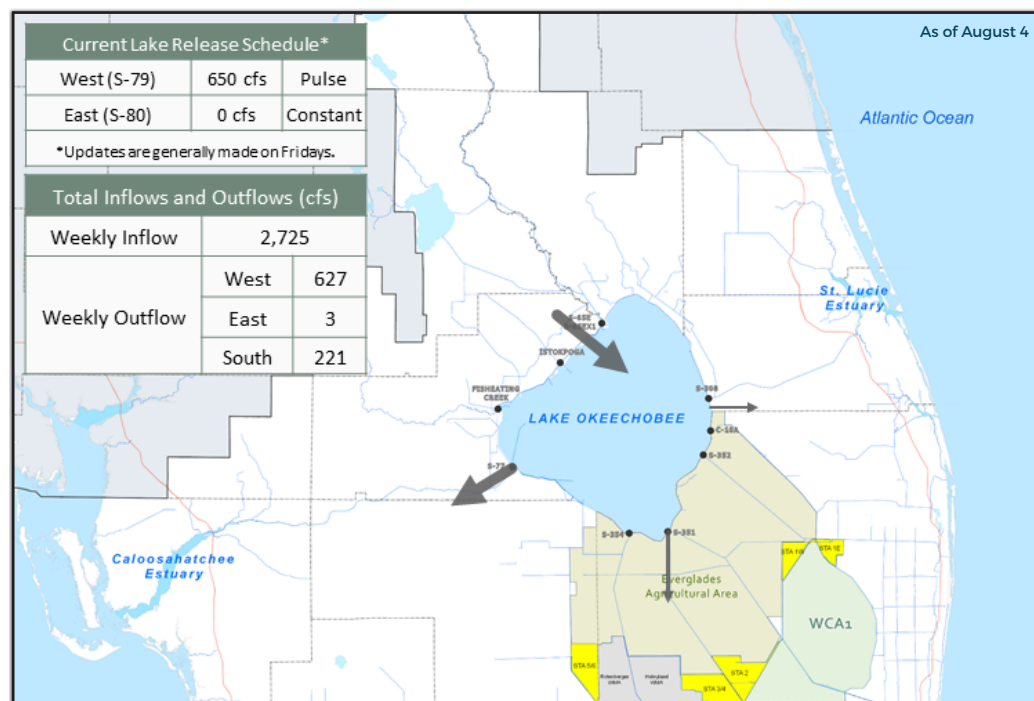
On 7/28, SJRWMD staff collected routine HAB monitoring samples at **Lake Monroe** and **Lake Washington**. The **Lake Monroe** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Washington** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 7/28, Lee County staff collected samples from **Caloosahatchee River - Alva Boat Ramp** and **Caloosahatchee River - Davis Boat Ramp**. The **Caloosahatchee River - Alva Boat Ramp** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The **Caloosahatchee River - Davis Boat Ramp** sample was dominated by *Glenodinium sp.* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

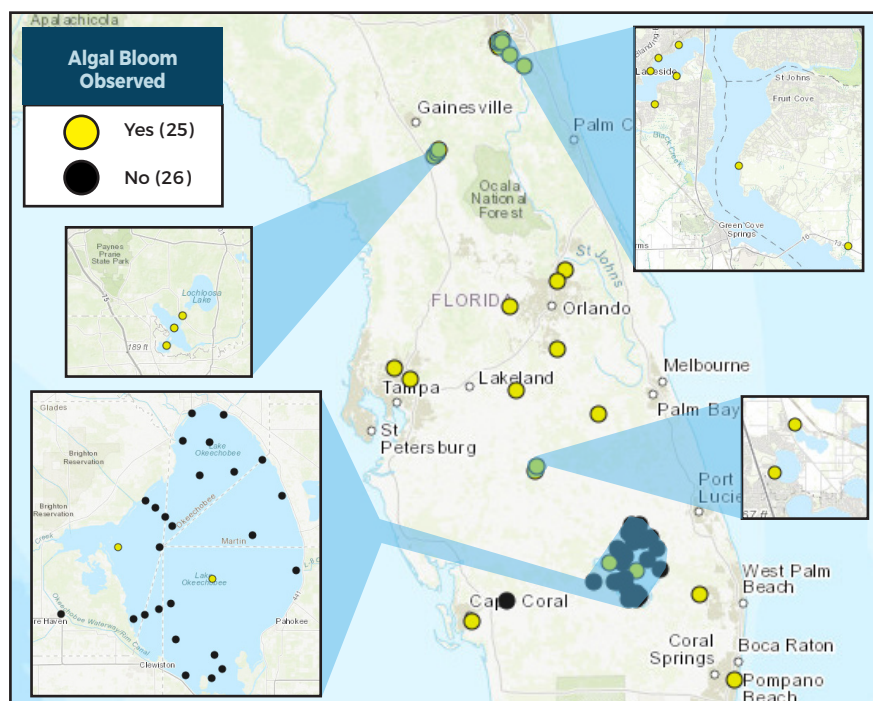
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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



REPORT ALGAL BLOOMS

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

