



BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING JULY 31 - AUGUST 6, 2020

SUMMARY

There were 34 reports of visits in the past seven days (7/31 – 8/6), with 34 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by the samplers at 15 sites. Satellite imagery for **Lake Okeechobee** and the **Caloosahatchee and St. Lucie estuaries** from 8/6 showed approximately 45% coverage of low to moderate algal bloom potential on the lake and no bloom potential on the visible portions of either estuaries.

Satellite imagery for the **St. Johns River** from 8/6 showed a few patches of bloom potential on **Lake George**, but approximately half the lake was obscured by cloud cover. Much of the **mainstem of the St. Johns River** was obscured by cloud cover, but low bloom potential was visible just north of **Federal Point**. 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).

On 8/3, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected a sample from **Boat Lake**. The sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

On 8/4 and 8/5, South Florida Water Management District staff collected samples from **Lake Okeechobee** at the following stations. Cyanotoxin results are included in parentheses following each station name: **KISSRO.0** (non-detect); **LZ2** (non-detect); **NES191** (trace, 0.28 parts per billion); **L001** (non-detect); **NES135** (trace, 0.81 ppb); **NCENTER** (1.8 ppb); **EASTSHORE** (trace, 0.54 ppb); **L004** (28 ppb); **L008** (trace, 0.69 ppb); **L005** (non-detect); **POLESOUT** (trace, 0.34 ppb); **POLESOUT1** (trace, 0.29 ppb); **POLESOUT2** (trace, 0.29 ppb); **POLESOUT3** (trace, 0.52 ppb); **KBARSE** (trace, 0.97 ppb); **CLV10A** (trace, 0.33 ppb); **LZ40** (24 ppb); **PALMOUT** (non-detect); **PALMOUT1** (3.2 ppb); **PALMOUT2** (2.2 ppb); **PALMOUT3** (2.0 ppb); **LZ30** (non-detect); **POLE3S** (non-detect); **RITTAE2** (non-detect); **LZ25A** (non-detect); **L007** (non-detect); **L006** (non-detect); and **PELBAY3** (trace, 0.27 ppb). *Microcystis aeruginosa* was the dominant taxon in all of the samples with total microcystin levels greater than 1 ppb. Two stations (POLESOUT and POLESOUT1) that had trace levels of total microcystins were dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii*.

On 8/5, DEP staff collected a sample from **Lake Jackson – Rhodes Cove**, **Little Orange Lake – South End** and **Little Orange Lake – North Shore**. There was no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected in the **Lake Jackson** sample. Both **Little Orange Lake** samples were dominated by *Dolichospermum circinale* and no cyanotoxins were detected in either sample.

On 8/5, Collier County staff collected a sample from **Lake Trafford**. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*, and no cyanotoxins were detected.

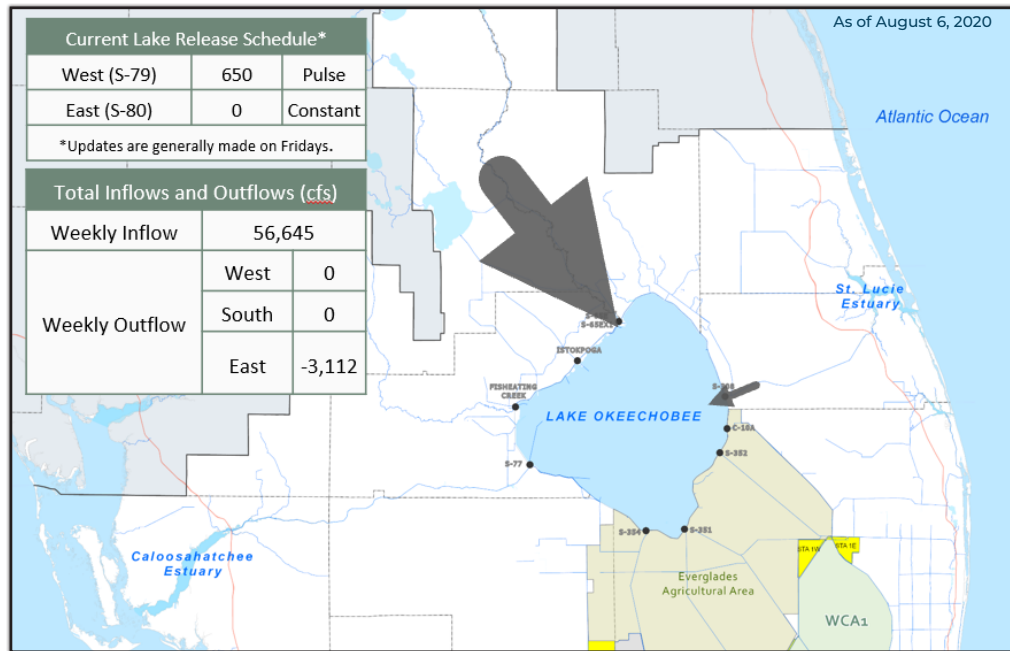
On 8/6, DEP staff collected a sample from the **East Hillsboro Canal**. These results are still pending.

Last Week

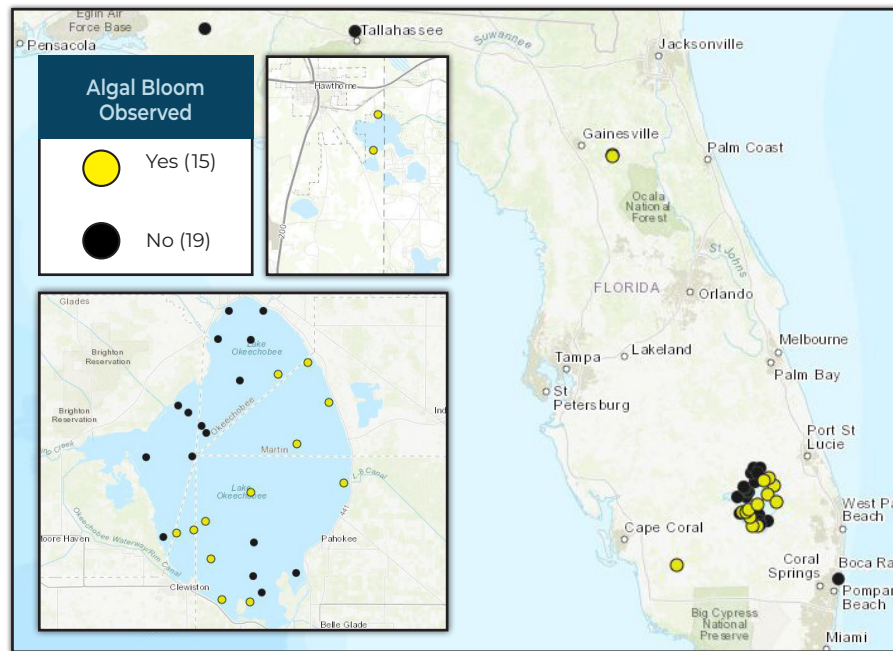
On 7/28 – 7/30, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected samples from the **St. Johns River (SJR)** and associated lakes at the following locations. Total microcystin results are included in parentheses following each station name: **SJR – Mandarin Point** (toxin sample not collected); **Doctors Lake** (trace, 0.99 ppb); **SJR – Shands Bridge** (trace, 0.74 ppb); **Lake George – Center** (trace, 0.62 ppb); **Crescent Lake – Magnolia Ave.** (1.9 ppb and 1.2 ppb cylindrospermopsin); **Crescent Lake – mouth of Dunns Creek** (1.5 ppb and 1.2 ppb cylindrospermopsin); **SJR – Magnolia Point** (trace, 0.73 ppb); and **Bull Creek – north of Bull Creek Fish Camp** (trace, 0.93 ppb). Results for these samples were pending last week but are now available. The two samples from **Crescent Lake** that had measurable quantities of total microcystins and cylindrospermopsin were co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii*.

This is a high-level summary of the sampling events for the reported week. For all field visit and analytical result details, please refer 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 to stay out of water where algae is visibly present as specks, mats or water is discolored pea-green, blue-green or brownish-red. Additionally, pets or livestock should not come into contact with the algal bloom-impacted water, or the algal bloom material or fish on the shoreline.

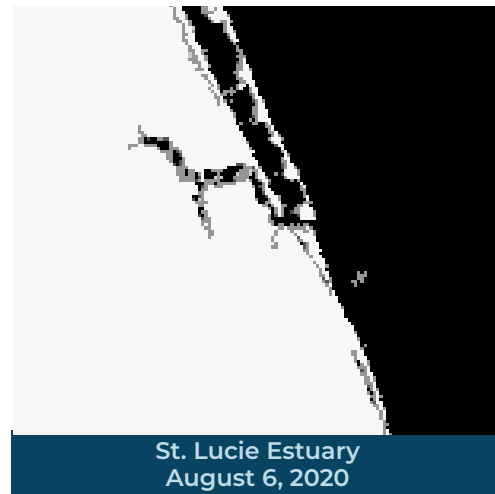
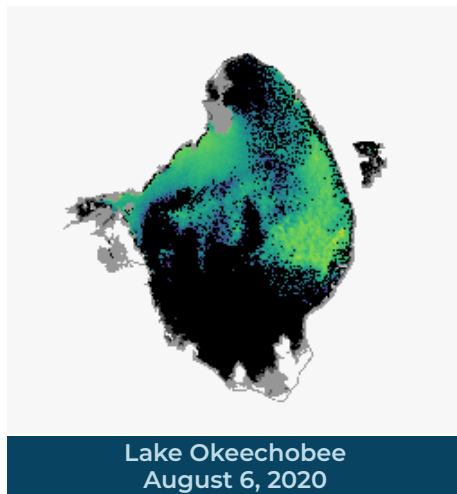
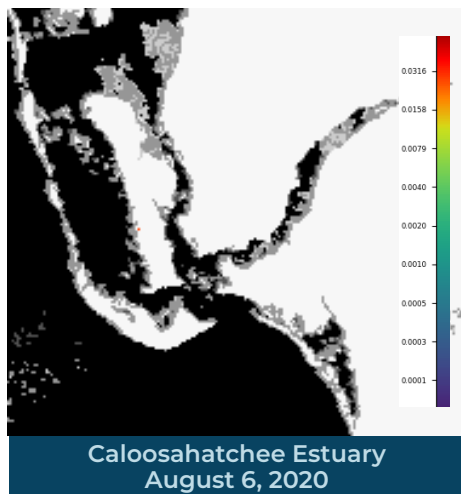
LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS



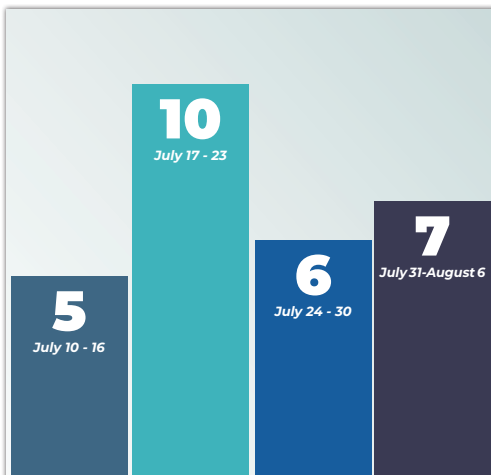
SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE



Satellite Imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud-cover



REPORTS FROM HOTLINE



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

Learn more about Florida's Algal Bloom Monitoring and Response visit our [Water Quality](http://WaterQuality) website to check the current status and to receive updates.

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