

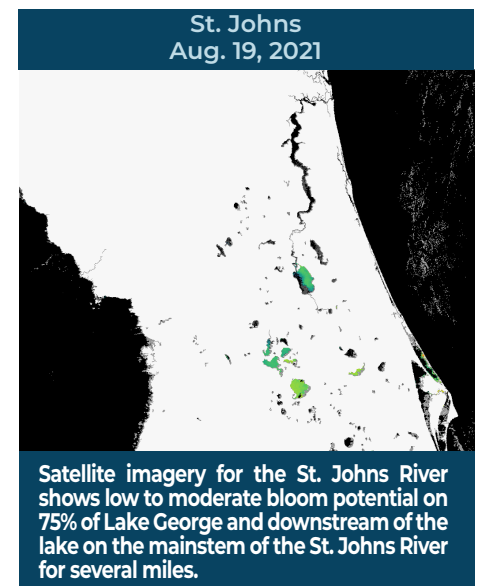
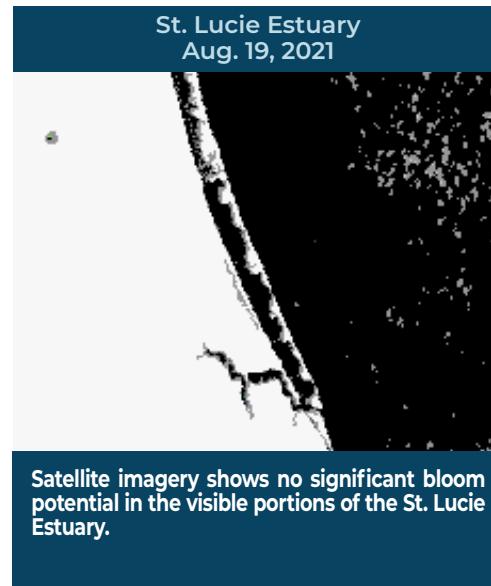
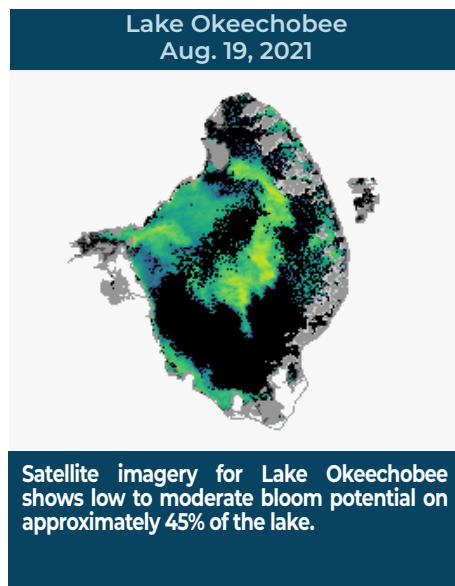
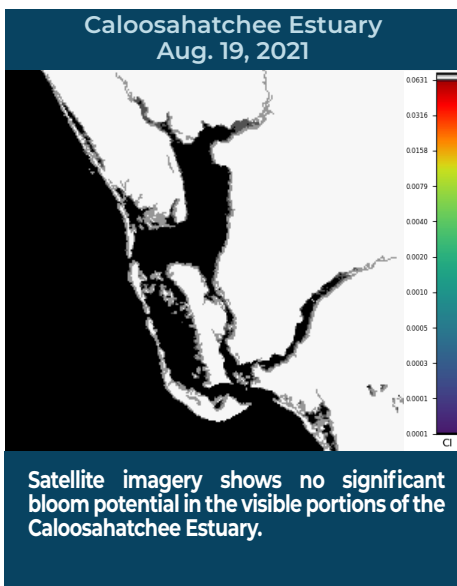


# BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

## REPORTING AUG. 13 – 19, 2021

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 12 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 12 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at four of the sites.

On 8/16, South Florida Water Management District staff collected samples from **Lake Okeechobee – Pahokee Marina Boat Ramp, C43 – S79 Upstream** and **C43 – S77 (upstream)**. None of the samples had a dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 8/16, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples from **Lake Okeechobee – S308C (lakeside)**; **C44 Canal – S308C (canal side)**; **Lake Eustis – NW Corner**; and **Lake Willisara – Center**. The **Lake Okeechobee – S308C (lakeside)** and **C44 Canal – S308C (canal side)** samples had no dominant algal taxon and had a trace level [0.27 parts per billion (ppb)] and no detectable level of microcystins, respectively. The **Lake Eustis – NW Corner** and **Lake Willisara – Center** samples were both dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had trace levels (0.27 ppb and 0.92 ppb, respectively) of microcystins detected.

On 8/17, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected samples from **Crescent Lake – Mouth of Dunns Creek** and **Lake Washington – Center**. The **Crescent Lake – Mouth of Dunns Creek** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Washington – Center** sample had no dominant algal taxon and had no cyanotoxins detected.

On 8/17 and 8/18, DEP staff collected samples from **Lake Lorraine – West**, **Christopher Creek – Below San Jose Blvd.** and **St. Johns River – End of Oakvale Road**. All three samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*. The **Lake Lorraine – West** sample had a trace level (0.83 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Christopher Creek – Below San Jose Blvd.** sample had a trace level (0.18 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected. The **St. Johns River – End of Oakvale Road** sample had no cyanotoxins detected.

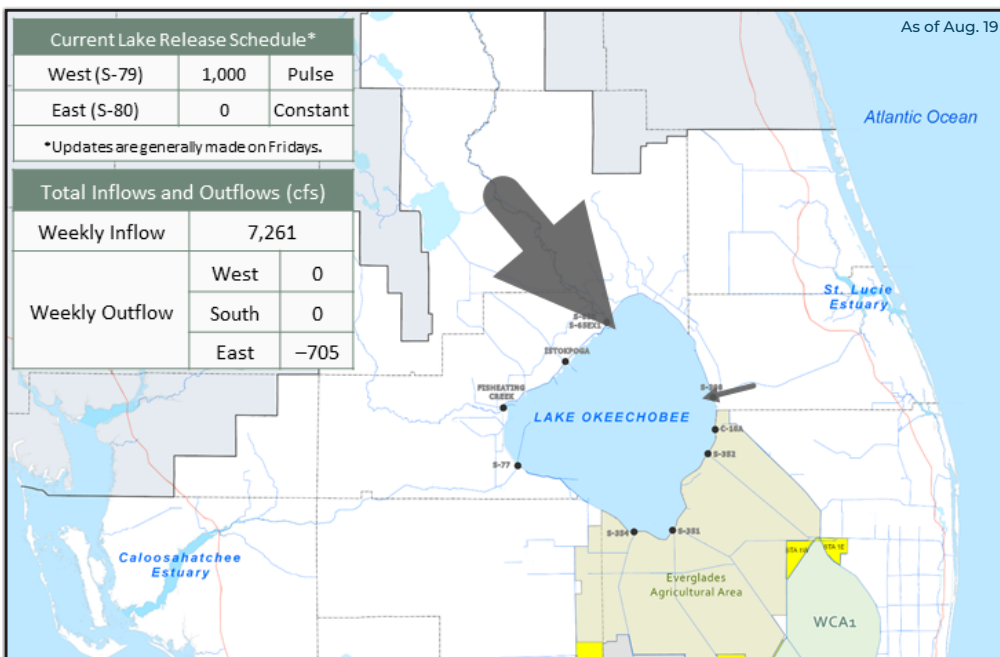
#### Last Week

On 8/12, SJRWMD staff collected samples from **Lake Jesup – Center** and **Lake Monroe – Center**. Both samples had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

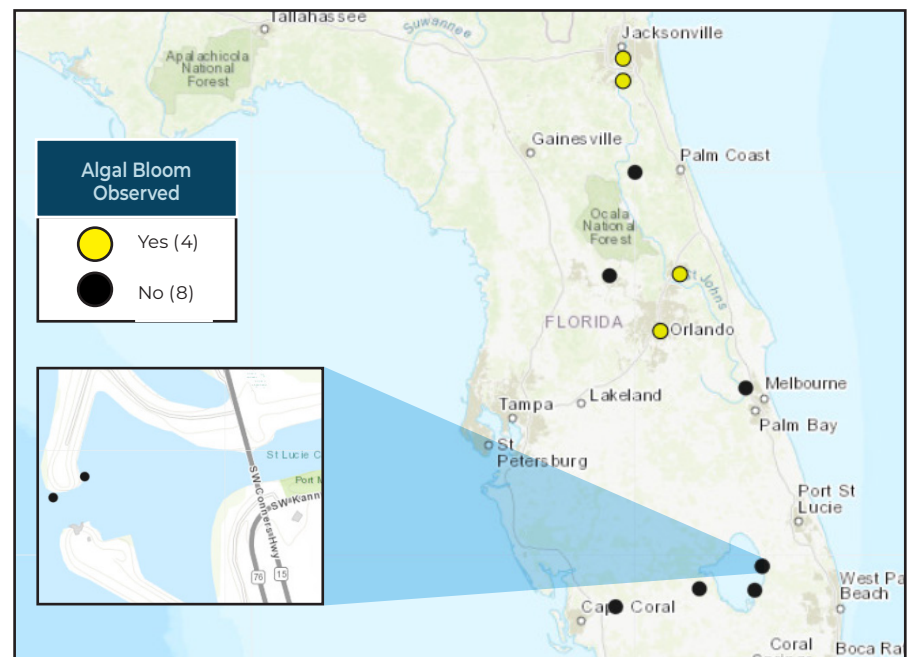
On 8/12, DEP staff collected samples from **Blanton Lake – South Lobe**; **Coleman Lake**; **Kissimmee River – 650 Meters South of US-60**; and **St. Johns River – Beauclerc Circle West**. The **Blanton Lake – South Lobe** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a trace level (1.2 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Coleman Lake** sample had no cyanotoxins detected and no algal identification sample was collected. The **Kissimmee River – 650 Meters South of US-60** sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.30 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **St. Johns River – Beauclerc Circle West** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

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.

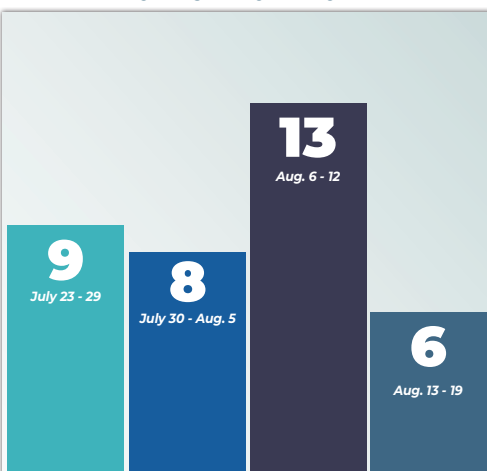
### LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS



### SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE



### 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 website](https://www.waterquality.com) to check the current status and to receive updates.

PROTECTING TOGETHER  
[ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov](https://ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov)