

BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE REPORTING AUG. 26 - SEPT. 1, 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 33 reported site visits in the past seven days with 32 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 22 sites.

On 8/29, the South Florida Water Management District collected samples from the C43 Canal - S77 Structure (upstream) and the C43 Canal - S79 Structure (upstream). There were no dominant algal taxa or cyanotoxins detected in either sample.

On 8/29 and 8/30, the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) collected samples at six locations. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

- Georges Lake Center: Aphanizomenon flosaquae dominant, 0.12 parts per billion (ppb) of microcystins detected.
- Lake Washington 0.8 miles east of weir: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- · Lake Washington Boat Ramp: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- · Lake Washington Center (LWC): No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Crescent Lake near Shell Bluff: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant, trace level (0.12 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
- Bull Creek near fish camp: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant, no cyanotoxins detected.

On 8/29 to 9/1, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff performed 22 harmful algal bloom (HAB) response site visits. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

- Caloosahatchee River Coleridge Canal: Anabaenopsis circularis dominant, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Estelle Dorchester and Mills: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Fish Lake Sexton Park: No dominant algal taxon, trace level (0.14 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.
- Lakes Park Northeast Ponds: No sample collected; only decaying pond weed observed.
- Caloosahatchee River Cat Cay and Dimple Canal: Dolichospermum helicoideum dominant, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Sampson River SW CR 225: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Munson north lobe: Euglena sp., no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Munson Munson Slough Inlet: Euglena sp., no cyanotoxins detected.
- Harbor Isle SE Lobe: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant, 6.4 ppb of microcystins detected.
- Harbor Isle NW Lobe: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant, 6.8 ppb of microcystins detected.
- Harbor Isle Southern Lobe: Microcystis deruginosa dominant, 6.9 ppb of microcystins detected.
- Three Sisters Springs canal between 3rd Ave and 4th Ave: Results pending.
- St. Johns River at Buckman Bridge fenders: Results pending.
- Doctors Lake at Camp Echockotee: Results pending.
- Doctors Lake Near Lucy Branch: Results pending.
- Doctors Lake end of Lawrence Rd: Results pending.
- Lake Criffin South Lobe: Results pending.
- Doctors Lake Mill Cove: Results pending.
- · Lake Harris S of Monkey Island: Results pending.
- Swimming Pen Creek Whitey's Fish Camp: Results pending.
- Lake Kinsale East end near weir: Results pending.
- St. Johns River 2930 SR 13: Results pending.

On 8/29, Alachua County staff collected a sample from Bivens Lake - outflow at US 441. The sample was dominated by Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 8/31, Orange County staff collected a sample from Lake Speer - NW Lobe. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*, and a trace level (0.59 ppb) of microcystins was detected.

On 8/31, Highlands County staff collected a sample from Saddlebags Lake - NE near dock. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and no cyanotoxins were detected.

Last Week

On 8/22 to 8/25, SJRWMD staff collected samples at all 10 of its monthly routine HAB monitoring locations. Analytical results are now available for the following sites.
Stick Marsh – North: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.

- Lake Jesup Center: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant, trace (0.10 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
- Lake Monroe Center: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.

On 8/22 to 8/25, DEP staff performed 15 HAB response site visits. Analytical results are now available for the following sites.

- Guana Lake 400 m N of Ramp: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- · Lake Livingston: Aphanizomenon flosaquae and Dolichospermum circinale co-dominant, no cyanotoxins detected.
- · Lake Reedy: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant, 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

