REPORT ALGAL BLOOMS

On 8/29, Alachua County staff collected a sample from
results follow each waterbody name.
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.
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.

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.

- Caloosahatchee River - Coteridge Canal: Anaabaenaopsis circulans dominant, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee - LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS Results pending.
- Caloosahatchee Estuary shows approximately 40% coverage of moderate to high biomass (green or blue-green) bloom potential along the western shoreline of the lake.
- Lake Washington - 0.8 miles east of weir: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant, 6.8 ppb of microcystins detected.
- Lake Monroe – Center: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee - Dorchester and Mills: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee - 0.8 miles east of weir: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant, 6.4 ppb of microcystins detected.
- Lake Washington – North Bay: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Washington – Bridge 297: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant, 6.7 ppb of microcystins detected.
- Lake Washington – 0.8 miles east of weir: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant, 6.8 ppb of microcystins detected.

To receive personalized email notifications about blue-green algae and red tide, visit ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov.

On 8/31, Highlands County staff collected a sample from

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).

To report a bloom, contact the Florida Poison Control Centers (DOH provides grant funding to the Florida Poison Control Centers) or a fish kill.

Cyanobacteria are also known to produce toxins that can make you or your pets sick (swelldown or possibly cause skin and/or eye irritation due to contact. We advise staying out of water where algae is visibly present as spores or mats or where water is discolored: green-blue, 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.

The sample was dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and no cyanotoxins were detected.

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In order to provide the public with updated bloom conditions throughout Florida, the DEP is collecting samples and testing for cyanotoxins at over 200 sites across the state.

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