



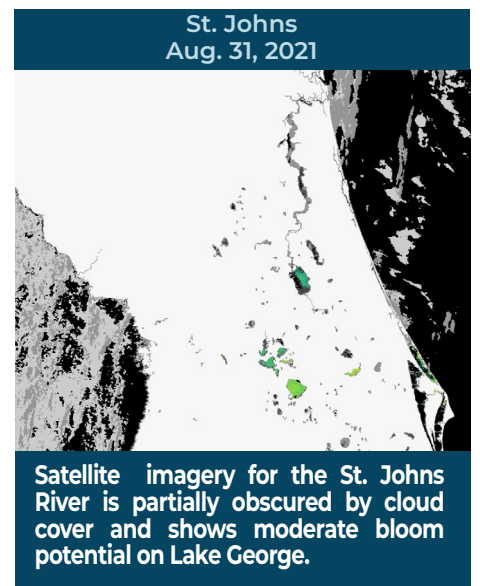
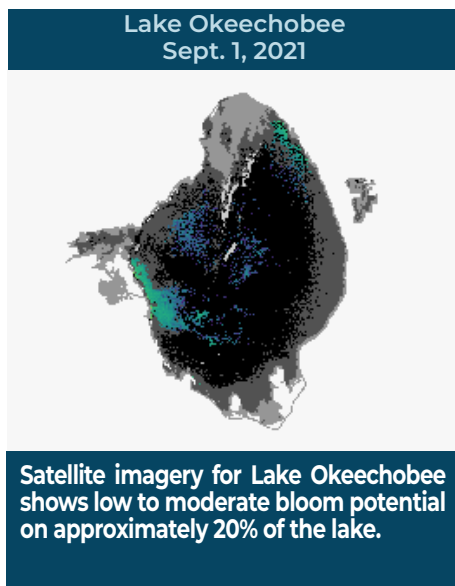
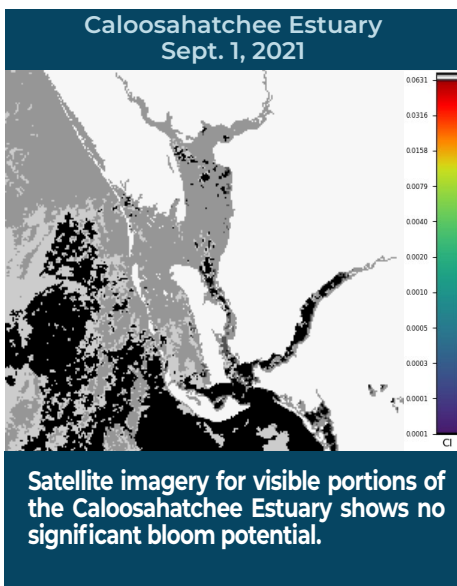
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING AUG. 27 – SEPT. 2, 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 21 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 18 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at seven of the sites.

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 8/30 and 8/31, the South Florida Water Management District staff collected samples from **Kissimmee River – S65 (River Side)**, **C43 Canal – S77 (Upstream)**, **Lake Okeechobee – Pahokee Marina Boat Ramp** and **C44 Canal – S80 (Upstream)**. The **Kissimmee River** and **C43 Canal** samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*, with the **Kissimmee River** sample having a trace level (0.36 ppb) of microcystins detected and the **C43 Canal** sample having no detectable cyanotoxins. The **Pahokee Marina boat ramp** and **C44 Canal** samples had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 8/30, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected samples from **Lake Okeechobee - S308C (lakeside)**, **C44 Canal - S308C (canal side)**, **Lake Eustis – NW corner**, **Lake Eustis – canal near Linda Lane**, **Dead River – Residential Canal S of US 441** and **Trout Lake Canal – 35m from FL-19**. Both **Lake Eustis'** samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and no cyanotoxins were detected. There was no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected in the **Lake Okeechobee**, **C44 Canal**, **Dead River** and **Trout Lake Canal** samples.

On 8/30, 8/31 and 9/1, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected a sample from **Blue Cypress Lake**, **Lake Jesup**, **Crescent Lake at the mouth of Dunns Creek**, **Lake George**, **Lake Washington** and **Lake Monroe**. The **Blue Cypress Lake**, **Lake Washington** and **Lake Monroe** samples had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Jesup** sample had no dominant algal taxon and 0.41 ppb *cyndrospermopsis* detected. The **Crescent Lake** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake George** sample was dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had 0.55 ppb *cyndrospermopsis* detected.

On 8/30, Collier County staff collected a sample from **Vanderbilt Lagoon**. The sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

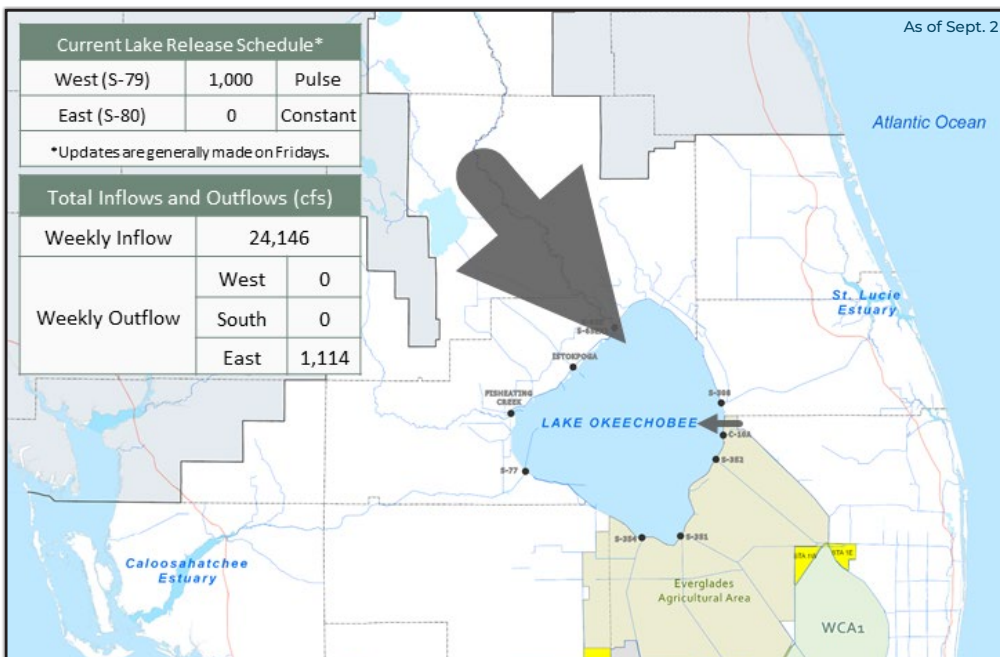
On 9/1, DEP staff collected a sample at **St. Johns River at the end of Oakvale Road** and visited but did not collect samples at **Christopher Creek – below San Jose Blvd.**, **St. Johns River Inwood Park** and **Goodbys Creek – San Jose Blvd.** The **St. Johns River** sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.18 ppb) *cyndrospermopsis* detected.

Last Week

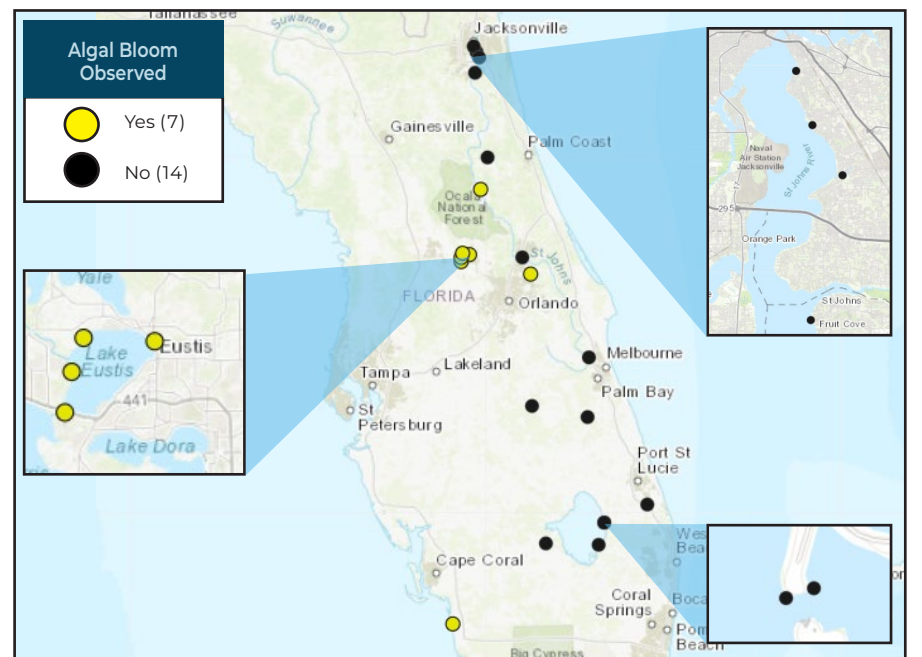
On 8/25, SJRWMD staff collected a sample from **Stickmarsh – North**. The sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

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.

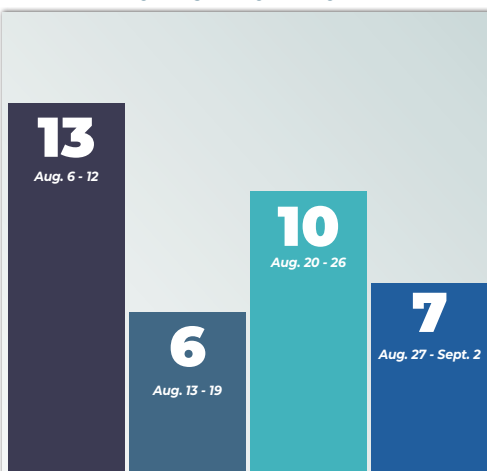
LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS



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](http://WaterQuality) website to check the current status and to receive updates.

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ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov