



BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING SEPTEMBER 4 - SEPTEMBER 10, 2020

SUMMARY

There were 36 reports of visits in the past seven days (9/3 – 9/10), with 36 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by the samplers at 15 sites.

Satellite imagery for **Lake Okeechobee**, **Caloosahatchee** and the **St. Lucie estuaries** from 9/10 was partially obscured by cloud cover but showed approximately 40% coverage of low to high algal bloom potential on the lake. No bloom potential was observed on the visible portions of either estuaries.

Satellite imagery for the **St. Johns River** from 9/9 did not show any significant bloom potential on **Lake George** or the **main stem of the St. Johns River**; however, the bloom on the northern two thirds of Crescent Lake persists. 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 9/8 and 9/9, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) staff collected samples from **Lake Okeechobee** at the following stations. The 9/9 sample shipment was delayed, and the results will not be available until early next week. Cyanotoxin results are included below: **KISSRO.0** (non-detect), **LZ2** (non-detect), **NES191** (non-detect), **L001** (trace, 0.37 parts per billion), **NES135** (non-detect), **NCENTER** (3.3 ppb), **EASTSHORE** (trace, 0.38 ppb), **L004** (10 ppb), **L008** (2.9 ppb), **L005** (non-detect), **POLESOUT** (trace, 0.48 ppb), **POLESOUT1** (non-detect), **POLESOUT2** (3.5 ppb), **POLESOUT3** (12 ppb), **KBARSE** (62 ppb), **CLV10A** (pending), **LZ40** (pending), **PALMOUT** (pending), **PALMOUT1** (pending), **PALMOUT2** (pending), **PALMOUT3** (pending), **LZ30** (pending), **POLE3S** (pending), **RITTAE2** (pending), **LZ25A** (pending), **L007** (pending), **L006** (pending) and **PELBAY3** (pending). *Microcystis aeruginosa* was the dominant taxon in all samples collected on 9/8 with total microcystin levels greater than 1 ppb. Three stations (**POLESOUT** and **POLESOUT1**, and **FEBIN**) were dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii*.

On 9/9, SFWMD staff also collected samples from the **C43 Canal – upstream of S77 structure**, and at the **S308C structure, lakeside**. Neither sample had a dominant algal taxon and cyanotoxins were not detected in either sample.

On 9/9, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected a sample from **St. Johns River at Shands Bridge** and **Doctors Lake**. Neither sample had a dominant algal taxon. A trace level (0.6 ppb) of *cylindrospermopsin* was detected in the **St. Johns River – Shands Bridge** sample, but no toxins were detected in the **Doctors Lake** sample. Saxitoxin results are still pending.

On 9/8, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected a sample from the **Indian River Lagoon at the Pineda Causeway**. The sample was dominated by a mixed assemblage of nanoplankton and picoplankton. A trace level (0.55 ppb) of total microcystins was detected in the sample.

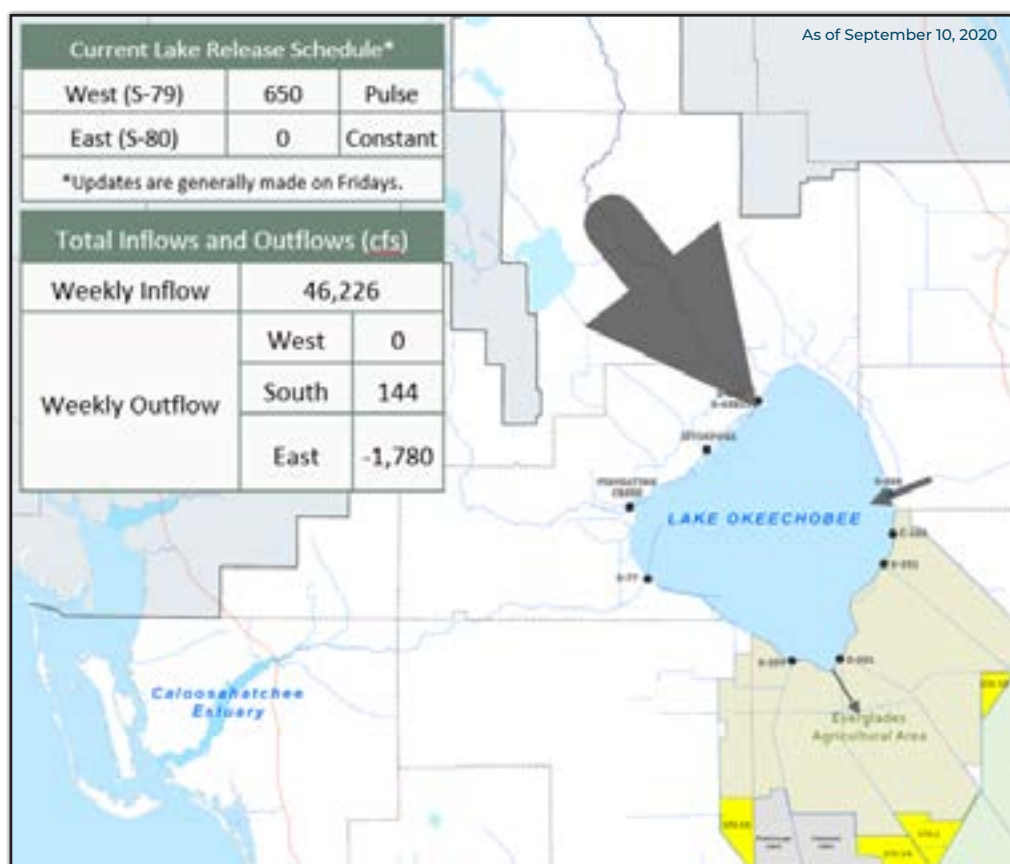
On 9/10, DEP staff collected a sample from **Lake Weir at the boat ramp area**. Sample results are still pending.

Last Week

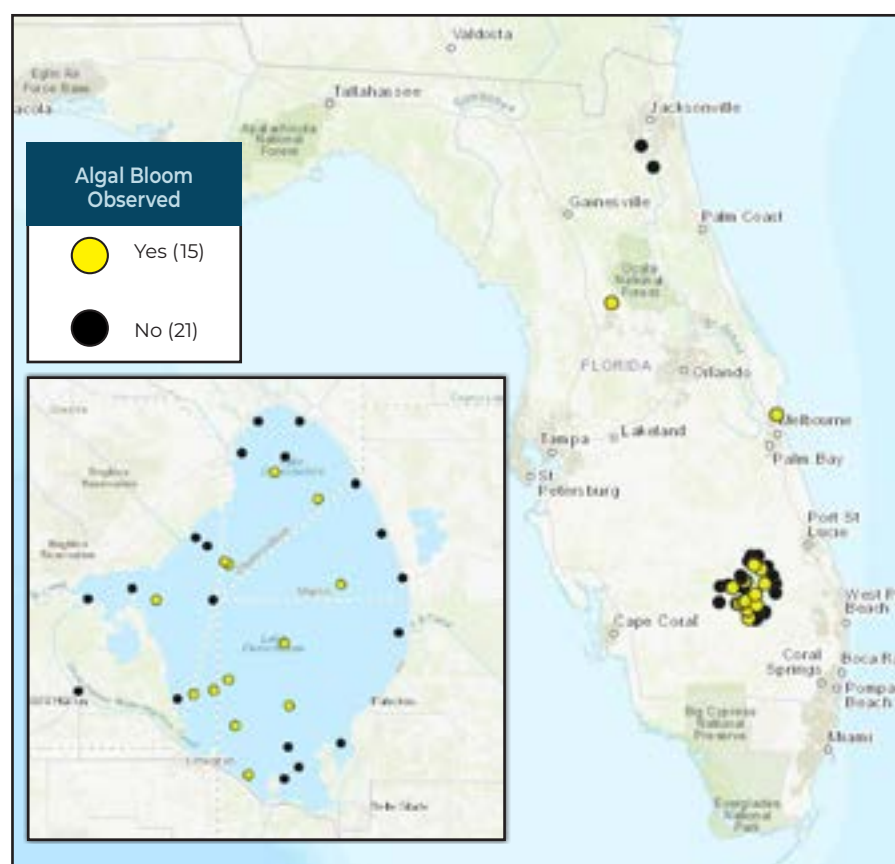
On 9/3, SJRWMD samples from the **Nassau River – west of Police Lodge Road**, **Lake Jesup – off Grassy Point**, and from **Lake Monroe at the center**. The **Lake Jesup – off Grassy Point** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* and had 2.2 ppb cylindrospermopsin detected. The other two samples had no dominant algal taxon and no toxins were detected in any of the samples.

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.

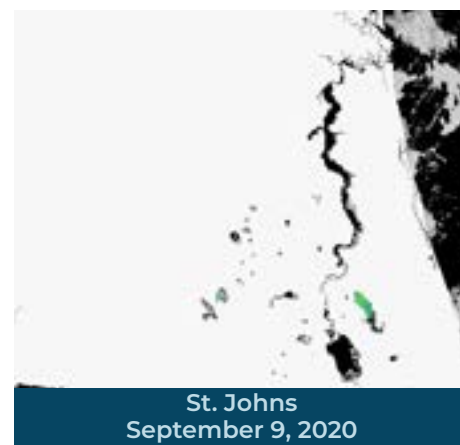
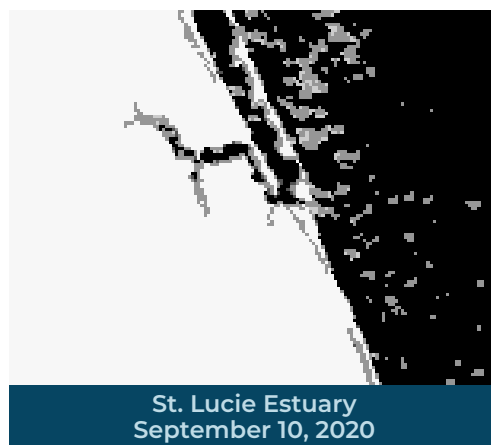
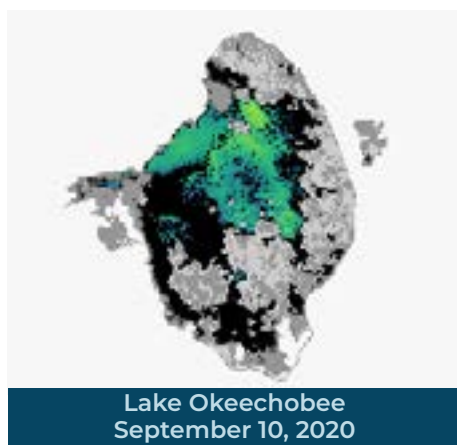
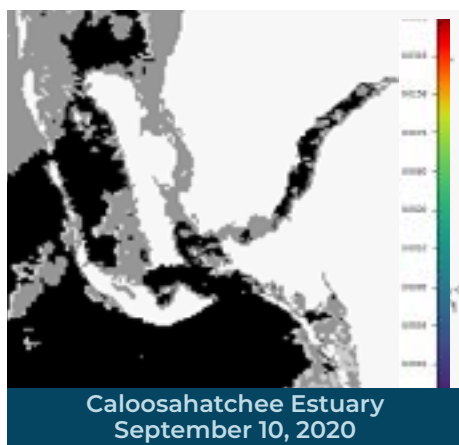
LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS



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