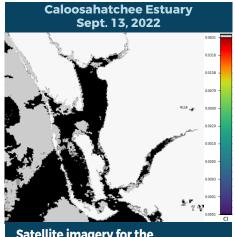


BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING SEPT. 9 - SEPT. 15, 2022

Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.

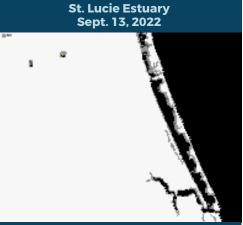
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e., wind, rain, temperature or stage).



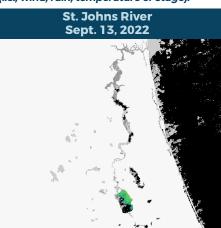
Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows no significant bloom potential in visible portions of the estuary.

Lake Okeechobee Sept. 13, 2022

Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee shows approximately 40% coverage of moderate to high bloom potential, with the highest bloom potential along the northwestern and western shoreline of the lake.



Satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary shows no significant bloom potential in visible portions of the estuary.



Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River shows areas of moderate to high bloom potential on approximately 60% of Lake George. The mainstem of the river downstream of Lake George was obscured by cloud cover.

SUMMARY

There were 28 reported site visits in the past seven days with 28 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 16 sites.

On 9/12-9/13, the South Florida Water Management District performed three site visits. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

- C43 Canal S77 Structure (upstream): Microcystis aeruginosa dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.
- C43 Canal S79 Structure (upstream): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
- C51 Canal S155 Structure (upstream): Microcystis aeruginosa dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 9/12-9/14, the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) collected nine routine harmful algal bloom (HAB) monitoring samples and one HAB response sample.

- Crescent Lake Center: Microcystis aeruginosa and Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii co-dominant; trace level (0.21 parts per billion [ppb]) cylindrospermopsin detected.
- St. Johns River Buzzard Island: Microcystis aeruginosa and Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii co-dominant; trace level (0.29 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

 Crescent Lake Crescent City Public Boat Ramp: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant; trace levels (0.38 ppb) microcystins and (0.22 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
- Lake George Center (LEO): Microcystis aeruginosa and Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii co-dominant; trace level (0.32 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
- Crescent Lake Mouth of Dunns Creek (CRESLM): Microcystis aeruginosa dominant; trace level (0.18 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
- St. Johns River Shands Bridge (20030157): Microcystis aeruginosa dominant; trace level (0.31 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
- Doctors Lake Center (DTL): Microcystis geruginosa dominant; trace level (0.27 ppb) microcystins detected.
- St. Johns River Mandarin Point (MP72): Microcystis aeruginosa dominant; trace levels (0.12 ppb) microcystins and (0.11 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
- Blue Cypress Lake Center (BCL): No dominant taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Stick Marsh North (STKM): No dominant taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 9/12-9/15, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff performed 15 HAB response site visits.

- Ortega River Morven Canal: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Runnymede Sam Pan Way: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Fish Lake Sexton Park: No dominant algal taxon; trace levels (0.13 ppb) microcystins and (0.15 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected. Lake Marian - Pavilion: Microcystis aeruginosa dominant; 2.9 ppb microcystins detected.
- Starke Lake Boat Ramp: Microcystis aeruginosa and Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lochloosa Lake Lochloosa Park and Boat Ramp: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.29 ppb) anatoxin-a detected. Caloosahatchee River - Lochmoor Estates W Bluewater Terrace Ave: Sphaerospermopsis torques-reginae dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Violet Lake 130 Violet Cir: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.34 ppb) cylindrospermosin detected.
- Caloosahatchee River Lochmoor Estates Gulf Ave: Sphaerospermopsis torques-reginae dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Hillsborough River at I-75: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Henry NW: Results pending.
- Saddlebags Lake Dock: Results pending.
- Lake Clay Boat Ramp: Results pending. Persimmon Lake - Boat Ramp: Results pending.
- Lake Kinsale: Results pending.

On 9/8, DEP staff performed four HAB response site visits.

- Caloosahatchee River Waterway Estates Deadend: Microcystis aeruginosa and Sphaerospermopsis torques-reginae co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected. Note: One of the co-dominant taxa was reported as Dolichospermum sp. last week and has been updated to Sphaerospermopsis torques-reginae following further examination.
- Lake Monroe NW Corner Under I-4: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Caloosahatchee River Waterway Estates Entrance: Dolichospermum sp. dominant; no cyanotoxins detected. Sawgrass Lake - from CWC dock: Microcystis aeruginosa and Microcystis wesenbergii co-dominant; trace level (0.37 ppb) microcystins detected.

On 9/8, SJRWMD staff collected two routine HAB monitoring samples and one HAB response sample.

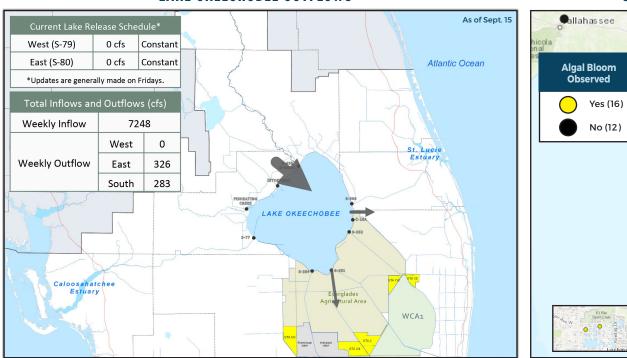
- Lake Jesup Center (OW-CTR): Microcystis geruginosa and Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Monroe Center (LMAC): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
- reek Trout Creek Park Boat Ramp: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected

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

LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS

SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE



Palm Coast FLORIDA O o Orlando Peters burg

REPORT ALGAL BLOOMS

SIGN-UP FOR UPDATES

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



ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov.

HUMAN ILLNESS

REPORT PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

Florida Poison Control Centers can be reached 24/7 at 800-222-

(DOH provides grant funding to the Florida Poison Control Centers)

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

CONTACT DOH (DOH county office)

FloridaHealth.gov/



SALTWATER BLOOM

- **Observe stranded wildlife** or a fish kill.
- Information about red tide and other saltwater algal



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 bluegreen algal blooms.



855-305-3903 (to report freshwater blooms)

FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom