SUMMARY

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

On 11/2 - 11/3, South Florida Water Management District staff collected samples near the S308 structure on the C44 Canal and Lake Okeechobee, from the S77 structure on the C43 Canal, the S80 structure on the C44 Canal, and at eight routine harmful algal bloom (HAB) monitoring stations on Lake Okeechobee. November is the beginning of the non-HAB season sampling period, when routine HAB monitoring is scaled back from 28 lake stations to eight. There was no dominant algal taxon at any of the structures and only the S308C canal side sample had a trace level (0.43 parts per billion [ppb]) of microcystin detected. Station L220 was the only Lake Okeechobee HAB monitoring station with cyanotoxins detected (trace, 0.59 ppb microcystins) and was dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa, with the other Lake Okeechobee stations having either no dominant algal taxa or being co-dominated by a mix of cyanobacteria.

On 11/1 – 11/4, Florida Department of Environmental Protection staff collected 14 samples. Twelve of those samples were collected at areas along the St. Johns River previously affected by a Microcystis aeruginosa bloom. Results for six samples found no dominant taxa and no cyanotoxins detected. Results are still pending for the other six samples. The other two samples were collected at Lake Lorraine and Lake Haines. The Lake Lorraine sample was dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa and had a trace level (0.26 ppb) microcystins detected. The Lake Haines results are still pending.

On 11/4, Orange County staff collected samples from Lake Speer and Lake Anderson. Analytical results are still pending.

Results for completed analyses are available 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 species 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

HUMAN ILLNESS

SALTWATER BLOOM

Florida Poison Control Centers can be reached 24/7 at 800-222-1222 (DOH provides grant funding to the Florida Poison Control Centers)

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

OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

FRESHWATER BLOOM

CONTACT FWC
800-636-0651 (Fish kills)
888-404-3922 (wildlife Alert)
MyFWC.com/RedTide

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 website to check the current status and to receive updates.