

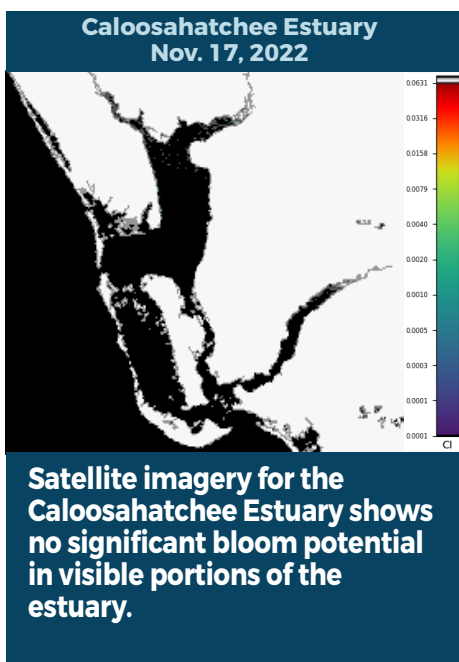


BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

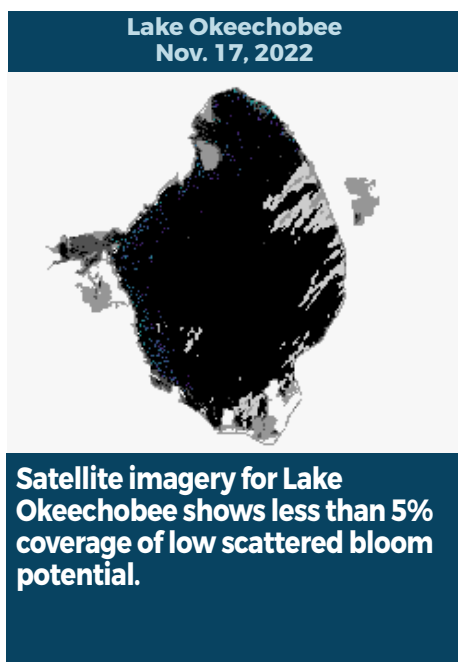
REPORTING NOV.11 - NOV. 17, 2022

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

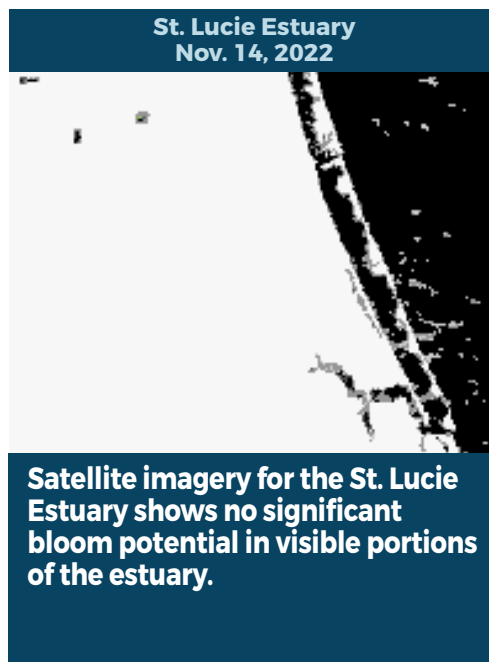
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e.,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



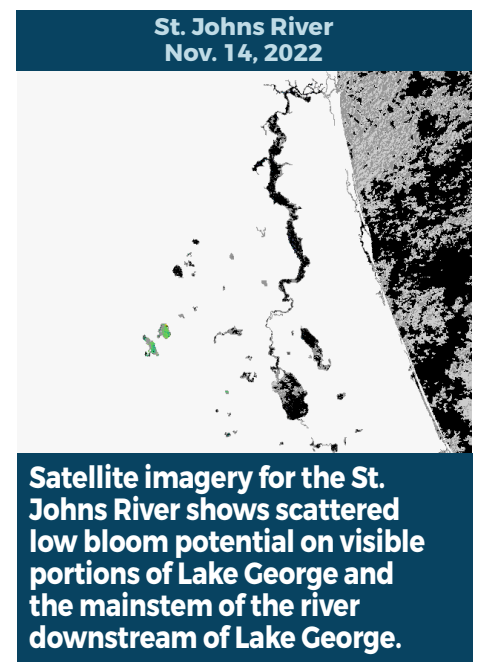
Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows no significant bloom potential in visible portions of the estuary.



Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee shows less than 5% coverage of low scattered bloom potential.



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 scattered low bloom potential on visible portions of Lake George and the mainstem of the river downstream of Lake George.

SUMMARY

There were 27 reported site visits in the past seven days with 27 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 10 of the sites.

On 11/14-11/16, the South Florida Water Management District performed 10 routine harmful algal bloom (HAB) monitoring site visits. No dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected at **Lake Okeechobee - S308C (lakeside); C44 canal - S308C (canal side); Lake Okeechobee - KISSR0.0; Lake Okeechobee - LZ2; Lake Okeechobee - L005; Lake Okeechobee - POLESOUT; Lake Okeechobee - CLV10A; Lake Okeechobee - PALMOUT; Lake Okeechobee - LZ30; and Lake Okeechobee - RITTAE2.**

On 11/14-11/17, the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) performed three routine HAB monitoring site visits. No dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected at **Lake Washington - Center; Stick Marsh - North; and Blue Cypress Lake - Center.**

On 11/14-11/17, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff performed 13 HAB response site visits. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

- **Sawgrass Lake - from CWC dock:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, trace level (0.39 parts per billion [ppb]) microcystins detected.
- **Lake Howell - NW Shore:** No dominant algal taxon, trace level (0.13 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
- **Deep Lake - N Shore:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, trace level (1.7 ppb) microcystins detected.
- **Lake Marian - Boat Ramp:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, 3.9 ppb microcystins detected.
- **Lake Thonotosassa - Center:** No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **McKethan Lake - East:** *Dolichospermum circinale*, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Lake Conine - North:** Results pending.
- **Starke Lake - Boat Ramp:** Results pending.
- **Sampson River - SW CR 225:** Results pending.
- **Lochloosa Lake - NE in Veg:** Results pending.
- **Lochloosa Lake - Entrance to Cross Creek:** Results pending.
- **183rd Ave Canal - Off Cross Creek:** Results pending.
- **Lochloosa Lake at Park:** Results pending.

On 11/16, Orange County staff performed one HAB response site visit at **Lake Speer - NW Lobe.** *Microcystis aeruginosa* and a trace level (0.53 ppb) microcystins were detected.

Last Week

On 11/7 - 11/8, the SJRWMD performed five routine HAB monitoring site visits. No dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected at **Lake George - Center; St. Johns River - Shands Bridge; Doctors Lake - Center; St. Johns River - Mandarin Point; and Crescent Lake - mouth of Dunns Creek.**

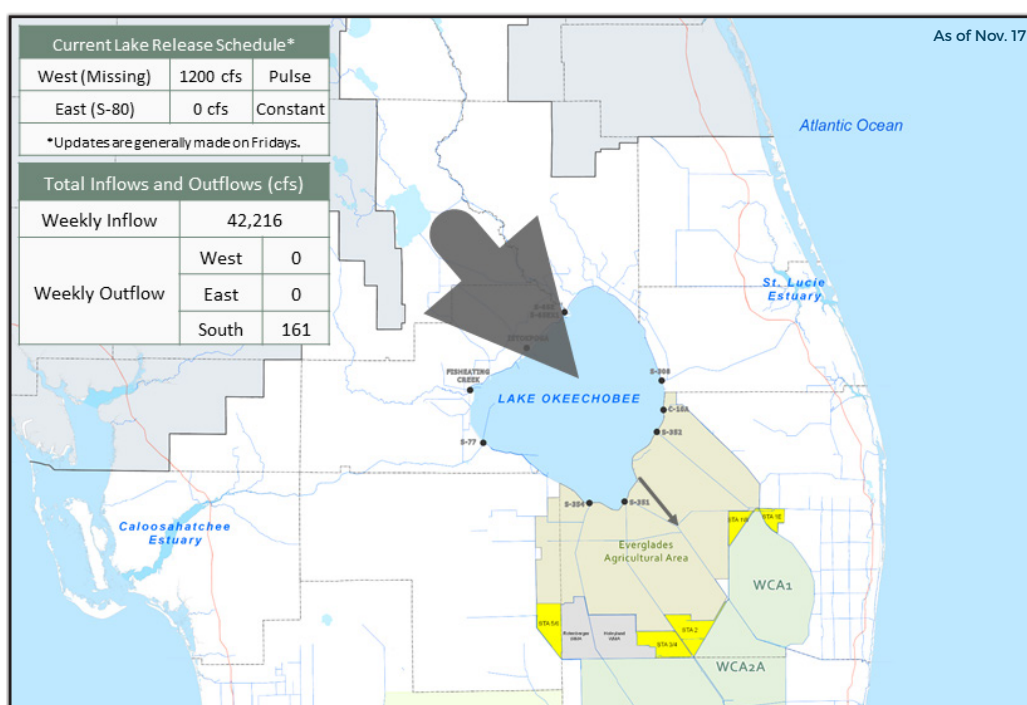
On 11/8-11/9, DEP staff performed three HAB response site visits.

- **Lake Ivanhoe - Near I-4:** No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Lake Henry:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Moody Lake:** *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Dolichospermum circinale* co-dominant, 4.0 ppb microcystins detected.

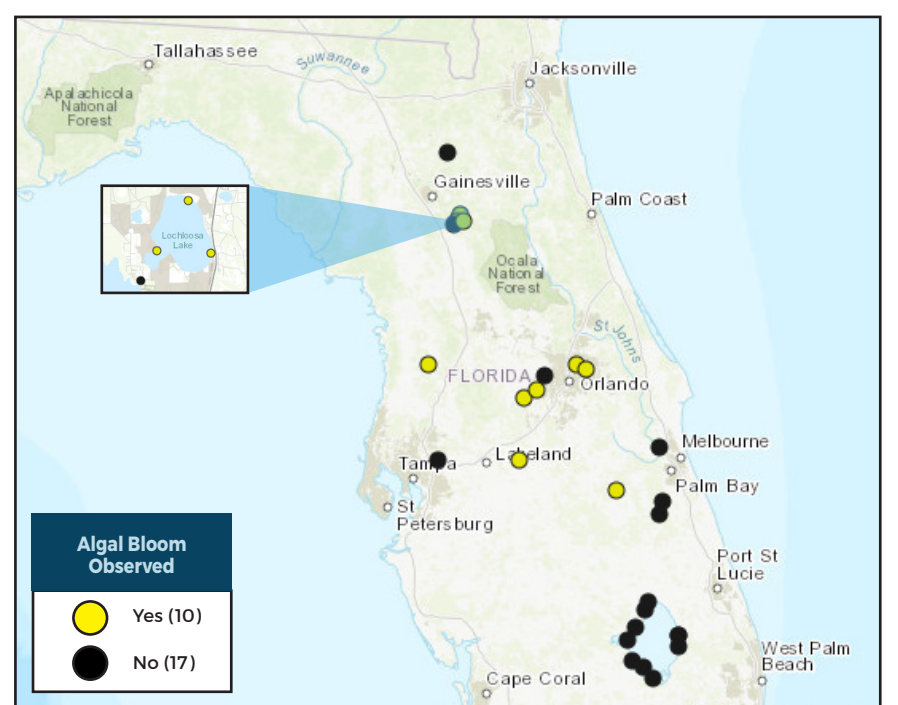
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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 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



SIGN-UP FOR UPDATES

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

PROTECTING TOGETHER

ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov

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