



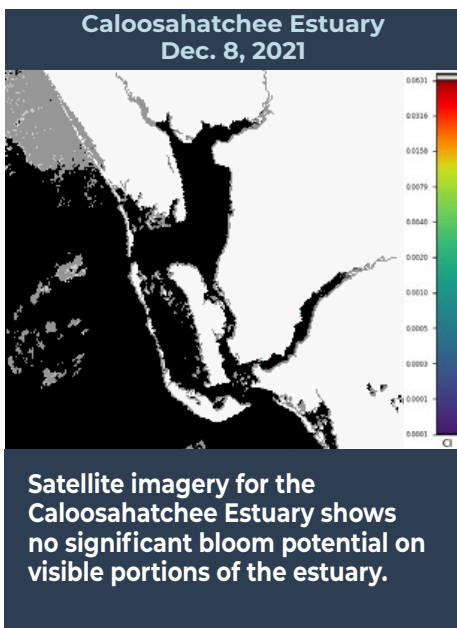
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING DEC. 3 – 9, 2021

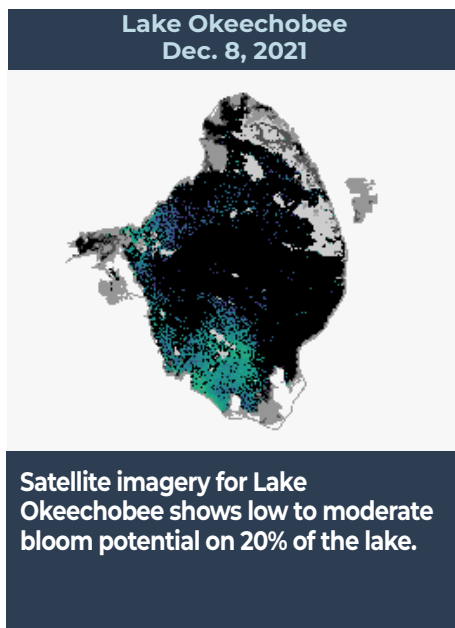
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.

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.

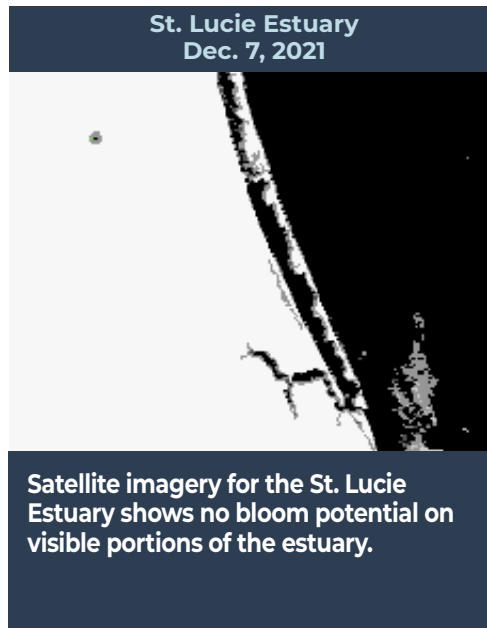
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e., wind, rain, temperature or stage).



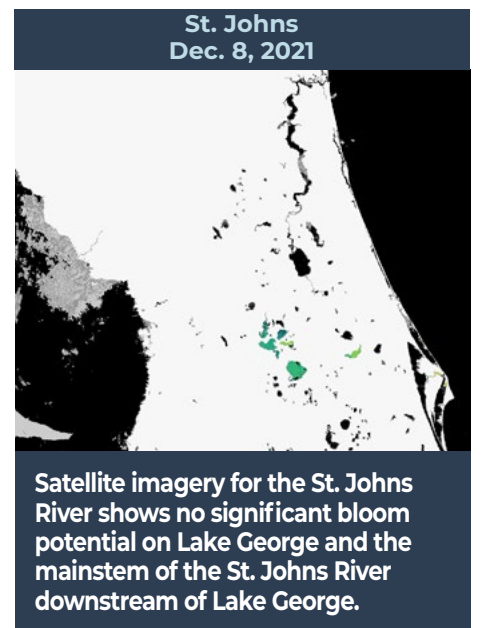
Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows no significant bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.



Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee shows low to moderate bloom potential on 20% of the lake.



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



Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River shows no significant bloom potential on Lake George and the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream of Lake George.

SUMMARY

There were 20 reported site visits in the past seven days with 19 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 11 of the sites.

On 12/6-12/8, South Florida Water Management District staff collected samples from the **C43 Canal upstream from the S77 Structure** and on **Lake Okeechobee at eight routine HAB monitoring locations**. The **C43 Canal upstream from the S77 Structure** was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had no cyanotoxins detected. **Lake Okeechobee stations L005 and PALMOUT** were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa*, and **LZ30** was dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii*. All other stations had no dominant algal taxon. The **PALMOUT** sample had a trace level (0.26 parts per billion [ppb]) of microcystins detected. All other stations had no cyanotoxins detected.

On 12/6, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected four samples on **Lake Okeechobee** and one sample on the **Caloosahatchee River at River Forest Kayak Launch**. The **Lake Okeechobee at Pahokee Marina Boat Ramp** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a trace level (0.72 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Lake Okeechobee at 1 Mile NW of Pahokee** sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Okeechobee at Clewiston Boat Ramp** sample was co-dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborski* and *Dolichospermum circinale* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Okeechobee at SW Channel** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Caloosahatchee River at River Forest Kayak Launch** was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

On 12/6, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected a sample from **Lake Weir**. The sample was dominated by *Botryococcus braunii* and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 12/7, Lee County staff collected a sample from the **Caloosahatchee River at David Boat Ramp**. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

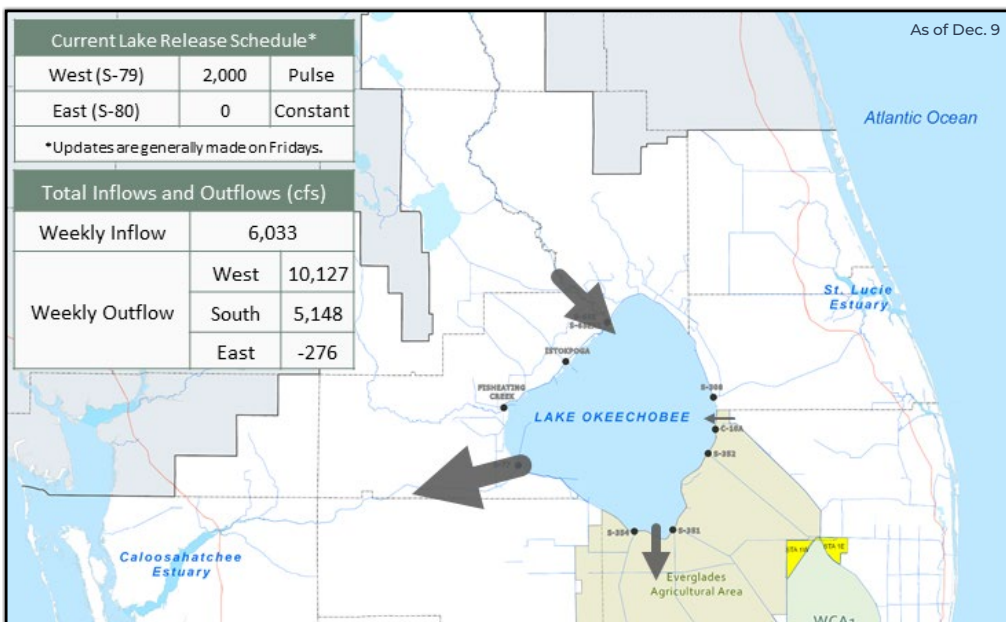
On 12/9, Orange County staff visited **Lake Hart**, but no bloom was observed and no sample was collected.

On 12/9, DEP staff collected three samples from **Harbor Isle Lake**. Those samples results are still pending.

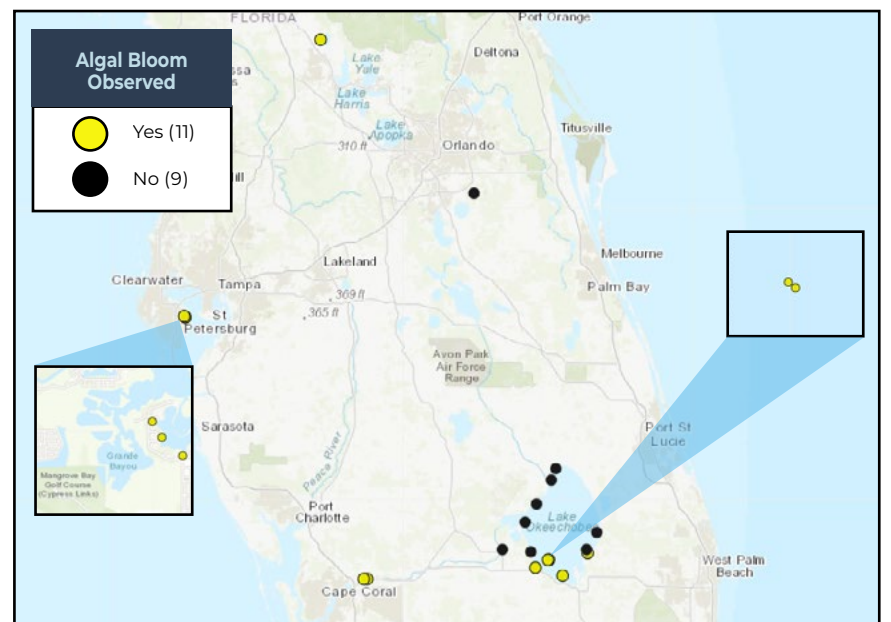
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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 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 by visiting our [Water Quality](http://WaterQuality) website to check the current status and to receive updates.

PROTECTING TOGETHER
ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov