



BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING DEC. 9 - DEC. 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).

Caloosahatchee Estuary
Dec. 14, 2022

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

Lake Okeechobee
Dec. 14, 2022

Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee shows no significant bloom potential on the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
Dec. 10, 2022

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

St. Johns River
Dec. 14, 2022

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

SUMMARY

There were 14 reported site visits in the past seven days with 14 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at five of the sites.

On 12/12-12/14, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff performed five harmful algal bloom (HAB) response site visits. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

- **Lake Marian - Boat Ramp:** No dominant algal taxon, 3.6 parts per billion (ppb) microcystins detected.
- **Lake Okeechobee - Pahokee Marina Boat Ramp:** No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Coral Gables Canal - East Side:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, trace level (0.14 ppb) microcystins detected.
- **Eagle Lake - at Boat Ramp:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Lake Whistler - at Dock:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, trace level (0.76 ppb) microcystins detected.

On 12/12, South Florida Water Management District staff performed one routine monitoring site visit to **Lake Okeechobee - S308C (lakeside)** and one HAB response site visit to **C44 Canal - S308C (canal side)**. No dominant algal taxon or cyanotoxins were detected in either sample.

On 12/12-12/14, St. Johns River Water Management District staff performed routine monitoring at five sampling stations: **St. Johns River - Shands Bridge; Doctors Lake; St. Johns River - Mandarin Point; Lake George; and Crescent Lake - Mouth of Dunns Creek**. No dominant algal taxon or cyanotoxins were detected in any of the samples.

On 12/12-12/13, Orange County staff performed two HAB response site visits.

- **Lake Spear - NW Lobe:** *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae*, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Lake Roper - NE Shore:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, no cyanotoxins detected.

Last Week

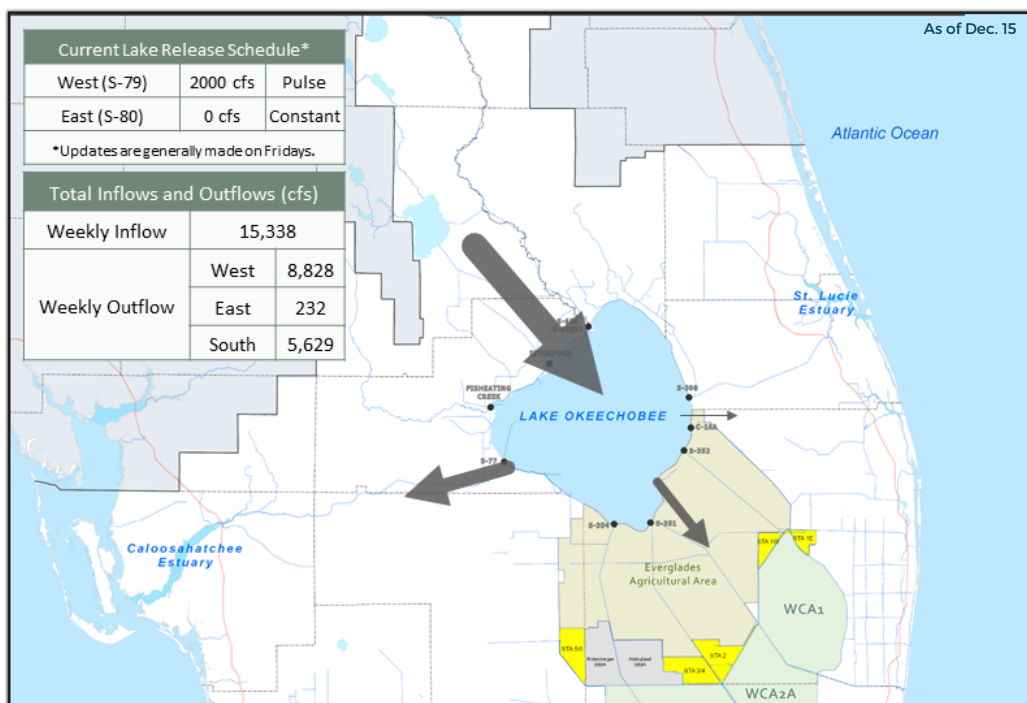
On 12/2-12/8, DEP staff performed six HAB response site visits.

- **Black Creek - at SR-17:** No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Doctors Lake - at Camp Echockotee:** No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Sawgrass Lake - from CWC dock:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Doctors Lake - Mill Cove:** No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Swimming Pen Creek - Whitey's Fish Camp:** No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- **Big Sand Lake - from Dock:** Co-dominant taxa were *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Aphanocapsa delicatissima*; 0.61 ppb microcystins detected. The sample arrived late and above the required temperature; therefore, the toxin result was Y qualified for improper preservation.

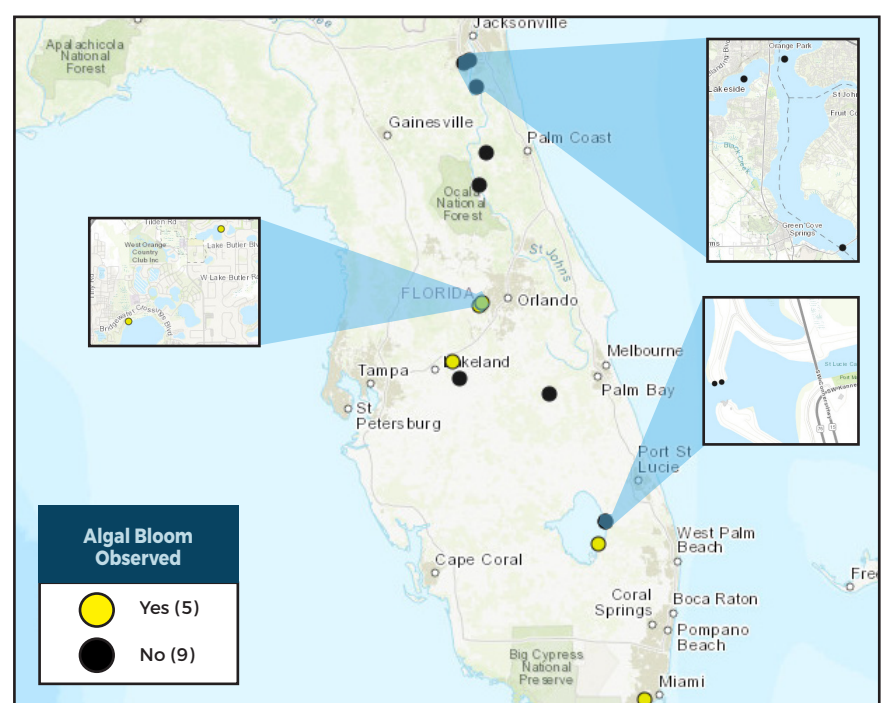
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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