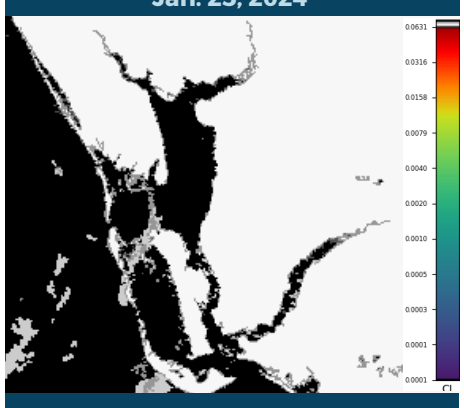
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING JAN. 19 - JAN. 25, 2024

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
Jan. 25, 2024



The most recent satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary is from 1/25, and it shows no bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
Jan. 21, 2024

The best available satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee is from 1/21, and it shows scattered, low to moderate bloom potential on the lake, primarily along the western shore of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
Jan. 25, 2024

The most recent satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary is from 1/25, and it shows no bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

St. Johns River
Jan. 25, 2024

The most recent satellite imagery for the St. Johns River is from 1/25, and it shows no bloom potential on Lake George or on visible portions of the mainstem of the river.

SUMMARY

There were 12 reported site visits in the past seven days with 12 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at eight of the sites.

On 1/22 – 1/24, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response sample at five locations. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Arnold – N shore: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Harris – W of Seaside Loop: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; trace level (0.27 parts per billion [ppb]) microcystins detected.

Lake Harris – Airport Control Station: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Harris – N of Peninsula Dr: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; trace level (0.27 ppb) microcystins detected.

Tiger Lake – Center: Results are pending.

On 1/23, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected one HAB response sample and four routine HAB monitoring samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Fellsmere Water Management Area – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.46 ppb) microcystins detected.

Stick Marsh – North: no dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Blue Cypress Lake – Center: no dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Jesup – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Monroe – Center: no dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.27 ppb) microcystins detected.

On 1/22, Highlands County staff collected HAB response samples at two locations. The **Lake Placid** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had trace level (0.19 ppb) microcystins detected. In the **Lake Glenada – Boat Ramp** sample, *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* were the co-dominant algal taxa and microcystins were estimated to be 2.3 ppb.

Last Week

On 1/18, DEP staff collected HAB response samples at three locations. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Breckinridge – South Lobe: *Coelosphaerium kuetzingianum*; trace level (0.48 ppb) microcystins detected.

Lake Taylor – Odessa: *Coelosphaerium kuetzingianum*; no cyanotoxins detected.

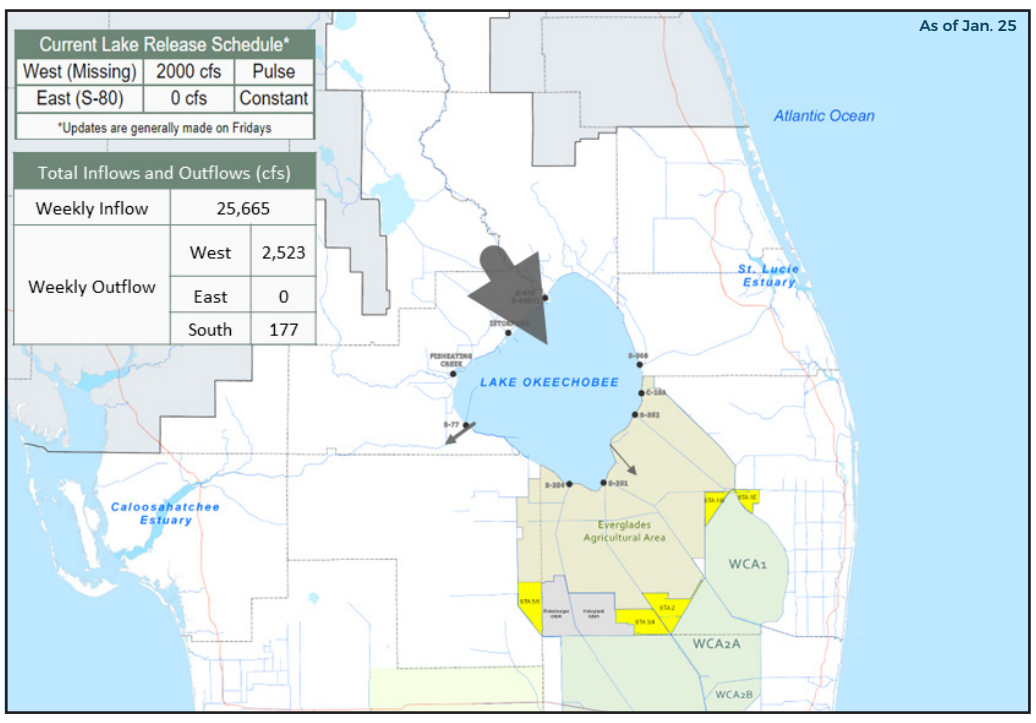
Blanton Lake – South Lobe: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* co-dominant; 7.0 ppb microcystins detected.

On 1/18, SJRWMD staff collected one routine HAB monitoring sample at **Lake Washington – Center**. There was no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

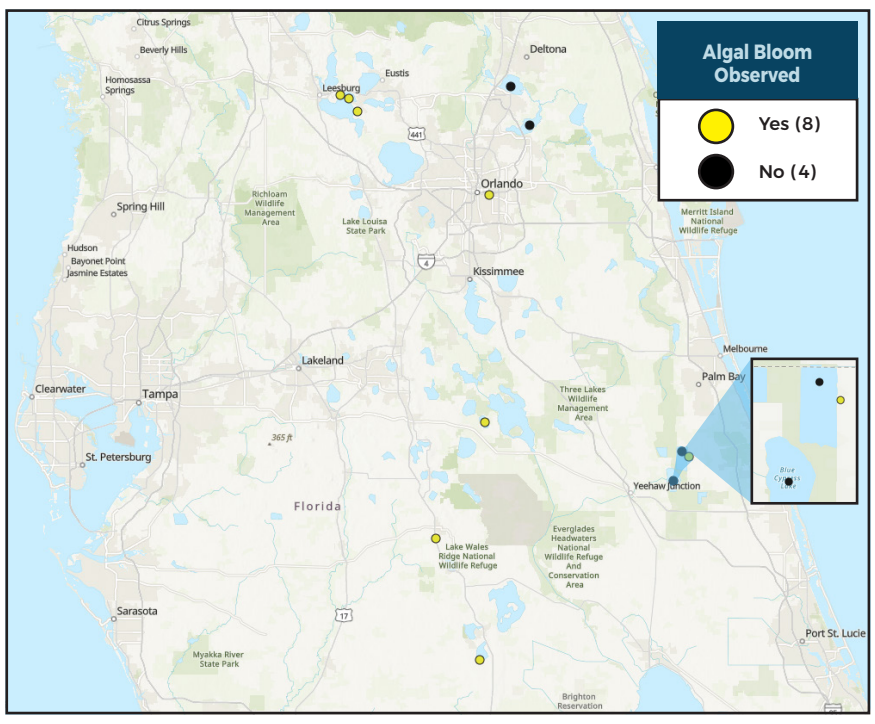
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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