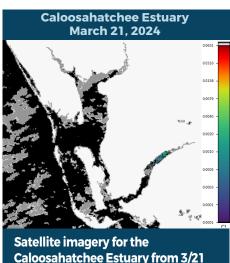


BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING MARCH 15 - MARCH 21, 2024

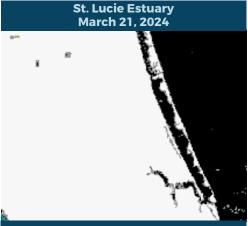
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover. A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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



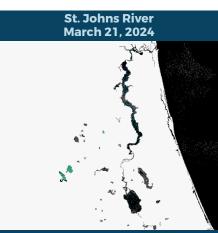
Caloosahatchee Estuary from 3/21 shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential in the upper

Lake Okeechobee March 21, 2024

Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 3/21 is partially obscured by cloud cover, but shows low to moderate bloom potential on approximately 15% - 20% of the lake, predominantly in the northwest quadrant of the lake, with more scattered bloom potential along the western, southern and eastern shorelines of the lake.



Satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 3/21 shows no bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.



Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 3/21 shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential on Lake George and throughout the mainstem of the river from Lake George downstream to the city of Jacksonville.

SUMMARY

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

On 3/20 - 3/21, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected five Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Cherry Lake: *Oedogonium sp.*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Pearl-Park Dock: Microcystis aeruginosa and Pseudanabaena mucicola; trace level [0.89 parts per billion (ppb)] microcystins detected.

Lake Minnehaha - East Dock: Microcystis aeruginosa; 0.80 ppb microcystins detected.

Blanton Lake - South Lobe: Results pending.

Lake Dowling - Off Dock: Results pending.

On 3/18, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) collected one routine HAB monitoring sample at Lake Washington - Center: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 3/18, Highlands County staff collected two HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Placid - Boat Ramp: *Microcystis wesenbergii* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Glenada - Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii*; trace level (0.68 ppb) microcystins detected.

Last Week

On 3/14, DEP staff collected a HAB response sample from Lake Clarke Inflow - East Congress Avenue: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 3/13, South Florida Water Management District staff collected routine HAB monitoring samples at four locations on Lake Okeechobee. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

CLV10A: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

PALMOUT: Microcystis aeruginosa; trace level (0.26 ppb) microcystins detected.

LZ30: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

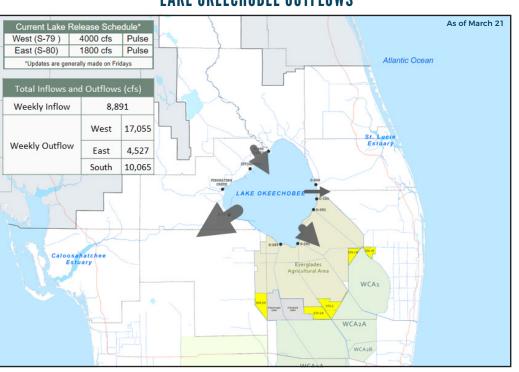
RITTAE2: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 3/14, SJRWMD staff collected a routine HAB monitoring sample at Crescent Lake - Mouth of Dunns Creek: No dominant algal taxon; 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





SIGN-UP FOR UPDATES

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



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

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

REPORT ALGAL BLOOMS **FRESHWATER BLOOM**

- Observe an algal bloom in
- a lake or freshwater river. Information about bluegreen algal blooms.



FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom