



BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING MARCH 29 - APRIL 4, 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
April 2, 2024

The best available satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary is from 4/2 and shows moderate bloom potential throughout the upper estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
April 2, 2024

The best available satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 4/2 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows low to moderate bloom potential throughout much of the lake, predominantly in the northern half of the lake and along the western and southern shorelines of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
March 30, 2024

The best available satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 3/30 is partially obscured by cloud cover, but shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential in the south fork of the St. Lucie River and at the confluence of the south and north forks of the St. Lucie River.

St. Johns River
March 30, 2024

The best available satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 3/30 is partially obscured by cloud cover, but shows scattered low to high bloom potential on Lake George and throughout the mainstem of the river from Lake George downstream to the city of Jacksonville.

SUMMARY

There were 25 reported site visits in the past seven days with 25 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 11 of the sites.

On 4/1 - 4/3, The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected 15 harmful algal bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Minnehaha - East Dock: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level [0.17 parts per billion (ppb)] microcystins detected.

Lake Breckenridge - South Lobe: *Woronichinia naegeliana*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Taylor - Odessa: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Conine - at Lucerne Park Rd Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level 0.84 ppb microcystins detected.

St. Lucie Canal - Army Corp Campground: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

St. Lucie Canal - 96th Street Bridge: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

St. Lucie River - at Palm City Bridge: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

St. Lucie River - at Four Rivers: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Marian - Pavilion: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 3.2 ppb microcystins detected.

St. Lucie River - Harborage: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Caloosahatchee River - Davis Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Caloosahatchee River - Telegraph Creek: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Hancock Creek - Moody Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Caloosahatchee River - Magnolia Canal: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Caloosahatchee River - Cypress Lake Dr: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 4/1 - 4/4, South Florida Water Management District staff collected five routine HAB monitoring samples on **Lake Okeechobee** and one HAB response sample on the **L8 Canal**. Due to high winds and waves Wednesday and Thursday, the remaining four **Lake Okeechobee** routine monitoring samples on the southern half of the lake will be collected next week. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

S308C (lakeside): *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

KISSR0.0: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

LZ2: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Dolichospermum circinale* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

L005: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Dolichospermum circinale* co-dominant; trace level 0.26 ppb microcystins detected.

POLESOUT: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Dolichospermum circinale* co-dominant; trace level 0.39 ppb microcystins detected.

L8 Canal - Junction with M Canal: Results pending.

On 4/1 - 4/2, St. Johns River Water Management District collected three HAB response samples and one routine HAB monitoring sample. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Apopka - Northwest Corner: *Microcystis wesenbergii*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Dora - SW of Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Carlton - North of Center: *Microcystis sp.*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Weir - Center: *Microcystis wesenbergii* and *Botryococcus braunii*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Last Week:

On 3/28, DEP staff collected a HAB response sample from seven locations. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Hamilton East - Sample Park: *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii*; no cyanotoxins detected.

St. Lucie River - Seagate Harbor Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Marion - Ducky's Dock: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Pierce - Northwest: *Microcystis sp.*; no cyanotoxins detected.

St. Lucie River - Harborage: No dominant algal taxon; 1.4 ppb microcystins detected.

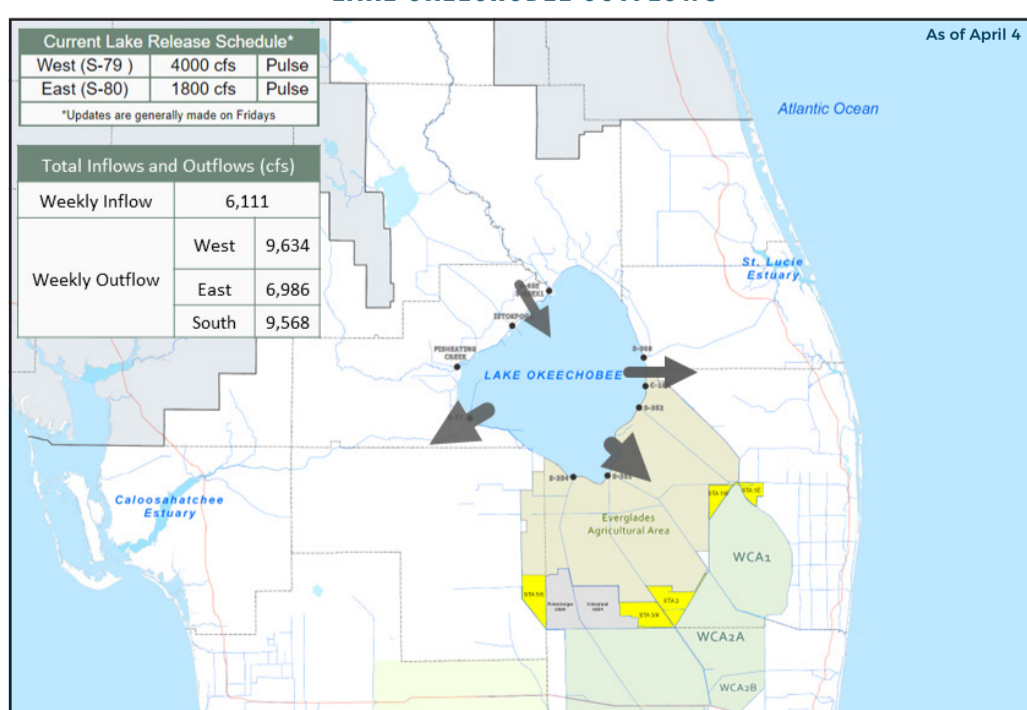
Lake Tarpon - Southeast: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii*; no cyanotoxins detected.

St. Lucie Canal - Army Corp Campground: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.60 ppb) microcystins detected.

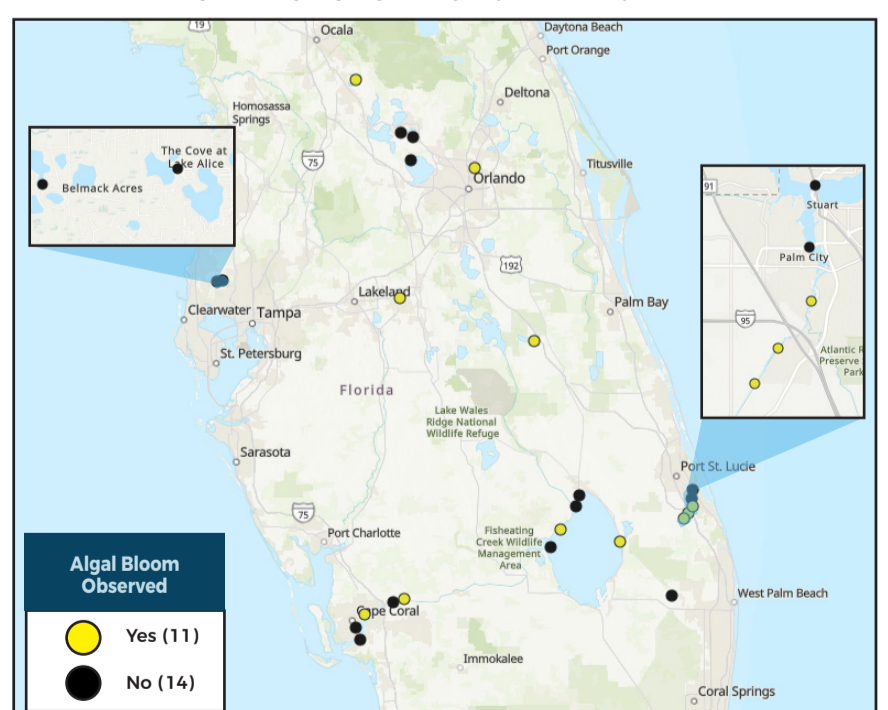
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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