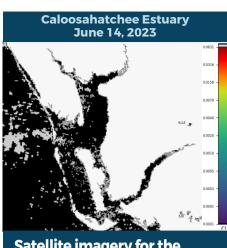


BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

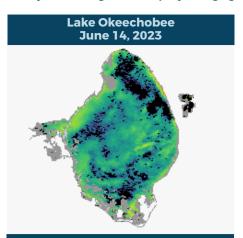
REPORTING JUNE 9 - JUNE 15, 2023

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

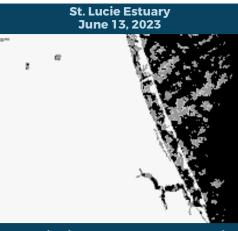
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e.,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



Satellite imagery for the **Caloosahatchee Estuary** shows no visible bloom potential.



Satellite imagery for **Lake Okeechobee shows** moderate bloom potential on approximately 80% to 85% of the lake.



Satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary shows no visible bloom potential.



Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River shows moderate bloom potential on Lake George extending down the mainstem of the river to Shands Bridge.

On June 15, 2023, Governor Ron DeSantis signed the <u>Framework for Freedom Budget</u> which continues Florida's historic momentum in protecting our state's natural resources. This year's budget includes more than \$3.8 billion for Florida's environment, including more than \$796 million for targeted water quality improvements and more than \$64 million to combat harmful algal blooms and red tide.

SUMMARY

There were 33 reported site visits in the past seven days with 33 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 18 of the sites.

On 6/12-6/15, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected harmful algal bloom (HAB) response samples from 14 sites. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

- Caloosahatchee River Paradise Marina Entrance: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Orange River Sun N Fun Pier: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Old Lake Davenport SW Dock: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.15 ppb [parts per billion]) microcystins detected.
- Caywood Pond SW Dock: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected. Lake Okeechobee - Pahokee Marina: Microcystis aeruginosa; 10 ppb microcystins detected.
- Alligator Lake South: Microcystis aeruginosa; 0.73 ppb microcystins detected.
- Louise Lake NW Lobe: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.13 ppb) microcystins detected.
- Pioneer Lake NE Shore: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected. Bonita Lake - S Shore: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.20 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
- Results are pending for: Lake George North; Little Half Moon Lake South; Georges Lake Boat Ramp; Lake St Claire North; and Tiger Lake Center.

On 6/12 and 6/14, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) staff collected two routine HAB samples and seven HAB response samples.

- C43 Canal at S77 (upstream): Microcystis aeruginosa; trace level (0.34 ppb) microcystins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee S308C (lakeside): Microcystis aeruginosa; trace level (0.30 ppb) microcystins detected.
- C44 canal S308C (canal side): Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.
- C43 Canal S78 (upstream): Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.
- C43 canal S79 (upstream): Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee S352 (lakeside) collected 6/12: Microcystis aeruginosa; 32 ppb microcystins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee S352 (lakeside) collected 6/14: Microcystis aeruginosa; 27 ppb microcystins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee S271 (lakeside): Microcystis aeruginosa; 52 ppb microcystins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee S354 (canal side): Microcystis aeruginosa; trace level (0.72 ppb) microcystins detected.

On 6/12-6/15, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected nine routine HAB samples and one HAB response sample.

- St. Johns River Shands Bridge (20030157): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Doctors Lake Center (DTL): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
- St. Johns River Mandarin Point (MP72): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake George Center (LEO): Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii and Planktolyngbya limnetica co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected. Stick Marsh - North (STKM): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Blue Cypress Lake - Center (BCL): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected. St. Johns River - 3.55 km north of BCL: Microcystis aeruginosa; trace level (0.54 ppb) microcystins detected. Results are pending for Crescent Lake - mouth of Dunns Creek (CRESLM); Lake Jesup - Center (OW-CTR); and Lake Monroe - Center (LMAC).

Last Week

Results for anatoxin-a and saxitoxins were pending last week for six HAB response samples collected by DEP staff on 6/8 and three routine HAB samples collected on Lake Okeechobee by SFWMD staff on 6/7.

No anatoxin-a or saxitoxins were detected in those nine samples: Peace River - Crews Park Boat Ramp; Peace River - Brownville Park Boat Ramp; Peace River - Veterans Park Ramp; Lake Seminole - Boat Ramp; Caloosahatchee River - Fort Myers Shores; Blue Lake - Western Shore; LZ30; PALMOUT; and PALMOUT1.

On 6/8, DEP staff collected HAB response samples from six sites.

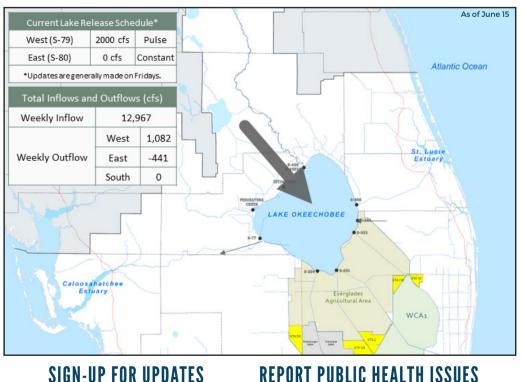
- Lake Okeechobee S308C (lakeside): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Sunset Lake W Shore: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
- Park Lake W Shore: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.57 ppb) microcystins detected.
- Lake Rowena near NE corner: Microcystis aeruginosa; trace levels of microcystins (0.64 ppb) and cylindrospermopsin (0.22 ppb) detected.
- Lake Minnehaha E Dock: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.18 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected. C44 canal - S308C (canal side): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 6/8, SFWMD staff collected HAB response samples from two sites. Both samples were dominated by Microcystis aeruginosa. Lake Okeechobee - S352 (lakeside) had no cyanotoxins detected, and Lake Okeechobee - S354 (lakeside) had 4.5 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





REPORT ALGAL BLOOMS

SIGN-UP FOR UPDATES

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



can be reached 24/7 at 800-222-1222 (DOH provides grant funding to

Florida Poison Control Centers

HUMAN ILLNESS

the Florida Poison Control Centers) **OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS**

CONTACT DOH

(DOH county office) FloridaHealth.gov/

SALTWATER BLOOM

- **Observe stranded wildlife** or a fish kill.
- Information about red tide and other saltwater algal

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 bluegreen algal blooms



FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom