

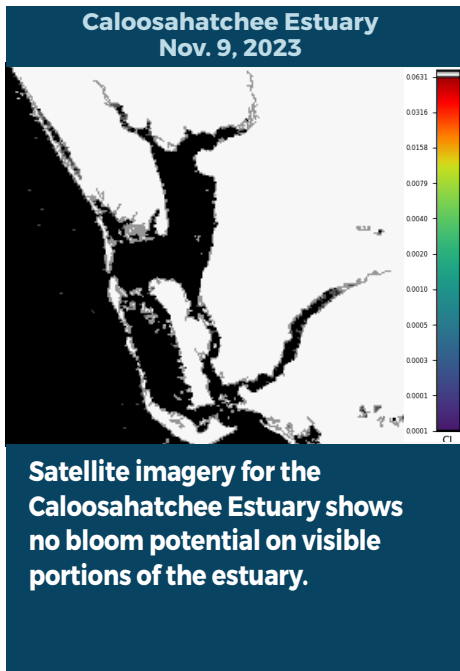


# BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

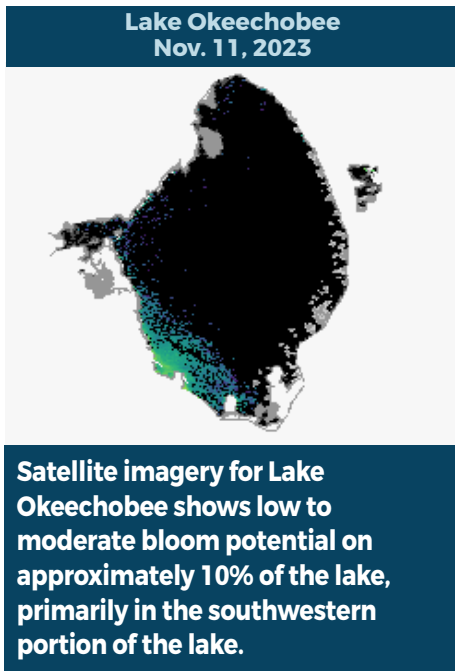
## REPORTING NOV. 9 - NOV. 16, 2023

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

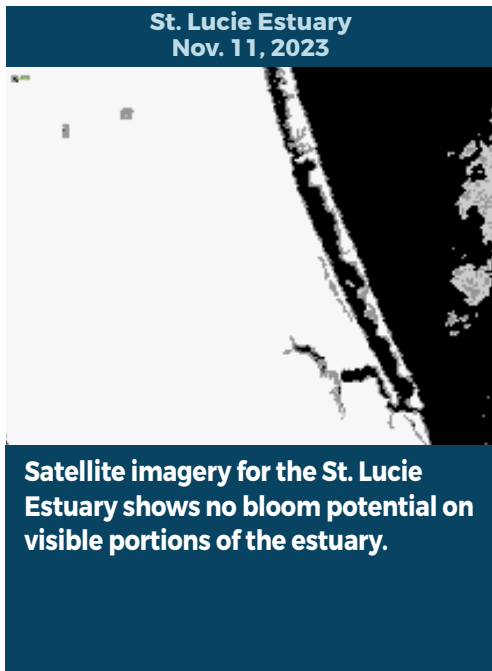
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e.,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



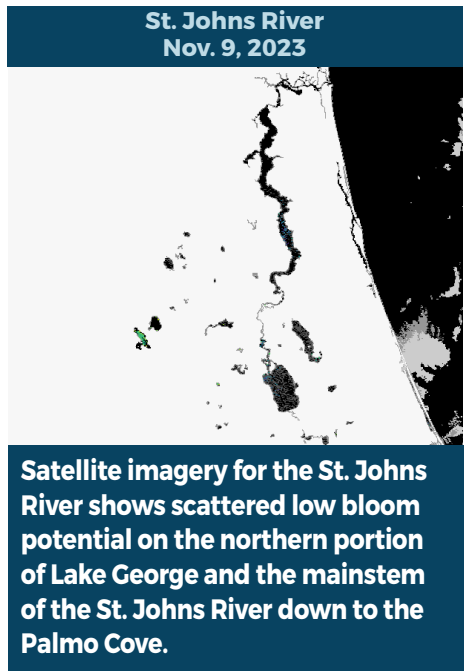
Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows no bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.



Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee shows low to moderate bloom potential on approximately 10% of the lake, primarily in the southwestern portion of the lake.



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



Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River shows scattered low bloom potential on the northern portion of Lake George and the mainstem of the St. Johns River down to the Palmo Cove.

## SUMMARY

There were 15 reported site visits in the past eight days with 15 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at three of the sites.

The most up-to-date algal bloom sampling results are always available at [FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom](https://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom). Due to the Thanksgiving Holiday, the next Blue-Green Algal Bloom Weekly update will be Dec. 1, 2023.

On 11/13 - 11/15, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected five HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

**Lake Weir - Eatons Beach:** *Botryococcus braunii*; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Gee Creek - Murphy Rd:** No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Lake Rowena - near NE corner:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level [0.52 parts per billion (ppb)] of microcystins were detected.

**Lake Marian - Boat Ramp:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*; microcystins were estimated to be 3.0 ppb.

**Blanton Lake - South Lobe:** *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* were co-dominant; 9.0 ppb microcystins detected.

On 11/13 - 11/15, South Florida Water Management District staff collected 10 HAB routine samples. **Lake Okeechobee** stations **S308C (lakeside)**, **KISSR0.0**, **LZ2**, **L005**, **POLESOUT**, **CLV10A**, **PALMOUT**, **LZ30** and **RITTAE2** had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected. The **C44 Canal - S308C** sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.26 ppb) of microcystins was detected.

## Last Week

On 11/8, DEP staff collected a harmful algal bloom (HAB) response sample at **Lake Drawdy - S Shore**. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and microcystins were estimated to be 2.3 ppb.

On 11/8, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) collected five HAB routine samples and one HAB response sample. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

**Lake George - Center:** *Aphanizomenon flosaquae* and *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii* were co-dominant; no cyanotoxins were detected.

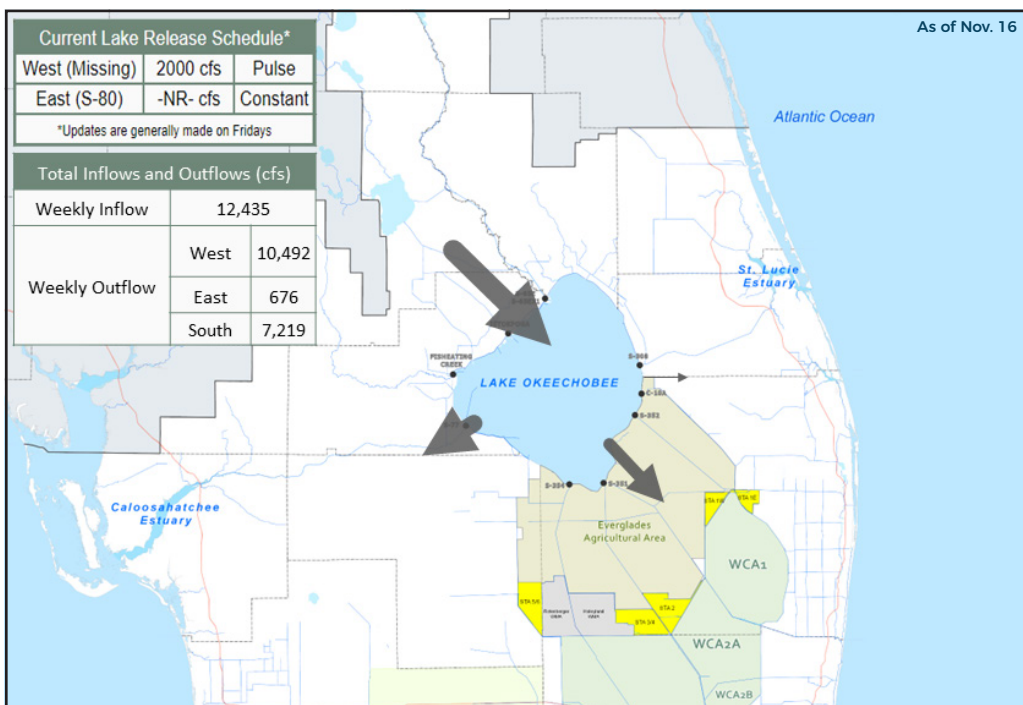
**Crescent Lake - mouth of Dunns Creek:** No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Crescent lake - mouth of Haw Creek:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

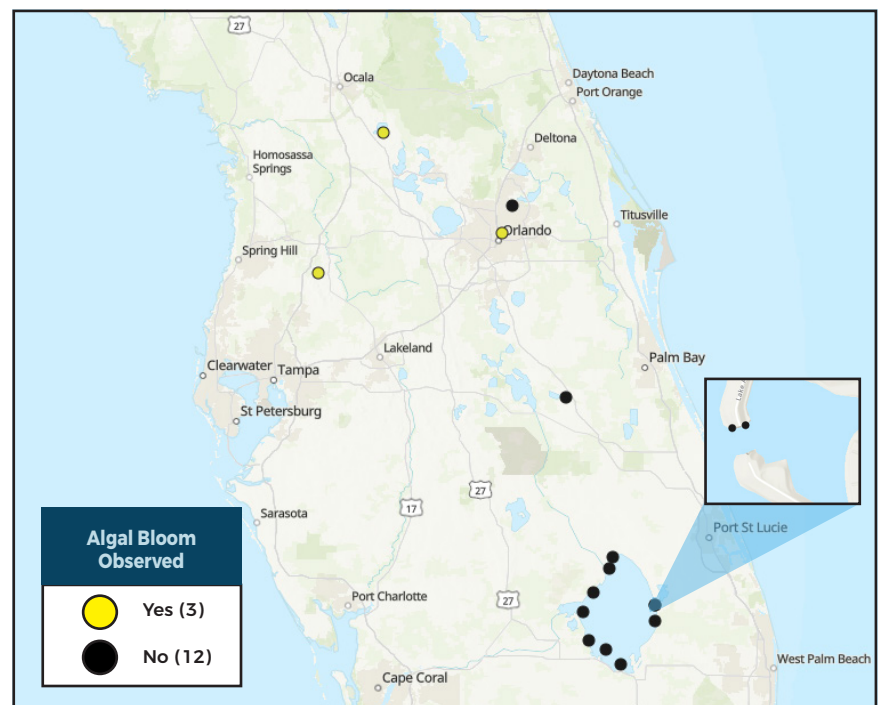
Results for completed analyses are available at [FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom](https://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom).

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](https://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](https://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](https://MyFWC.com/RedTide)



## REPORT ALGAL BLOOMS

### 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](https://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom)

