



# BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

## REPORTING JANUARY 24 - JANUARY 30, 2020

### SUMMARY

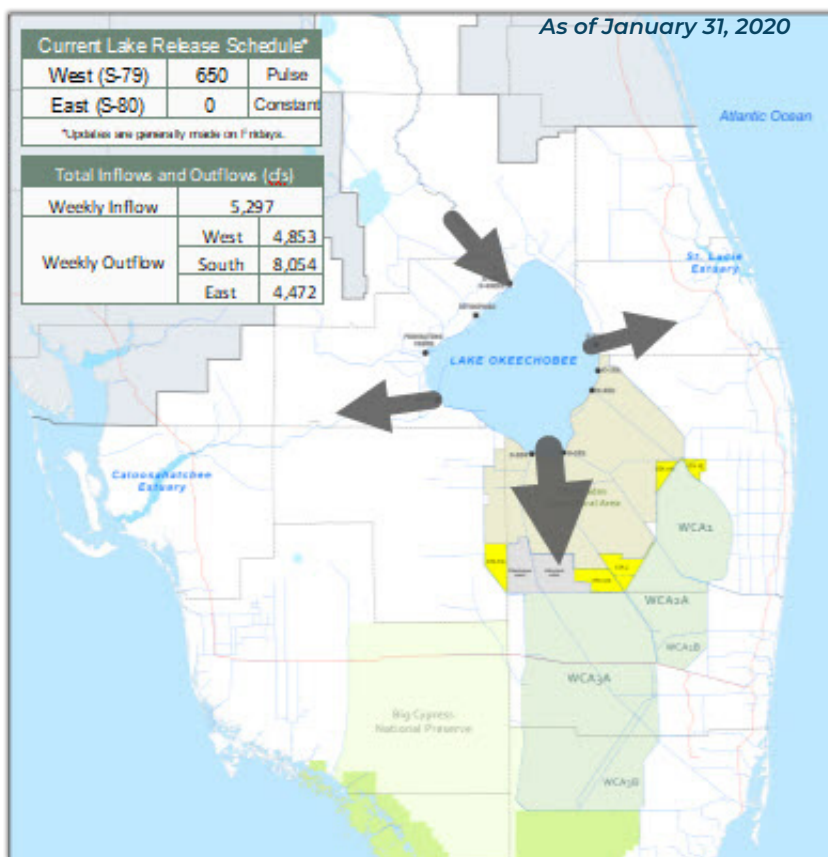
There were five reported site visits in the past seven days (1/24 – 1/30), with five samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by the samplers at four of the sites.

NOAA satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee on 1/26 shows approximately 25% coverage of low to moderate bloom potential along the western shore of the lake. Imagery from 1/26 indicates no bloom potential was observed in the Caloosahatchee Estuary, St. Lucie Estuary or St. Johns River regions. Lee County staff collected samples on 1/28 at the Franklin Locks Upstream and Davis Boat Ramp. Both samples had no dominant algal taxa and no toxins were detected.

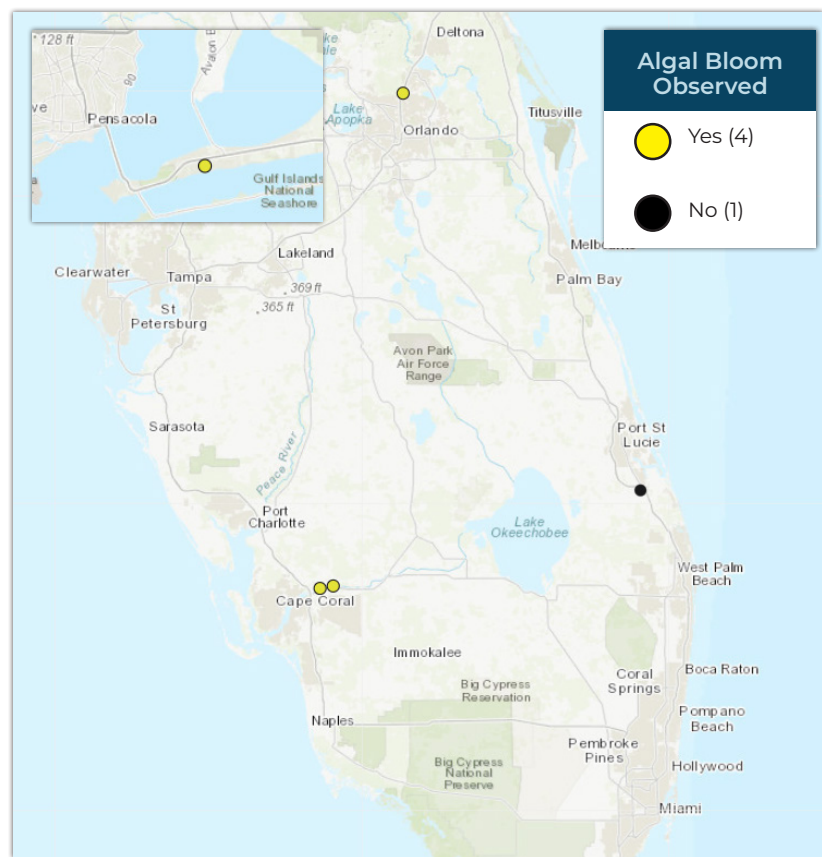
DEP staff collected samples on 1/27 at the St. Lucie Lock in Martin County and in Maplewood Creek (direct runoff pond) in Santa Rosa County. No dominant algal taxa and no toxins were detected in the St. Lucie Lock sample. In the Maplewood Creek sample, the co-dominant taxa were *Dolichospermum circinale* and *Oedogonium sp.* but no toxins were detected. DEP also collected a sample on 1/29 at Lake Grace in Seminole County. The co-dominant taxa were *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Coelasphaerium dubium*, and the total microcystin concentration was 11.6 parts per billion.

*This is a high-level summary of the sampling events for the reported week. For all field visit and analytical result details, please refer 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 to stay out of water where algae is visibly present as specks, mats or water is discolored pea-green, blue-green or brownish-red. Additionally, pets or livestock should not come into contact with the algal bloom-impacted water, or the algal bloom material or fish on the shoreline.*

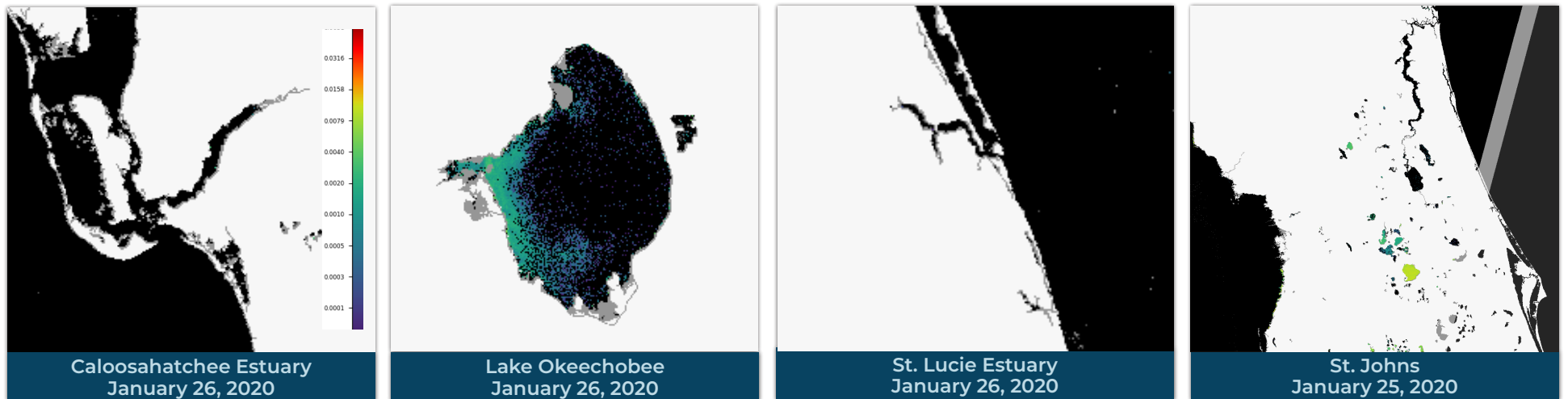
### LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS



### SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE



Satellite Imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud-cover



### REPORTS FROM HOTLINE



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