

BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE JUNE 27-JULY 10, 2025

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).



SUMMARY

There were 60 reported site visits in the past 14 days with 60 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 22 of the sites.

On 6/30-7/10, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected 20 Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Okeechobee — S308C (lakeside): Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

C44 canal — S308C: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

Dead Lake — South Cove (6/30): Microcystis aeruginosa and Dolichospermum circinale co-dominant; 1.7 parts per billion (ppb) of microcystins detected.

Dead Lake — South Cove (7/10): Results pending.

Dead Lake — Bull Creek Boat Ramp (6/30): Microcystis aeruginosa and Dolichospermum circinale co-dominant; 1.7 ppb of microcystins detected.

Dead Lake — Bull Creek Boat Ramp (7/10): Results pending.

Fox Lake — South Shore: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Fox Lake — Park Boat Ramp: Dolichospermum circinale; no cyanotoxins detected.

Doctors Lake — Pace Island Dock (6/30): Planktolyngbya limnetica and Aphanocapsa incerta co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Doctors Lake — Pace Island Dock (7/10): Results pending.

Lake Olivia — Southwest Shore: Algal mat sample dominated by *Oedogonium* sp. and the water sample had no dominant taxon; trace level (0.16 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake Killarney — Killarney Drive: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Caloosahatchee River — Southeast 32nd Street: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Caloosahatchee River — Palaco Grande Canal: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Caloosahatchee River — Rivers Condo: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Withlacoochee River — Yacht Basin Park: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

East Lake — South Shore: Radiococcus sp.; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Pierce — Northwest: Results pending.

Lake Hamilton East — Sample Park: Results pending.

Lake Crago — by Boat Ramp: Results pending.

On 7/1-7/9, South Florida Water Management District staff collected 28 routine HAB monitoring samples and one HAB response sample on the **C43 canal**, **C44 canal** and **Lake Okeechobee**. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

C43 canal — S77 (upstream): No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.11 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

C44 canal — S308C: Dinophyceae; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee — S308C (lakeside): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

KISSR0.0: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

LZ2: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.13 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

NES191: Microcystis aeruginosa and Planktolyngbya limnetica co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

LOOI: Microcystis aeruginosa and Planktolyngbya limnetica co-dominant; trace level (0.13 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

NES135: Microcystis aeruginosa; 1.6 ppb of microcystins detected.

NCENTER: Raphidiopsis raciborskii and Planktolyngbya limnetica co-dominant; 0.49 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

EASTSHORE: Microcystis aeruginosa and Planktolyngbya limnetica co-dominant; 3.4 ppb of microcystins detected.

L004: Microcystis aeruginosa; trace level (0.18 ppb) of microcystins detected.

L008: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

L005: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

POLESOUT3: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

POLESOUT2: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

POLESOUTI: Planktolyngbya limnetica; no cyanotoxins detected.

POLESOUT: Planktolyngbya limnetica and Rhabdogloea sp.co-dominant; trace level (0.24 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

KBARSE: Planktolyngbya limnetica and Rhabdogloea sp.co-dominant; 0.58 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

CLV10A: Microcystis aeruginosa and Raphidiopsis raciborskii co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

LZ40: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

LOO6: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Torry Island Marina Main Ramp: Microcystis aeruginosa and Dinophyceae co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

PALMOUT3: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

PALMOUT2: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

PALMOUTI: Dolichospermum circinale; no cyanotoxins detected.

PALMOUT: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

LZ30: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

POLE3S: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

L007: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 7/8-7/10, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected nine routine HAB sample and two HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

St. Johns River — Mandarin Point: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Doctors Lake — Center: Planktolyngbya limnetica; no cyanotoxins detected.

St. Johns River — Shands Bridge: Microcystis aeruginosa; trace level (0.21 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

St. Johns River — Racy Point: Microcystis aeruginosa and Planktolyngbya limnetica co-dominant; trace level (0.21 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake George — Center: Microcystis aeruginosa and Raphidiopsis raciborskii co-dominant; 0.59 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Crescent Lake — mouth of Dunns Creek: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; trace level (0.33 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

St. Johns River — South of U.S. Highway 17 Bridge: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; trace level (0.19 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Stick Marsh — North: Results pending.

Lake Jesup — Center: Results pending.

Blue Cypress Lake — Center: Results pending.

Lake Monroe — Center: Results pending.

Last Week

On 6/26, DEP staff collected three HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Crago — by Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace levels (0.29 ppb and 0.27 ppb) of microcystins and anatoxin-a were detected, respectively.

Waters Lake — Center: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Reedy Lake — at Frostproof City Pier: Microcystis aeruginosa and Planktolyngbya limnetica co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 6/26, SJRWMD staff collected one HAB response and two HAB routine samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Dead Lake — Bull Creek Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Dolichospermum circinale* co-dominant; trace level (0.31 ppb) of microcystins detected.

Lake Jesup — Center: Microcystis aeruginosa and Planktolyngbya contorta co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Monroe — Center: Microcystis aeruginosa and Planktolyngbya limnetica co-dominant; trace level (0.12 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin 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



REPORT ALGAL BLOOMS

SALTWATER BLOOM

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



800-636-0511 (fish kills) 888-404-3922 (wildlife Alert)

MyFWC.com/RedTide

CONTACT FWC

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

CONTACT DEP



855-305-3903 (to report freshwater blooms)

FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom

SIGN-UP FOR UPDATES

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



ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov.

REPORT PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

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