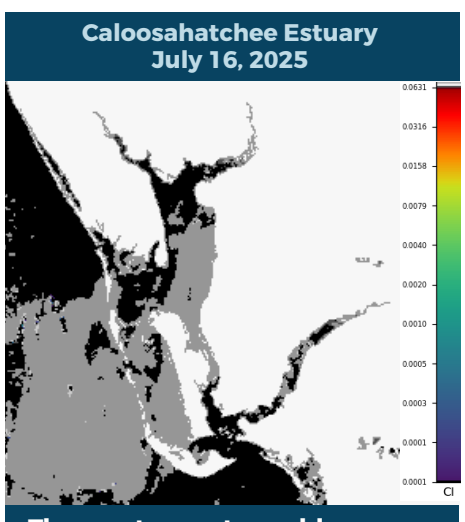
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

JULY 11-JULY 17, 2025

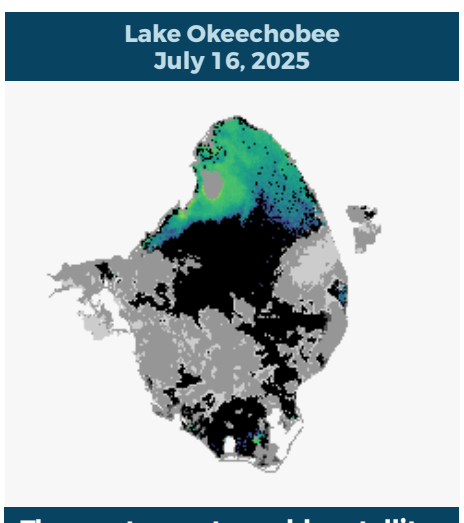
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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

Caloosahatchee Estuary
July 16, 2025



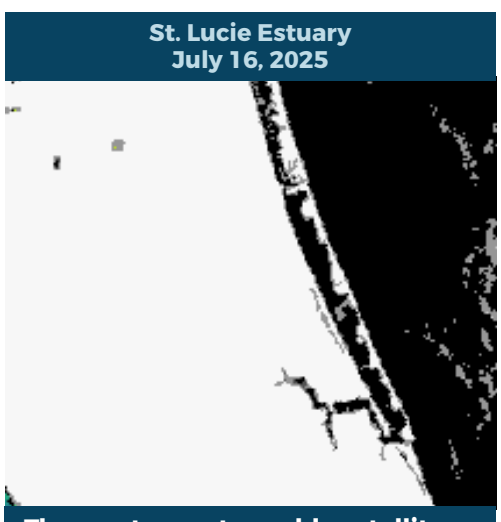
The most recent useable satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 7/16 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no significant bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
July 16, 2025



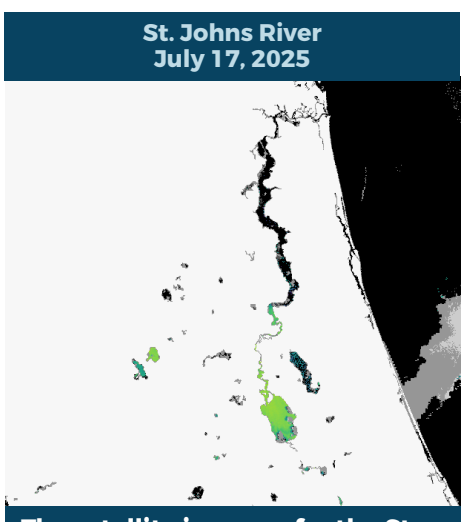
The most recent useable satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 7/16 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows low to moderate bloom potential on approximately 25% of the lake, with the highest potential in the northern portion of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
July 16, 2025



The most recent useable satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 7/16 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

St. Johns River
July 17, 2025



The satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 7/17 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows moderate bloom potential throughout visible portions of Lake George and on the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream to Palatka, Florida, and scattered low to moderate bloom potential down to Doctors Lake.

SUMMARY

There were 16 reported site visits in the past seven days with 16 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at nine of the sites.

On 7/14-7/16, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected 11 Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Thonotosassa – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; an estimated 1.4 parts per billion (ppb) of microcystins was detected.

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

C44 canal – S308C (canal side): *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 1.6 ppb of microcystins was detected.

Lake Olivia – Southwest Shore: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.34 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin was detected.

Ribault River – Howell Drive Bridge: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Grady – at Shadow Run Dam: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Dolichospermum circinale* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Little Pottsburg Creek – Hope Haven: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Dead Lake – South Cove: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 3.3 ppb and 0.70 ppb of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin were detected, respectively.

Dead Lake – Bull Creek Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 3.4 ppb microcystins and a trace level (0.36 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin were detected.

Lake Marian – Pavilion: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; an estimated 1.7 ppb of microcystins was detected.

Doctors Lake – Pace Island dock: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 7/14-7/16, South Florida Water Management District staff collected two routine HAB monitoring samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

C43 canal – S77 (upstream): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – S352: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 53 ppb of microcystins was detected.

On 7/15, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected one routine HAB sample at **Lake Washington – Center**. There was no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 7/16, Southwest Florida Water Management District staff collected on HAB response sample at **Lake Panasoffkee – near County Road 400**. The sample was dominated by *Planktolyngbya* sp. and no cyanotoxins were detected.

On 7/16, Lake County staff collected one HAB response sample at **Lake Norris – North Shore**. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and no cyanotoxins were detected.

Last Week

On 7/10, DEP staff collected six HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Pierce – Northwest: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Dead Lake – South Cove: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Pseudanabaena mucicola* co-dominant; 3.2 ppb and 0.85 ppb of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin were detected, respectively.

Lake Hamilton – East Sample Park: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Dead Lake – Bull Creek Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* co-dominant; 5.9 ppb and 0.61 ppb of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin were detected, respectively.

Lake Crago – by Boat Ramp: *Planktolyngbya limnetica* and *Rhabdogloea* sp. co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Doctors Lake – Pace Island dock: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 7/10, SJRWMD staff collected four HAB routine samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Stick Marsh – North: *Microcystis* sp. and *Dolichospermum circinale* co-dominant; a trace level (0.25 ppb) of microcystins was detected
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Lake Jesup – Center: *Microcystis* sp. and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

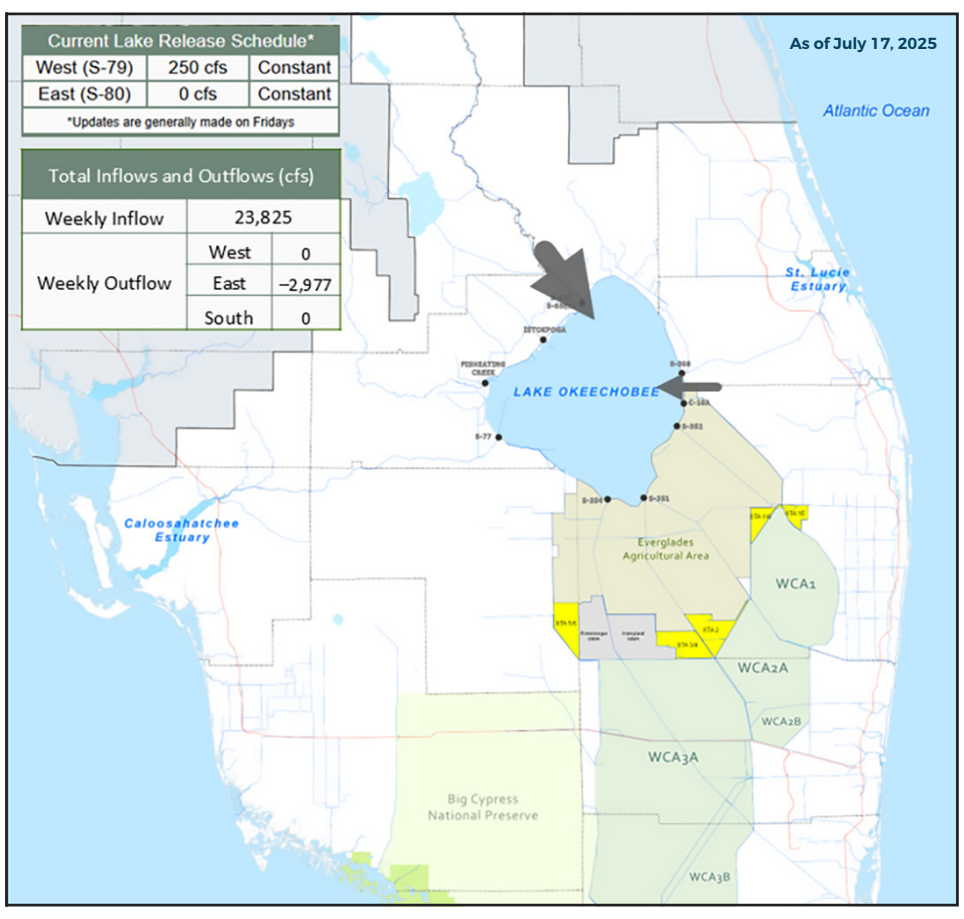
Blue Cypress Lake – Center: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Monroe – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya microspira* co-dominant; trace level (0.11 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin was detected.

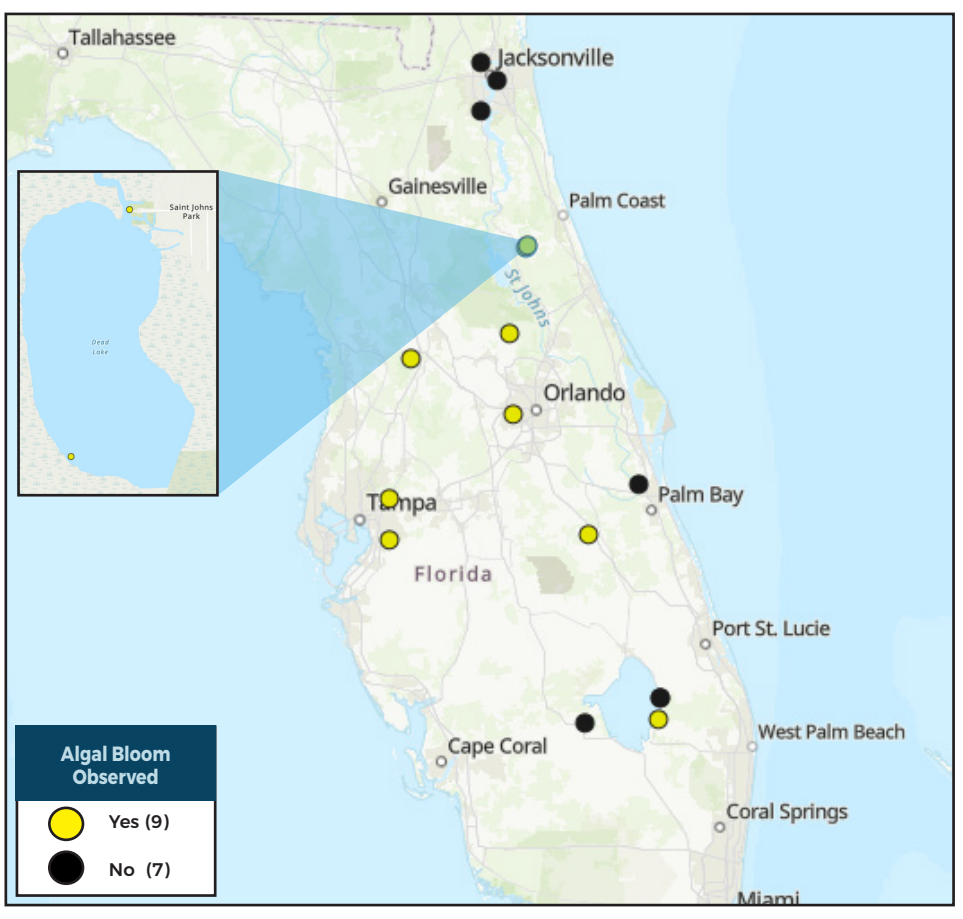
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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