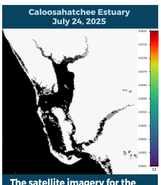
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

JULY 18-JULY 24, 2025

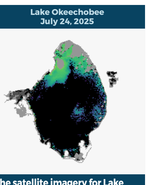
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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

Caloosahatchee Estuary
July 24, 2025



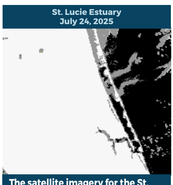
The satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 7/24 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no significant bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
July 24, 2025



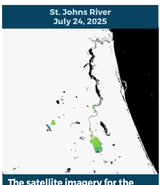
The satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 7/24 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows low to moderate bloom potential on approximately 40% of the lake, with the highest potential in the northern portion of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
July 24, 2025



The satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 7/24 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

St. Johns River
July 24, 2025



The satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 7/24 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 52 reported site visits in the past seven days with 52 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 16 of the sites.

On 7/21-7/24, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected seven Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Gear – West Shore: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Down – South Boat Ramp: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Dead Lake – South Cove: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level [0.64 parts per billion (ppb) and 0.29 ppb] microcystins and cylindrospermopsin detected, respectively.

Dead Lake – Bull Creek Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 6.2 ppb microcystins and trace level (0.24 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

Doctors Lake – Pace Island Back Park Dock: *Dolichospermum* sp.; trace level (0.28 ppb) microcystins detected.

East Lake – South Shore: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Munson – Center of Southeast lobe: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 7/21-7/23, South Florida Water Management District staff collected 34 routine HAB monitoring samples 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; no cyanotoxins detected.

C44 canal – C44S80 (upstream): *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktothrix agardhi* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

C44 canal – S308C: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – S308C (lakeside): *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; an estimated 1.0 ppb microcystins detected.

FEBOUT: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

FEBIN: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

KISSR0.0: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

LZ2: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.17 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

NES191: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.31 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

L001: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii*; 0.54 ppb cylindrospermopsin detected.

NES135: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.50 ppb and 0.23 ppb) microcystins and cylindrospermopsin detected, respectively.

NCENTER: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.35 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

EASTSHORE: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.22 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

L004: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins 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.

POLESOUT1: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.14 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

POLESOUT: *Dolichospermum circinale* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.12 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

KBARSE: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; 0.41 ppb cylindrospermopsin detected.

CLV10A: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace levels (0.90 ppb and 0.13 ppb) microcystins and cylindrospermopsin detected, respectively.

LZ40: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 3.5 ppb microcystins detected.

L006: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.60 ppb) microcystins detected.

PALMOUT3: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 1.7 ppb microcystins detected.

PALMOUT2: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.55 ppb) microcystins detected.

PALMOUT1: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

PALMOUT: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.16 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

LZ30: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 2.0 ppb microcystins detected.

POLE3S: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.20 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

RITTAE2: No dominant algal taxon; 0.78 ppb cylindrospermopsin detected.

LZ25A: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

L007: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

PELBAY3: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 7/21-7/23, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected eight routine HAB monitoring samples and three response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Doctors Lake – Center: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.31 ppb) microcystins detected.

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

Lake Monroe – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Stick Marsh – North: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Jesup – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya microspira* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

St. Johns River – Shands Bridge: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* co-dominant; trace level (0.13 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

Fellsmere Water Management Area – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; trace level (0.11 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

Blue Cypress Lake – Center: *Microcystis* sp.; no cyanotoxins detected.

Haw Creek – Confluence of Dead Lake, Haw and Crescent: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.94 ppb and 0.18 ppb) microcystins and cylindrospermopsin detected, respectively.

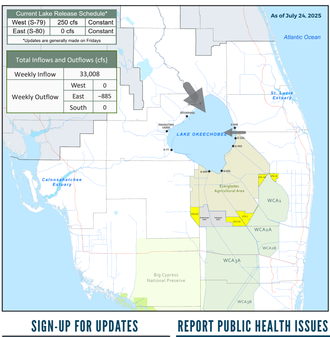
Crescent Lake – mouth of Dunns Creek: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.29 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

Georges Lake – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.37 ppb) microcystins detected.

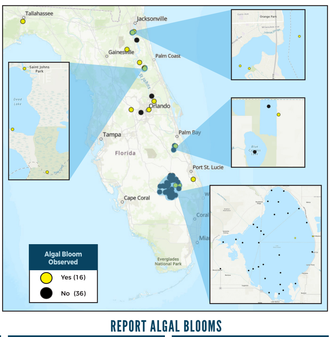
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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



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