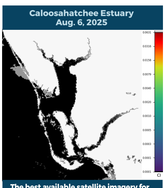
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

AUG. 1-AUG. 7, 2025

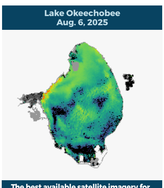
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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

Caloosahatchee Estuary
Aug. 6, 2025



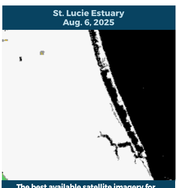
The best available satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 8/6 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no significant bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
Aug. 6, 2025



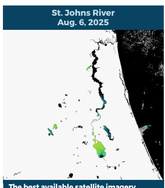
The best available satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 8/6 shows low to high bloom potential on approximately 95% of the lake, with the highest potential along the northwest and northeast shores of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
Aug. 6, 2025



The best available satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 8/6 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no significant bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

St. Johns River
Aug. 6, 2025



The best available satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 8/6 shows moderate bloom potential throughout most of Lake George, with some scattered high bloom potential along the shoreline. Moderate bloom potential is visible on the mainstem of the St. Johns River from Lake George downstream to Palatka and on Doctors Lake, with scattered low bloom potential on the mainstem from Palatka to just north of Doctors Lake.

SUMMARY

There were 46 reported site visits in the past seven days with 46 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 16 of the sites.

On 8/5-8/7 Florida Department of Environmental Protection staff collected eight Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Caloosahatchee River – Malaga Canal: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

South Fork St. Lucie River – South of Indian Trail Park: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Dead Lake – South Cove: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 2.9 parts per billion (ppb) of microcystins and a trace level (0.14 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Dead Lake – Bull Creek Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* co-dominant; 22 ppb of microcystins and a trace level (0.11 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

St. Johns River – Buzzard Island: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; 0.45 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake Jackson: *Spirogyra* sp.; a trace level (0.16 ppb) of microcystins detected.

Doctors Lake – Pace Island dock: Results pending.

Doctors Lake – Salt Myrtle Lane: Results pending.

On 8/4-8/6, South Florida Water Management District staff collected 31 routine HAB monitoring samples and two HAB response samples on the **C43 canal, C44 canal, L10 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.

Lake Okeechobee – S308C (lakeside): *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace levels (0.32 ppb and 0.11 ppb) of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin, respectively.

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

Lake Okeechobee – S325 (lakeside): *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.13 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

L10 Canal – S352: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.13 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

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

LZ2: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.24 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

NES191: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.39 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

L001: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii*; trace level (0.37 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

NES135: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace levels (0.57 ppb and 0.22 ppb) of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin, respectively.

NCENTER: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; 0.39 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

EASTSHORE: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; 16 ppb of microcystins and a trace level (0.14 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

L004: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 8.0 ppb of microcystins detected.

L008: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.49 ppb) of microcystins detected.

L005: *Dolichospermum circinale*; no cyanotoxins detected.

POLESOUT3: *Dolichospermum circinale* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

POLESOUT2: *Dolichospermum circinale* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

POLESOUT1: *Dolichospermum circinale* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

POLESOUT: *Dolichospermum circinale*; no cyanotoxins detected.

KBARSE: *Planktolyngbya limnetica*; trace level (0.31 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

CLV10A: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 1.4 ppb of microcystins and a trace level (0.11 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

LZ40: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 12 ppb of microcystins detected.

L006: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 2.7 ppb of microcystins detected.

PALMOUT3: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 2.2 ppb of microcystins detected.

PALMOUT2: *Dolichospermum circinale*; 1.3 ppb of microcystins detected.

PALMOUT1: *Dolichospermum circinale*; no cyanotoxins detected.

PALMOUT: No dominant algal taxon; 0.58 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

LZ30: *Dolichospermum circinale*; trace level (0.50 ppb) of microcystins detected.

POLE3S: No dominant algal taxon; 2.3 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

RITTAE2: No dominant algal taxon; 1.1 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

LZ25A: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Dolichospermum circinale* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

L007: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; an estimated 1.1 ppb of microcystins detected.

PELBAY3: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Dolichospermum circinale* co-dominant; trace level (0.13 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

On 8/5-8/6, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected four routine HAB monitoring samples and one response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

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

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

Lake George – Center: Algal sample not collected; 0.65 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Crescent Lake – mouth of Dunns Creek: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; 0.44 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

St John's River – Mouth of Rice Creek: *Microcystis wesenbergii*; trace level (0.18 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

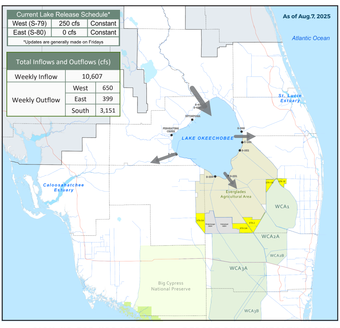
Last week

On 7/30, SJRWMD staff collected one routine HAB monitoring sample at **Lake Washington – Center**. There was no dominant algal taxon or cyanotoxins detected in the sample.

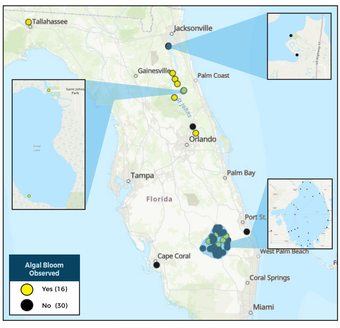
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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