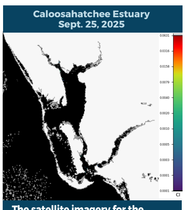
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

SEPT. 19-SEPT. 25, 2025

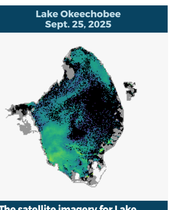
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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

Caloosahatchee Estuary
Sept. 25, 2025



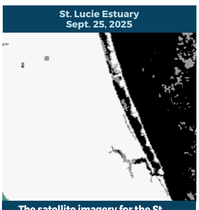
The satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 9/25 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows highly scattered low bloom potential in the lower estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
Sept. 25, 2025



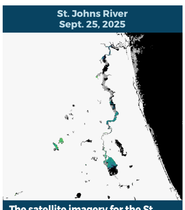
The satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 9/25 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows low to moderate bloom potential on at least 60% of the lake. The highest bloom potential is in the southwest quadrant of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
Sept. 25, 2025



The satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 9/25 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no significant bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

St. Johns River
Sept. 25, 2025



The satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 9/25 shows low to moderate bloom potential on approximately 55% of Lake George, moderate bloom potential on visible portions of Doctors Lake, and low to moderate bloom potential is visible on the mainstem of the St. Johns River from Lake George downstream to the city of Jacksonville.

SUMMARY

Sept. 19-Sept. 25 – There were 37 reported site visits in the past seven days with 37 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 22 of the sites.

On 9/22-9/25, Florida Department of Environmental Protection staff collected 18 Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Okeechobee – S308C (lakeside): No dominant algal taxon; trace level [0.19 parts per billion (ppb)] of cylindrospermopsin detected.

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

M Canal – West of Loxahatchee Groves: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

M Canal – Royal Palm Beach Boulevard: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Doctors Lake – Pace Island dock: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.28 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected..

M Canal – near Lake Mangonia Inflow: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Harbor Lake – off Norwegian Drive: No dominant algal taxon; 2.1 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Egypt Lake – East Side: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Kell-Aire Lake: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 4.2 ppb of microcystins detected.

Lake Crago – by Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Veterans Memorial Park Pond: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* co-dominant; an estimated 1.1 ppb of microcystins detected.

Lake Marian – Pavilion: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Aphanocapsa* sp. co-dominant; 2.8 ppb of microcystins detected.

Lake Cherokee – Northwest Corner: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; 0.41 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake Thonotosassa – Center: Results pending.

Dead Lake – South Cove: Results pending.

Dead Lake – Bull Creek Boat Ramp: Results pending.

Lake Powell – Boat ramp: Results pending.

St. Johns River – Buzzard Island: Results pending.

On 9/24, South Florida Water Management District staff collected five HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

L8 Canal – CULV10A: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.16 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake Okeechobee S352 (lakeside): *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.13 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

L10 Canal – S352: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.17 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake Okeechobee – Pahokee Marina: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace levels (0.25 ppb and 0.17 ppb) of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin detected, respectively.

Lake Okeechobee – S354: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace levels (0.82 ppb and 0.28 ppb) of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin detected, respectively.

On 9/23-9/25, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected 13 routine HAB monitoring samples and 1 HAB response sample. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Stick Marsh – North: *Planktolyngbya limnetica*; no cyanotoxins detected.

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

St. Johns River – Mandarin Point: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.10 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Doctors Lake – Center: *Planktolyngbya limnetica*; trace level (0.37 ppb) of microcystins detected.

St. Johns River – Shands Bridge: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.16 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

St. John's River – Just off Racy Point: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; trace level (0.19 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake George – Center: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.25 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Georges Lake – Center: Results pending.

Georges Lake – North: Results pending.

Georges Lake – Canal off Santa Rosa St: Results pending.

Georges Lake – West: Results pending.

Georges Lake – South: Results pending.

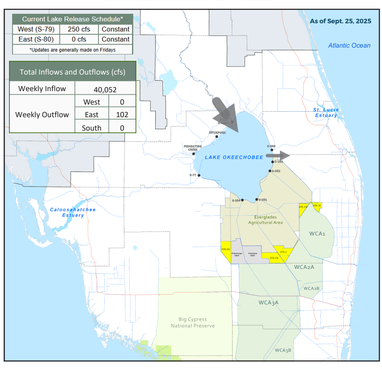
Georges Lake – East: Results pending.

Crescent Lake – mouth of Dunns Creek: Results pending.

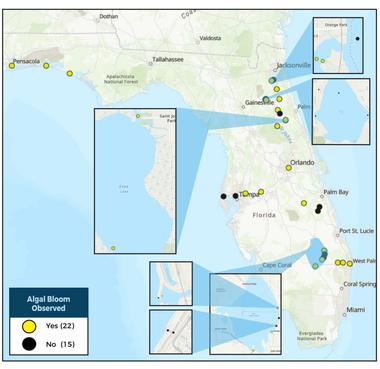
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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