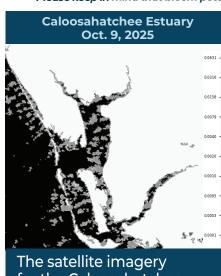


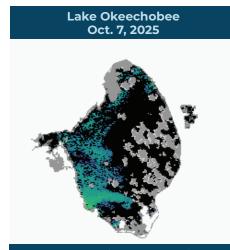
# BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

OCT. 3-OCT. 9, 2025

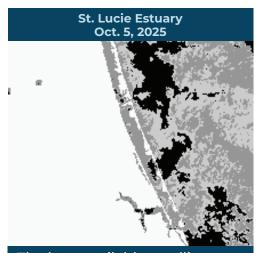
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover. A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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



for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 10/9 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.



The best available satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 10/7 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows low to medium bloom potential on at least 30% of the lake. The highest bloom potential is in the southwest quadrant of the lake.



The best available satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 10/5 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no significant bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.



The best available satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 10/3 shows low to moderate bloom potential on approximately 25% of Lake George. Low to moderate bloom potential is visible on the mainstem of the St. Johns River from Lake George downstream to Palmo Cove.

## **SUMMARY**

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

On 10/6–10/9, 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.

Thomas Lake – Center: Microcystis aeruginosa and Raphidiopsis raciborskii co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

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

C44 canal – S308C: Microcystis panniformis; no cyanotoxins detected.

Veterans Memorial Park Pond: Microcystis aeruginosa and Planktolyngbya contorta co-dominant; 2.0 parts per billion (ppb) of microcystins detected.

**Little Half Moon Lake – South**: No dominant agal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Echo – Northwest: Microcystis aeruginosa; 0.78 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Kell-Aire Lake: Microcystis aeruginosa and Dolichospermum circinale co-dominant; trace level (0.96 ppb) of microcystins detected. **Doctors Lake – Pace Island Back Park Dock**: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.58 ppb) of microcystins detected.

Caloosahatchee River – Tequila Canal: No dominant agal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Lake Marian – Pavilion**: Results pending.

**Lake Cherokee – Northwest Corner**: Results pending.

On 10/6-10/9, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) staff collected 1 routine HAB monitoring sample and five HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Okeechobee – FEBIN: No dominant algal taxon: no cyanotoxins detected.

**L8 Canal – CULV10A**: Results pending. **Lake Okeechobee – \$352**: Results pending.

**L10 Canal – S352**: Results pending.

**Lake Okeechobee – Pahokee Marina**: Results pending.

**Lake Okeechobee – \$354**: Results pending.

On 10/7, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected two routine HAB monitoring samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Jesup – Center: Raphidiopsis raciborskii and Planktolyngbya contorta co-dominant; trace level (0.16 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin

detected. **Lake Monroe – Center**: No dominant agal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

#### Last week

On 10/2, DEP staff collected two HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Harbor Lake – off Norwegian Dr: No dominant agal taxon; 1.1 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

St. Johns River – Buzzard Island: Microcystis aeruginosa and Raphidiopsis raciborskii co-dominant; trace level (0.19 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

On 10/2, SFWMD staff collected 13 routine HAB monitoring samples on Lake Okeechobee. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each station name.

**CLV10A**: No dominant agal taxon; trace level (0.12 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

LZ40: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

**L006**: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace levels (0.37 ppb and 0.22 ppb) of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin detected, respectively. PALMOUT3: Raphidiopsis raciborskii and Planktolyngbya limnetica co-dominant; trace level (0.30 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

PALMOUT2: Planktolyngbya limnetica; trace level (0.20 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

PALMOUT1: Microcystis panniformis and Planktolyngbya limnetica co-dominant; trace level (0.16 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected. PALMOUT: Raphidiopsis raciborskii and Planktolyngbya limnetica co-dominant; trace level (0.25 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected. LZ30: Microcystis aeruginosa and Planktolyngbya limnetica co-dominant; trace level (0.41 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

**POLE3S**: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.35 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected. RITTAE2: Microcystis aeruginosa; trace level (0.27 ppb) of microcystins detected.

LZ25A: Microcystis aeruginosa; trace level (0.91 ppb) of microcystins detected.

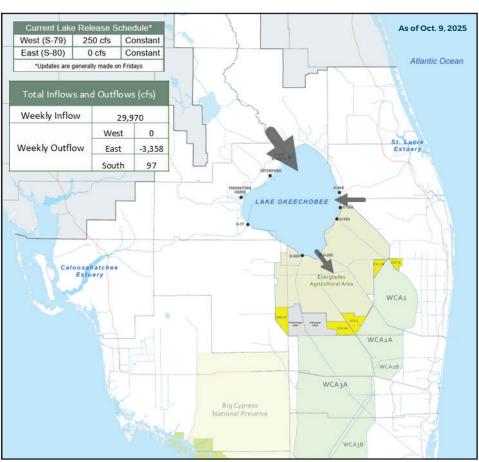
**L007**: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace levels (0.47 ppb and 0.30 ppb) of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin detected, respectively. PELBAY3: Microcystis aeruginosa; trace levels (0.36 ppb and 0.15 ppb) of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin detected, respectively.

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



#### 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)



## **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

## Observe an algal bloom in

a lake or freshwater river. Information about blue-

FRESHWATER BLOOM

green algal blooms.



FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom