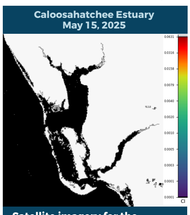
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

MAY 9-MAY 15, 2025

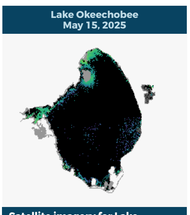
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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

Caloosahatchee Estuary
May 15, 2025



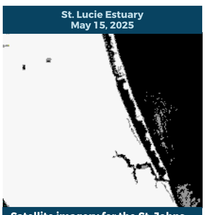
Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 5/15 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows scattered no bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
May 15, 2025



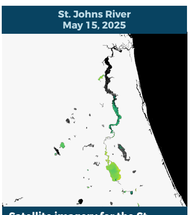
Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 5/15 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows low to moderate bloom potential primarily along the northwest shore from Fisheating Creek north to Okeechobee and along the southern shoreline. Highly scattered low to moderate bloom potential is also visible on approximately 15% of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
May 15, 2025



Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 5/15 shows moderate to high bloom potential throughout Lake George and on the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream to Palmo Cove. Moderate to high algal bloom potential is also visible on Doctors Lake

St. Johns River
May 15, 2025



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SUMMARY

There were 30 reported site visits in the past seven days with 30 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 17 of the sites.

On 5/12-5/15, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected 17 Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Jackson – Rhoden Cove: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Woronichinia naegeliana* co-dominant; an estimated 1 part per billion (ppb) of microcystins detected.

East Lake – South Shore: *Radiococcus* sp.; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Lake Killarney – Killarney Drive: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Parker Crago Canal: *Microcystis* sp. and *Dolichospermum circinale*; trace level (0.64 ppb) of microcystin detected.

Lake Crago – by Boat Ramp: *Microcystis wesenbergii* and *Dolichospermum circinale* co-dominant; trace levels (0.92 ppb and 0.93 ppb) of microcystins and saxitoxins detected, respectively.

St. John's River – Riverdale Boat Ramp: *Dolichospermum circinale*; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Zephyr Waterway – South Gulf Cove: *Planktolyngbya limnetica*; trace level (0.19 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Keystone Lake – North Central: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Georges Lake – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.12 ppb) of microcystins detected.

Georges Lake – Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.25 ppb) of microcystins detected.

St. Lucie Estuary – Manatee Pocket near Manatee Terrace: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Banana River – Near Mathers Bridge: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Lake Sampson – Rowell and Sampson Canal: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Peace River – Gardener: Results pending.

Peace River – Wauchula: Results pending.

Lake Van – end of Lake Van Road: Results pending.

Zolfo Springs: Results pending.

On 5/12, South Florida Water Management District staff collected three routine HAB monitoring samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

C43 canal – S77 (upstream): *Planktolyngbya limnetica*; no cyanotoxins were detected.

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

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

On 5/13-15, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected nine routine HAB monitoring samples and one HAB response sample. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

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

Doctors Lake – Center: *Dolichospermum circinale*; trace level (0.92 ppb) of microcystins detected.

St. Johns River – Shands Bridge: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Crescent Lake – mouth of Dunns Creek: *Microcystis* sp.; trace level (0.81 ppb) of microcystins detected.

Lake Apopka – Marsh Flow-Way Inlet: *Microcystis* sp. and *Botryococcus braunii*; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Lake Eustis – Near Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii*; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Lake George – Center: Results pending.

Blue Cypress Lake – Center: Results pending.

Stick Marsh – North: Results pending.

St John's River – Mouth of Rice Creek: Results pending.

Last Week

On 5/8, DEP staff collected a HAB response sample at **Dunn's Creek – Highway 17 Bridge**. The sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis* sp. and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* and had a trace level (0.27 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 5/8, SJRWMD staff collected two routine HAB monitoring samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

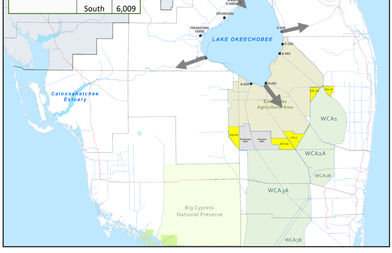
Lake Jesup – Center: *Microcystis* sp. and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; trace level (0.28 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake Monroe – Center: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.13 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

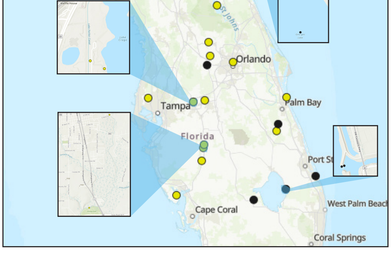
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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