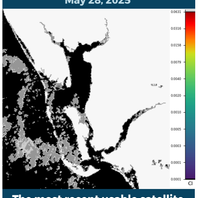
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

MAY 23-MAY 29, 2025

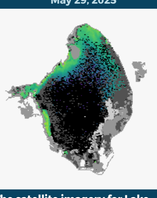
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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

Caloosahatchee Estuary
May 28, 2025



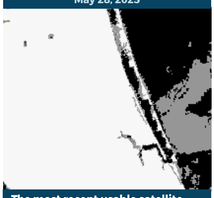
The most recent usable satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 5/28 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
May 29, 2025



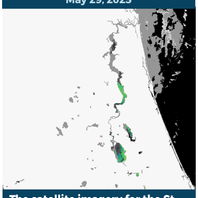
The satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 5/29 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows low to moderate bloom potential on approximately 40% of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
May 28, 2025



The most recent usable satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 5/28 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

St. Johns River
May 29, 2025



The satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 5/29 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows low to moderate bloom potential throughout visible portions of Lake George and on the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream to Clarks Creek, with cloud cover obscuring the rest of the river downstream.

SUMMARY

There were 31 reported site visits in the past seven days with 31 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 18 of the sites.

On 5/27-5/29, Florida Department of Environmental Protection staff collected 10 Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Caloosahatchee River – Rubicon Canal: *Skeletonema* sp.; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Killarney – Killarney Drive: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Sue – South Shore: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; trace level [0.13 parts per billion (ppb)] of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Zephyr Waterway – South Gulf Cove: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.21 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Dunns Creek – U.S. Highway 17 Bridge: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.34 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake Sampson – Rowell and Sampson Canal: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Crago – by Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* co-dominant; 2.1 ppb microcystins detected.

Parker Crago Canal: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Van – end of Lake Van Road: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 0.44 ppb cylindrospermopsin detected.

Doctors Lake – Pace Island Back Park Dock: Results pending.

On 5/27-5/28, South Florida Water Management District staff collected three routine HAB monitoring samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Okeechobee – S308C (lakeside): *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

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

C43 canal – S77 (upstream): *Planktolyngbya contorta* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 5/27-5/29, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected 11 routine HAB monitoring sample and six HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Stick Marsh – North: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Zigzag Canal – Northeast of Blue Cypress Lake: *Microcystis wesenbergii;* no cyanotoxins detected.

Blue Cypress Lake – Center: *Microcystis wesenbergii*; trace level (0.14 ppb) of microcystins detected.

Lake Monroe – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.29 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake Jesup – Center: *Microcystis* sp. and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

St. Johns River – Mandarin Point: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Doctors Lake – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 5.4 ppb microcystins detected.

St. Johns River – Shands Bridge: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

St Johns River – Racy Point: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.33 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Fellsmere Water Management Area – Center: *Microcystis* sp.; trace level (0.43 ppb) of microcystins detected.

Lake George – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.40 ppb) of cylindropspermopsin detected.

Dead Lake – Bull Creek Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 2.0 ppb microcystins detected.

Lake Weir – Carney Island Boat Ramp: *Microcystis* sp. and *Botryococcus braunii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

St. Johns River – South of U.S. Highway 17 Bridge: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.23 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake Washington – Center: Results pending.

Crescent Lake – mouth of Dunns Creek: Results pending.

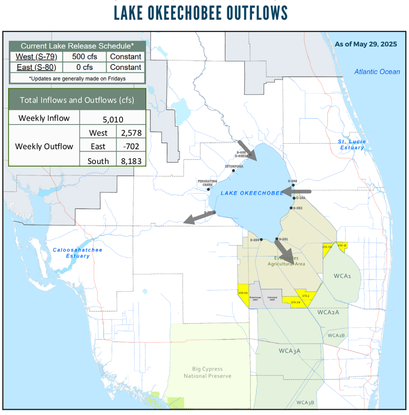
Crescent Lake – South of Bear Island: Results pending.

On 5/28, Highlands County staff collected one HAB response sample at **Lake Sebring – Boat Ramp**. The sample was dominated by *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* and had no cyanotoxins 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