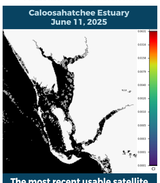
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

JUNE 6-JUNE 12, 2025

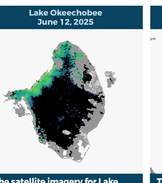
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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

Caloosahatchee Estuary
June 11, 2025



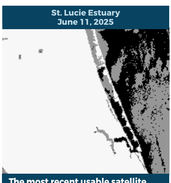
The most recent usable satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 6/11 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
June 12, 2025



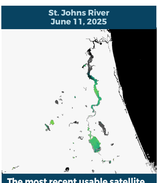
The satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 6/12 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows low to moderate bloom potential on approximately 25% of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
June 11, 2025



The most recent usable satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 6/11 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

St. Johns River
June 11, 2025



The most recent usable satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 6/11 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows moderate bloom potential throughout visible portions of Lake George and on the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream to Flemming Island and on visible portions of Doctors Lake.

SUMMARY

There were 53 reported site visits in the past seven days with 52 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 14 of the sites.

On 6/9-6/11, Florida Department of Environmental Protection staff visited 13 sites and collected 12 Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

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

Lake Jackson – Rhoden Cove: *Dolichospermum planctonicum* and *Synechocystis* sp. co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Withlacoochee River – near Southwest State Road 200: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Withlacoochee River – Centennial Park: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Peace River – Wauchula: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Withlacoochee River – Yacht Basin Park: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level [0.34 parts per billion (ppb)] microcystins detected.

Broker Creek – behind Education Center: Not collected.

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

Dead Lake – South Cove: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.94 ppb) microcystins detected.

Dead Lake – Bull Creek Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.99 ppb) microcystins detected.

Lake Broward – North East Lobe: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Orange Lake – McIntosh Bay Fish Camp: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.87 ppb) microcystins detected.

Doctors Lake – Pace Island dock: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 5.1 ppb microcystins detected.

On 6/9-6/11, South Florida Water Management District staff collected 29 routine HAB monitoring samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

C44 Canal – S308C: *Glenodinium* sp.; no cyanotoxins detected.

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

C43 canal – S77 (upstream): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – CLV10A: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – LZ40: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – L006: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – PALMOUT3: *Dolichospermum* sp.; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – PALMOUT2: *Dolichospermum* sp.; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – PALMOUT1: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

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

Lake Okeechobee – LZ30: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – POLE3S: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – L007: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – PELBAY3: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Chlamydomonas* sp. co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – KISSR0.0: *Microcystis wesenbergii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – LZ2: *Planktolyngbya limnetica*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – NES191: *Dolichospermum circinale* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – L001: *Planktolyngbya limnetica*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – NES135: *Planktolyngbya limnetica*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – NCENTER: *Planktolyngbya limnetica*; no cyanotoxins detected.

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

Lake Okeechobee – L004: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – L008: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – L005: *Dolichospermum* sp.; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – POLESOUT3: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – POLESOUT2: *Planktolyngbya limnetica*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – POLESOUT1: *Dolichospermum* sp. and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – POLESOUT: *Dolichospermum* sp. and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee – KBARSE: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 6/10-6/11, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected nine routine HAB samples and two HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Monroe – Center: *Dolichospermum* sp. and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; 0.41 ppb cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake George – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; trace level (0.37 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

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

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

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

Crescent Lake – mouth of Dunns Creek: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.47 ppb) microcystins detected.

St. Johns River – South of U.S. Highway 17 Bridge: *Microcystis flos-aquae* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.21 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

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

Doctors Lake – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; 5.6 ppb microcystins detected.

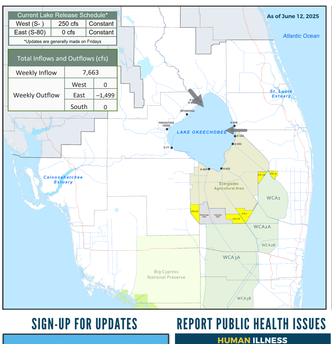
St. Johns River – Shands Bridge: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; trace level (0.39 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

St Johns River – Racy Point: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; trace level (0.39 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

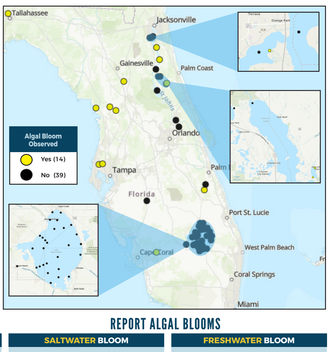
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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