



BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING JAN. 17-JAN. 30, 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
Jan. 28, 2025

The most recent usable satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 1/28 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows sparsely scattered low bloom potential throughout the upper half of the estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
Jan. 28, 2025

The most recent usable satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 1/28 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential throughout the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
Jan. 27, 2025

The most recent usable satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 1/27 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no bloom potential.

St. Johns River
Jan. 29, 2025

Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 1/29 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential on Lake George and the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream to Jacksonville, Florida.

SUMMARY

There were 17 reported site visits in the past 14 days with 17 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at seven of the sites.

On 1/23-1/30, Florida Department of Environmental Protection staff collected Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples from 10 locations. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Arnold – North Shore: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Weston – Kingswood Manor Park Dock: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lorraine Lake – West Shore: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Ola – Northeast Dock: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Botryococcus braunii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

South Fork St. Lucie River – north of Poppleton Creek: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

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

Blanton Lake – South Lobe: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Mann – McQueen Park: *Microcystis sp.*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Bass Lake – East Shore: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level 0.17 parts per billion of microcystins detected.

St. Lucie Estuary near Dixie Highway Bridge: Results pending.

On 1/23, South Florida Water Management District staff collected one HAB response sample from the **C44 Reservoir – West Bank Boat Ramp**. The sample was dominated by *Botryococcus braunii* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

On 1/28-1/30, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected five routine HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Blue Cypress Lake – Center: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

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

Lake Jesup – Center: *Raphidiopsis raciborskii*; no cyanotoxins detected.

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

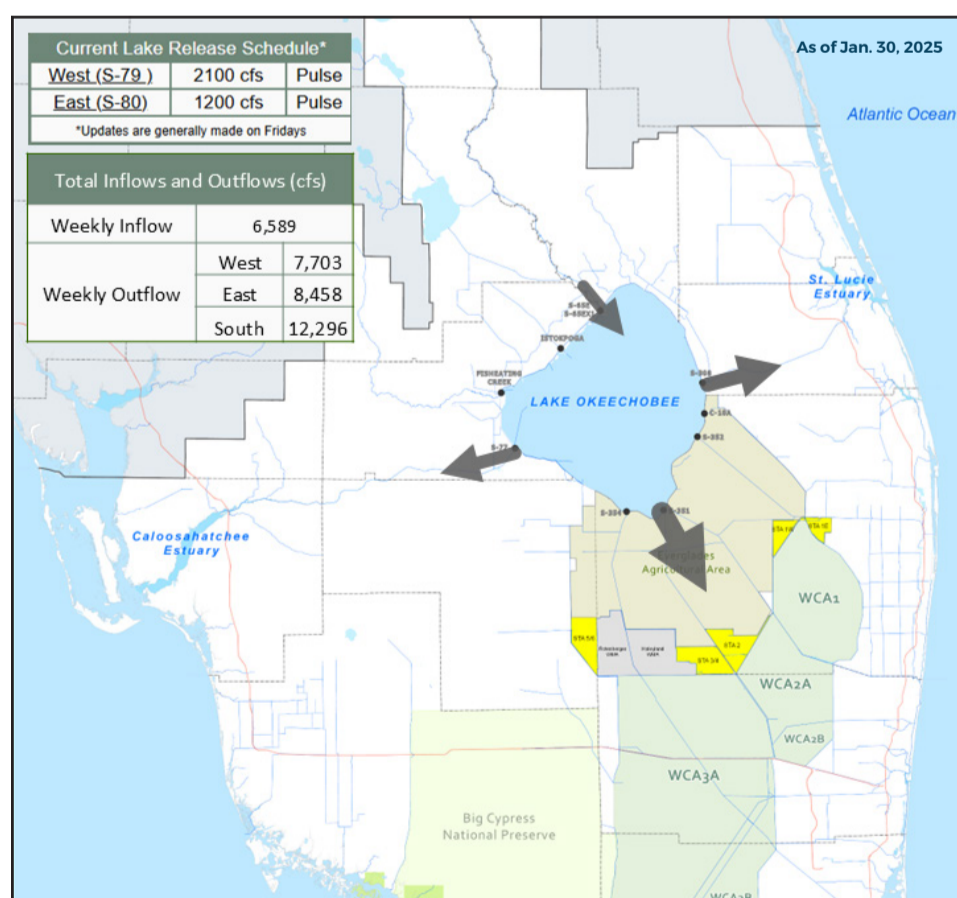
Lake Washington – Center: Results pending.

On 1/27, Lake County staff collected a HAB response sample at **Lake Umatilla – Lakeview Street Boat Ramp**. The sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

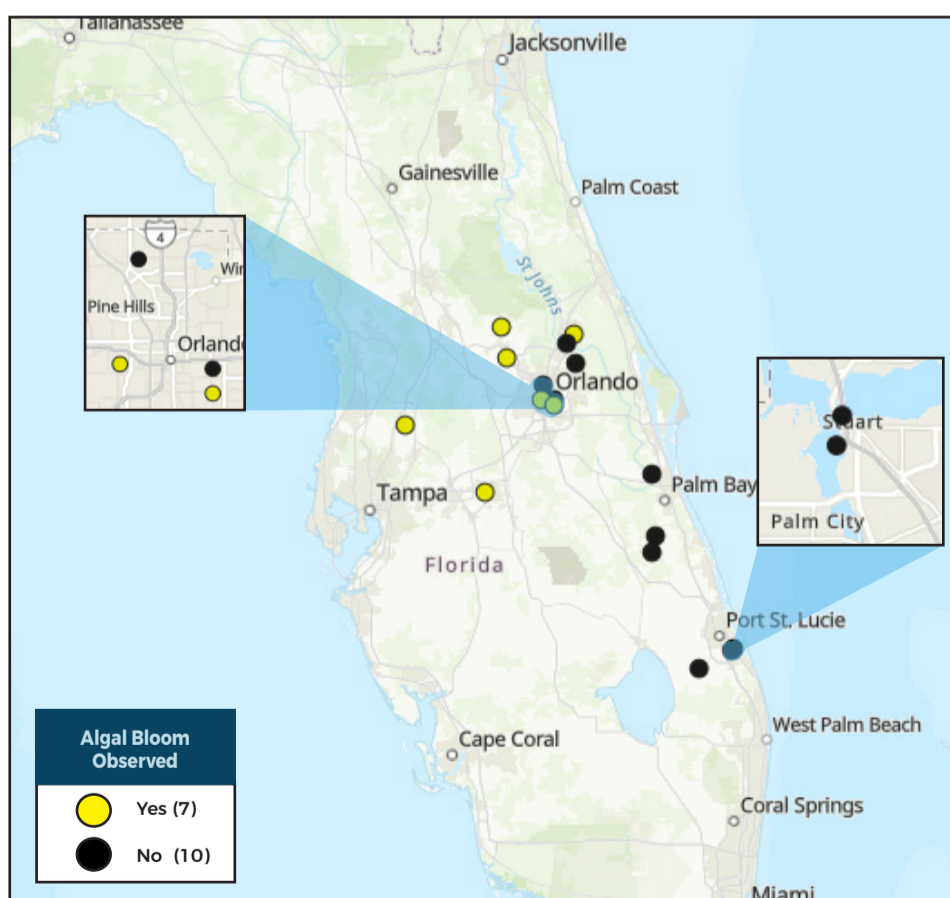
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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