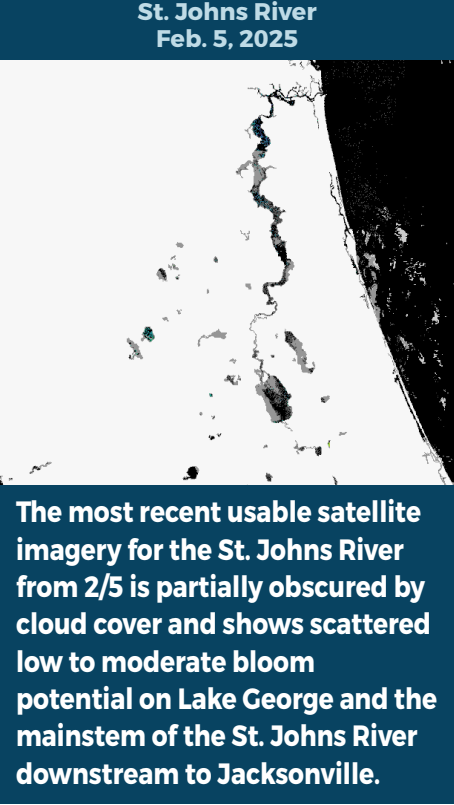
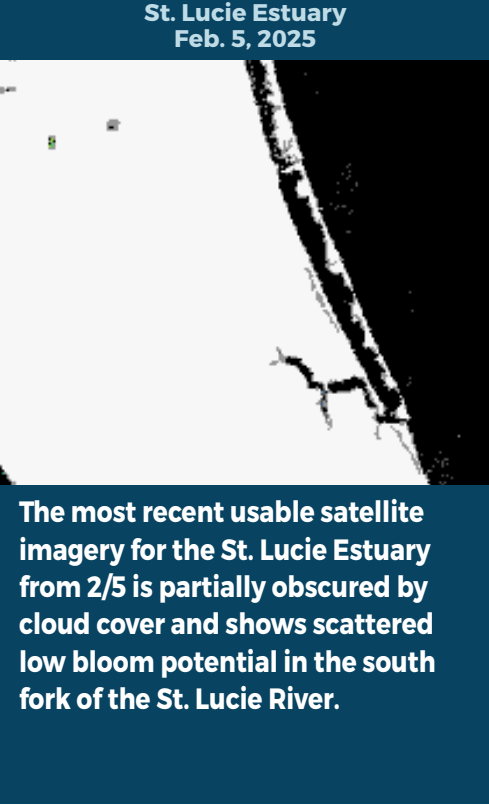
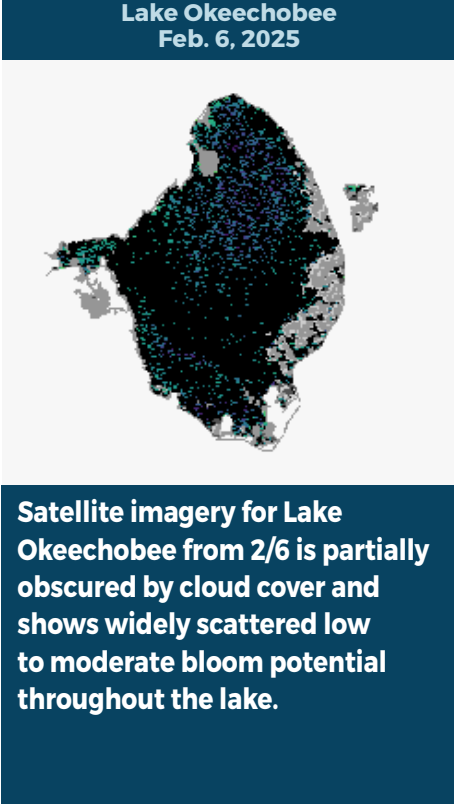
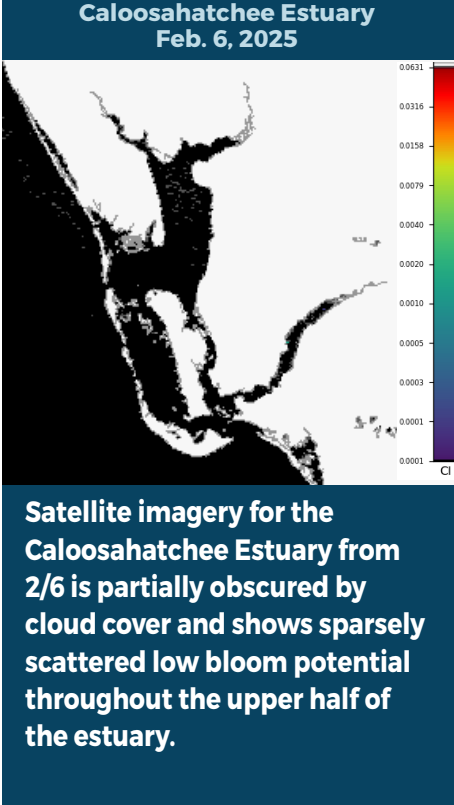




BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING JAN. 31-FEB. 6, 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).



SUMMARY

There were 31 reported site visits in the past 14 days with 32 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 20 of the sites.

On 2/3-2/5, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected 13 Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Turkey Creek – near Vance Circle: *Compsopogon caeruleus* and *Spirogyra* sp. co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Big Sand Lake – from Dock: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level [0.15 parts per billion (ppb)] of microcystins detected.

Lake Hancock – John Hancock Drive Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Hickeys Creek – State Road 80: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Butler – West Shore: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Botryococcus braunii* co-dominant; 13 ppb of microcystins detected.

Lake Roberts – South Dock: *Microcystis* sp.; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Hobbs – South: *Microcystis* sp.; trace level (0.11 ppb) of microcystins detected.

Lake Olive – South Shore: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Cherokee – Southeast Shore: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Botryococcus braunii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Dora – Wooton Park Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Sue – South Shore: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 5.0 ppb of microcystins detected.

Lake Formosa – pedestrian bridge: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 0.56 ppb of microcystins detected.

Lake Highland – Southeast Shore: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Woronichinia naegeliana* co-dominant; 0.64 ppb of microcystins detected.

On 2/3-2/5, South Florida Water Management District staff collected nine routine HAB monitoring samples from **Lake Okeechobee**.

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

KISSR0.0: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

LZ2: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

L005: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

POLESOUT: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

CLV10A: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

PALMOUT: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

LZ30: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

RITTAE2: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 2/3-2/4, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected three HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Apopka – Near Oakland Nature Preserve: *Microcystis* sp. and *Botryococcus braunii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Apopka – North (Marsh Flow-Way Inlet): *Microcystis* sp.; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Yale – Northwest Shore: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Cuspidothrix* sp. co-dominant; estimated 1.3 ppb of microcystins detected.

On 2/5, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission staff collected five HAB Response samples related to a large fish kill event on the lake.

Lake Apopka – North: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Botryococcus braunii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Apopka – #1 Smith Island: *Botryococcus braunii*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Apopka – South: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Botryococcus braunii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Apopka – South (surface scum): *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Botryococcus braunii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Apopka – #2 Smith Island: *Botryococcus braunii*; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 2/3-2/5, Highlands County staff collected two HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake June-in-Winter – Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Grassy: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.14 ppb) of microcystins detected.

Last Week

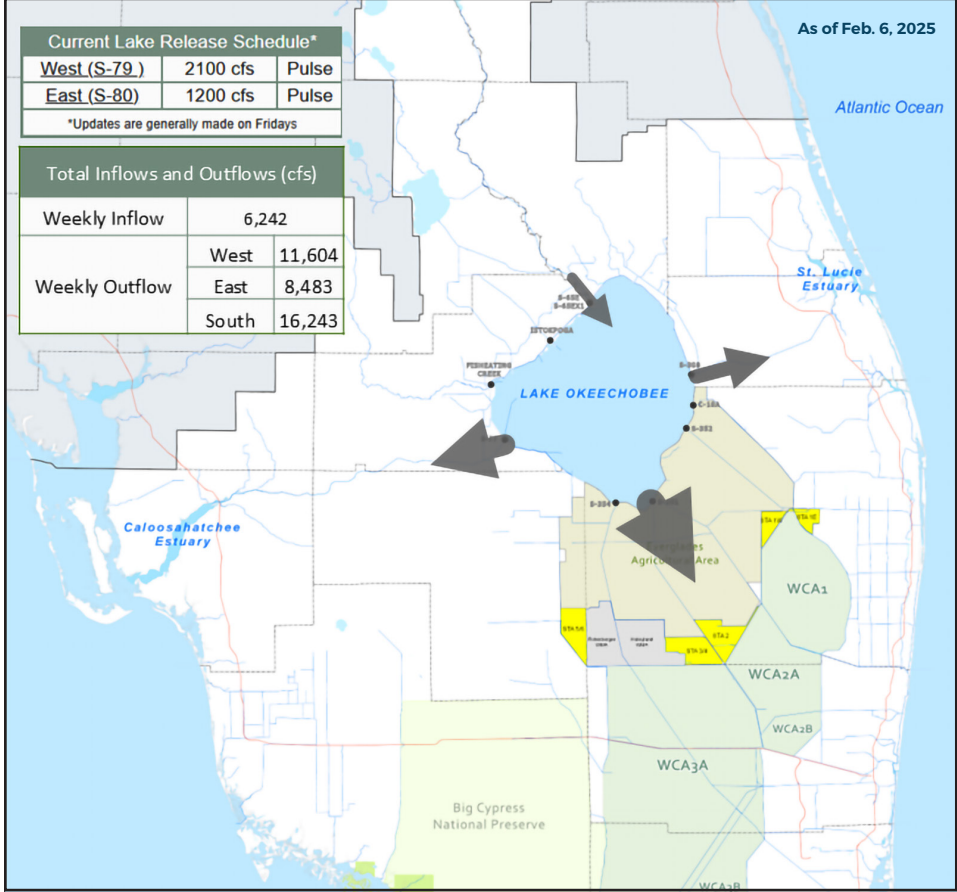
On 1/30, DEP staff collected HAB response sample from **St. Lucie Estuary – near Dixie Highway Bridge**. The sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

On 1/30, SJRWMD staff collected a routine HAB monitoring sample from **Lake Washington – Center**. The sample had no dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins detected.

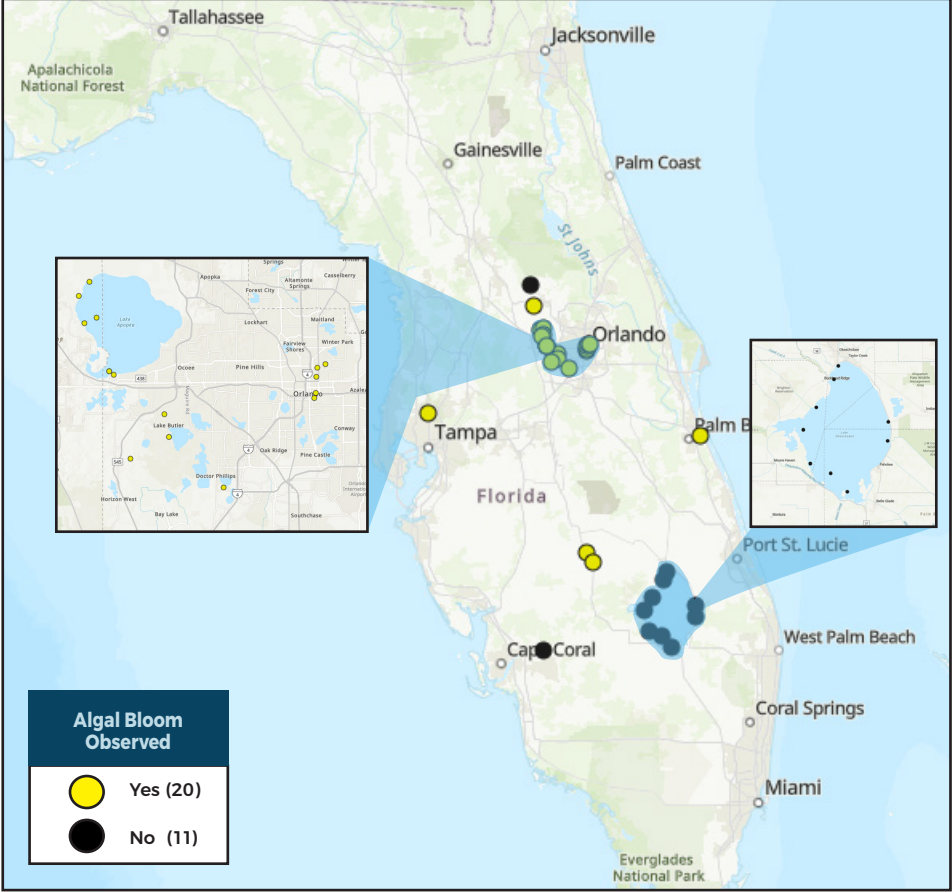
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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

Florida Health

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

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

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

Florida Department of Environmental Protection