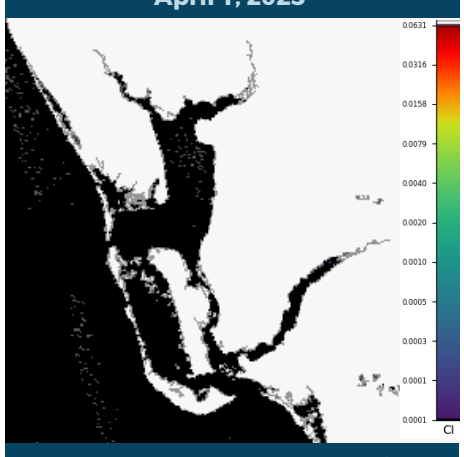
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

MARCH 28-APRIL 3, 2025

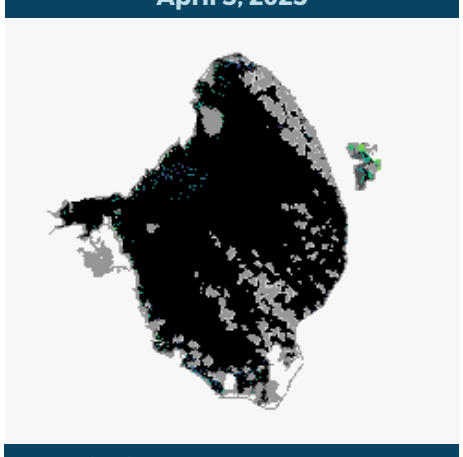
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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

Caloosahatchee Estuary
April 1, 2025



The most recent usable satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 4/1 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows scattered low bloom potential in the visible portion of the upper estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
April 3, 2025

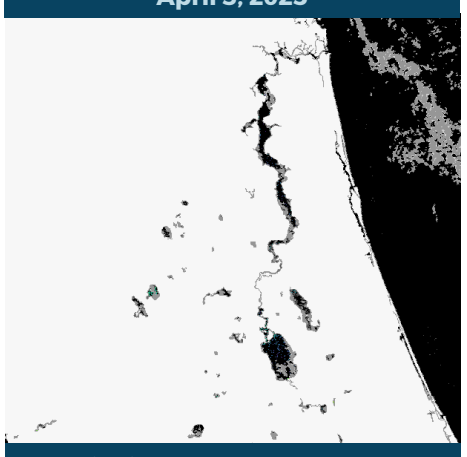


Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 4/3 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential primarily along the western shore of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
April 1, 2025

The most recent usable satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 4/1 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no bloom potential.

St. Johns River
April 3, 2025



Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 4/3 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential on visible portions of Lake George and the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream to Jacksonville.

SUMMARY

There were 15 reported site visits in the past seven days with 15 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 10 of the sites.

On 3/31-4/3, 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.

Lake Rochelle – Dock: *Microcystis wesenbergii*; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Lake Marian – Pavilion: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Dolichospermum circinale* co-dominant; an estimated 4.2 ppb of microcystins were detected.

Orange Lake – North Section: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Lake Butler – West Shore: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Halls River – off U.S. Highway 19: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Lake Winnott – 147 Bakers Acres Drive: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Aphanizomenon* sp. co-dominant; trace level (0.14 ppb) of microcystins detected.

Blanton Lake – South Lobe: Results pending.

Big Giant Canal – Boat Ramp: Results pending.

Lake Big Econ – Barr Street: Results pending.

Little Big Econ – Canoe Launch: Results pending.

Little Econ River – Riverside Park: Results pending.

Little Big Econ River – Jay Blanchard Park: Results pending.

Lake Cherokee – Southeast Shore: Results pending.

On 3/31, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected two HAB monitoring samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Yale – Northwest Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Lake Weir – Northwest Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins were detected.

Last Week

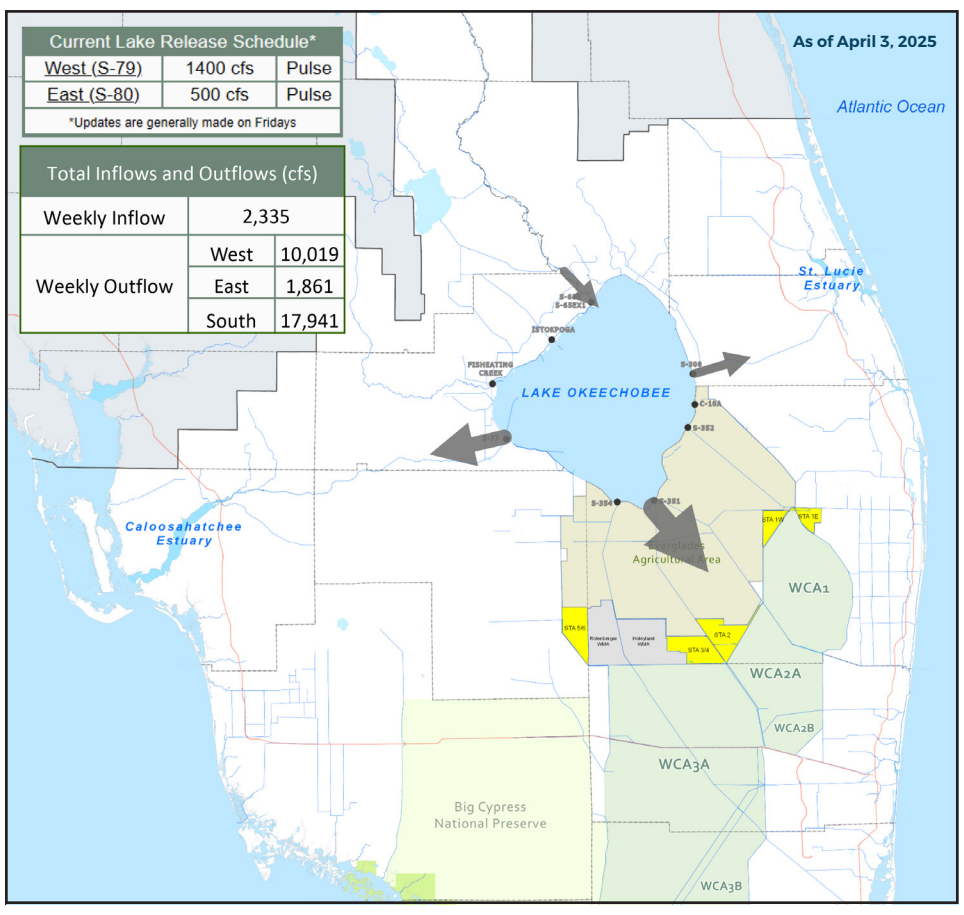
On 3/27, DEP staff collected a HAB response sample from **Lake Winnott – 147 Bakers Acres Drive.** The sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Dolichospermum* sp. and had a trace level (0.14 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 3/27, Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute staff collected a HAB response sample from **Homosassa River – South Taylor Terrace Canal**. The sample was dominated by *Leptocylindrus* sp. and had no cyanotoxins detected.

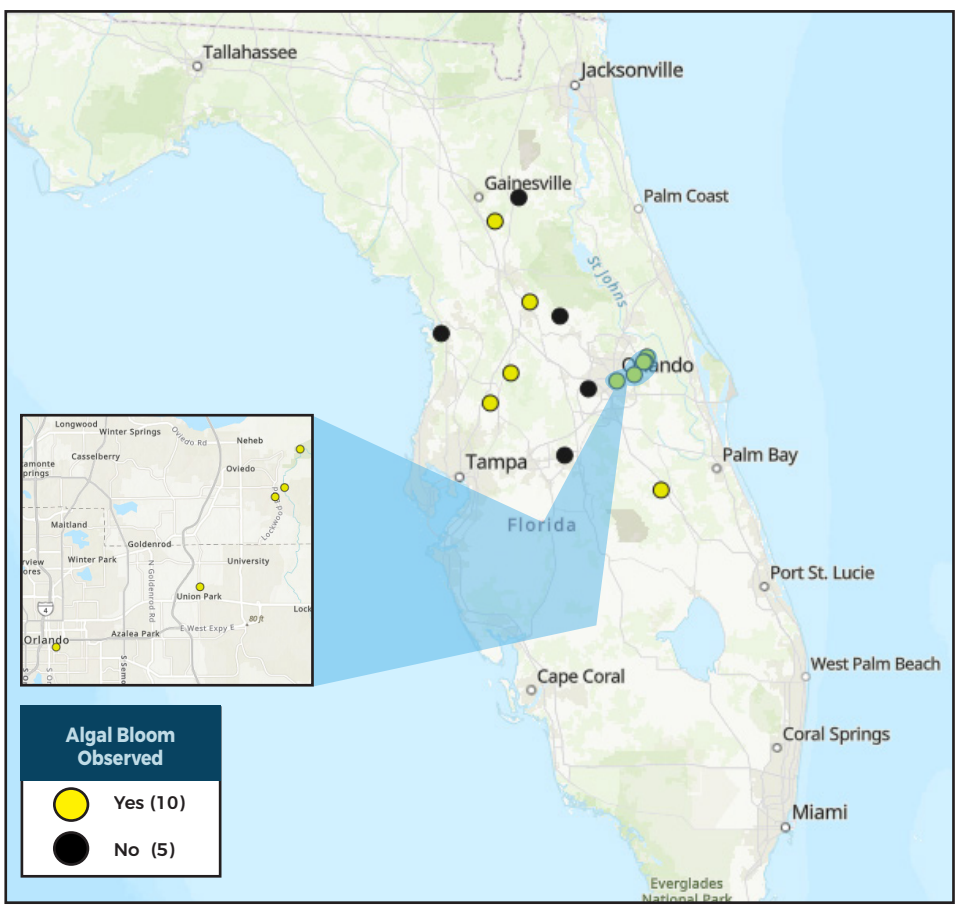
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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