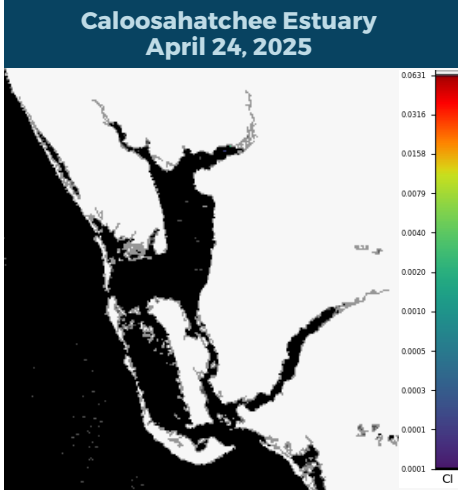




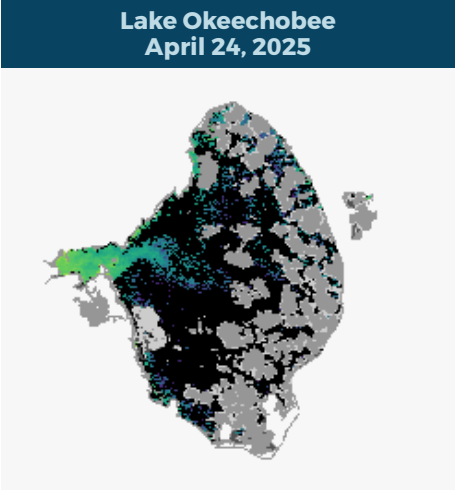
# BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

## APRIL 18-APRIL 24, 2025

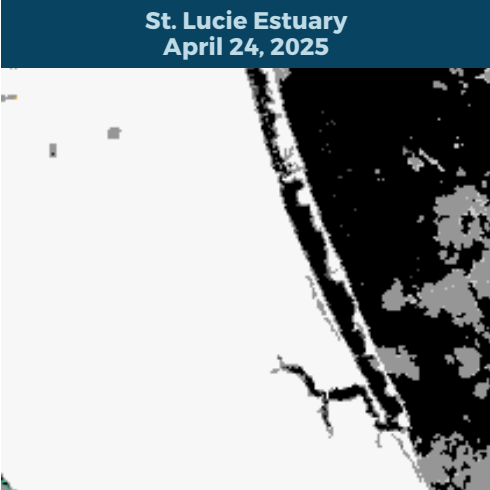
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.  
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.  
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due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



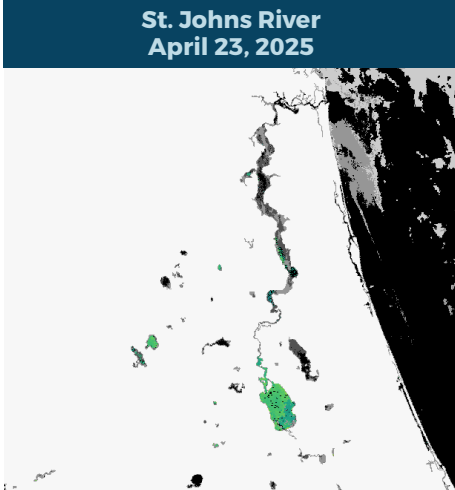
Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 4/24 shows no bloom potential.



Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 4/24 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows moderate to high bloom potential in the Fisheating Creek area and scattered low to moderate bloom potential throughout the rest of the lake.



The satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 4/24 shows no bloom potential.



The most recent usable satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 4/23 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows moderate to high bloom potential throughout Lake George and scattered low to high bloom potential on the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream to Doctors Lake.

### SUMMARY

There were 25 reported site visits in the past seven days with 25 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 14 of the sites.

On 4/21-4/24, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected 14 Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

**Lake Crago – by Boat Ramp:** *Microcystis* sp. and *Pseudanabaena mucicola* co-dominant; 8.6 parts per billion (ppb) of microcystins were detected.

**Parker Crago Canal:** No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.95 ppb) of microcystins detected.

**Lorraine Lake – West Shore:** Algal mat dominant taxon was *Rhizoclonium hieroglyphicum*; water sample dominant taxon was *Microcystis* sp.; 0.68 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

**Lake Van – end of Lake Van Road:** *Microcystis* sp. and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; trace levels (0.68 ppb and 0.33 ppb) of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin were detected, respectively.

**Lake Hancock – South Central:** *Microcystis* sp.; trace level (0.35 ppb) of microcystins detected.

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

**Lake Winnott – Bakers Acres Drive:** *Microcystis* sp.; trace level (0.12 ppb) of microcystins detected.

**Lake Sampson – Rowell and Sampson Canal:** *Microcystis* sp. and *Dolichospermum circinale* co-dominant; trace level (0.18 ppb) of microcystins detected.

**East Lake – South Shore:** No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.14 ppb) of microcystins detected.

**Georges Lake – Center:** *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae*; trace level (0.14 ppb) of microcystins detected.

**Georges Lake – Boat Ramp:** *Microcystis* sp. and *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* co-dominant; trace level (0.20 ppb) of microcystins detected.

**Peace River – Wauchula:** No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.31 ppb) of microcystins detected.

**Peace River – off Lake Branch Road:** *Microcystis* sp.; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Lake Catherine – Near Tonka Drive:** Results pending.

On 4/21-4/22, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected 10 routine HAB monitoring samples and one HAB response sample. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

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

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

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

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

**St. Johns River – Shands Bridge:** No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Fellsmere Water Management Area – Center:** *Microcystis* sp. and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; trace level (0.62 ppb) of microcystins detected.

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

**Lake Jesup – Center:** *Microcystis* sp. and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; 0.54 ppb of cylindrospermopsin detected.

**Lake George – Center:** *Microcystis* sp. and *Planktolyngbya limnetica* co-dominant; an estimated 1.1 ppb of saxitoxin detected.

**Lake Monroe – Center:** *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae*; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Crescent Lake – mouth of Dunns Creek:** *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

### Last Week

On 4/17, DEP staff collected three HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

**Lake Heather – at Bushy Creek:** No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Sail Drive Canal:** *Dolichospermum* sp. and *Peridinium* sp. co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

**Tiger Lake – Near Northeast Shore:** *Raphidiopsis raciborskii*; trace level (0.27 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 4/17, SJRWMD staff collected one routine HAB monitoring sample and two HAB response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

**Lake Washington – Center:** *Microcystis* sp.; no cyanotoxins detected.

**George's Lake – Center:** *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* co-dominant; trace level (0.14 ppb) of microcystins detected.

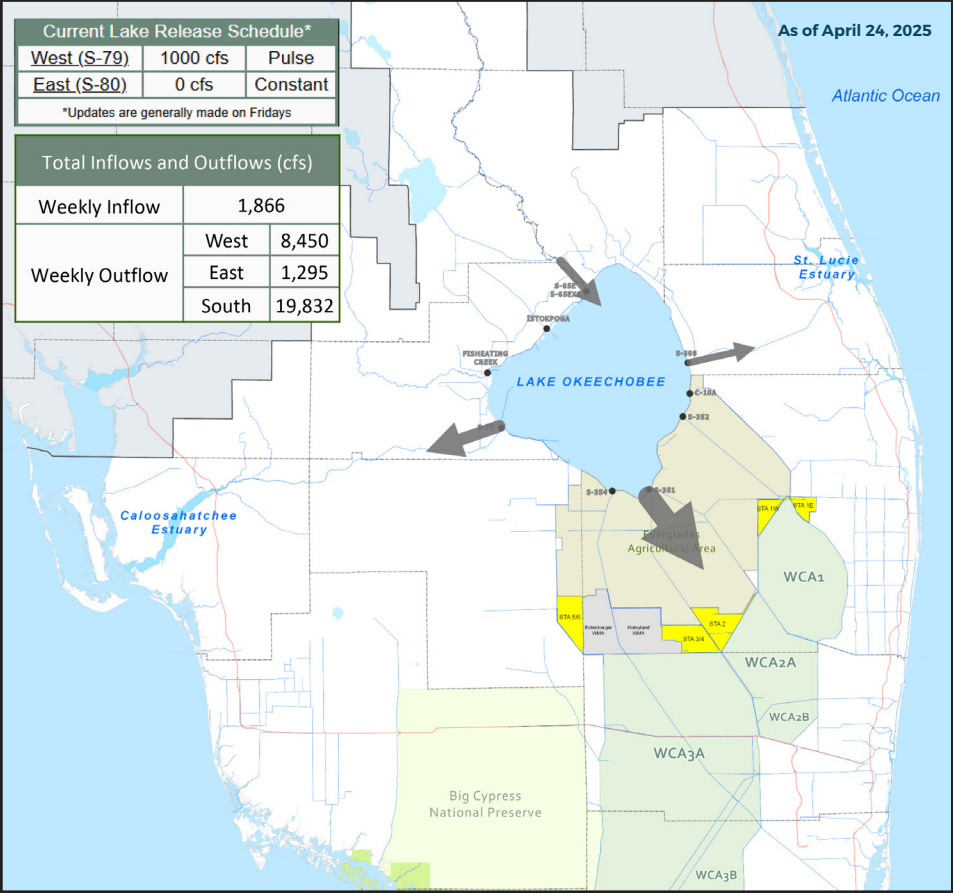
**Georges Lake – Boat Ramp:** *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* co-dominant; 0.48 ppb of microcystins detected.

On 4/17, Lake County staff collected a HAB response sample from **East Lake – South Shore**. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis* sp. and had 3.4 ppb of microcystins detected.

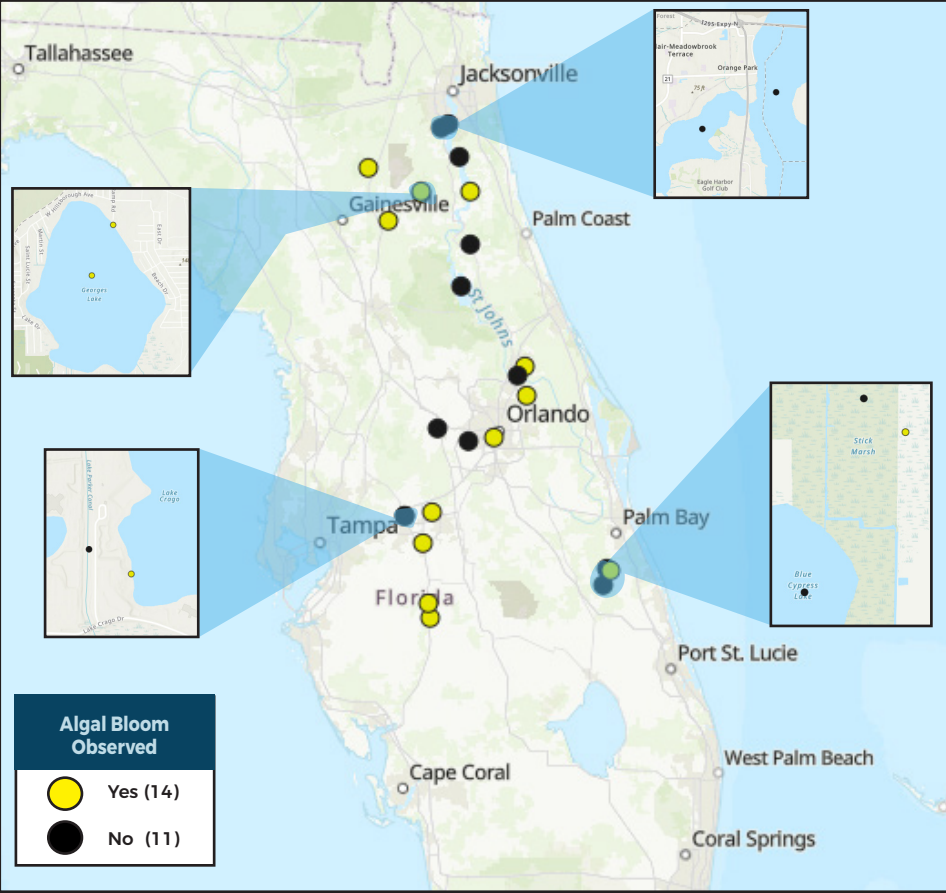
Results for completed analyses are available at [FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom](https://www.floridadep.gov/AlgalBloom).

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