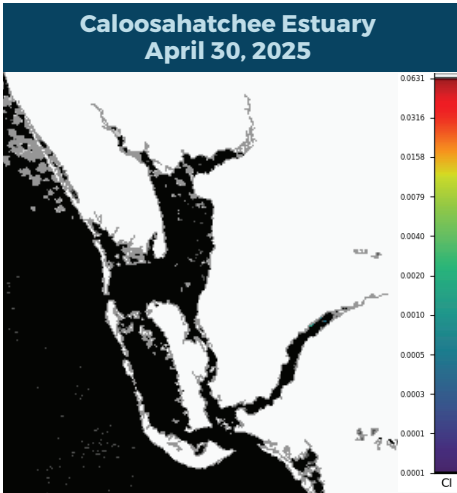




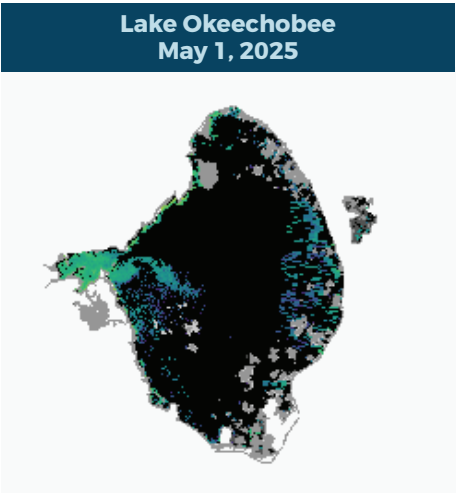
# BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

## APRIL 25-MAY 1, 2025

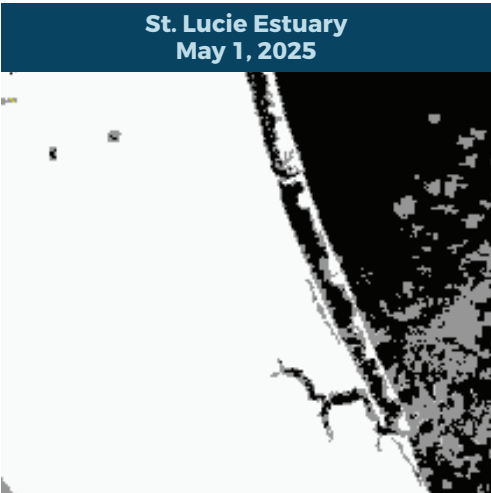
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.  
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.  
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due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



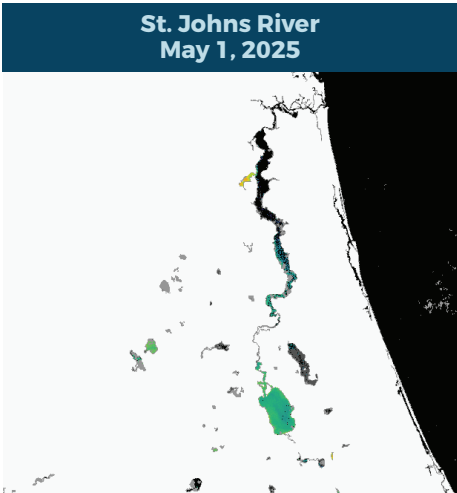
The most recent usable satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 4/30 shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential in the upper estuary.



Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 5/1 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 on approximately 35% of the lake.



The satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 5/1 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.



The satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 5/1 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 Jacksonville. All of Doctors Lake is showing high bloom potential.

### SUMMARY

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

On 4/28-4/30, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected seven Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Keystone Lake – North Central: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level [0.15 parts per billion (ppb)] of microcystins were detected.

Little Wekiva River – Riverside Acres Park: *Hydrodictyon reticulatum* and *Spirogyra* sp. were co-dominant in the algal mat sample and the water sample had no dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Killarney – Killarney Drive: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Zephyr Waterway – South Gulf Cove: *Planktolyngbya limnetica*; trace level (0.22 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake Sampson – Rowell and Sampson Canal: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Dolichospermum* sp. co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Marian – Pavilion: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Aphanocapsa delicatissima* co-dominant; 2.1 ppb of microcystins detected.

Doctors Lake – Pace Island Dock: *Dolichospermum* sp.; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 4/30, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected one routine HAB monitoring samples and two HAB response sample. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

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

Lake Dorr – Northeast Shore: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Dorr – Northwest Shore: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

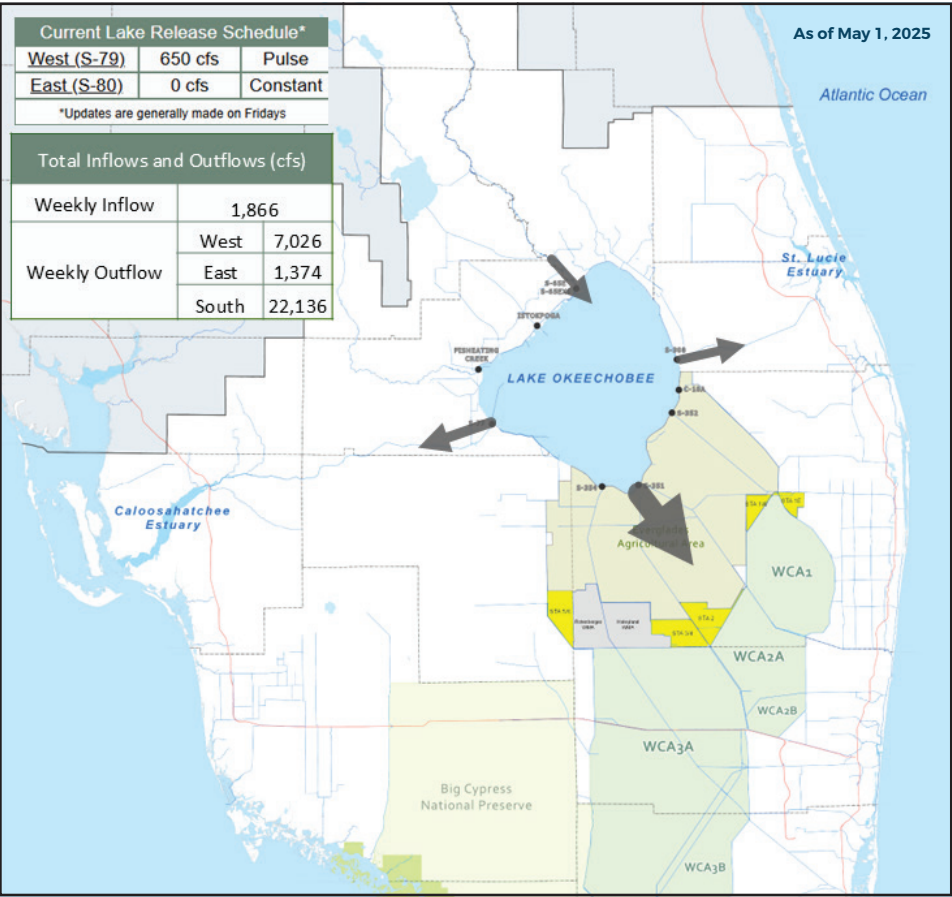
### Last Week

On 4/24, DEP staff collected one HAB response sample at Lake Catherine – Near Tonka Drive. *Rhizoclonium hieroglyphicum* and *Oedogonium* sp. were co-dominant in the algal mat sample and the water sample had no dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins were detected.

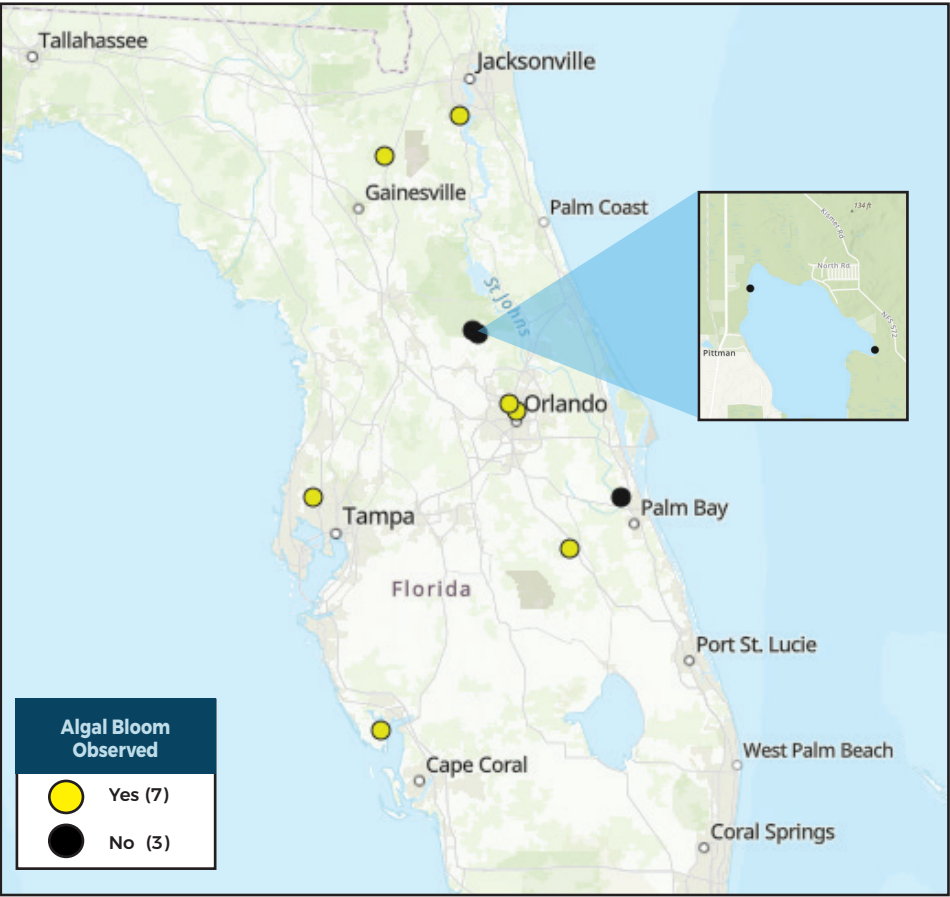
Results for completed analyses are available at [FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom](https://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom).

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](https://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](https://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](https://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](https://FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom)