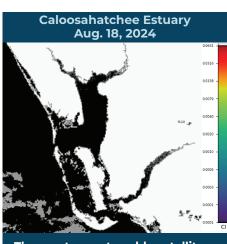


BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

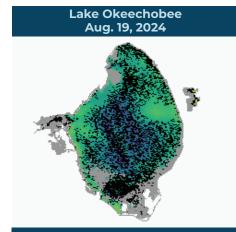
REPORTING AUG. 16 - AUG. 22, 2024

Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.

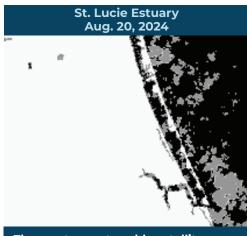
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e.,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



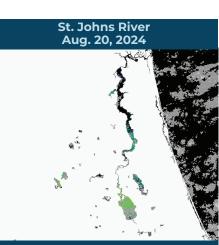
The most recent usable satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 8/18 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no bloom potential in visible portions of the estuary.



The best available satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 8/19 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential throughout the lake, with areas of less scattered low to moderate bloom potential along the western shoreline and in the northeast guadrant of the lake.



The most recent usable satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 8/20 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no bloom potential in visible portions of the estuary.



The most recent usable satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 8/20 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows moderate bloom potential on the northern half of Lake George and on Doctors Lake, with patchy low to moderate bloom potential on the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream of Lake George to the Ortega River.

SUMMARY

There were 59 reported site visits in the past seven days with 59 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 17 of the sites.

On 8/19 – 8/22, Florida Department of Environmental Protection staff collected 15 Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Ashby - North Shore Boat Ramp: Microcystis aeruginosa and Chlamydomonas sp. co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected. Lake Howell - Northwest Shore: Microcystis aeruginosa and Microcystis sp. co-dominant; trace level [0.10 parts per billion (ppb)] microcystins and 1.0 ppb cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake Minnehaha - East Dock: Microcystis aeruginosa and Botryococcus braunii co-dominant; trace level (0.38 ppb) microcystins detected.

Lake Van - end of Lake Van Road: Microcystis aeruginosa; trace level (0.20 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected. Doctors Lake - Mill Cove: Microcystis aeruginosa; 2.1 ppb microcystins and trace level (0.12 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

Doctors Lake - Center: Microcystis aeruginosa and Sphaerospermopsis torques-reginae co-dominant; 1.8 ppb microcystins and trace level (0.12 ppb)

cylindrospermopsin detected. Doctors Lake - Pace Island Dock: Sphaerospermopsis torques-reginae; 1.9 ppb microcystins and trace level (0.12 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected. Doctors Lake - Wyndegate Drive: No dominant algal taxon; trace levels (0.57 ppb and 0.12 ppb) microcystins and cylindrospermopsin, respectively.

Doctors Lake - Camp Echockotee: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace levels (0.98 ppb and 0.12 ppb) microcystins and cylindrospermopsin, respectively. Doctors Lake - end of Lawrence Road: Microcystis aeruginosa and Sphaerospermopsis torques-reginae co-dominant; 2.4 ppb microcystins and trace level (0.12 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

Doctors Lake - Magnolia Road: Microcystis aeruginosa; 4.6 ppb microcystins and trace level (0.12 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected. Swimming Pen Creek - Whiteys Fish Camp: Microcystis aeruginosa and Sphaerospermopsis torques-reginae co-dominant; 4.3 ppb microcystins and trace level (0.12 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

Lake Ola - Northeast Dock: Scytonema crispum and Phormidium sp. co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Sampson - Center: Results pending.

Lake Sampson - Boat Ramp: Results pending.

On 8/18 - 8/21, South Florida Water Management District staff collected six routine HAB monitoring samples at structures [\$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$308C (lakeside) and C44 canal - S308C], six HAB response samples and 30 Lake Okeechobee routine HAB monitoring samples (FEBIN, FEBOUT, KISSRO.0, LZ2, NES191, L001, NES135, NCENTER, EASTSHORE, L004, L008, L005, POLESOUT3, POLESOUT2, POLESOUT1, POLESOUT, KBARSE, CLV10A, LZ40, L006, PALMOUT3, PALMOUT1, PALMOUT1, LZ30, POLE3S, RITTAE2, LZ25A, L007 and PELBAY3). Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

C43 Canal - S77 (upstream): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

C43 Canal - S78 (upstream): Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

C43 Canal - S79 (upstream): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected. C44 Canal - C44S80: Planktothrix agardhii; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee - S308C (lakeside): Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

C44 Canal - S308C: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

L-47 Canal - S135LOCKUS: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected. **L8 Canal - CULV10A**: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected. Lake Okeechobee - S271: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected. Lake Okeechobee - S352: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected. Lake Okeechobee - S354: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Okeechobee - Pahokee Marina: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

FEBIN: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected. FEBOUT: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

KISSR0.0: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected. LZ2: Microcystis aeruginosa and Raphidiopsis raciborskii co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

NES191: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

L001: Raphidiopsis raciborskii; no cyanotoxins detected. NES135: Raphidiopsis raciborskii no cyanotoxins detected.

NCENTER: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected. EASTSHORE: Microcystis aeruginosa and Raphidiopsis raciborskii co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

L004: Raphidiopsis raciborskii; trace level (0.14 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

L008: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

L005: Microcystis aeruginosa and Raphidiopsis raciborskii co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected. POLESOUT3: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

POLESOUTI: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected. POLESOUT: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

POLESOUT2: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

KBARSE: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected.

CLV10A: Microcystis aeruginosa; no cyanotoxins detected. **LZ40**: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

L006: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected. PALMOUT3: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected. PALMOUT2: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

PALMOUTI: Microcystis aeruginosa and Dolichospermum circinale co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

PALMOUT: Dolichospermum circinale; no cyanotoxins detected.

LZ30: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

POLE3S: Microcystis aeruginosa and Dolichospermum circinale co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected. RITTAE2: Microcystis aeruginosa and Dolichospermum circinale co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.

LZ25A: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected. **L007**: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

PELBAY3: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 8/21, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected one routine HAB monitoring sample at **Lake Washington – Center**: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

On 8/20, Highlands County staff collected one HAB response sample at Lake Jackson - East Shore: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Last Week

On 8/15, SJRWMD staff collected two routine HAB monitoring samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

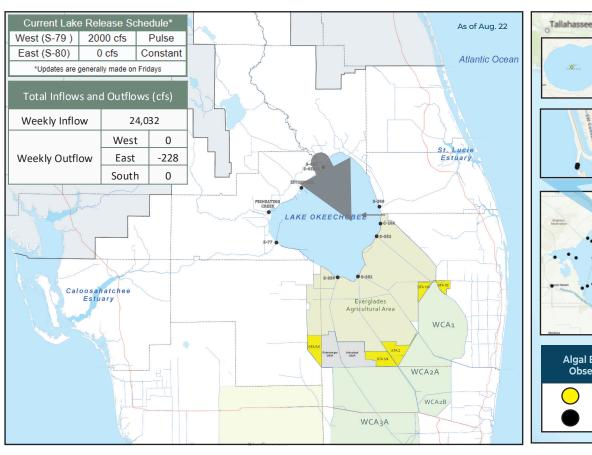
Lake Monroe - Center: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected. Lake Jesup - Center: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.18 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

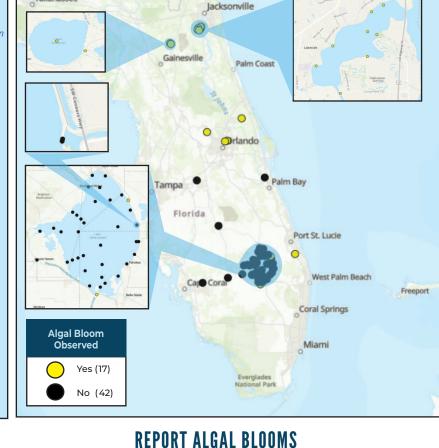
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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



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

HEALTH

Observe stranded wildlife or a fish kill. Information about red tide

SALTWATER BLOOM

and other saltwater algal blooms.



888-404-3922 (wildlife Alert)

MyFWC.com/RedTide

Observe an algal bloom in a lake or freshwater river. Information about blue-

FRESHWATER BLOOM

green algal blooms.



(to report freshwater blooms)

FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom