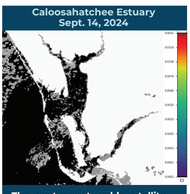
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING SEPT. 13 – SEPT. 19, 2024

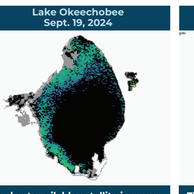
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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

Caloosahatchee Estuary
Sept. 14, 2024



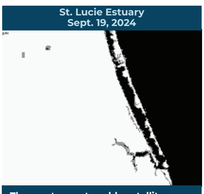
The most recent usable satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 9/14 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no bloom potential in visible portions of the estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
Sept. 19, 2024



The best available satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 9/19 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential concentrated mostly along the northern and western shores of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
Sept. 19, 2024



The most recent usable satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 9/19 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no bloom potential in visible portions of the estuary.

St. Johns River
Sept. 18, 2024

The most recent usable satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 9/18 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows moderate bloom potential on Lake George and on the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream of Lake George to Welaka, with scattered low bloom potential on the rest of the river.

SUMMARY

There were 51 reported site visits in the past seven days with 51 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 12 of the sites.

On 9/16-9/19, 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.

Ortega River – Seminole Park: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
Lake Roberts – South Dock: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; microcystins estimated to be 1.8 parts per billion (ppb).
Doctors Lake – Pace Island Dock: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
Doctors Lake – Mill Cove: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.29 ppb) microcystins detected.
Swimming Pen Creek – Whiteys Fish Camp: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
Doctors Lake – end of Lawrence Road: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.33 ppb) microcystins detected.
Lake Petty Gulf – off Glen Abby Drive: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.24 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
Lorraine Lake – West Shore: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; 1.3 ppb cylindrospermopsin detected.
Doctors Lake – Wyndegate Drive: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.11 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
Doctors Lake – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; No cyanotoxins detected.
Doctors Lake – at Camp Echockotee: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.11 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
Lake Rowena – West Shore: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.13 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
Doctors Lake – Magnolia Road: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
Blanton Lake – South Lobe: Results pending.

On 9/16-9/18, South Florida Water Management District staff collected six routine HAB monitoring samples at structures [**S77, S78, S79, S80, S308C (lakeside)** and **C44 canal - S308C**] and 28 **Lake Okeechobee** routine HAB monitoring samples **(KISSR0.0, LZ2, NES191, L001, NES135, NCENTER, EASTSHORE, L004, L008, L005, POLESOUT3, POLESOUT2, POLESOUT1, POLESOUT, KBARSE, CLV10A, LZ40, L006, PALMOUT3, PALMOUT2, PALMOUT1, PALMOUT, 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): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
C43 canal – S79 (upstream): No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
C44 canal – C44S80: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
C44 canal – S308C: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
Lake Okeechobee – S308C (lakeside): *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.
KISSR0.0: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
LZ2: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.
NES191: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
L001: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.
NES135: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
NCENTER: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.
EASTSHORE: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.
L004: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
L008: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.
L005: *Microcystis wesenbergii* and *Dolichospermum circinale* co-dominant; no cyanotoxins detected.
POLESOUT3: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.
POLESOUT2: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.
POLESOUT1: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
POLESOUT: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
KBARSE: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
CLV10A: No dominant algal taxon; 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.
PALMOUT1: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.
PALMOUT: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
LZ30: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
POLE3S: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Dolichospermum flos-aquae*; no cyanotoxins detected.
RITTAE2: No dominant algal taxon; 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 9/16-9/17, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected three routine HAB monitoring samples. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Washington – Center: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
Lake Jesup – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; trace level (0.14 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
Lake Monroe – Center: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Last Week

On 9/12, DEP staff collected one HAB response sample from **Silver Glen Springs – near kayak launch**. The sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.10 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.

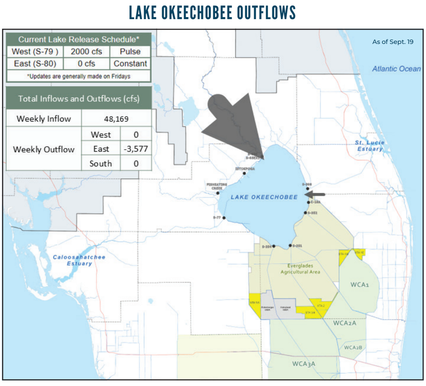
On 9/12, SJRWMD staff collected six routine HAB monitoring samples and one HAB response sample. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Yale – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Mougeotia* sp. co-dominant; trace level (0.32 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
St. Johns River – Mandarin Point: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
Doctors Lake – Center: No dominant algal taxon; trace level (0.40 ppb) microcystins detected.
St. Johns River – Shands Bridge: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level (0.39 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
Harris Bayou – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.
Stick Marsh – North: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.
Blue Cypress Lake – Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

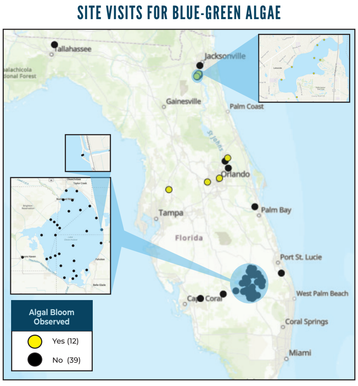
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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