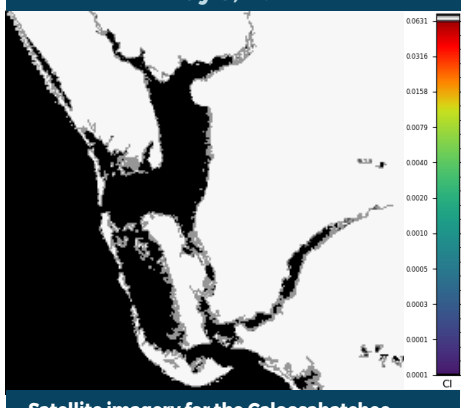
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING APRIL 29 – MAY 5, 2022

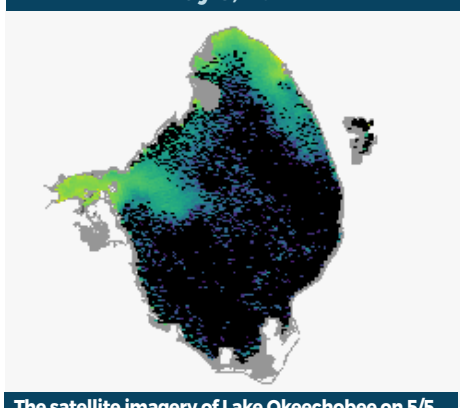
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range.
Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to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

Caloosahatchee Estuary
May 5, 2022



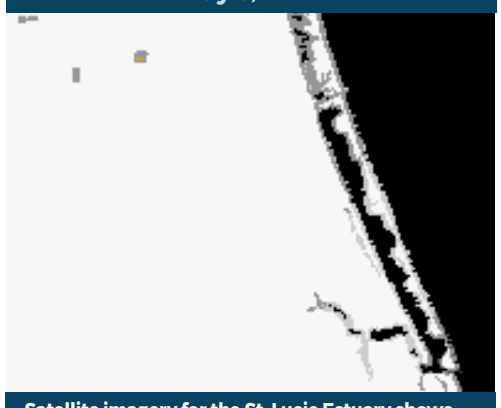
Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows no significant bloom potential.

Lake Okeechobee
May 5, 2022



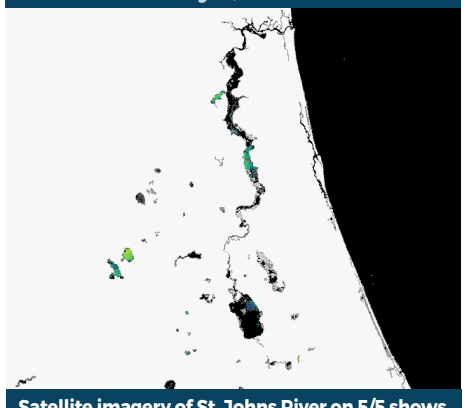
The satellite imagery of Lake Okeechobee on 5/5 shows approximately 25% coverage of low to moderate bloom potential along the northern shore and Fisheating Bay area on the west side of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
May 5, 2022



Satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary shows no significant bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

St. Johns River
May 5, 2022



Satellite imagery of St. Johns River on 5/5 shows areas of low to moderate bloom potential on Lake George and on the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream of Lake George to Doctors Lake.

SUMMARY

There were 48 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 48 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at 28 sites.

On 5/2, Lee County staff collected samples on the **Caloosahatchee River at Alva Boat Ramp** and **Caloosahatchee River at Davis Boat Ramp**. Neither sample had a dominant algal taxon or cyanotoxins detected.

On 5/2, South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) staff collected a sample from the **C43 Canal – Upstream S77 Structure, Lake Okeechobee – S308C** and **C44 Canal – S308C (canal side)**. None of the samples had a dominant algal taxon or cyanotoxins detected.

On 5/2 – 5/3, SFWMD staff performed the first of their 2022 bi-monthly routine harmful algal bloom monitoring on **Lake Okeechobee** at the following stations. Microcystin results are included in parentheses in parts per billion (ppb) following each station name: **FEBIN** (non-detect); **FEBOUT** (non-detect); **KISSRO.0** (non-detect); **LZ2** (non-detect); **NES191** (non-detect); **L001** (non-detect); **NES135** (non-detect); **NCENTER** (non-detect); **EASTSHORE** (non-detect); **L004** (non-detect); **L008** (non-detect); **L005** (non-detect); **POLESOUT** (non-detect); **POLESOUT1** (non-detect); **POLESOUT2** (non-detect); **POLESOUT3** (non-detect); **KBARSE** (non-detect); **CLV10A** (non-detect); **LZ40** (non-detect); **PALMOUT** (non-detect); **PALMOUT1** (non-detect); **PALMOUT2** (trace, 0.88 ppb); **PALMOUT3** (non-detect); **LZ30** (non-detect); **POLE3S** (non-detect); **RITTAE2** (trace, 0.25 ppb); **LZ25A** (non-detect); **L007** (non-detect); **L006** (non-detect); **PELBAY3** (non-detect). The **FEBIN** and **FEBOUT** samples from Fisheating Bay were dominated by *Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii*. The sites near the northern shore **LZ2, NES191** and **L001** had no dominant algal taxon. The two samples that had microcystins detected **PALMOUT2** and **RITTAE2** had no dominant algal taxon.

On 5/2, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected samples at **Crescent Lake – near Pomona Landing Rd.** and **Crescent Lake – mouth of Dunns Creek**. Both samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had trace levels (0.58 ppb and 1.2 ppb, respectively) of microcystins detected.

On 5/2 – 5/5, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected a filamentous algae sample at **Swimming Pen Creek, Doctors Lake, Lemon Bay – Indian Mound Park Boat Ramp, Orange Lake - Center, Orange Lake – McIntosh Bay, 183rd Canal – Cross Creek Rd., Lake Wauberg, Josephine Creek, Lake Kathryn, Lake Griffin (Seminole County)** and **Lake Munson**. The **Swimming Pen Creek** sample was dominated by *Aphanizomenon flos-aquae* and had no cyanotoxins detected The **Doctors Lake** sample was dominated by *Dolichospermum circinale* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lemon Bay – Indian Mound Park Boat Ramp** filamentous algae sample was dominated by a Lyngbya-like cyanobacteria. Dermatoxin analysis results are still pending, but no microcystins, cylindrospermopsin or anatoxin-a were detected in the water. The **Orange Lake – Center** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* and had a trace level (0.89 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Orange Lake – McIntosh Bay** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and microcystin results are pending. **183rd Canal – Cross Creek Rd.** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had 2.1 ppb of microcystins detected. The **Lake Wauberg** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* and had a trace level (1.5 ppb) of microcystins detected. The **Josephine Creek, Lake Kathryn, Lake Griffin (Seminole County)** and **Lake Munson** analysis results are still pending.

Last Week

On 4/25 – 4/28, DEP staff collected samples **Lake Pierce, Reedy Lake, Lake Hamilton, Manatee River – Aquatel Rd.** and **Lake Hancock**. The **Lake Pierce, Reedy Lake** and **Lake Hancock** samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Lake Hamilton** sample had no dominant algal taxon and had no cyanotoxins detected. The **Manatee River – Aquatel Rd.** filamentous algae sample was dominated by the green alga, *Enteromorpha flexuosa* (formerly known as *Ulva flexuosa*). No cyanotoxins were detected.

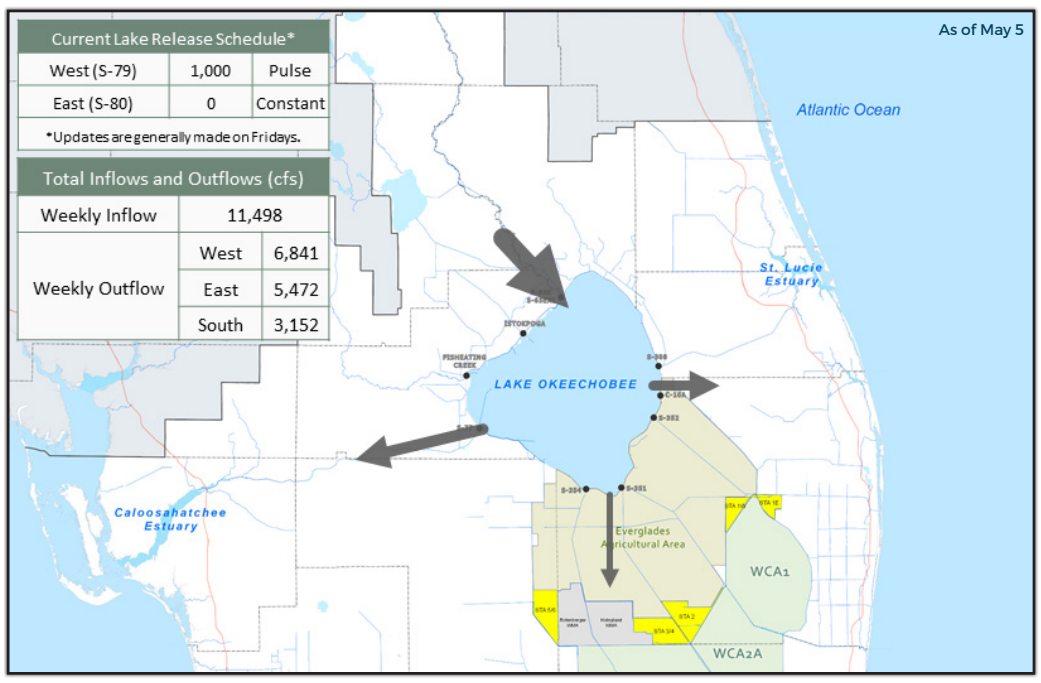
On 4/28, SJRWMD staff collected routine harmful algal bloom monitoring samples from **Lake Washington** and **Lake George**. Neither sample had a dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected (saxitoxin results still pending).

On 4/21, Southwest Florida Water Management District staff collected a sample from **Lake Panasoffkee – South Side**. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had no cyanotoxins detected.

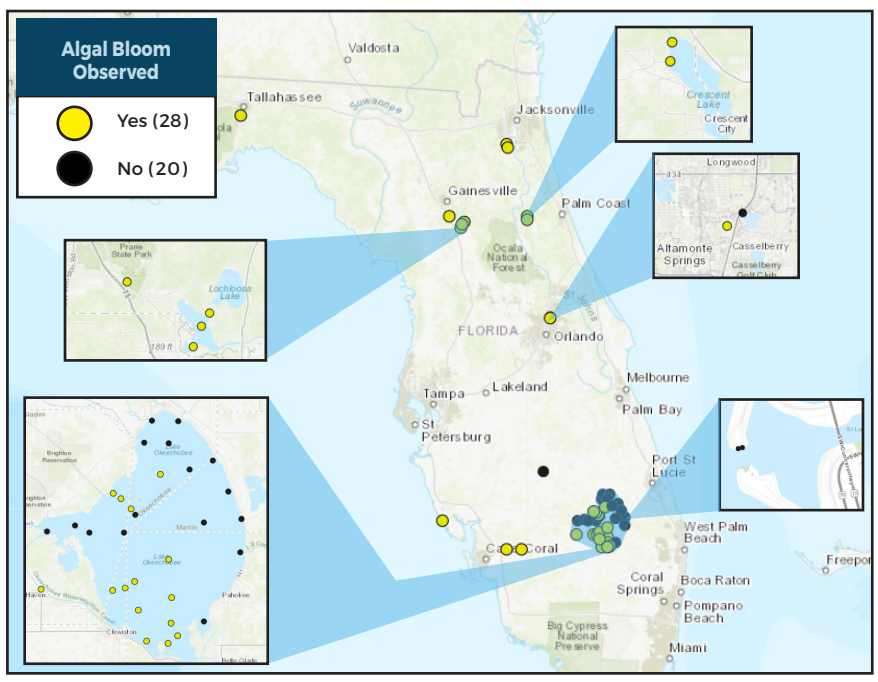
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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

PROTECTING TOGETHER

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

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