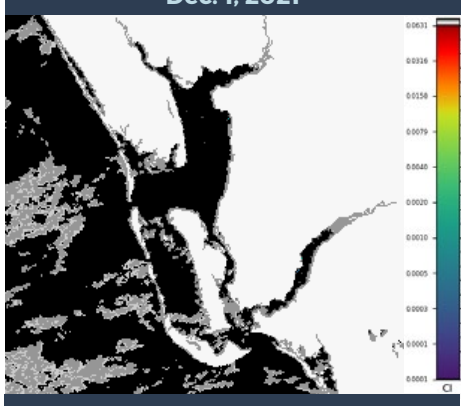
BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

REPORTING NOV. 26 – DEC. 2, 2021

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
Dec. 1, 2021

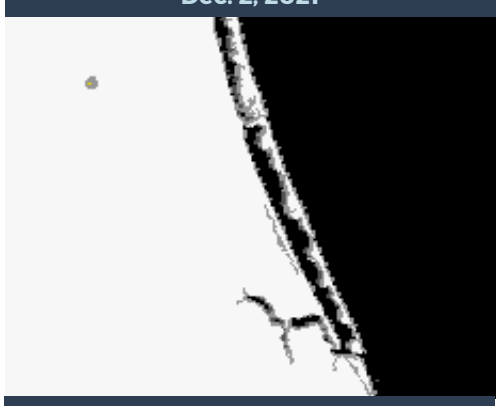


Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary shows no bloom potential on visible portions of the estuary.

Lake Okeechobee
Dec. 2, 2021

Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee shows low to moderate bloom potential on 20% of the lake.

St. Lucie Estuary
Dec. 2, 2021



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

St. Johns
Dec. 2, 2021

Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River shows scattered low bloom potential on Lake George and the mainstem of the St. Johns River downstream of Lake George.

SUMMARY

There were 16 reported site visits in the past seven days, with 16 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at five of the sites.

On 11/29 - 11/30, South Florida Water Management District staff collected samples from **Lake Okeechobee near the S308C Structure**, the **C44 Canal near the S308C Structure** and **Lake Okeechobee at Pahokee Marina**. There was no dominant algal taxon in either of the **S308C** samples and no cyanotoxins were detected. The **Pahokee Marina** sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a high [460 parts per billion (ppb)] detect of microcystins.

On 11/30, Orange County staff collected a sample from **Lake Anderson**. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a trace level (0.58 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 11/30, Collier County staff collected a sample from **Lake Trafford**. The sample had no dominant algal taxon and a trace level (0.24 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

On 11/30 – 12/2, Florida Department of Environmental Protection staff collected nine samples. Five of these samples were at locations along the **St. Johns River**. Of the five **St. Johns River** samples, only the sample collected at **St. Johns River – Mouth of Goodby's Creek** had a dominant algal taxon, *Microcystis aeruginosa*, and had no cyanotoxins detected.

The rest of the St. Johns River samples had no dominant algal taxon and had no cyanotoxins detected. DEP staff also collected samples from **Crescent Lake at Eagle Trail**, the **Caloosahatchee River at Davis Boat Ramp**, **Lake Speer** and **Sawgrass Lake**. The **Crescent Lake at Eagle Trail** and **Caloosahatchee River at Davis Boat Ramp** samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had trace levels (0.27 ppb and 0.40 ppb, respectively) of microcystins detected. The **Lake Speer** sample was co-dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Woronichinia sp.* and had 7.7 ppb of microcystins detected. Results are still pending for the **Sawgrass Lake** sample.

On 11/30, St. Johns River Water Management District staff collected samples from **Crescent Lake at Hopkins Point** and **Crescent Lake at Sunrise Park Boat Ramp**. The samples were dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had trace levels (0.50 ppb and 0.12 ppb, respectively) of microcystins detected.

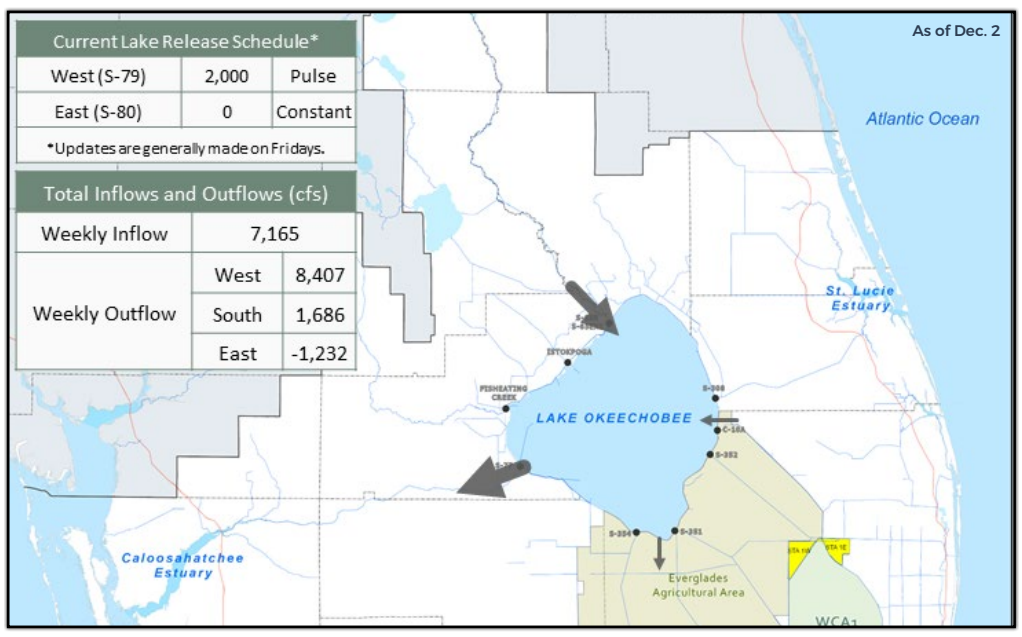
Results for completed analyses are available and posted at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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.

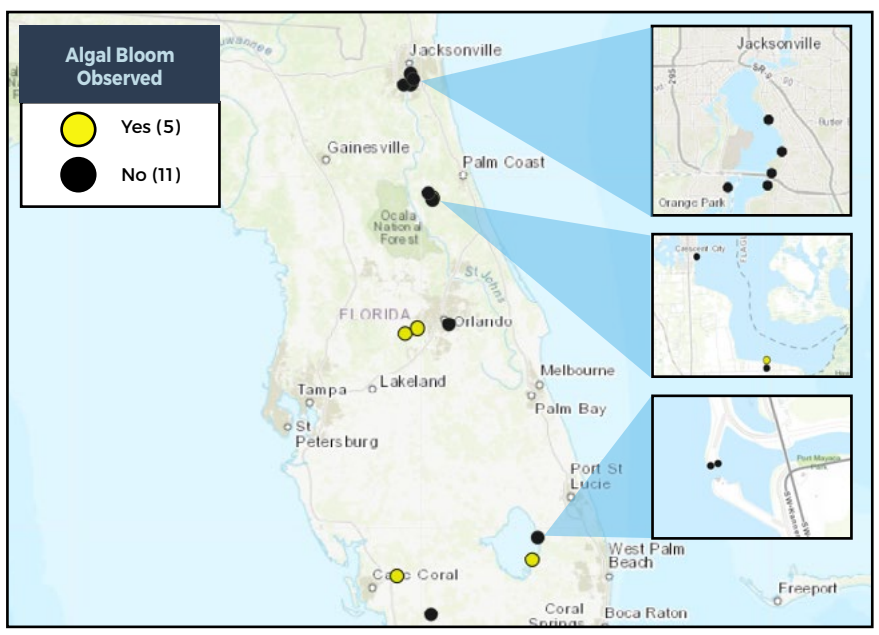
LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS

Current Lake Release Schedule*		
West (S-79)	2,000	Pulse
East (S-80)	0	Constant
*Updates are generally made on Fridays.		

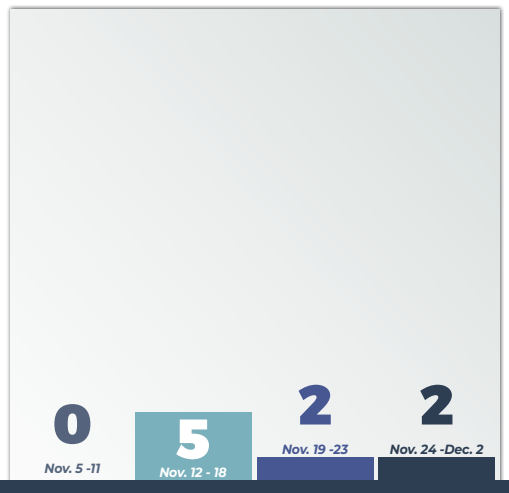
Total Inflows and Outflows (cfs)		
Weekly Inflow	7,165	
Weekly Outflow	West	8,407
	South	1,686
	East	-1,232



SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE



REPORTS FROM HOTLINE



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

Learn more about Florida's Algal Bloom Monitoring and Response by visiting our Water Quality website to check the current status and to receive updates.

PROTECTING TOGETHER
ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov