

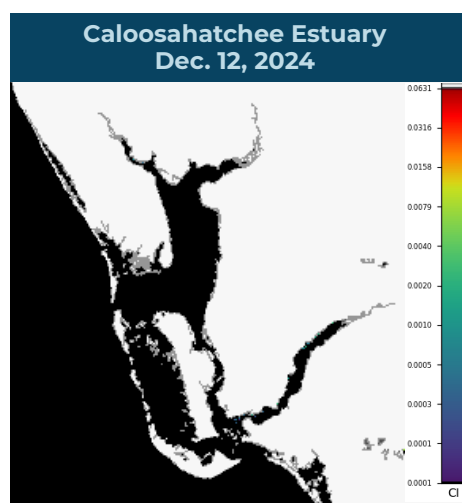


BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

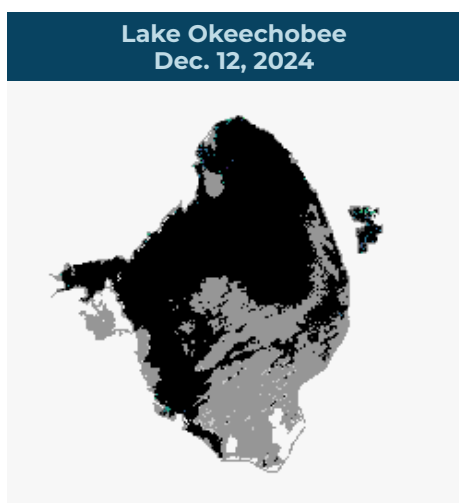
REPORTING DEC. 6-DEC. 12, 2024

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

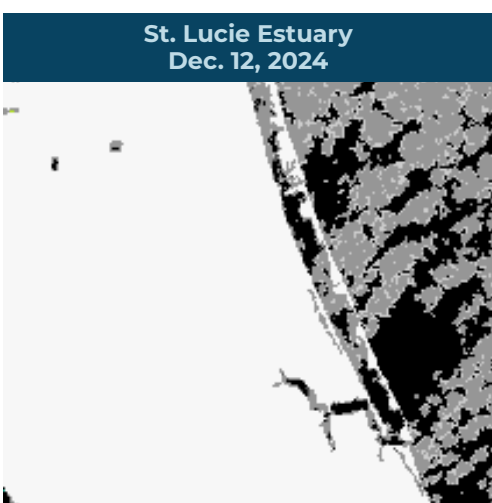
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e.,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



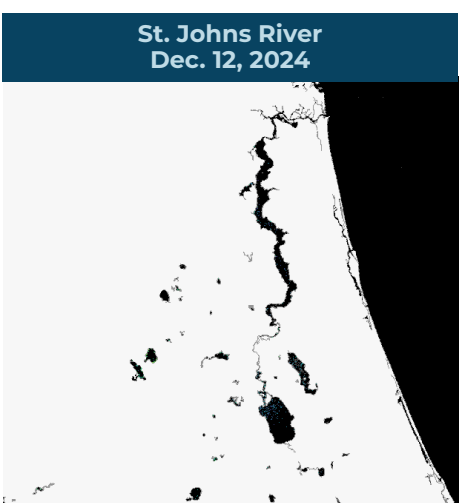
Satellite imagery for the Caloosahatchee Estuary from 12/12 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential along the northern shore of the estuary.



Satellite imagery for Lake Okeechobee from 12/12 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows small patches of scattered low to moderate bloom potential along the shoreline of the lake.



Satellite imagery for the St. Lucie Estuary from 12/12 is partially obscured by cloud cover and shows no visible bloom potential.



Satellite imagery for the St. Johns River from 12/12 shows scattered low to moderate bloom potential on Lake George and the mainstem of the St. Johns River down to the Ortega River.

SUMMARY

There were 16 reported site visits in the past 7 days with 16 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at six of the sites.

On 12/9-12/12, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) response samples from seven locations. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

Lake Hancock — John Hancock Drive Boat Ramp: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; trace level [0.11 parts per billion (ppb)] of microcystins detected.

Lake Butler — West Shore: Samples not received due to a shipping issue.

Lake Roberts — South Dock: Samples not received due to a shipping issue.

Lake Olive — South Shore: Samples not received due to a shipping issue.

Clapboard Creek — Gate Lane: *Chlorophyceae*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Thonotosassa — Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Microcystis wesenbergii* co-dominant; trace level (0.10 ppb) of microcystins detected.

Lake Cannon — Boat Ramp: Results pending.

On 12/9, South Florida Water Management District staff collected one routine HAB monitoring sample at **Lake Okeechobee — S308C (lakeside)**. The sample had no dominant algal taxon; and no cyanotoxins detected.

On 12/9-12/12, St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) staff collected five routine HAB monitoring samples and two HAB response samples.

St. Johns River — Mandarin Point: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Doctors Lake — Center: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

St. Johns River — Shands Bridge: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Crescent Lake — mouth of Dunns Creek: No dominant algal taxon; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake George — Center: Results pending.

St. Johns River — across from Drayton Island: Results pending.

St. Johns River — Buzzard Island: Results pending.

On 12/9, Collier County staff collected one HAB response sample from **Lake Avalon**. The sample had no dominant algal taxon and had a trace level (0.12 ppb) of cylindrospermopsin detected.

Last Week

On 12/5, DEP staff collected a HAB response sample at **Blanton Lake — South Lobe**. The sample was dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa* and had a trace level (0.79 ppb) of microcystins detected.

On 12/5, SJRWMD staff collected one routine HAB monitoring sample and one HAB response sample. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

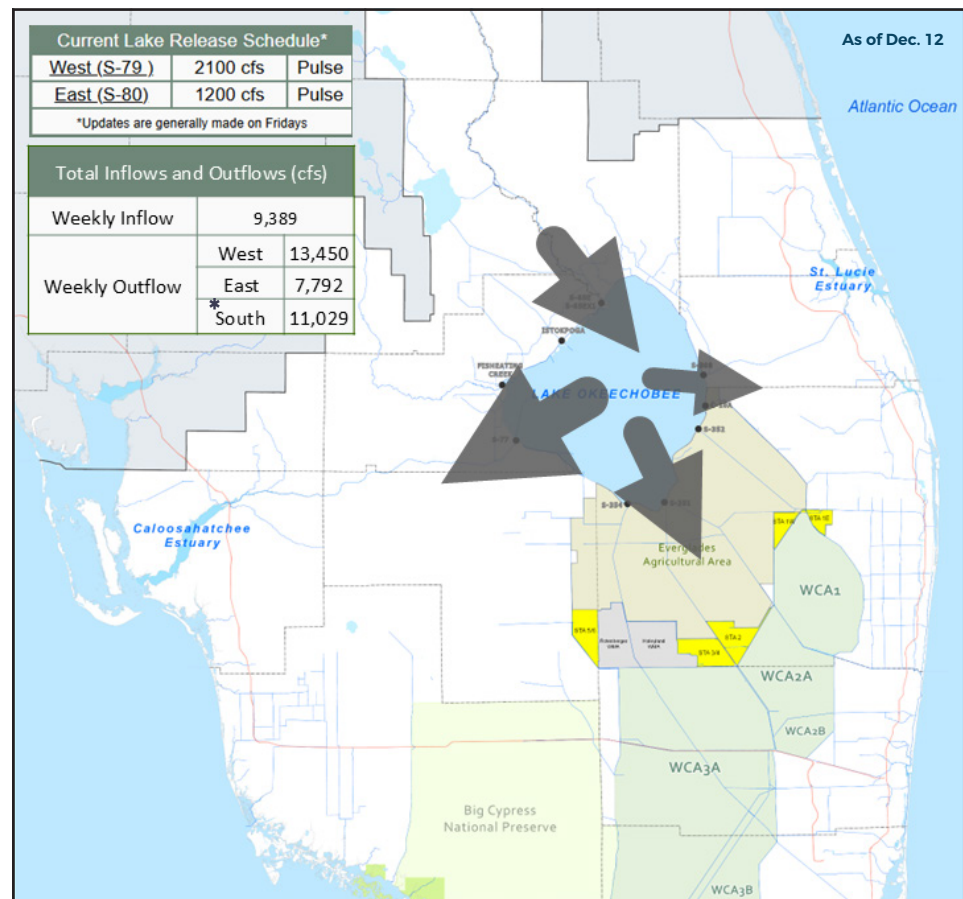
Harris Bayou — Center: *Microcystis aeruginosa*; no cyanotoxins detected.

Lake Yale — Northwest Shore: *Microcystis aeruginosa* and *Raphidiopsis raciborskii* co-dominant; trace levels (0.12 ppb and 0.20 ppb) of microcystins and cylindrospermopsin detected, respectively.

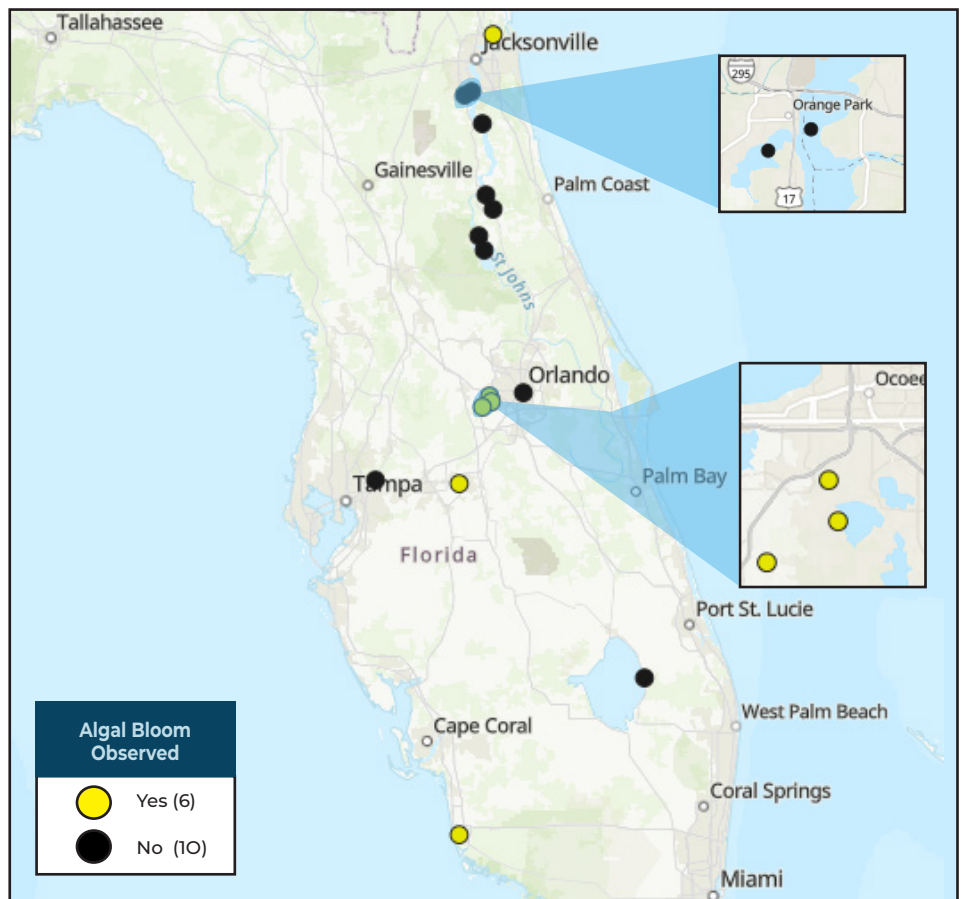
Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

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