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DOH-Orange Lifts Blue-Green Algae Health Alert for Lake Roberts (S. Dock), Bass Lake (E. Shore), and Lake Butler (W. Shore)



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Orlando, Fla. — The Florida Department of Health in Orange County (DOH-Orange) has lifted the health alerts issued on September 19, 2024, for harmful blue-green algae toxins in Lake Roberts (S. Dock), on November 5, 2024, for harmful blue green algae toxins in Bass Lake (E. Shore), and on November 19, 2024, for harmful blue green algae toxins in Lake Butler (W. Shore).

Follow-up water samples taken by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) did not detect algae toxins, indicating the public may resume water-related activities.

It is important that the public exercise caution as blue-green algae bloom status can change when conditions are favorable. Residents and visitors are advised to avoid contact with the water if they see algae blooms.

The latest sampling results can be viewed on [Protecting Florida Together](#).

What is Blue-Green Algae?

Blue-green algae are a type of bacteria that is common in Florida's freshwater environments. A bloom occurs when rapid growth of algae leads to an accumulation of individual cells that discolor water and often produce floating mats that emit unpleasant odors.

Blue-green algae blooms can also appear as scum, foam, or paint on the surface of the water in various colors. To learn more about the appearance of algae blooms, visit [Protecting Florida Together](#).

Some environmental factors that contribute to blue-green algae blooms are sunny days, warm water temperatures, still water conditions, and excess nutrients. Blooms can appear year-round but are more frequent in summer and fall. Many types of blue-green algae can produce toxins. Blue-green algae may not always be visible as a bloom, but it can still be present in the water.

Is Blue-Green Algae Harmful?

Blue-green algae can produce toxins, which can be harmful to human and pets as well as ecosystems, including fish and other aquatic animals. Sensitive individuals (e.g., children, the elderly and those who are immunocompromised) may still be at risk even at low concentrations and should avoid any exposure.

For additional information on potential health effects of algae blooms, visit the [Florida Department of Health's harmful algae blooms webpage](#).

Where Can I Find Current Water Status Information?

Current information about Florida's water quality status and public health notifications for harmful algae blooms and beach conditions is available at [Protecting Florida Together](#).

You can [subscribe to receive notifications](#) when water quality changes in your area.

Where Can I Report Issues Related to Algae Blooms?

- **Algae Blooms:** DEP monitors algae blooms and collects samples for analysis. Blooms can be [reported to DEP online](#) or by calling toll-free at 1-855-305-3903.
- **Human Health:** Report symptoms from exposure to a harmful algae bloom or any aquatic toxin to the Florida Poison Information Center by calling 800-222-1222 to speak to a poison specialist.
- **Animal Health:** Contact your veterinarian if you believe your pet has become ill after consuming or having contact with blue-green algae contaminated water.
- **Fish Kills:** Dead, diseased, or abnormally behaving fish or wildlife should be reported to the [Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission online](#) or at 800-636-0511.

If you have other health questions or concerns about blue-green algae, please call DOH-Orange at 407-723-5004.

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