

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 26, 2024

HEALTH OFFICIALS ISSUE BLUE-GREEN ALGAE BLOOM ALERT FOR HIGHLANDS COUNTY



Contact:

Pam Crain, PIO

Pamela.Crain@flhealth.gov

863-991-5389

Sebring, Fla. – The Florida Department of Health in Highlands County (DOH-Highlands) has issued a health alert for the presence of harmful blue-green algal toxins at the following location:

**Lake Glenada Boat Ramp
2525 US Highway 27 S
Avon Park, FL 33825**

This is in response to a water sample taken on April 23, 2024. The public should exercise caution in and around Lake Glenada.

Residents and visitors are advised to take the following precautions:

- Do not drink, swim, wade, use personal watercraft, water ski or boat in waters where there is a visible bloom.
- Wash your skin and clothing with soap and water if you have contact with algae or discolored or smelly water.
- Keep pets away from the area. Waters where there are algae blooms are not safe for animals. Pets and livestock should have a different source of water when algae blooms are present.
- Do not cook or clean dishes with water contaminated by algae blooms. Boiling the water will not eliminate the toxins.
- Eating fillets from healthy fish caught in freshwater lakes experiencing blooms is safe. Rinse fish fillets with tap or bottled water, throw out the guts and cook fish to the appropriate temperature.
- Do not eat shellfish in waters with algae blooms.

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.

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.

Is it harmful?

Blue-green algae blooms can impact human health and ecosystems, including fish and other aquatic animals.

For additional information on potential health effects of algal blooms, visit floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/aquatic-toxins.

Find current information about Florida's water quality status and public health notifications for harmful algal blooms and beach conditions by visiting ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov.

What do I do if I see an algal bloom?

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) collects and analyzes algal bloom samples. To report a bloom to DEP, please call the toll-free hotline at 855-305-3903.

To **report fish kills, contact** the Florida Fish and Wildlife Research Institute at 1-800-636-0511.

Report symptoms from exposure to a harmful algal bloom or any aquatic toxin to the Florida Poison Information Center, call 1-800-222-1222 to speak to a poison specialist immediately.

Contact your veterinarian if you believe your pet has become ill after consuming or having contact with blue-green algae contaminated water.

If you have other health questions or concerns about blue-green algae blooms, please call DOH-Highlands at 863-386-6040.

####

The Florida Department of Health

The Department, nationally accredited by the [Public Health Accreditation Board](#), works to protect, promote, and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Follow us on X at [@HealthyFla](#) and on [Facebook](#). For more information about the Florida Department of Health, visit FloridaHealth.gov.