



Gippsland Lakes Algae Update

30 January 2025

Algae are a naturally occurring organism present in all waterways. The Gippsland Lakes contain many different types of algae at varying levels as part of the natural environment and balance of the Lakes system.

Weather conditions, nutrient levels, salinity and water flows all affect the levels of algae and can contribute to the formation of algal blooms on the Lakes.

Warmer weather conditions are likely to lead to a natural increase in the abundance and variety of algae and other organisms in the Lakes.

This week's tests indicate the following levels of algae:

Location	Species	Algae levels	Potential toxin producer	Recreational alert
Eagle Point Jetty	<i>Not detected</i>			
Metung Chinamans Ck	<i>Not Detected</i>			
Lake Wellington - Hollands Landing	Synechococcales (small)	Medium	No	Yes
Lake Wellington-Roseneathe Caravan Park	Synechococcales (small)	Medium	No	Yes
Lake Wellington-Marlay Point Jetty	Synechococcales (small)	Medium	No	Yes
Metung Lake King Jetty	Not detected			
Johnsonville Boat Ramp	Synechococcales (small)	Low	No	No
Duck Arm Paynesville	Not detected			
Progress Jetty Paynesville	Not detected			
Wattle Point Jetty	Nodularin	Low	Yes	No
Wattle Point Jetty	Oscillatoriales	Low	Yes	No
Johnsonville Boat Ramp	Synechococcales (small)	Low	No	No

If an algal bloom develops on the Gippsland Lakes, information will be available on this website and through local outlets, including local media and Visitor Information Centres and circulated to tourism operators. It will also be posted on the DEECA Gippsland Facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/DEECAGippsland/>



Department of Energy, Environment
and Climate Action