

PROTECT ANIMALS FROM **HARMFUL** CYANOBACTERIAL BLOOMS



HCBs may be brown, green, or blue-green in color.

What are harmful cyanobacterial blooms?

- HCBs are dense accumulations of cyanobacteria or “blue-green algae”
- HCBs can produce toxins that can be lethal to animals and cause illness in humans

Sources of exposure:

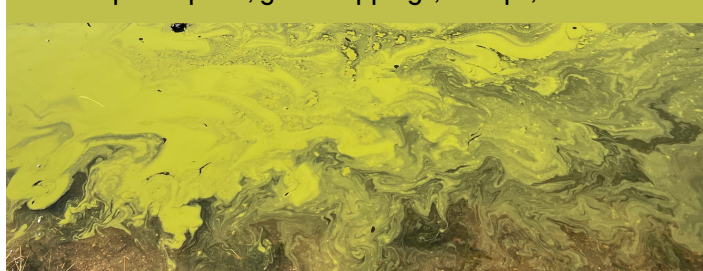
- Animals can be exposed to toxins by eating bloom material, drinking or swimming in water with a HCB, or licking their fur after contact with a HCB

You cannot tell if a cyanobacterial bloom is toxic by looking at it.

How can you protect animals?

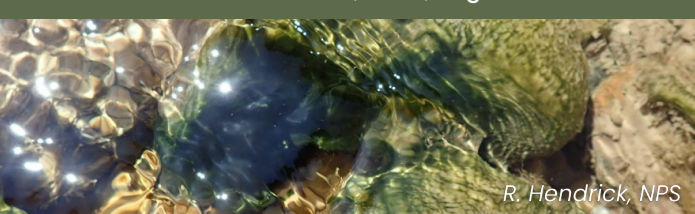
- Be aware of HCBs in Wyoming waters and keep animals away from any water with signs of a HCB
- Do not let animals drink, swim in, or eat near discolored or scummy water
- Keep animals from licking fur, eating dead fish or animals found near a HCB, or eating HCB material

HCBs may occur floating in or on the water and can look like spilled-paint, grass clippings, clumps, or scums.



Symptoms in animals can occur minutes to days after exposure to a HCB.

HCBs may occur attached to plants, rocks, or other material and look like films, mats, or gelatinous balls.



R. Hendrick, NPS

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| • Lack of energy | • Dark urine |
| • Decreased appetite | • Weakness |
| • Vomiting | • Seizures/Tremors |
| • Diarrhea | • Difficulty breathing |
| • Yellow gums or eyes | • Excessive drooling |
| • Bruising | |

If an animal appears sick after coming into contact with water, immediately wash off with clean water and seek veterinary care.

ASPCA Poison
Control Hotline

(888) 426-4435



Report Blooms and
HCB-related Illnesses

WyoSpills.org
307-777-7501



See Current HCB
Advisories



WyoHCBs.org



**When in
doubt,
STAY OUT!**



WYOMING DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY