



[Snake in the Grass](#)

[The Building of the Ingraham Highway, the Tamiami Trail and Conners Highway, 1914-1931](#)

[The Everglades Handbook](#)

[Everglades National Park \(N.P.\), Interim Operational Plan \(IOP\) for the Protection of the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow](#)

[Volume I – The Evolution of the Everglades as a Perturbed Ecosystem and the Role of Atmospheric Mercury](#)

[Understanding the Ecosystem, Fourth Edition](#)

Meeting a former lover whose real-estate husband has disappeared and been pronounced dead, Doc Ford investigates the woman's suspicions of foul play and finds himself deep in the Everglades, submersed in greed and corruption. Reprint.

Today's Everglades City was originally called "Everglade" when it was but a vast formidable wilderness. Following county namesake Barron Giff Collier's arrival and subsequent establishment of both the county government seat and the company town, it became Everglades (plural) in 1923. This former desolate acreage, located approximately 45 miles south of Naples, was soon bustling, with not only shops and homes but also the construction of the Tamiami Trail, which was completed in 1928. Everglades City is home to the Western Hemisphere entrance of the Everglades National Park, bringing in tourists from around the world. The annual Everglades City Seafood Festival, held the second weekend in February, began 50 years ago to initially raise funds for playground equipment. A former commercial laundry building, dating back to the 1920s, now houses the Museum of the Everglades. Approximately 500 residents live in Everglades City year-round today.

Raised as a Seminole, Will Cypress is eager to join Osceola and his followers in the late 1830s as they battle white soldiers in the second Seminole War, fighting to remain in their Florida homelands, until a chance meeting with his white father's relatives causes Will to question his loyalties.

The must-read summary of Michael Grunwald's book: [The Swamp: The Everglades, Florida, and the Politics Paradise]. This complete summary of "The Swamp" by Michael Grunwald, a renowned American journalist and writer, presents his account of the destruction and possible resurrection of the Everglades, the saga of man's abuse of nature in southern Florida and his unprecedented efforts to make amends. Added-value of this summary: [ Save time [ Understand the history and importance of Florida's Everglades [ Expand your knowledge of American politics and environmental conservation To learn more, read "The Swamp" and discover the costly project to save what was once regarded as America's wasteland.

The first synthesis of current research regarding Everglades microbial community structure and function, this book provides an understanding of the physical and chemical factors affecting the structure of microbial communities, including nutrient effects, sea level rise, and other potential stressors. The book integrates traditional research on algal and bacterial structure and function, helping to provide a more holistic understanding of the varying microbial communities throughout the Everglades. From periphyton, to soils and detritus, to flocculent organic matter, Microbiology of the Everglades Ecosystem covers new and emerging methods and their global application.

This book describes how graphs, tables, and charts can provide data on the climate, wildlife, plants, and habitats of the Florida Everglades.

Presents a selection of two hundred photographs depicting the landscape and diverse wildlife of the Florida Everglades, emphasizing the need for conservation efforts to preserve the historic wetlands.

The Everglades Wilderness Waterway winds an enthralling path through rivers, bays, and streams on the southwestern edge of Everglades National Park. Rich with wildlife and scenic beauty, it also poses many challenges for paddlers. Canoeists and kayakers must deal with wind, waves, limited campsites (in the form of "chickee" platforms over the water and historic groundsites), and no fresh water. As veterans of this complex passage, authors Holly Genzen and Anne Sullivan turn those limitations into glorious, safe adventure. Some out-and-back paddles lead to the rivers and bays of the Everglades National Park's interior; others wind to Gulf Coast sites; still others loop around islands, mangrove forests, or other natural phenomena. The authors provide marker-by-marker route descriptions (both north to south and south to north), and comprehensive information on safety, supplies, campsites, and navigation. They also chronicle the waterway's wildlife, social history, and origin of place names encountered along the way.

[Review and Analysis of Michael Grunwald's Book](#)

[Landscapes and Hydrology of the Predrainage Everglades](#)

[Buffalo Tiger](#)

[Tree Islands of the Everglades](#)

[A Paddler's Guide to Everglades National Park](#)

[The Everglades: River of Grass](#)

[River of Grass](#)

[The Everglades and Big Sugar](#)

[An Everglades Invasion](#)

[The Ecosystem and Its Restoration](#)

This engrossing exposé tackles some of the most important issues of our time: Is it possible to save a complex ecosystem such as the Everglades—or, once degraded, are such ecological wonders gone forever? What kind of commitments—economic, scientific, and social—will it take to rescue our vulnerable natural resources? What influences do special interests wield in our everyday lives, and what does it take to push real reform through our democracy? A must-read for anyone fascinated by stories of political intrigue and the work of environmental crusaders like Erin Brockovich, as well as anyone who cares about the future of Florida, this book reveals why the Everglades serve as a model—and a warning—for environmental restoration efforts worldwide.

PREFACE Within the Florida Everglades, tree islands, which cover only a small percentofthis ecosystem, historically have provided essential habitat for a wide variety offerrestrial and amphibious plants, birds, and animals. These tree islands, however, have been one ofits least studied features. Because of their less flood tolerant vegetation, tree islands are one ofthe most sensitive components ofthe Everglades to changes in hydrology, and many tree islands have been lost during periods when water levels have been abnormally high or low. Their sensitivity to water level changes makes tree islands potentially one ofthe best and surest measures ofthe overall hydrologic health of the Everglades. Consequently, the maintenance of healthy, functioning tree islands and the restoration ofthose that have been lost will be an important performance measures that will be used tojudge the success ofthe Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP). A symposium, Tree Islands ofthe Everglades, was held on July 14 and 15, 1998 at Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, Florida. It was sponsored by Florida Center for Environmental Studies and the South Florida WaterManagement District. This was the first scientific meeting ever devoted to tree islands. The organizers of this symposium were Drs. Arnold van der Valk, Florida Center for Environmental Studies and Iowa State University, Fred Sklar, South Florida Water Management District, and Wiley Kitchens, United States Geological Survey.

The 31 chapters provide a wealth of previously unpublished information, plus topic syntheses, for a wide range of ecological parameters. These include the physical driving forces that created and continue to shape the Everglades and patterns and processes of its flora and fauna. The book summarizes recent studies of the region's vegetation, alligators, wading birds, and endangered species such as the snail kite and Florida panther. This referee-reviewed volume is the product of collaboration among 58 international authors from 27 institutional affiliations over nearly five years. The book concludes with a synthesis of system-wide restoration hypotheses, as they apply to the Everglades, that represent the integration and a collective viewpoint from the preceding 30 chapters. Techniques and systems learned here can be applied to ecosystems around the world.

The remarkable story of Miccosukee Indians from Florida who sought political recognition from the Castro regime is chronicled in this fascinating study of modern Native American resistance and perseverance.

Before 1947, when Marjory Stoneman Douglas named the Everglades a "river of grass," most people considered the area a vast and worthless swamp. Her book brought the world's attention to the need to preserve the Everglades, a unique environment that is home to countless animal and plant species. - A treasured classic of nature writing first published over 50 years ago - This book launched Marjory Stoneman Douglas's fight to preserve the Florida Everglades - Persuasive and Inspired writing captured attention all over the world - This Anniversary Edition offers an update by Cyril Zaneski, environmental writer for the Miami Herald, on the events affecting the Glades since 1987

[Marjory Saves the Everglades](#)

[Escape from the Everglades](#)

[The Coastal Everglades](#)

[America's Wetland](#)

[The Ghost People of The Everglades](#)

[The Everglades](#)

[Environmental Impact Statement](#)

[The Dynamics of Social-Ecological Transformation in the South Florida Landscape](#)

[Everglades Lawmen](#)