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most nowhere else. Alligators and crocodiles both inhabit the bayous. The warm waters of the Gulf and Bay of Florida teem with many species of fish. Spectacular also are the varied marine species inhabiting coral reefs which have long caught the interest of the biologist.

4. Ecology. Understanding of present plant and animal inter-relationships demands knowledge of earliest successions. On newly-formed land, in great marsh areas and grasslands, ecologists find basic data. Here again primeval conditions are found which need to be conserved to provide a sample of those relationships which develop when land first begins to support plant and animal life.

5. Archaeology. Numerous shell mounds, some of them of great volume, exist along the gulf shore. Only a beginning has been made in the study of these evidences of a prehistoric race.

6. Ethnology. A tribe of Indians, the Seminoles, still lead a primitive life in the area, fish and game resources supplying their needs. These three hundred and fifty remaining Seminoles present a valuable field for the ethnologist and one of the best available at present and add a romantic touch to the scenery.

Additional values are to be found in the temperate climate so often sought by the recreationist. Boating, swimming, and fishing can easily be developed without injury to a national park and certainly these forms of recreation will prove attractive to the public. They are to be considered as supplemental to the recreation provided by study of the scientific features enumerated above.

Travel over and through the area brought convincing evidence that in spite of certain monotonous uniformity of scenery in some sections there is in reality considerable diversity. Such plant associations as palm hammock, coral key, Bay of Florida Key, cypress, sawgrass, mangrove, pine, and grass prairie such as that near Flamingo, should all be represented in this typically biological park. With all these various plant combinations there will be conserved the associated animal life.)

As evidence of the need for better protection for plant and animal life, the following is offered:

1. Demand for landscape use of royal palms has led to the removal of hundreds from their native habitat. The Wright palm is indigenous and might easily be imperiled.

2. Commercial demand for orchids has led to considerable depletion in all easily reached portions of the park area.

3. The mahogany, a tree not overly abundant, has been cut for its lumber leaving in many places only those of smaller size.

4. After the plume hunters came poachers who procured boatloads of birds from the rookeries to sell as food in the West Indies, causing re-