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permanently saved as a major attraction of the park, it will become necessary soon specially to set aside these breeding areas (which are known) as fully protected bird and wildlife refuges.

The major requirement of an adequate sanctuary for the numerous kinds of plants and animals it is desirable to protect is that of size. Consequently, the largest possible area is recommended which by the Enabling Act is the maximum boundary as delineated in the Report of the Secretary of the Interior, dated December 3, 1930, with the specific exclusion of railroad and highway rights of way.

Investigation of the marine gardens along the keys bordering the Atlantic Ocean, together with the essentially different geological structure and different flora of the line of keys from those keys found in Florida Bay convinced the committee that a frontage on the Atlantic Ocean is needed. By including most of Old Rhoades Key a proper waterway entrance is afforded by Broad Creek. It is recommended, therefore, that Old Rhoades Key south of the line running due east from the northern line of township 58 south, range 40 east, and all of Key Largo be included to give frontage on the Atlantic Ocean. South from the south end of Key Largo the boundary follows the west shore line of the line of keys southward and westward to below Lower Matecumbe until it hits a line in latitude N. and longitude W. of Greenwich. Other keys to the southwestward are less characteristic, more isolated, and many of them are more highly commercialized. The correlated features of the coastal area constitute an essential part of the geological and biological picture which the Everglades should present when given national park status.

It is probable that the Florida and East Coast Railroad right of way will not complicate this eastward extension as the years are likely to bring greater use of the highway and less use of the railroad. This railroad right of way should therefore also be excluded with the proviso that abutting property will be zoned to exclude objectionable developments. Southward and westward the proposed boundary follows the mean high tide line of the western shore of the line of keys south and west of Lower Matecumbe Key thereby eliminating the developed keys where railroad and highway occupy nearly the entire narrow strip of land.

The territory lying north of the Tamiami Trail contains a quality of scenery and floral type and is so extensively utilized as winter feeding grounds by birds and nesting grounds of at least two rare species - the swallowtailed kite and the limpkin - that the proposed boundaries, approximately a township and a half north, should be retained. Any commercial development of this area involving drainage would injure the region to the south. The conservation objectives of the park dictate that this area should be included within the boundaries. To limit the park to the area south of the trail would destroy its efficiency as a wildlife refuge and prevent proper protection and administration of the park.

A small group of Royal Palms south of the Tamiami about fourteen miles west of the town of Everglades has been set aside as a park by Collier interests. A larger group west of the Deep Springs road would make an acceptable detached area but is so located as to make its inclu-