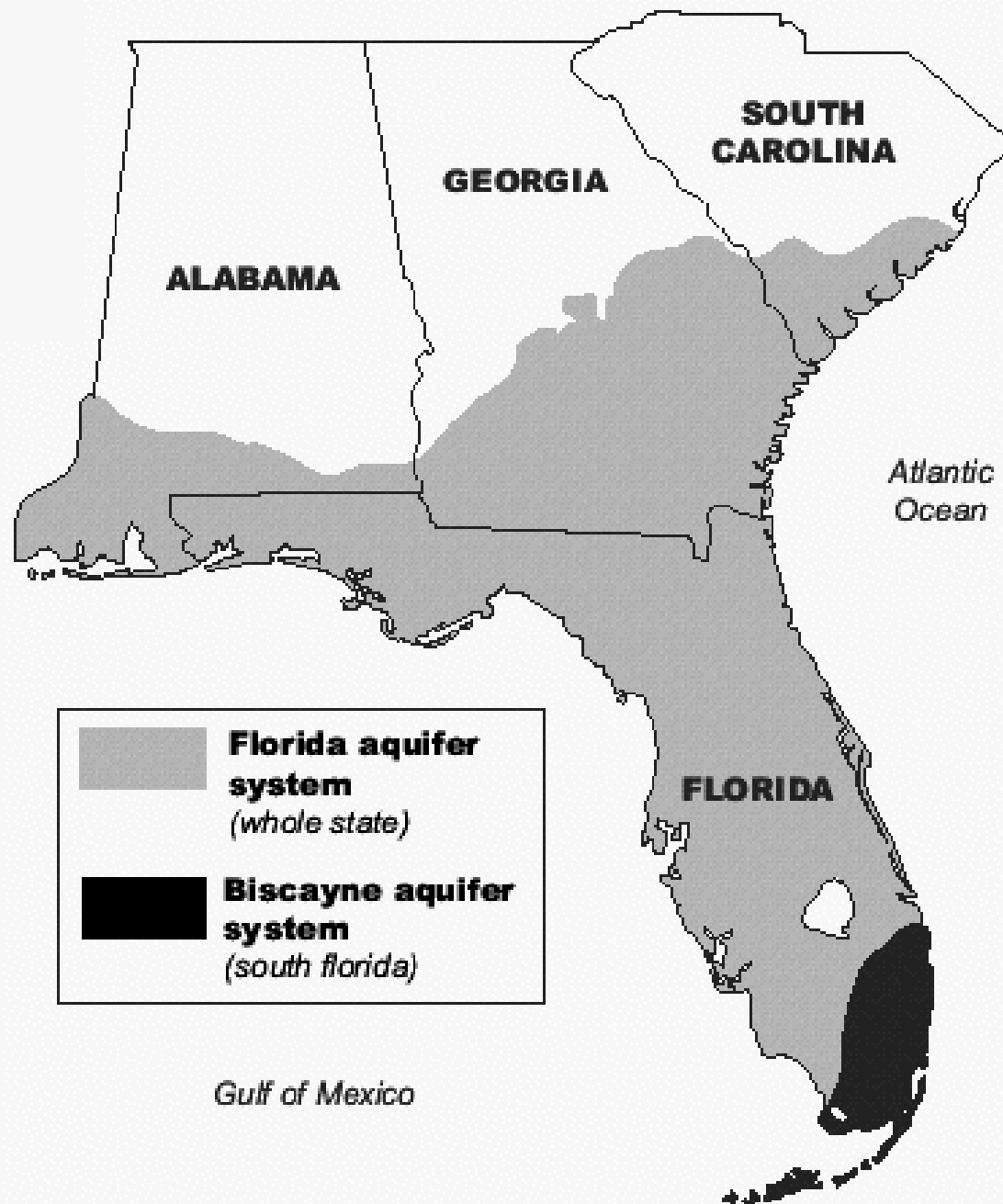


Section 21. Water a Common Enemy.—It is hereby declared that in said District, surface waters, which shall include rainfall and the overflow of rivers and streams, are a common enemy.

CHAPTER 59-994, *Laws of Florida*, 1959









DISSTON PURCHASE, 4,000,000 ACRES.



KISSIMMEE LAND COMPANY.



200,000 ACRES BEST LAND IN FLORIDA.



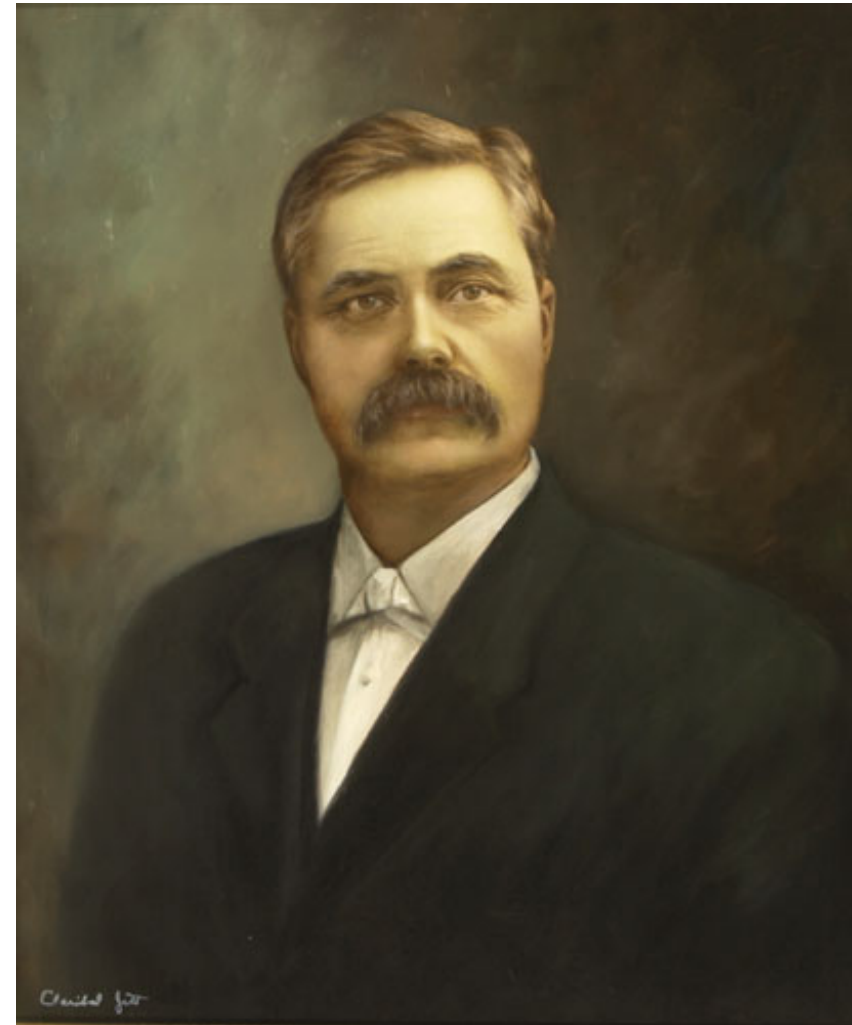
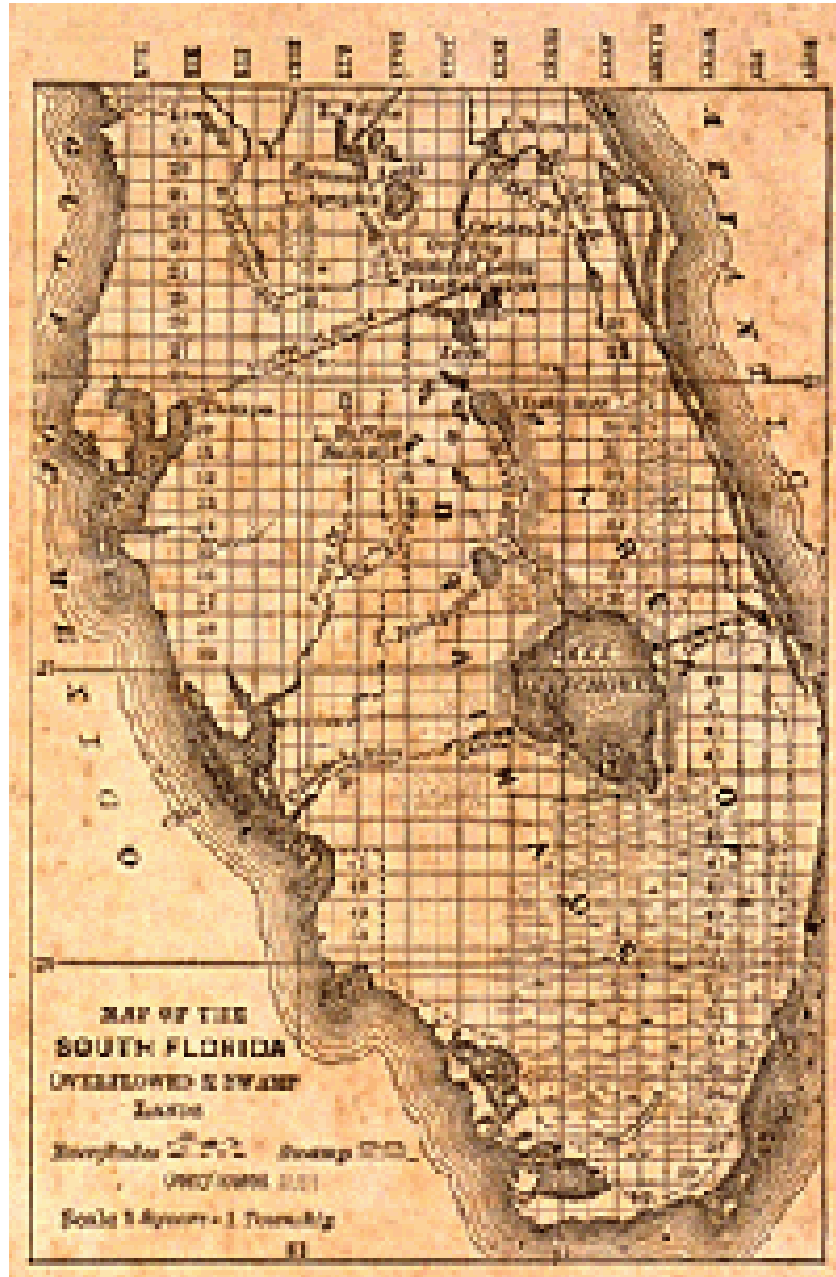
KISSIMMEE CITY
TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

ADDRESS—

W. T. FORBES, Manager,
Jacksonville, Fla.

WM. CANNON, Agent, Kissimmee, Fla.

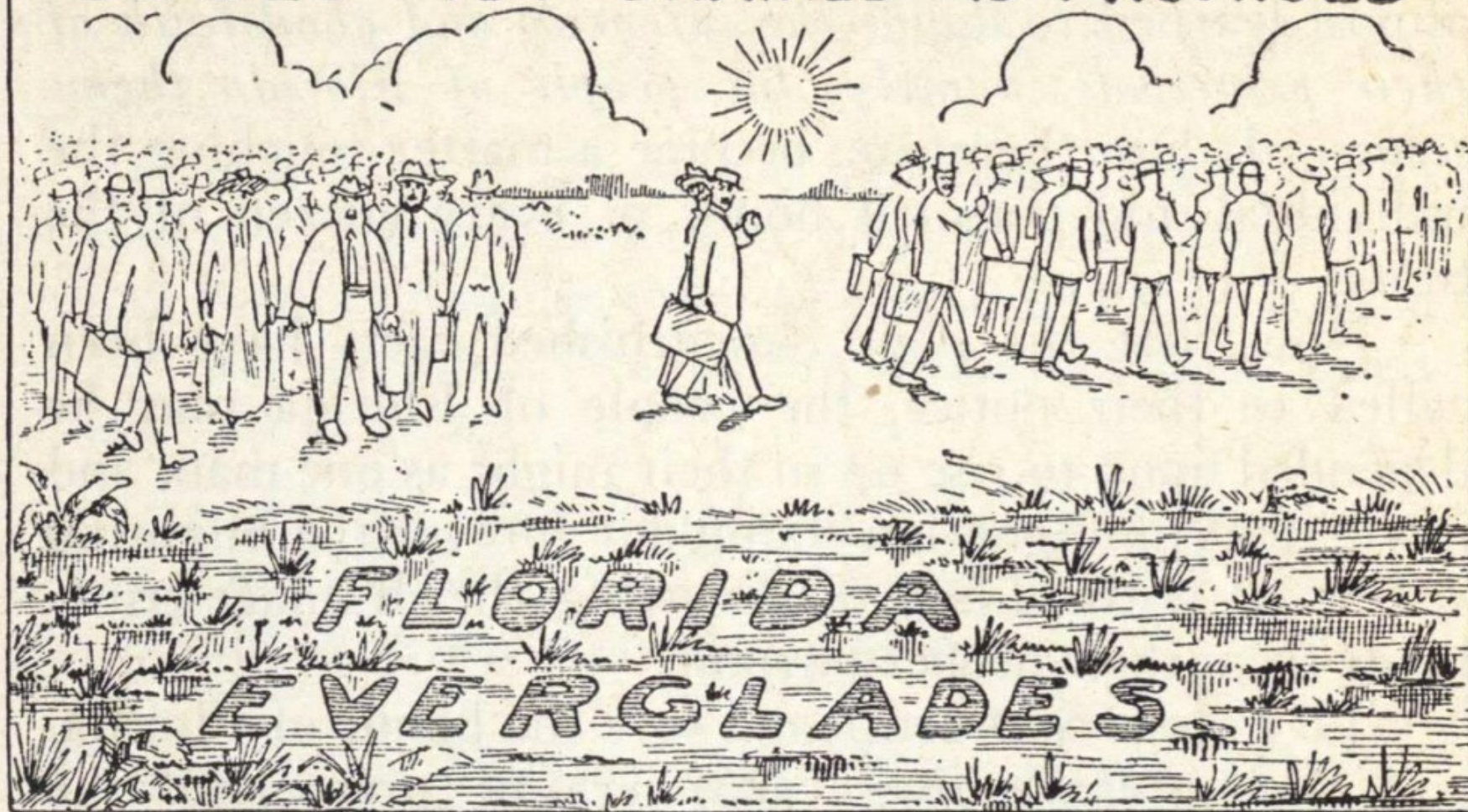


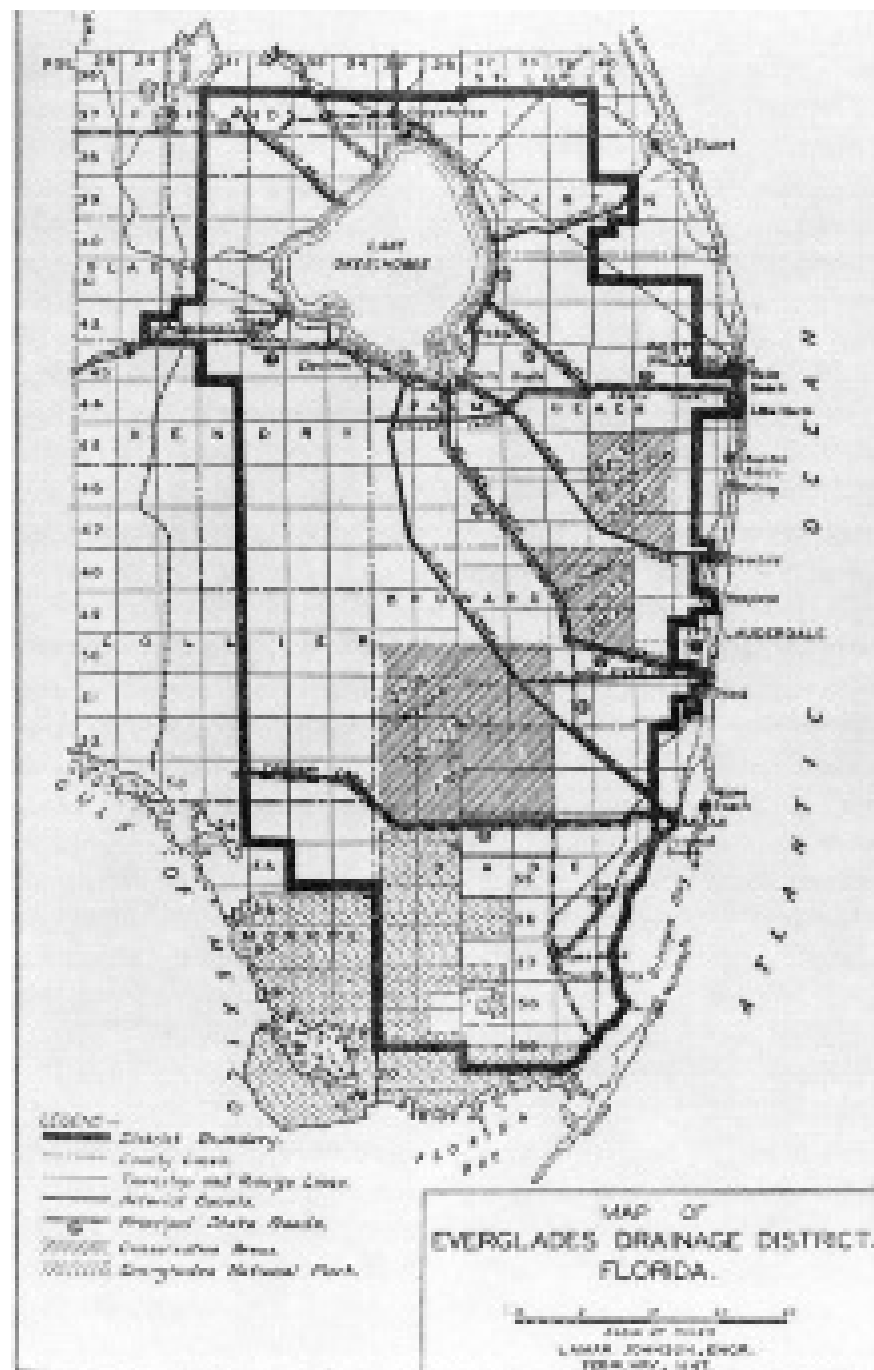


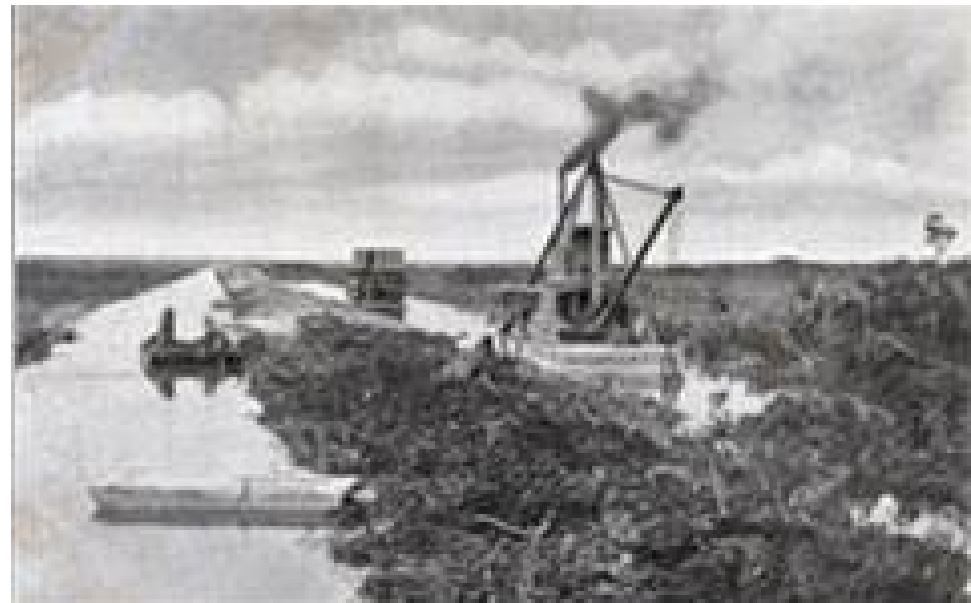
Governor Broward & the plan to drain the Everglades- 1905-1909



THEY CAME TO BOOST, BUT WENT AWAY
TO KNOCK WHEN THEY FOUND THE
GLADES NOT DRAINED AS PROMISED











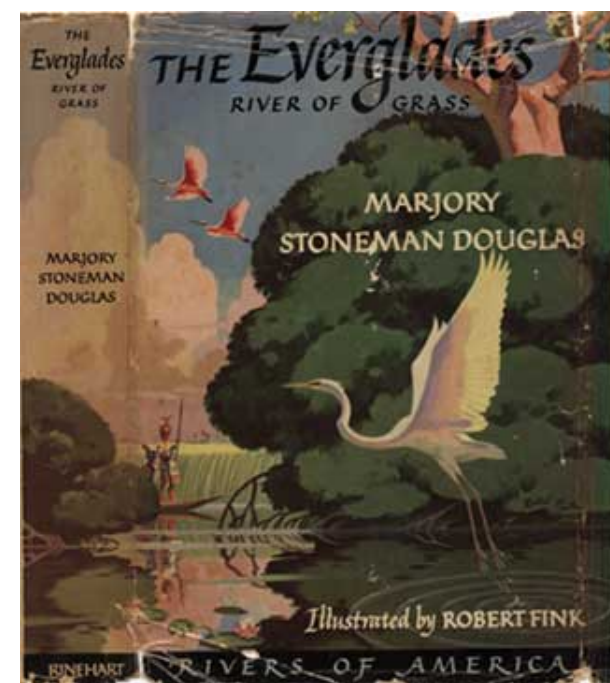
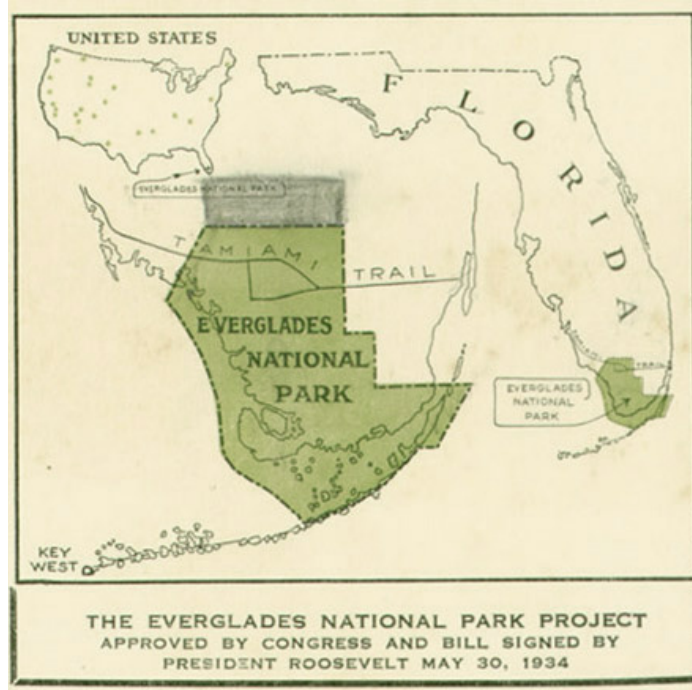


TENTATIVE
REPORT
OF
FLOOD
DAMAGE

FLORIDA
EVERGLADES
DRAINAGE
DISTRICT

1947

5567



1947



PARTIAL DEFINITE PROJECT REPORT

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN FLORIDA PROJECT

FOR FLOOD CONTROL AND OTHER PURPOSES

PART I

AGRICULTURAL AND CONSERVATION AREAS
SUPPLEMENT 7 - DESIGN MEMORANDUM
PERMEABILITY INVESTIGATIONS
BY WELL - PUMPING TESTS



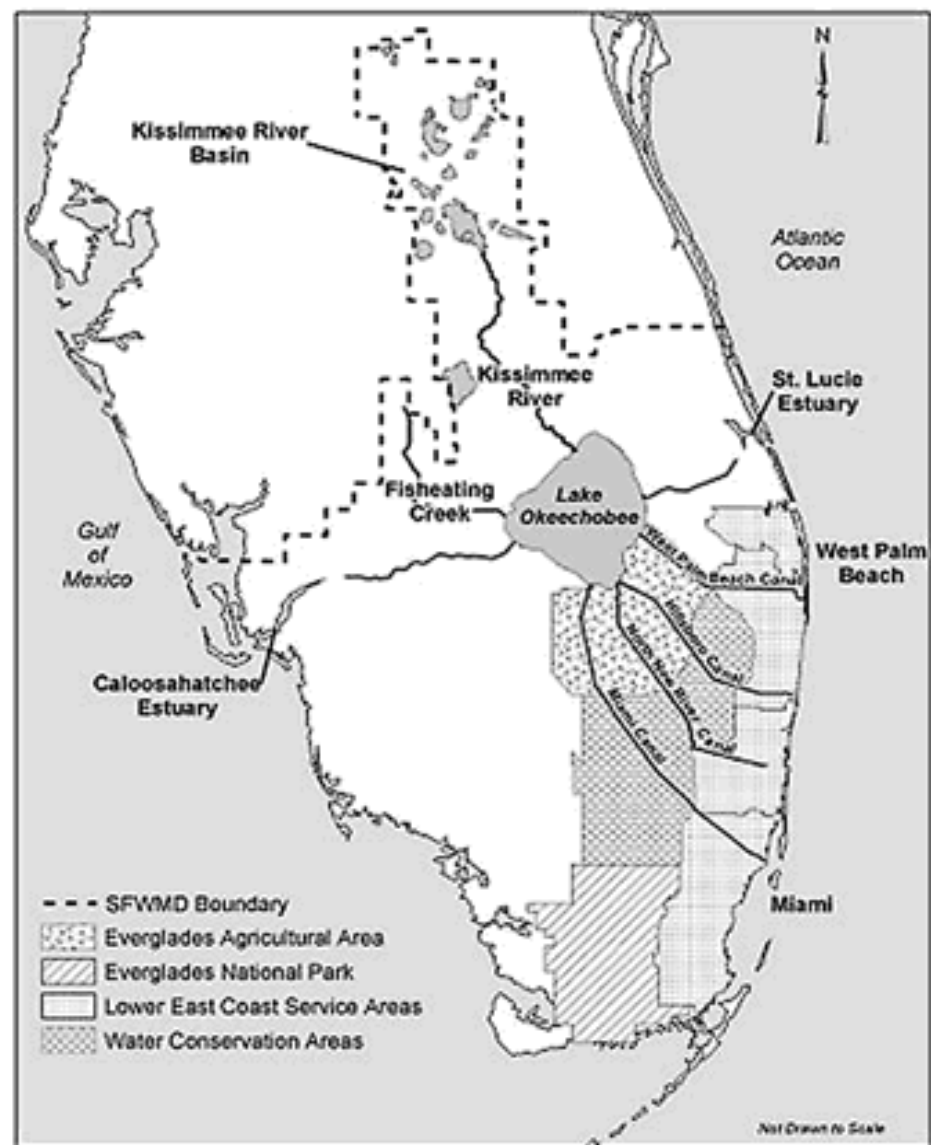
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

FEB 16 1953

NOT FOR PUBLIC RELEASE

SERIAL NO. 20







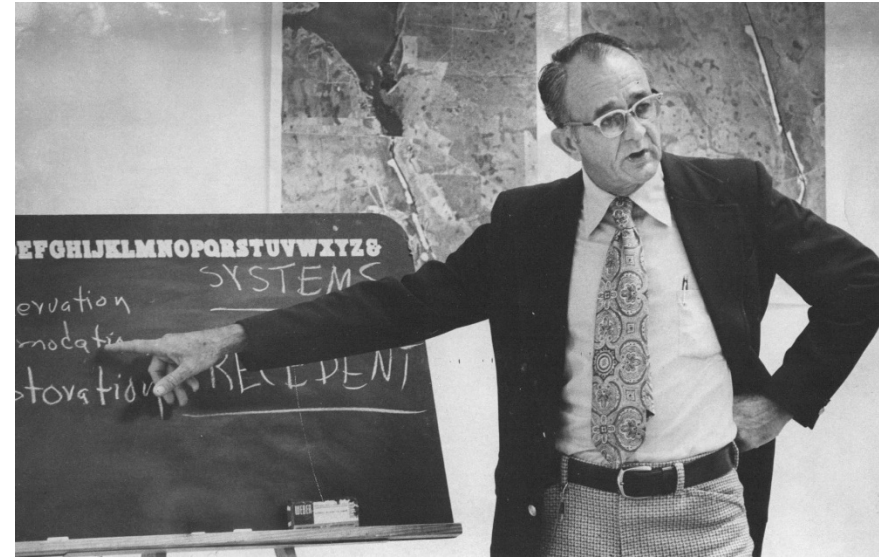
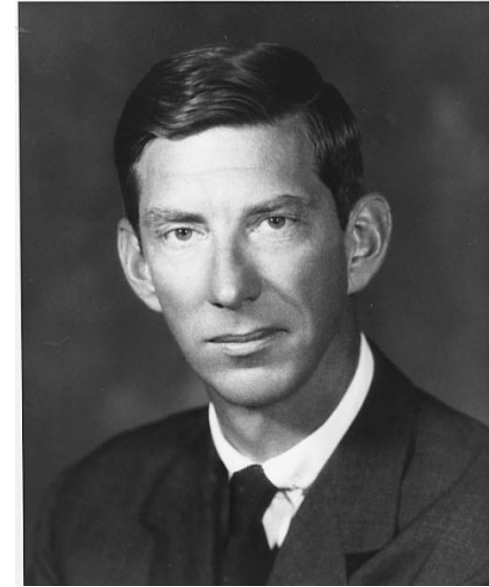




BEFORE



AFTER



Environmental crusaders
for Big Cypress-
Luna Leopold, Joe Browder,
Nathaniel Reed, Marjory
Stoneman Douglas, Art Marshall

The three Marjories



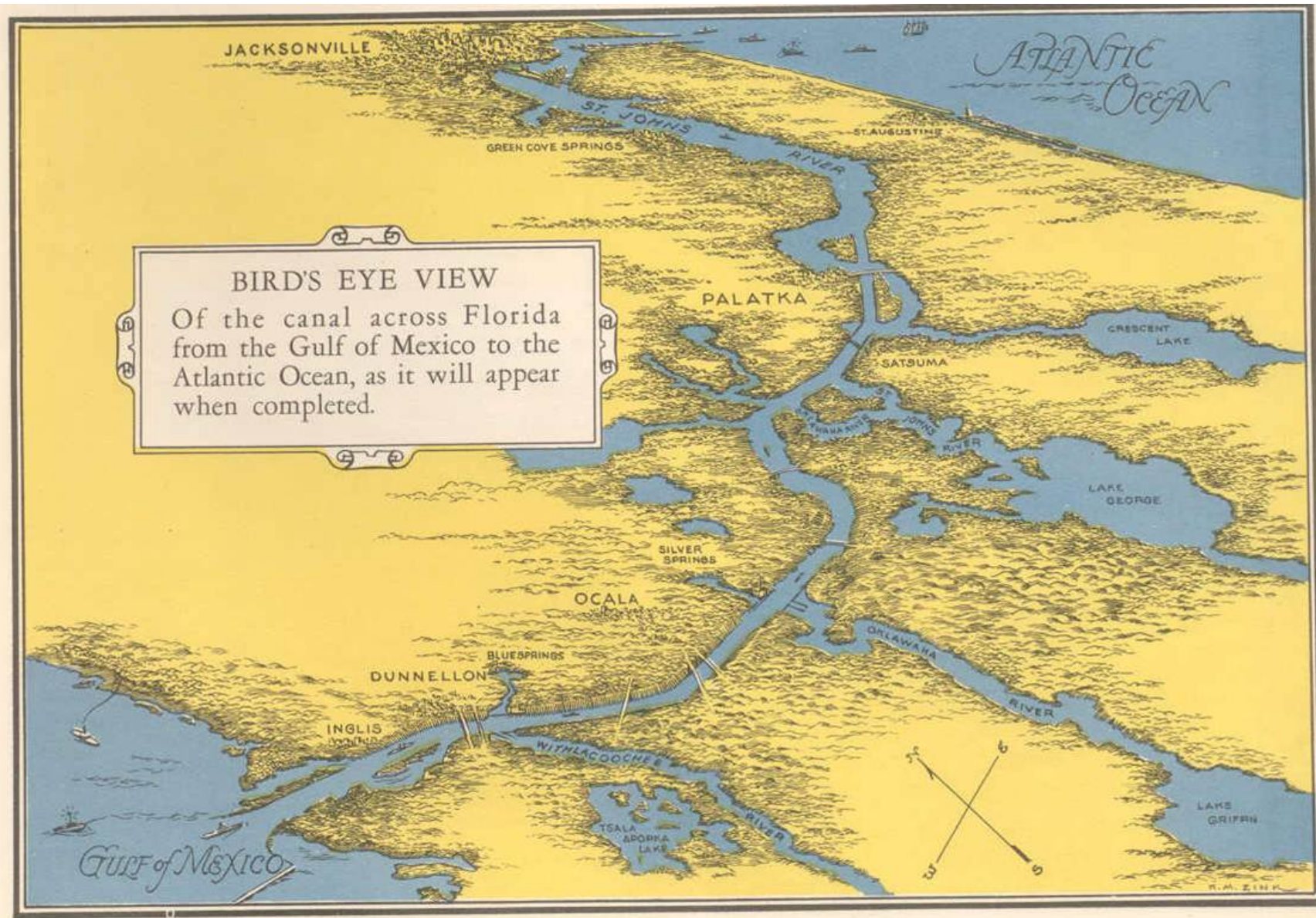
Marjory Stoneman Douglas



Marjorie Harris Carr



Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings

























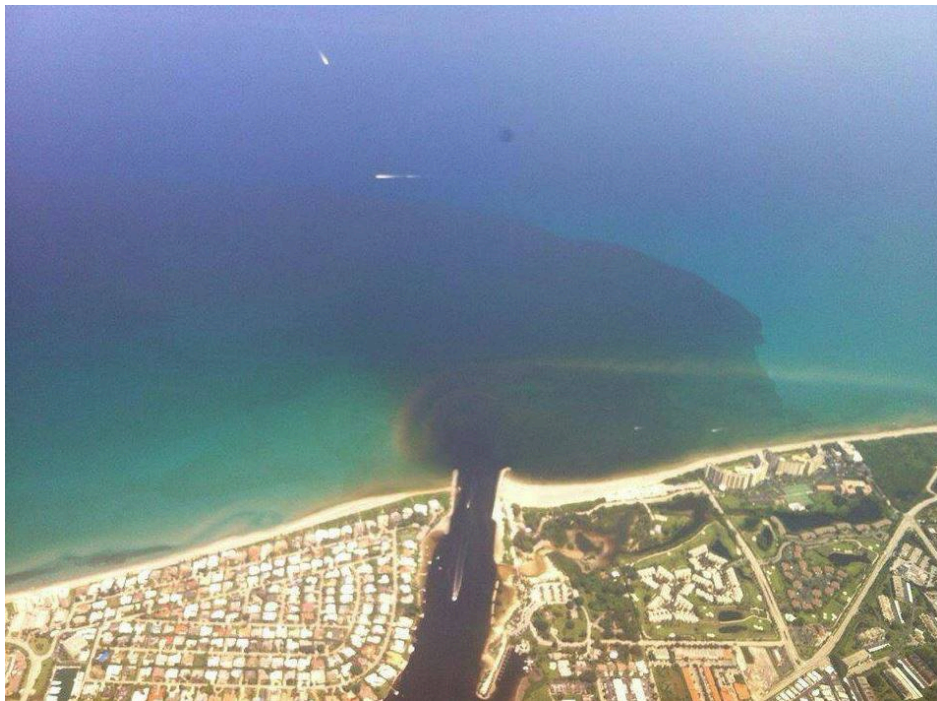


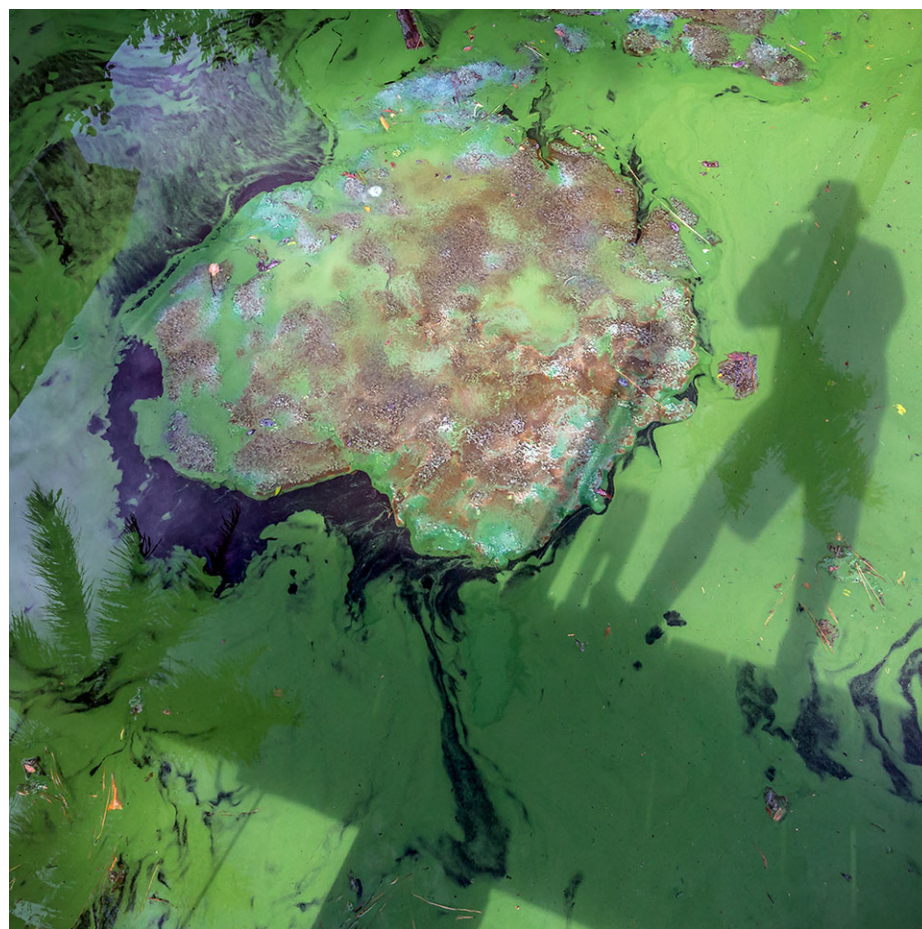














Red Tide Dates Back to 1800s; Booklet Gives Fact and Fiction

NAPLES — The story of the fish killing red tide, still an unsolved mystery after 150 years of epidemics in Southwest Florida Gulf waters, is told in a new booklet about to be published by the Naples U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service laboratory established to fight the plague.

Entitled "Red Tide Fact and Fiction," the folder will be given free to those who write or call at the Naples station. John E. Evans, public relations director for the 15-man staff here, said it is being prepared because of the great public interest in red tide and to answer the numerous inquiries constantly received here.

The booklet is illustrated with a drawing of the red tide organism and a map of waters from St. Petersburg to south of Naples in which it has been found. Following is the text of the folder:

Red tide is the popular name attached by newspapers and other media to a series of mass fish kills off the lower Florida West Coast associated with the presence of a tiny marine micro-organism known as *gymnodinium brevis*.

Muddy Water

Red tide waters are neither red nor directly associated with tidal action.

the early 1800s. It was not until 1947 that population had increased along the coast to warrant a full scale study of red tide.

Q. Is red tide found in other sections of the world?

A. Patches of blood-red water and occasional fish kills have been found elsewhere but are not believed related to red tide as we know it.

Q. Is the organism visible in the water?

A. No, it is so small it can be studied only with a powerful microscope. Less than a thousandth of an inch across, the bug has been located in quantities of more than 60 million per quart of water during a fish killing "bloom."

Q. How is it studied?

A. The Naples staff constantly collects water samples from some 275 spots along the Gulf and coastal drainage areas from the Everglades to Clearwater which are carefully checked for the "bug" and for traces of the elements which promote its development. At the Galveston, Tex., laboratory of the service it has been placed in culture after long experiments so that it may be studied in laboratory surroundings. This enables scientists to

Muddy Water

Red tide waters are neither red nor directly associated with tidal action. The name came from observation of the muddy, reddish reflection of the sun's rays as they hit water laden with a great concentration of *G. brevis*, the red tide "bug."

This bug, which is thought to be present along the coast in small numbers most of the time, is part plant and part animal. It was first identified in 1947 after a severe outbreak killed many fish and attracted popular scientific interest the world over.

It is classified scientifically as a dinoflagellate, named for two small flagella, one wrapped string-like at its mid-section and the other extending like a tiny tail from its soft body, or cell. With the latter it can propel itself for short distances, but it depends on currents for its long distance travelling.

Scientists studying red tide believe, and are now gathering supporting data, that when the bug reacts to a combination of weather conditions causing it to multiply or bloom it releases a deadly poison in the water which acts as a neurotoxin, partially paralyzing the fish and salt water mammals in the area and causing their death.

Questions and Answers

Q. Is red tide something new to the Florida coast?

A. No. Reports of conditions indicating red tide date back to

BOTTLED GAS

experiments so that it may be studied in laboratory surroundings. This enables scientists to constantly study the organism and is a most important step forward.

Smelly Seaweed

Q. Is the smelly seaweed that washes ashore part of a red tide outbreak?

A. We don't think there is a direct connection between the seaweed and red tide. The odor of the seaweed is that of decaying organic matter and can be lessened by airing the seaweed.

Q. If the red tide bug is thought to be present in small quantities most of the time what causes it to reach harmful proportions?

A. We believe that certain wind and rainfall conditions cause soil nutrients to mix with the water and promote development of the bug. When this occurs each single bug divides and the two bugs it forms divide so that in as few as 25 divisions the original bug has developed into more than 33 million bugs.

Q. Have you found a cure?

A. Since it is natural for the bug to be present in the water we do not believe we can cure red tide by eliminating all the bugs. We hope to control red tide by predicting when and where an outbreak may occur so that the area involved can be treated with chemicals which will prevent development of the bug to fish killing proportions.

Q. When will you be able to make these predictions?

A. We have stated that within three years we believe we will

Questions and Answers
Q. Is red tide something new to the Florida coast?
A. No. Reports of conditions indicating red tide date back to

BOTTLED GAS
PIERSON
GAS SERVICE
Jeffcott & Fowler
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SALES AND SERVICE
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McGregor Blvd.
Ph. 2-0253

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Manufactured by
FT. MYERS IRON WORKS
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GREEN'S FUEL

that the area involved can be treated with chemicals which will prevent development of the bug to fish killing proportions.

Q. When will you be able to make these predictions?

A. We have stated that within three years we believe we will have the information necessary for the effective control of red tide. Meanwhile we are utilizing every means at our command to win the battle sooner.

Citizens Urged to Aid

The final successful control will come only through efforts of citizens as well as scientists. If you find conditions in your area which you think might indicate presence of a red tide outbreak, contact the station at Naples at once.

Citizens can help by maintaining interest and keeping informed. You can also help by discouraging rumors on the size and seriousness of red tide outbreaks. Wait for factual information before picturing the scope of red tide and its potential damage.

If northern newspapers give wide and unfavorable publicity to any future red tide outbreak you might help the tourist business by writing to your friends in the north giving them a true picture of red tide conditions in your area and suggest that they pass the information along to their local press.

