Seahorse key, florida

Science, Geography

The paper “ Seahorse Key, Florida - How Snakes Work, Reef Fish, Climate Change and Coastal Ecosystems" is a thrilling example of an annotated bibliography on environmental studies. The article will be a short literature review by different authors about Seahorse Key, Florida. The articles will be a description of books and journals about animals, marine life and geography found at Seahorse Key, Fl.

Lillywhite, H. B. (2014). How Snakes Work: Structure, Function, and Behavior of the World's Snakes. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Lillywhite (2014) especially focuses on the physiological aspects of the snake’s biology. The photos and examples of the snakes on the book are from the author’s extensive research and work on snakes. The book has many drawings and black and white photos of the snakes that are in Florida. Lillywhite (2014) says there are many marine snakes found in Florida and Florida cottonmouths whose other name is green-tailed moccasin. The book has interesting information on how long the snakes take to digest their prey and how long it takes before the snakes need to eat again. The python’s digestion takes 8-20 days to be complete after ingestion of the prey. The snakes take a very long time for them to need food again. The smallest snakes can go for a year without food when they feed on a frog. The snakes only feed on live prey, but the writer takes about with photo evidence about carrion feeding. The book contains all the latest advances and research in the knowledge of snakes. The book is an asset to all professional zoologists and snake enthusiasts.

Powell, A. B., Thayer, G., Lacroix, M. & Cheshire, R. (2007). Juvenile and small resident fishes of Florida Bay, a critical habitat in the Everglades National

Park, Florida. Journal of National Marine Fisheries Service: NOAA Professional Paper NMFS, 6: 105-108.

Powell, Thaye, Lacroix & Cheshire (2007) conducted studies on the Hippocampus Erectus whose common name is Lined Seahorse. They say the abundance of the animal is variable. Its availability depends on season, habitat, sex and other factors. The abundance of the animal in Florida Bay was 9. 9 individuals per 1000 m2 in some parts of the bay. The largest densities of Lined Seahorses occur in July in the Florida Bay populations.

Humann, P. & DeLoach, N. (2014). Reef Fish Identification: Florida Caribbean Bahamas - 4th Edition (Reef Set). Florida: New World Publications.

Humann & DeLoach (2014) book has entries with complete information on fishes in Florida from the size, range, depth, and habitat to the level of safety around the fishes. The book assists in identifying the different types of fish around the reef. It has amazing marine life photographs of more than 680 fish species that are in the Florida Bay. The book has a quick-reference format that makes it snappy to identify the fishes on the reefs, grass beds, sand flats, and walls of Florida and the Caribbean.

Stevens, P. W., Fox, S. L., Montague, C. L. (2006). The interplay between mangroves and saltmarshes at the transition between the temperate and subtropical climate in Florida. Department of Environmental Engineering Sciences Essay, University of Florida, pp. 1-10.

Stevens et al. (2006) talk about how the interaction of the mangroves and the saltmarshes result in very dramatic changes in the coastline’s appearance. Freezes killed the entire mangrove forests which had black mangroves domination in the 1980s. Salt-Marshes that have smooth

cordgrass domination became the intertidal zone vegetation. Mangrove forests are however starting to reclaim the area according to the authors. The rate of the mangrove forest expansion is determined by comparing aerial, and monitoring transects Cedar Keys, Florida. The authors then talk about how there is a variation in the rate of mangrove forest expansion among different islands, and the mechanism of expansion is by trapping salt marshes on the edges of mangrove clumps. It can also be through widespread growth and dispersal of existing propagules. The implications and time frame of the growth of coastal wetland ecosystems that is in the interplay will give valuable baseline information for future studies on the Florida coastline mangrove.

Livingston, R. J. (2014). Climate Change and Coastal Ecosystems: Long-Term Effects of Climate and Nutrient Loading on Trophic Organization. Florida: CRC Press.

The book is about research done on estuarine, riverine, and coastal marine systems. The data compilation of Florida coastal ecosystem consists of the reefs, mangrove, and marine life. It has a narrative account of how estuaries in Florida and around the world have alterations by global climate changes that are human-induced. It evaluates system responses to natural and anthropogenic nutrient and long-term climate changes from human activities at the coastlines. The study was on the Gulf of Mexico river–bay systems. It had its concentration on the food web at the coastal waters. It is a very educative book that helps the reader learn about riverine and the marine systems at the Gulf of Mexico.