

Natural resources and energy



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The Everglades is located in Florida in the Southern of the United States and comprises a natural region of the subtropical swampland. The habitation of the human beings in this region has continued to rise. The rise in the human population at the Everglades has had impacts on the agriculture sector especially in destroying the wild species in this region. The high human beings population has resulted in the logging and the draining of the swamps for agricultural and built-up purposes. The remaining part of the Everglades has been polluted with the wastes from the residences and the agricultural activities (Connie, 1998).

The impacts of the occupation of the human population and their activities in the Everglades have lead to a change in the drainage pattern, the complete wipe out of the wildlife habitat and the interference of the natural filtration structure of the swamplands. Second, the wild species have also been destroyed via the human activities of collecting. Collectors in this area exacted taxes on this region due to the presence of the exotic indigenous wild species and creatures. They included the Orchids, the Florida tree snails, the Ferns, and the Indigo snake. These collectors at the Everglades burnt down the hardwood hammocks in order to enable the collection of snails. As a result, this region is one of the swamps that have been changed significantly as a result of the human activities (Connie, 1998).

The ecological significance of the Florida Everglades was recognized by the humans when a broad drainage was started at the end of the 19th century. However, there was a warning from some of the environmentalist on the issue of the drainage policy and the possible long-term effects on the everglades. In fact, the first attempt by the United States government to

protect and preserve the everglade of the southern Florida ecosystem was in 1934 when the United States Congress approved the creation of the Everglades national park (James, 2011).