Everglades National Park (076), Inscribed on October 26, 1979
Florida

Everglades National Park: Longitude 80°20' - 81°30' W / Latitude 24°50' - 25°55' N

Few of the classic elements of a national park are evident in the Everglades. Instead, it is a land of subtlety. Windy lacking are the impressive geological features that give relief to eyes and landscapes, and that so often have been overlooked in humid areas. Here, the earth blends indistinctly with the water and atmosphere. Fewly visible are the usual prominent features, such as tree trunks and rock outcrops, indicating the presence of different plant and animal groups. But throughout, the subtle beauty of this unique and extraordinary landscape is evident in the light, the sky, the trees, and the water.

While some park management has taken place since the establishment of the National Park Service, the Everglades remains largely unaltered. The water-quality history of the Everglades has been relatively stable, with minor fluctuations in water levels and flows. The Everglades has been recognized as a wetland of international importance, and it is a major source of water for the surrounding area. The Everglades has been designated as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO, and it is a major attraction for tourists and nature lovers alike. The Everglades is a unique and important ecosystem, and it is a testament to the的力量和韧性的 that the Everglades National Park has been able to maintain.

White Water Bay from south. (National Park Service Photograph Collection)

The Everglades is an outstanding example of a subtropical biome where complex interrelationships among living organisms are evident. The Everglades National Park, with its diverse plant and animal communities, is a unique and important ecosystem. The Everglades National Park is a world heritage site and is a major attraction for tourists and nature lovers alike. The Everglades National Park is a unique and important ecosystem, and it is a testament to the power and strength of the Everglades National Park.