

Color photographs





Figure 36. Central Biscayne Bay. [Some of the channels, such as the one between the Miami River and the Virginia Key Sewage Treatment Plant can be observed. The left-most rectangular indentation in the Port of Miami was home base to NOAA and University of Miami research vessels. The deep area north of the 36th Street Cswy. is the dark colored area. Note seagrass bed at the top left of the image.] [Aerial photograph 5WGQ2987, 1992. Scale 1:48000, azimuth 191.1, 25.76833° N, 80.14556° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WGQ2987.gif>>. Black areas are artifacts in original photograph. See Figure 2 for identification details.]



Figure 37. North Biscayne Bay. [Note seagrass bed north of 36th Street Cswy. (Julia Tuttle Cswy.).] [Aerial photograph 5WPA1338, 1999. Scale 1:39800, azimuth 186.1, 25.82484° N, 80.14796° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WPA1338.gif>>. See Figure 2 for identification details.]



Figure 38. Miami River, Port of Miami, and Brickell Key (Note Miami river sediment plume. Some of the old channels are still visible to the east of Brickell Key.) [Aerial photograph 5WG68412, 1992. Scale 1:15000, azimuth 189.7, 25.77778° N, 80.17917° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WG68412.gif>>. Black areas are artifacts in original photograph. Figures 38 and newb through newe were reduced to the same scale. See Figure 2 for identification details.]



Figure 39. The Safety Valve. (The southern end of Key Biscayne is at the top. Soldier Key is at the bottom right.) [Aerial photograph 5WGS3280, Jan. 2, 1992. Scale 1:48000, azimuth 208.8, 25.62889° N, 80.17889° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WGO2991.gif>>. Black area at the top of the image is an artifact in original photograph. See Figure 3 for identification details.]



Figure 40. Ragged Keys, Sands Key and the northern end of Elliott Key. (The southern end of the Safety Valve is north of the Ragged Keys.) [Aerial photograph 5WGN2919, Jan. 17, 1992. Scale 1:48000, azimuth 11.3, 25.52917° N, 80.14528° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WGN2919.gif>>. See Figure 3 for identification details.]



Figure 41. Bakers Haulover Cut. (The Oleta River is just off the image at the upper right. The Munisport Landfill site is almost directly east of Bakers Haulover Cut. Note sediment deltas on either side of the cut. Delta inside the Bay appears to have formed prior to dredging of the Intercoastal Waterway.) [Aerial photograph 5WPA1416, 1999. Scale 1:40000, azimuth 31.1, 25.88965° N, 80.16151° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WPA1416.gif>>. See Figure 2 for identification details.]



Figure 42. Elliott Key, Caesar's Creek and Old Rhodes Key. (Biscayne Bay and Card Sound are to the right of the image.) [Aerial photograph 5WGN2887, 1992. Scale 1:48000, azimuth 209.2, 25.37861° N, 80.23139° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WGN2887.gif>>. See Figure 2 for identification details.]



Figure 43. Broad Creek and Angelfish Creek. (Biscayne Bay and Card Sound are to the right of the image.) [Aerial photograph 5WGN2889, 1992. Scale 1:48000, azimuth 209.2, 25.34333° N, 80.25306° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WGN2889.gif>>. See Figure 2 for identification details.]



Figure 45. Virginia Key and Key Biscayne prior to Hurricane Andrew. (Note extensive Australian pine cover at the southern end of Key Biscayne.) [Aerial photograph 5WGQ2991, Jan. 17, 1992. Scale 1:48000, azimuth 191.1, 25.70722° N, 80.15889° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WGQ2991.gif>>. Black area at the bottom of the image is an artifact in original photograph. See Figure 3 for identification details.]



Figure 46. Key Biscayne after Hurricane Andrew. (Note difference in plant cover at the southern end of Key Biscayne. Restoration sites are the light colored areas on the Atlantic site just south of Bear Cut and the area to the south on the Bay side.) [Aerial photograph 5WPA1342, 1999. Scale 1:40000, azimuth 187.6, 25.70489° N, 80.16356° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WPA1342.gif>>. See Figure 3 for identification details.]



Figure 48. Belle Isle, the Venetian Islands, Watson Island, and the Port of Miami. [Miami Beach is at the top left of the image, and Fisher Island is at the top right. Note that the rectangular ship berthing basins have been filled in (see Figure 38).] [Aerial photograph 5WPB1537, 1999. Scale 1:20000, azimuth 290.2, 25.78139° N, 80.15513° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WPB1537.gif>>. Black areas are artifacts in original photograph. See Figure 2 for identification details.]



Figure 51. North Bay, Harbor and Treasure Islands. [Note spoil islands and Intercoastal Waterway.] [Aerial photograph 5WJ68404, 1992. Scale 1:15000, azimuth 189.7, 25.87195° N, 80.16028° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WJ68404.gif>>. Black areas are artifacts in original photograph. Figures 38 and newb through newe were reduced to the same scale. See Figure 2 for identification details.]



Figure 52. Bird, Legion, Mangrove and Morningside Keys. [ North Bay, Harbor and Treasure Islands are at the top of the image. Note channels cutting across seagrass bed.] [Aerial photograph 5WJ68406, 1992. Scale 1:15000, azimuth 189.7, 25.84833° N, 80.165° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WJ68406.gif>>. Black areas are artifacts in original photograph. Figures 38 and newb through newe were reduced to the same scale. See Figure 2 for identification details.]



Figure 53. Morningside Key and 36th Street Cswy. [Teachers Key is at the bottom of the image.] [Aerial photograph 5WJ68408, 1992. Scale 1:15000, azimuth 189.5, 25.825° N, 80.16672° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WJ68408.gif>>. Black areas are artifacts in original photograph. Figures 38 and newb through newe were reduced to the same scale. See Figure 2 for identification details.]



Figure 54. Teachers, Biscayne, San Marco, and Watson Islands, and Port of Miami. [Oblong shapes on the north side of the Port are cruise ships.] [Aerial photograph 5WJ68410, 1992. Scale 1:15000, azimuth 189.7, 25.80139° N, 80.17445° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WJ68410.gif>>. Black areas are artifacts in original photograph. Figures 38 and newb through newe were reduced to the same scale. See Figure 2 for identification details.]

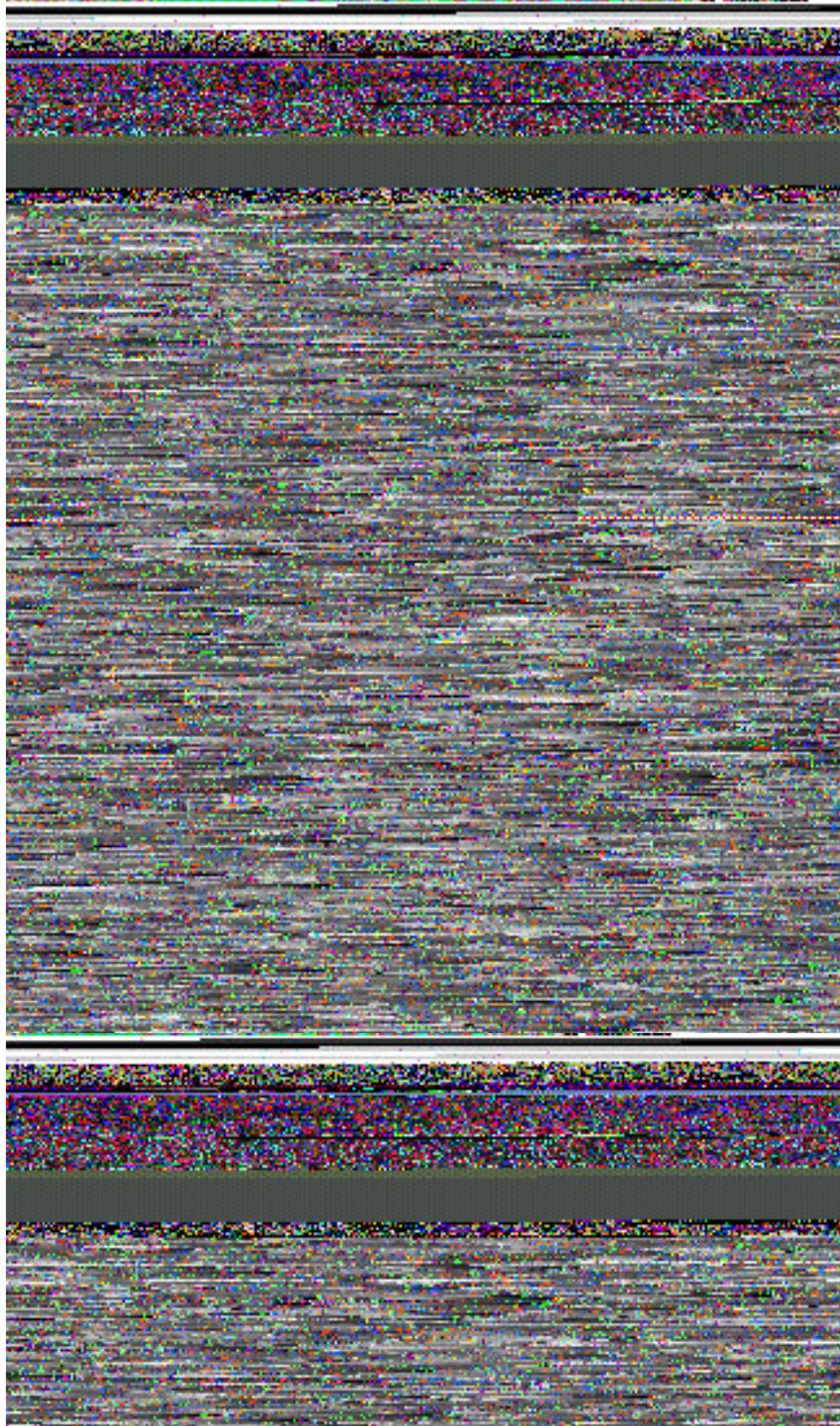


Figure 55. Matheson Hammock, ITT Hammock, the Deering Estate and Chicken Key. [The Matheson Hammock Atoll Pool is the circular feature at the top left of the image. The Snapper Creek Canal (C-2) passes through the ITT Hammock. The Deering Estate is to the right (west) of Chicken Key at the bottom left of the image.] [Aerial photograph 5WGQ2977, 1992. Scale 1:48000, azimuth 11.2, 25.65028° N, 80.29361° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WGQ2977.gif>>. See Figure 2 for identification details.]



Figure 56. Vizcaya and Mercy Hospital. [Vizcaya is near the top center of the image. The old access channel leading to the stone "boat" (the small oval-shaped island) built on the water at the back of the house can be seen. The Mercy Hospital complex is south of Vizcaya. The Rickenbacker Cswy. is at the top left of the image.] [Aerial photograph 5WJ68378, 1992. Scale 1:15000, azimuth 9.5, 25.73583° N, 80.21333° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WJ68378.gif>>. See Figure 2 for identification details.]



Figure 57. Turkey Point cooling canals. [Composite image prepared from aerial photographs 5WGS3233 and 5WGS3235, Jan. 2, 1992. Scale 1:48000; azimuth 191 and 192.1; 25.40778° N, 80.31194° W and 25.37195° N, 80.31972° W. (Coastal Aerial Photography, NOAA/National Ocean Service, <<http://mapfinder.nos.noaa.gov:80/mapfinderhtml3/surround/photos/photos.html>>, <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WGS3235.gif>> and <<http://mfproducts.nos.noaa.gov/images/Photos/5WGS3233.gif>>. Black areas on the left of the image are artifacts in original photographs. See Figure 3 for identification details.]



Figure 60. Vessel aground, Biscayne Channel, Biscayne National Park (1998). [Note prop scarring in the seagrass bed. One of the houses of Stiltsville is seen at the upper left of the image.] (Photo by Karen Battle, Biscayne National Park.)



Figure 61. Grounding and prop scars, Featherbed Shoal, Biscayne National Park (1996). (Photo by Karen Battle, Biscayne National Park.)



Figure 62. Grounding trench, Pelican Bank (1994). (Photo by Mark Nicholas, Gulf Islands National Seashore.)



Figure 67. Healthy seagrass bed, Featherbed Shoal, Biscayne National Park (1997). (Photo by Karen Battle, Biscayne National Park.)