

Major Environmental issues faced by Central Florida

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Introduction

Central Florida is a state of Florida. As the name implies, it is a central part of Florida whose boundaries are not official or consistent. According to the research done in 2007, Floridians surveyed highlighted that Central Florida is comprised of a large band of peninsular Florida. This area included the internal and the Orlando metropolitan area, which includes coastal boundaries from the Big Bend south of the Tampa Bay Area in the west and Daytona Beach south situated to Martin County in the east. Also, Central Florida has emerged as a dialect region representing the domestic area in the northern part of the state. , the state's economic development areas; Enterprise Florida identifies "Central Florida" as one of the eight economic regions used by other states and the agency and used by foreign borders. Hurricanes are a threat to the coastal areas. Different political, demographic, and internal cultural elements define Central Florida and make it unique from other areas of the state.

An environmental issue in central Florida

People living in central Florida has basically main concerns with the environmental issues which are affecting the wildlife and change in the climate that are affecting the wildlife where developments are made up to gobbled the natural lands. Which includes biodiversity, invasive species, everglades waste, and pollution.

a. The Everglades, located in the southern portion of Florida, were constructed under the Ramseur Convention and are one of only three Everglade areas globally that are affected by environmental issues.

b. Florida has unique and abundant biological (Susan E. Cameron Devitt and Jennifer R. Seavey) resources that have been negatively affected by climate change. According to the Centre for Biological Diversity, pink panthers are near the end, and mandates are also dinged at very high speed. According to a 1977 survey, alligators are on the ending list (PADGETT POWELL) because of the huge environmental problems.

c. Invasive species: Florida has more reptiles and invasive species than other states in the world. The pet industry was highly responsible for creating 84% of the non-native rare species, of which 137 were introduced in a time span of the 1860s -2000. N approximately 25% were highly marked as a single importer (TALLAHASSEE), which includes flora and fauna. Florida's plant species include 1300

species, which is 31 % of which are non-natives. The three most ecologically damaging the Brazilian pepper, which has taken 703500 acres in the south and central and forms single-species environments ("Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council"). In regard to its high ranking in the exotic pet trade, it has the largest number of non-species 31 rare creatures of mammals, 48 reptiles, 55 different creatures of fish, and many more, but due to importation from South America to North America, these species are becoming rare (Solenoids Invicta burn).

d. Waste: the figures of 18 million residents, 85 million visitors and 32 million tons of waste came from older source-period estimates and should not be presented as current Florida statistics.

e. Pollution: the 2010 survey in the state found that drinking water is at risk in the state because of 44 central Superfund sites, 105 fields, 13,627 petroleum mining cleanup, and launched a setup of more than 3000 areas sites with dry-cleaning which includes liquid and dangerous fluids or other hazardous waste.(Paul flaming).

Solutions to the problem

a. Restoration of Everglades: the restoration of the Everglades is much importance at the global level, and it's being carried out with a budget of 1.8 billion dollars, which is a 30-year project for the restoration process (Howard Youth)

b. In 2013 US fish farming services was examining nine species that are listed in a protected list, the implantation of plants and greenery is necessary to overcome the climate changes which the state is working (PISTIA STRATIOTES L.)

c. Florida's statutory statewide recycling goal was 75% by 2020, not 78%. The goal remains in state law after 2020, although the target year has passed. The state is now experimenting the burning trash through plasma ARC gamificationfor the production of energy.

d. The state soil is high in phosphorus mixed with fertilizer; this often has resulted in double the amount of phosphorus in water running nearby. It is mandatory for certain municipalities to use a lesser amount of products that contain high rates of phosphorus.

e. Humans should change their environmental behavior and use fewer products that are harmful to the environment. Gardner, in his book, describes how human behavior affects the environment and defines its ecology, which has a great impact on socio-economic factors (Gardner, General T, Stern Paul C).

f. More trees should be planted so that they can contribute to the eco-friendly environment.

g. The Emission of dangerous gases should be consumed less or banned so that they do not affect the ozone layer.

Conclusion

The environmental problem is not common in central Florida but all over the world, and it affects not only wildlife but also human existence. The world is blessed with nature, and central Florida is one of the blessings. The main issue of the environmental problem is that it is affecting and causing a huge impact, and the state should take precautionary measures to eradicate this problem. Otherwise, it will lead to serious, alarming situations. This could be balanced out with the help of proper checks and balances on the factors that are affecting it and by imposing strict rules and laws.

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