



Module 3 ~ Why Manage Invasive Plants (HS)

Reading Activity – Water Hyacinth in Florida – Then and Now

Name: _____ Class Period: _____ Date: _____

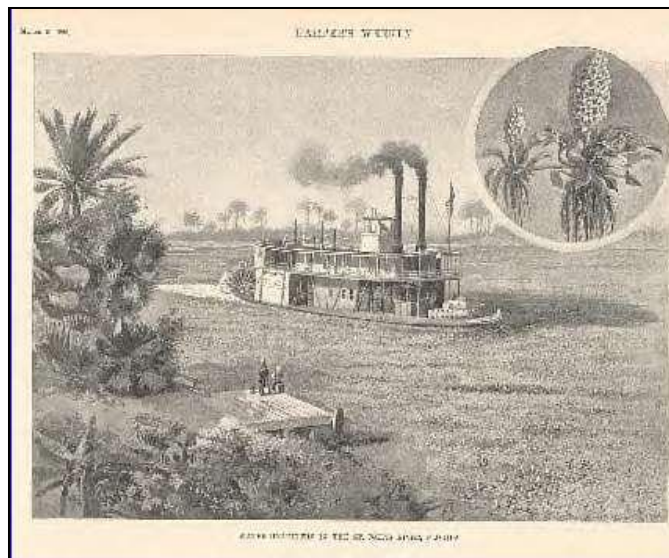
Directions: The following passage and illustration are taken from the March 19, 1898 issue of Harper's Weekly magazine. Read this historical article and answer the questions below.

The Water Hyacinth Pest in Florida

It seems strange to denominate so beautiful a flower as most of us regard the hyacinth a pest, and yet too much of a good thing, not properly placed, frequently becomes noxious: thus it is with the water-hyacinth in Florida.

It is not actually known when or how this flower was first introduced into Florida, although statistics tell us that it was found in the St. Johns River about 1890, in a pond somewhere near Palatka. The settlers tell us that in cleaning out this pond some of the plants were thrown into the river, they grew, and were so beautiful that settlers transplanted them to different parts of the river, to beautify their places, and thus the seemingly irreparable mistake was made.

The hyacinth is a native of South America, has a thick bush root, and floats on the top of the water without any apparent attachment to the bottom. If it could be kept near the shore no danger need be apprehended, but wind and storms send it floating out into the middle of the stream in such large masses that navigation is seriously impeded, and the captains of the river craft are beginning to look upon it with growing fear and horror.



As I was sailing up the river on the old steamer Everglades, as represented in the sketch, toward Jacksonville, I noticed this great green mass. As we sailed farther up, it became so thick that the vessel advanced with difficulty. The illustration shows how our steamer struck the mass. We backed and pushed, and finally extricated ourselves. The small stern-paddle boats can hardly push their way through these large masses, and at times are completely blocked. I have seen vessels going at full speed brought to a complete standstill.

These plants are capable of doing considerable damage in many ways other than that of endangering navigation. They propagate so fast and grow so rank that the narrow creeks running into the larger river are so thoroughly covered, from bank to bank, that boards can be laid across that would easily bear a person, so it is quite impossible to expect anything short of a dredging-machine to penetrate them.

One can also see how much danger may lie concealed under this dense mass. It imperils the health of the neighborhoods, in which it grows so rank, being washed up on the bank, carrying with it the refuse that has been caught among its tangled mass, and decaying, sends forth odors that are neither the most pleasant to inhale nor the most healthful to breathe.

Then, too the hyacinth is destroying the timber industry, as it is impossible to float the logs, and it is menacing the livelihood of the fisherman, by preventing them from spreading their nets as has been their custom in the past: and not only are the fishermen prevented from catching the fish, but the fish get under these large masses and multiply with marvelous rapidity. The fish dying in large numbers, rise to the surface and floating on the water, lodge amongst the other decaying matter on the banks, and constitute a dangerous menace to the health of that part of the country in which the hyacinth is getting to be so abundant.

The query is how to get rid of the pest. An agent from the Agricultural Department of the United States has been sent to Florida to ascertain, if possible, what can be done. It has been suggested that perhaps if the red spider or some natural enemy of the plant were deposited there it would be effectual in ridding Florida of the pest: but after this work had been accomplished, and the Floridians had got rid of their dreaded hyacinth, they might possibly find more formidable enemy in the newly imported exterminator.

But certain it is something must be done or the rivers will soon be completely choked, navigation stopped entirely, and the water-hyacinth will take its place as one of the plagues of modern times.



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1. Write a 20-word summary of the article. Place one word in each blank.

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2. Identify and explain how industries were being affected by the water hyacinth in 1898.

3. Describe how water hyacinth plants spread in Florida in the 1890s.

4. Read the last two paragraphs of this article and explain the writer's intentions.

5. What was the greatest problem posed by water hyacinth in Florida 100 years ago; why was it significant?

